

Unit 1

Greetings and Introductions

Learning Objectives

In this unit, you shall:

- distinguish sounds such as /i:/ and /ɪ/; /r/, /l/ and /n/;
- understand how to make greetings and introductions and how to respond;
- practise listening to a news report related to greetings and introductions;
- have a better understanding of traditional Chinese culture concerning greetings.



Listening Skills



Task 1

Listen and underline the word or sentence you hear in each of the following pairs or groups.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1. seen | sin | |
| 2. peak | pick | |
| 3. feet | fit | |
| 4. read | lead | need |
| 5. right | light | night |
| 6. rock | lock | knock |
| 7. The farmer has a big meal . | | The farmer has a big mill . |
| 8. The heels are too high. | | The hills are too high. |
| 9. You took the long one. | | You took the wrong one. |
| 10. I didn't know his name . | | I didn't know he's lame . |

Pronunciation Tip

/i:/和/ɪ/都是前元音。发/i:/时,舌尖抵下齿龈,但不要抵太紧,略微扁唇,像微笑的口型,发音时间可持续得长些。发/ɪ/时,和发/i:/相比,舌尖仍靠近下齿龈,但不要紧贴,嘴角收小一点,但仍是扁唇,发音时间持续较短。

/r/是卷舌音, /l/是舌侧音, /n/是鼻音。发/r/时,舌尖向上齿龈后部卷起,舌前部向下成凹形,舌身两侧贴上腭,双唇略突出,气流由舌面与硬腭间逸出成音。发/l/时,舌尖紧抵上齿龈,气流从舌的一侧或两侧逸出。发/n/时,舌尖紧贴上齿龈,形成阻碍,软腭下垂,气流从鼻腔逸出。

Task 2

Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Dialogue 1

A: Hi, Michael, 1) _____?

B: Pretty good. How are you 2) _____, Sam?

A: 3) _____, thanks.

Dialogue 2

A: Hello, I'm Sally. Glad to meet you.

B: Hello, Sally. My name's Amy. 1) _____?

A: I'm from Singapore. And this is my 2) _____ Irene. She's in the same 3) _____ as us.

C: Hi, Amy.

B: 4) _____ to meet you, Irene.

Dialogue 3

A: Professor Smith, I'd like to 1) _____ Allen to you. This is my 2) _____, Allen. And Allen, this is my 3) _____, Professor Smith.

B: How do you do, Professor Smith? Henry always tells me that he 4) _____ very much. It's 5) _____ to meet you.

C: Nice to meet you, Allen. So are you an 6) _____, too?

B: No, I major in 7) _____. But I like English a lot.

Task 3

Listen to the statements and match the information you hear by drawing lines between the columns.

NAME	PLACE	MAJOR
Raymond	California	journalism
Sarah	Shanghai	English
Emily	Long Island	chemistry
Zhang Hua	Michigan	

Vocabulary

major *n.* ……专业的学生; 专业
v. 主修……

Singapore 新加坡 (东南亚国家)

Vocabulary

Long Island 长岛 (位于美国纽约州东南部)

journalism *n.* 新闻学

California 加利福尼亚 (美国州名)

Michigan 密歇根 (美国州名)



Listening Practice



Core Listening

Task 1

Listen to the statements and choose the best responses to what you hear.

1. A. Yeah, I like sunny days, too.
B. OK. My name's Jack.
C. Fine, thank you. And you?
D. Nice to meet you, Simon.
2. A. Yeah, what a lovely day today!
B. Hey, guys.
C. OK. My name's John.
D. How do you do?
3. A. Nice meeting you.
B. Where are you going?
C. How do you do?
D. Good afternoon.
4. A. I'm fine, thank you.
B. OK. My name's Mike.
C. How are you?
D. Good morning.

Task 2

Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. What does Jessica want to do?

2. Can she do that right now? Why or why not?

Vocabulary

apply for 申请

register v. 注册; 登记

3. Where should Jessica go next?

Task 3

Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A. By listening to the morning news.
B. By watching a TV commercial.
C. By browsing the local job website.
D. By calling an employment service.
2. A. Studying for a degree in French.
B. Working as a secretary.
C. Taking management courses.
D. Teaching English at a university.
3. A. She wants to be near her family.
B. She wants a higher salary.
C. She wants to change her career.
D. She wants to study further.
4. A. Send in her written application as soon as possible.
B. Read the advertisement again for more details.
C. Prepare for an interview in a couple of days.
D. Give a special reason for applying for the job.

Task 4

Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Your self-introduction can help leave a good first impression on the interviewers.
- () 2. There is a fixed format for what makes a good self-introduction.
- () 3. Relevance is a key point when you introduce yourself.

Vocabulary

Geneva 日内瓦 (瑞士西南部城市)
secretarial *a.* (有关) 秘书工作的
ambitious *a.* 有抱负的; 雄心勃勃的
eventually *ad.* 最终
application *n.* 申请
short list 最终候选人名单; 入围名单

Vocabulary

applicant *n.* 申请人
résumé *n.* 简历
focus on 把注意力集中于
eye contact 目光交流

- () 4. The speaker doesn't think that body language is important in a self-introduction.
- () 5. The speaker believes that eye contact is helpful.

Practical Listening

Task 1

Listen to the news report and choose the best answer to each question.

- When did the Philadelphia Orchestra's first China tour take place?
 - In 2012.
 - In 2014.
 - In 1973.
 - In 1974.
- What did the Suzhou Symphony Orchestra present to the Philadelphia Orchestra at the beginning of the concert?
 - The ode to friendship.
 - Jasmine bracelets.
 - A book about the Tang poetry.
 - Some traditional Chinese paintings.
- What did the two orchestras do together early in January?
 - They held concerts in China to strengthen China-US ties.
 - They held concerts in the US to celebrate Chinese New Year.
 - They held concerts in the US to introduce Chinese folk music.
 - They held concerts in China to break the ice in China-US cultural exchange.

Vocabulary

Philadelphia Orchestra 费城交响乐团

break the ice 打破僵局; 打破沉默

anniversary *n.* 周年

Suzhou Symphony Orchestra 苏州交响乐团

Auld Lang Syne 《友谊地久天长》(苏格兰歌曲)

Jasmine Flower 《茉莉花》(中国民歌)

bracelet *n.* 腕带

represent *v.* 代表; 表示

span *v.* 持续(时间)

Task 2

Listen to the news report again and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

1. Since then, the orchestra has visited China _____ times, playing a significant role in strengthening China-US _____.
2. The concerts brought the Tang Dynasty to life with _____ interpreted by international _____.



Listening to China



Task 1

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

For centuries, China has been known as a land of etiquette and propriety. There were various kinds of 1) _____ etiquette in ancient China. Among them the fist-and-palm salute was 2) _____. The salute, with a long history, originated from the Western Zhou Dynasty. It is said that at that time, if people met a 3) _____, they would tend to 4) _____ a fight, so their hands were always ready to hold 5) _____. The salute involved placing the right fist in the left palm and holding both hands in front of the chest. It was a way of saying: “6) _____! I’m not holding any weapon and I’m not here to pick a fight.” In modern China, the salute is still 7) _____ used to greet people on 8) _____ occasions such as the Spring Festival and weddings.

Vocabulary

- etiquette *n.* 礼仪
 propriety *n.* 得体; 合宜
 fist-and-palm salute 拱手礼
 originate *v.* 起源; 产生
 tend to 往往会; 易于

Task 2

Listen to the following poem and then repeat it.

Vocabulary

accent *n.* 口音

beaming *a.* 笑盈盈的

Home-coming

He Zhizhang

I left home young and not till old do I come back,
Unchanged my accent, my hair no longer black.
My children whom I meet do not know who am I.
“Where do you come from, sir?” they ask with beaming eyes.

回乡偶书

贺知章

少小离家老大回，
乡音无改鬓毛衰。
儿童相见不相识，
笑问客从何处来。