

Module 1 Travel



Part One Listening

Activity One: Comparative Degree and Superlative Degree.

Direction: In this part you will hear 10 sentences, after each sentence you are required to choose one statement which is closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

1. A. This is the most interesting story that I have read.
B. I've never read an interesting story.
C. This story is better than that one.
D. I like the story very much.
2. A. I'm likely to fail in the final exam.
B. I'm likely to cheat in the final exam.
C. In my opinion cheating is even worse than failing
D. I'd like to fail in the final exam.
3. A. Alex is taller than any student in our class.
B. Alex is the tallest of our class
C. Alex is not shorter than other students in our class.
D. Alex is very tall, but not the tallest of our class.
4. A. Lucy and Rose are busier now.
B. Lucy and Rose are as busy as before.
C. Lucy and Rose are always busy.
D. Lucy and Rose used to be busier.
5. A. There are more new words in passage two than in passage one.
B. There are more new words in passage one than in passage two.
C. There are few new words in lesson one.
D. There are many new words in lesson two.
6. A. Tom is the eldest child in the family.



- B. Tom is the youngest child in the family.
C. Tom is younger than his sister.
D. Tom is younger than his brother.
7. A. I felt better than before.
B. I feel best now.
C. I can't feel good.
D. I've never felt good.
8. A. Neither the subway nor the bus is a fast way.
B. If you take a subway, you'll arrive there sooner.
C. If you take a bus, you'll arrive there sooner.
D. All people prefer to get there by subway.
9. A. I don't like going hiking with my families.
B. My families like hiking more than me.
C. I like going hiking with my families most.
D. Going hiking with my families is nothing.
10. A. The Yangtze River is the longest river in the world.
B. The Yangtze River is longer than any other river in the world.
C. The Yangtze River is not the longest river in the world.
D. There are two rivers that are longer than the Yangtze River in the world.

Activity Two: Conversations

Direction: Listen to the conversations and then choose the best answer to each question.

Conversation 1

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A. She was doing some cleaning.
B. She was washing clothes.
C. She was watching TV.
D. She was not in.
2. A. Mother and daughter.
B. Sisters.
C. Aunt and niece.
D. Friends.

Conversation 2

Questions 3 to 5 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

3. A. On the newspaper.
B. On TV.
C. From one of his friend.



- D. From the secretary of the ABC Company.
4. A. Chinese
B. Translation
C. French
D. Japanese
5. A. The man will begin to work in ABC Company.
B. The man will take an interview next week in ABC Company.
C. The man is unwilling to do part time job.
D. The man will go to ABC Company with his resume next week.

Activity Three: Passage

Direction: Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions.

- What does the man do?
He is a _____.
- What time does his work best?
He works best in _____.
- When does the man get up?
He gets up at _____.
- What does he do in the evening?
In the evening he likes to _____.
- According to the speaker, as a writer, if you are tired, what does it show?
If you're tired, it shows: _____.



Part Two Speaking

Dialogue I

(Stuart and Sharon are talking about a traveling to the White House.)

- Stuart: I'm glad I brought my jacket on this trip.
- Sharon: Yes, I didn't know Washington D.C. got so cold in winter.
- Stuart: What would you like to do today?
- Sharon: I really think we should take a tour to the White House.
- Stuart: I thought we could go to some of the museums.
Don't you want to see the museums?
- Sharon: Of course. But today I feel like seeing the White House.





We should see it first, because it's the most famous historical building here.

Stuart: I don't agree. I think the Capitol building is the most famous.

But okay. If you want to see the White House, we'll go and see it.

I'm just afraid it will be boring.

Sharon: Boring? How can it be boring? It sounds very interesting to me.

Stuart: But it's the White House. The president and his family live there.

They won't let us see most of it. Probably we can only see a couple of rooms.

Sharon: No, that's not true.

Notes:

Washington D.C. 华盛顿特区

Capitol Hill 国会大厦

the White House 白宫

feel like 想干 (……), 通常后面接 doing 形式

take a tour of 到……旅行

I'm just afraid it will be boring.

我只怕那会很无聊。

It sounds very interesting to me.

听起来似乎挺能吸引我的。

Dialogue II

(The White House is very big. And there are a lot of historical exhibits there.

The tour will take us through many different rooms.)

Stuart: Hmm. If that's true, then the security there must be very good. Because it's strange to think they will let people walk around in the White House.

Sharon: I'm sure the security is very tight. Probably they will make us walk through metal detectors like at the airport. But how long does the White House tour last?

Sharon: I'm not sure. I think it lasts about one hour.

Stuart: Alright. We should take a taxi over there right after breakfast.

Sharon: First I want to look in the travel guide. Maybe they don't have tours in the morning.

Stuart: That's a good idea. Do you want some more coffee?

Sharon: No, I'm fine.

Notes:

historical exhibits 历史陈列

security 安保



I'm sure the security is very tight. 我相信安保措施一定非常严格。
Probably they will make us walk through metal detectors like at the airport.
可能得像机场那样通过安检仪。

Activities

I. Direction: Answer the following questions from your own experience.

- 1) Have you been anywhere else as a tourist? And how did you feel about these places?
- 2) Did you have any problems or troubles in traveling?

II. Direction: Please create a dialogue with your partners based on the situation: you are going to be a tourist for a long journey. And tell your partners how you could get to other places. Here are some useful sentences that you can refer to.

Useful Words and Expressions

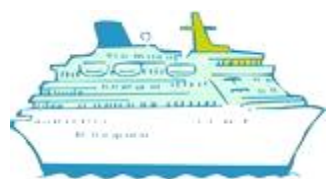
Journey/trip 旅行	tourism 旅游
pleasure trip 游览, 漫游	business trip 商务旅行
tourist 旅游者	passengers 旅客
tripper, hiker 旅行者	guiding book 旅行指南
route 旅行路线	departure 出发
stage 中间站	stay 停留
arrival 抵达	return 返回
travel agency 旅行社	passport 护照
single ticket 单程票	half-price ticket 半票
visa 签证	return ticket 往返票 (AE: round-trip ticket)

Useful sentences

1. I love (to go) traveling. 我喜欢旅行。
2. We traveled all over the country. 我们游览了全国。
3. I want a single room with a private bath. 我想要一间带独立卫浴的单人间。
4. Is there a charge for extra beds? 其他床位要收费吗?
5. Please wake me up at six tomorrow morning. 请明早六点叫醒我。
6. I'd like to leave tomorrow morning. 我想明早离开。

III. Direction: Please give the transportation name to the following pictures.





Proverbs

When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

入乡随俗。

A road of a thousand miles begins with one step.

千里之行始于足下。



Part Three Intensive Reading

A. Lead-in questions

1. *How do you think about a journey in our life?*
2. *Do you have a plan of journey? Please talk about it.*
3. *Is there some places you want to travel and why?*

Tourism in America

It is summer time, and the living is easy. For many Americans, this is the season to travel. Why? Maybe the school is on vacation. Maybe the weather is great. And most of all, because we all deserve a break. When Americans take a break, they often head for their favorite vacation spot.

Throughout their history, Americans have been the people on the move. The early immigrants had to travel to get to the New World. Once they arrived, they settled along the East Coast. But they weren't content to stay there. Explorers and traders journeyed to the unknown western territories. Later, settlers moved west to develop these new areas. As a result of this westward migration, Americans eventually occupied the whole territory-from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Even today, Americans seem unable to relax themselves. A great traveler says that the average American moves every five years.



Besides their habit of changing addresses, Americans are used to traveling. Some people make long-distance commutes to work daily. Their jobs may even require them to take frequent business trips. Most companies provide an annual vacation for their employees, and people often use that time to travel. Some people just visit friends or relatives in distant states, while others go on low-budget weekend excursions and stay in economy motels. Those with more expensive tastes choose luxurious resorts and hotels. Camping out in the great outdoors appeals to adventurous types. Some travel in recreational vehicles (RVs) to camp out in comfort, while others “rough it” by sleeping in tents.

Most Americans prefer to travel within their nation’s borders. Why? For one thing, it’s cheaper than traveling abroad and there’s no language problem. But besides that, the vast American territory offers numerous tourist attractions. The country is divided into fifty states including Alaska and Hawaii overseas. The natural reserves cover around 10% of the territory of the country and natural wonders are everywhere. Tourism is also concentrated in metropolis, historical sites and national parks.

Nature lovers can enjoy beaches, mountains, canyons, lakes and a wealth of natural wonders while major cities offer visitors a multitude of urban delights. The convenience of modern freeways, railways and airplanes makes travel in America as easy as pie. Many American vacations are as unique as the people who take them. Families often plan their trips with the kids in mind. More and more “family friendly” vacation resorts offer special programs for children. History buffs seek out famous historical sites and museums. Environmentalists prefer “green vacations.” These trips allow them to observe flora and fauna up-close without disturbing the sensitive balance of nature. Some people find sea cruises relaxing and refreshing, others hit the water to go fishing, skiing or white-water rafting. Daring souls get the thrill of a lifetime on trekking expeditions and safaris in remote places from Africa to Asia.

Americans aren’t the only people in the world who travel. International business, mass communication and jet airplanes have created a world of globetrotters. People all over the world enjoy going abroad to travel. And no matter where they live, people enjoy visiting scenic spots in their own country. But being on the go makes Americans what they are—people on the move. In America, almost every-body is a tourist sometime.

Notes:

recreational vehicles 大型旅行车

Alaska and Hawaii 阿拉斯加和夏威夷

flora and fauna 动植物

white-water rafting 漂流运动

globetrotter 环球旅行者

scenic spot 景点

safaris 游猎, 陆路旅行 (尤指在东非或者中非)



B. Vocabulary and Expressions

vacation	n.	[veɪ'keɪʃən]	any of the intervals between terms	休假；假期
immigrant	n.	['ɪmɪgrənt]	person who has come to live permanently in a foreign country	移民，侨民
explorer	n.	[ɪks'plɔ:rə]	person who explores	探险家；勘探者
territory	n.	['terɪtəri]	land under the control of a ruler	领土，版图；国土
migration	n.	[maɪ'greɪʃən]	action of migrating	迁移
continent	n.	['kɒntɪnənt]	each of the main land masses of the earth	大陆，陆地
average	adj.	['ævərɪdʒ]	find the average of (sth.)	平均的，平均数的
provide	v.	[prə'vaɪd]	make sth. available for sb.	提供
rough	adj.	[rʌf]	having an uneven or irregular surface; not gentle or clam	粗糙的；原始的
border	n.	['bɔ:də]	line dividing two countries or area	边缘，边沿
numerous	adj.	['nju:mərəs]	very much	许多的，很多
metropolis	n.	[mɪ'trɒpəlɪs]	chief city of the region of country	大都市；首都
historical	adj.	[hɪ'stɒrɪkəl]	concerning past events	历史的，史学的
canyon	n.	['kænjən]	deep gorge, usually with a river flowing through it	连续（不断）的峡谷
multitude	n.	['mʌltɪtju:d]	extremely large number of people or things	许多
urban	adj.	['ɜ:bən]	situated in or living in a city or town	城市的
delight	n.	[dɪ'lait]	great pleasure; joy	欣喜，愉快
convenience	n.	[kən'vi:njəns]	quality of being convenient or suitable	方便；合宜
freeway	n.	['friwei]	highway in american english	高速公路
environmentalist	n.	[ɪn.vaiəɾən'mentlɪst]	person who is concerned about and want to improve or protect the environment	环境保护论者
refresh	v.	[rɪ'freʃ]	give new strength or vigor to (sb./sth.)	使清新，使清凉；消除……疲劳
trek	v.	[trek]	long hard journey	艰苦跋涉；缓慢地行进
global	n.	['gləʊbl]	covering or affecting the whole world	地球，环球
scenic	adj.	['si:nɪk]	having or showing beautiful natural scenery	风景的；景色秀丽的



In summer time, Americans often head for their favorite 1) _____ spot. In their history, the early 2) _____ had to travel to get to East Coast of America. Later, settlers journeyed to the unknown western 3) _____. Even today, Americans seem unable to 4) _____ and move every five years. Most Americans prefer to travel within their nation's 5) _____. Nature lovers can enjoy beaches, mountains, canyons, lakes and a wealth of natural 6) _____. Major cities offer visitors a multitude of urban 7) _____. In America, almost every-body is a 8) _____ sometime.

1. What does “take a break” in paragraph one refers to?

2. What kind of role does journey play in the life of American?

3. By which way can Americans travel among cities or states?

4. Why is there a custom of “moving” in Americans?

5. What is the relationship between migration and tourism of American?

1. In this text, we could know that the history of America was a history of _____.

A. vacation

B. moving

C. war

D. richness

2. When an American makes a decision where he could have a journey, he may choose

A. aboard

B. neighboring country





- C. internal
D. urban
3. In author's opinion, custom of moving for American is _____.
A. historical
B. far-reaching
C. necessary
D. perished
4. Which of the following places is not included in American's choice for touring? _____.
A. Metropolis.
B. Shrine of religion.
C. Historical sites.
D. National parks.
5. According to the passage, the author takes _____ attitude to the tourism sense of American.
A. positive
B. neutral
C. negative
D. pessimistic

Language focus

1. These systems are capable of performing_____ of different tasks.

- These systems are capable of performing _____ of different tasks.
A. multiply B. multilateral
C. multitude D. multiple
- He is such a good salesman that he finally managed to make the customers _____ of the quality of the car.
A. to convince B. convincing
C. convince D. convinced
- The cool waterhim after his long sleep.
A. reach B. recycle
C. react D. refreshed
- Americans nowadays buy many more _____ foods than usual.
A. concord B. convenient
C. conversion D. concern
- They were near the _____ between France and Germany.
A. bordering B. border
C. borderer D. bordered

historical history historically

1. _____romance of the Three Kingdoms always connects with the Three Gorges Culture.
2. The_____battle changed the fate of two nations.
3. All those troubles are now _____.



environmentalist environmental environment

1. I want to become an _____ after I finish school.
2. It is highly important to preserve the _____.
3. _____ protection organizations bringing polluters to court in the public interest is something new in China.

escape escaped inescapable

1. And it is not a question of choice, but an _____ fact.
2. There have been few successful _____ from this prison.
3. The criminal are _____ from the prison.

provide provided provider

1. The law _____ that these ancient buildings must be preserved.
2. _____ that there is no opposition, we shall hold the meeting here.
3. Government has become a substantial _____ of manufacturing finance.

convenience convenient conveniently

1. Please come whenever it is _____ to you.
2. The hotel has a restaurant for the guests' _____.
3. My house is _____ near the bus-stop.

III. Put an appropriate preposition or adverb into each blank in the following sentences.

1. When Americans take a break, they often head _____ their favorite vacation spot.
2. Besides their habit of changing addresses, Americans are used _____ traveling.
3. _____ a result of this westward migration, Americans eventually occupied the whole continent—from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
4. Others go on low-budget weekend excursions and stay _____ economy motels.
5. Most Americans prefer to travel _____ their nation's borders.
6. My grandfather can get _____ in his new wheelchair.
7. The development of the city is going _____ quickly.
8. He takes great delight _____ proving others wrong.
9. I make _____ myself before going to the party.
10. They asked her to take care _____ that old man.

Structure

Direction: Rewrite the following pairs of sentences in the style of the example.

Example: What the professor said made me feel at ease.

I was made to feel at ease (by what the professor said).

1. They saw Joe's father return after dark.





2. I heard the wind roar through the trees.

3. People saw the young man enter the building next to the bank.

4. I don't think the boss can make Tom take his orders.

5. When she was in Shanghai we heard the actress said that she had long thought of the city as her second home.

Translation

Direction: Translate the following sentences into Chinese or English.

1. Besides their habit of changing addresses, Americans are used to traveling.

2. Many American vacations are as unique as the people who take them.

3. Those with more expensive tastes choose luxurious resorts and hotels.

4. 人们往往会选择到风景秀丽的地方去度假。(take a break)

5. 经历了繁忙的城市生活以后，人们总愿意更多地亲近自然。(close up)

6. 我宁可选择一种更轻松的生活方式。(prefer to)



Part Four Grammar

定语从句

定语从句 (Attributive Clauses) 在句中做定语，修饰一个名词或代词，被修饰的名词、词组或代词即先行词。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后，由关系词 (关系代词或关系副词) 引出。

关系代词有: who, whom, whose, that, which 等。

关系副词有: when, where, why 等。

一、关系代词引导的定语从句

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





1. who, whom, that

这些词代替的先行词是人的名词或代词，在从句中所起作用如下：

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

他就是你想见的人吗？（who/that 在从句中作主语）

He is the man whom/ that I saw yesterday.

他就是我昨天见的那个人。（whom/that 在从句中作宾语）

2. Whose 用来指人或物，（只用作定语，若指物还可以同 of which 互换），例如：

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

那人车坏了，大家都跑过去帮忙。

Please pass me the book whose (of which) cover is green. 请递给我那本绿皮的书。

3. which, that

它们所代替的先行词是事物的名词或代词，在从句中可作主语、宾语等，例如：

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

农村出现了前所未有的繁荣。（which / that 在句中作宾语）

The package (which / that) you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.

你拿的包快散了。（which / that 在句中作宾语）

二、关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词 when, where, why 可代替的先行词是时间、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，因此常常和“介词+ which”结构交替使用，例如：

There are occasions when (on which) one must yield. 任何人都有不得不屈服的时候。

Beijing is the place where (in which) I was born. 北京是我的出生地。

Is this the reason why (for which) he refused our offer? 这就是他拒绝我们帮助他的理由吗？

使用这些关系代词和关系副词时我们必须注意以下三点：

- 不能用 what 引导定语从句。
- who/whom, whose 多用来指人；which 多用来指物；that 既可指物又可指人。
- 使用关系词时，须考虑它们在定语从句中充当的语法成分。

具体区分如下：

1. which 和 that 在定语从句中指代事物时，一般可互换使用，但在下列情况下通常用 that 而不用 which：

1) 当先行词是 all, everything, anything, nothing, much, few, none, the one 等不定代词时，常用 that 引导定语从句。例如：

All that can be done has been done.

I mean the one that was bought yesterday.

2) 先行词前面有 only, any, few, little, no, all, every, very 等词修饰时，常用 that 引导定语从句。例如：





There is no difficulty that we can't overcome.

I've read all the books that can be borrowed from the library.

- 3) 先行词前面有序数词 (first, second 等) 或形容词的最高级形式对其修饰时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

This is the first letter that I've written in Japan.

She is the most careful girl that I've ever known.

- 4) 并列的先行词中既有人又有物时, 不能用 who 或 whom, 也不能用 which, 而要用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

They talked about the teachers and school they had visited.

The speaker talked of some writers and book that were unknown to us.

- 5) 被修饰的成分在主句中是系动词 be 后面的表语或关系词本身在定语从句中作表语时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

China isn't the country that she used to be 50 years ago.

It's a book that will help you a great deal.

- 6) 主句是以 who 或 which 开头的特殊疑问句时, 用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

Who is the man that is waiting at the bus stop?

Which is the car that overtook(超过)us yesterday?

- 7) 主句以 "There be..." 开头时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

There is a seat in the corner that is still free.

There are two tickets for the film that are for you.

- 8) 先行词是基数词时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

Yesterday I caught two fish and put them in a basin of water. Now you can see the two that are still alive.

- 9) 主句是以 what 开头的特殊疑问句时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

What did you hear that made you so angry?

2. 关系代词指代事物时, 在下列情况下通常只用 which 而不用 that 引导定语从句。

- 1) 在非限制性定语从句中, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

They have three houses, which are built of stone.

- 2) 当关系代词前面有介词时, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

This is the factory in which we once worked.

- 3) 当先行词本身是 that/those 时, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

What was that which flashed in the sky just now?

- 4) 当关系代词后面带有插入语时, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

Here is the English grammar book which, I have told you, will help improve your English.

3. 关系代词指人时, 在下列情况下通常只用 who 而不用 that 引导定语从句。

- 1) 先行词是 one, ones 或 anyone 时, 常用 who 引导定语从句。例如:



The comrade I want to learn from is the one who studies hard and works hard.
Anyone who breaks the law should be punished.

- 2) 先行词为 **those** 或 **those** 修饰时, 常用 **who** 引导定语从句。例如:
Those who learn not only from books but also through practice will succeed.
- 3) 在以 “**There be...**” 开头的句子中, 常用 **who** 引导定语从句。例如:
There is a comrade outside who wants to see you.
- 4) 当先行词有较长的后置定语时, 常用 **who** 引导定语从句。例如:
Do you know the woman in blue with a baby on her back who is working in the fields?
- 5) 在非限制性定语从句中, 常用 **who** 引导定语从句。例如:
I met an old friend of mine in the street, who had just come from America with his family.

Exercise to the Grammar

I. Choices: Please choose the best answer from A, B, C, and D.

1. I can think of many cases _____ students obviously know a lot of English words and explanations but couldn't write a good essay.
A. why B. which
C. as D. where
2. Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?
A. he explained B. what he explained
C. how the explained D. why he explained
3. He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for 3 years.
A. is B. are
C. have been D. has been
4. The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year _____ 80% are sold abroad.
A. of which B. which of
C. of them D. of that
5. If a shop has chair _____ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.
A. that B. which
C. when D. where
6. He's got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose control over the plane.
A. where B. which
C. while D. why
7. The gentle man _____ you told me yesterday proved to be a thief.



- II. Direction: Fill the blank with the proper word: that, which, when, why, where, who.**

1. I still remember the day_____I joined the army.
2. This is the room_____Lu Xun once lived.
3. Another reason_____he works hard is that he has to pass the exam.
4. The comrade I want to learn from is the one_____studies hard and works hard.
5. Those_____learn not only from books but also through practice will succeed.
6. There is a seat in the corner_____is still free.
7. It's a book_____will help you a great deal.
8. All_____can be done has been done.
9. This is the first letter_____I've written in Japan.
10. The speaker talked of some writers and book_____were unknown to us.



A. Reading comprehension

“Welcome to the U.S.A.! Major Credit cards accepted!” By the millions they are coming—no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched masses longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. “We don’t have a budget,” says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks with two companions through New York City’s South Street. “We just use our credit cards.” The U.S. has long been one of the world’s most popular tourist destinations, but this year has been exceptional. First there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies. Now the U.S., still the world’s



superpower, can also claim to be the world's bargain basement. Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom retail prices—anywhere from 30% to 70% lower than those in Europe and Asia—have attracted some 47 million visitors, who are expected to leave behind \$79 billion in 1994. That's up from \$74 billion the year before.

True, not everyone comes just for bargains. There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world with all things American, nourished by Hollywood films and U.S. television series. But shopping the U.S.A. is proving irresistible. Every week thousands arrive with empty suitcases ready to be filled; some even rent an additional hotel room to hold their purchases. The buying binge has become as important as watching Old Faithful fountains erupt in Yellowstone Park or sunbathing on a beach in Florida. The U.S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago: the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank. And with a trade deficit at about \$130 billion and growing for the past 12 months, the U.S. needs all the deposits it can get. Compared with American tourists abroad, visitors to the U.S. stay longer and spend more money at each stop; an average of 12.2 nights and \$1624 a traveler versus the Americans, four nights and \$298.

- From what the Brazilian biologist says, we know that tourists like her _____.
 A) are reluctant to carry cash with them
 B) simply don't care how much they spend
 C) are not good at planning their expenditure
 D) often spend more money than they can afford
- The reason why 1994 was exceptional is that _____.
 A) it saw an unusually large number of tourists to the U.S.
 B) it witnessed a drop in the number of tourists to the U.S.
 C) tourism was hardly affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar that year
 D) tourists came to the U.S. for sightseeing rather than for bargains that year
- By saying "nobody undersells America" (Line 4, Para.3), the author means that _____.
 A) no other country underestimates the competitiveness of American products
 B) no body expects the Americans to cut the prices of their commodities
 C) nobody restrains the selling of American goods
 D) no other country sells at a lower price than America
- Why does the author assert that all things American are fascinating to foreigners? _____.
 A) Because they have gained much publicity through the American media.
 B) Because they represent the world's latest fashions.
 C) Because they embody the most sophisticated technology.
 D) Because they are available at all tourist destinations.





5. From the passage we can conclude that the U.S. has come to realize_____.
- A) the weakening if the U.S. dollar can result in trade deficits
- B) the lower the retail prices, the greater the profits
- C) tourism can make great contributions to its economy
- D) visitors to the U.S. are wealthier than U.S. tourists abroad

Notes:

budget 预算

credit card 信用卡

bargain basement 廉价商品部

destination 终点，目的地

binge 无节制

the Yellowstone Park 黄石公园

B. Practical Writing

请假条

请假条（written request for leave）是必须掌握的常用应用文之一，它包括请病假（note for sick leave）和请事假（leave of absence）。请假条适用于向老师或上级领导等因身体状况不好或因某事请求准假的场合。

英文请假条写作需注意三点：

1. 英文中请假条的写法和汉语请假条相同，它一般由四部分组成，即时间、称呼、正文和签名。
2. 一般而言，可认定请假条是一种简单的书信文体。请假条一般写在纸上，不用信封。其书写格式与书信有很多相似之处，是书信的大大简化。
3. 请假条的特点是要求开门见山、内容简短、用词通俗易懂。

请假条模板

Dear _____,

①I'm sorry I can't go to _____（请假离开的处所）.

②The reason is that _____（介绍原因）. I am sorry for my absence.

③Hope you can accept my to leave _____（请假的天数）.

Yours sincerely,

_____（名字）



**Sample One (informal)**

To: John Smith, Supervisor

From: George Chen, Accounting Department

Date: March 11, 2001

Subject: Casual Leave of Absence

John, I would like to know if I could ask for a casual leave of absence from March 23 to 27. Yesterday I received a letter from my parents, who are both over 70, telling me that a big flood took place at my village which has caused serious damage to my house. As the only son of my parents, I should be back to assess the situation, and help them to get over these difficulties. Though I cannot stay at home for too long a time, I should at least make arrangements for repair work. I believe my relatives in the village and my neighbors will also come to help. Financially I have no difficulties.

**Sample Two (formal)**

Dear Miss Green,

Sep.28

I'm sorry I can't go to school today. I helped the farmers pick apples with my classmates on the farm yesterday. Unluckily, I fell off the ladder and hurt my leg, but I wasn't badly hurt. The doctor asked me to stay in bed and have a good rest. So I ask for leave for two days.

Maggie Clinton

Written assignment

Compose a note of apology based on the information given below:

Suppose you are having a fever now, and have to miss your English class tomorrow. Write your teacher an excuse.

