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SIDE by SIDE

THIRD EDITION

朗文国际英语教程

学生用书

最新版

第 4 册



Steven J. Molinsky

Bill Bliss

W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



Longman 朗文



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Illustrated by
Richard E. Hill

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SIDE by SIDE

THIRD EDITION

BOOK
4



Steven J. Molinsky
Bill Bliss

Illustrated by

Richard E. Hill



longman.com

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Student Book 4**

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序 言

编写英语学习基础阶段的教材有两种主要的方式，即以语法体系为主线和以交际功能为主线。这两种方式各有其侧重，同时又各有弊端。以语法体系为主线编写的教材重视学生对语法体系的系统掌握，重视建构句子的熟练程度和准确程度，但往往忽略了对学生交际能力的培养，其极端表现是通晓语法，但不善开口；以交际功能为主线编写的教材重视学生使用语言进行交际的能力的培养，但往往忽视对语言（包括语法、用词、发音等方面）准确性的要求，其极端表现是开口大胆，但语言错误比比皆是。交际是学习外语的根本目的，学了半天只知语法规则却无法和别人沟通交流，近乎白学；反之，语言的语法（从广义上说包括语言的语法、词汇、发音）规则是语言的根本，没有一句话离得开语法，那些只图满足眼前交际需要、不求坚实的语言功底的人迟早会发现自己词不达意、力不从心，并招人嗤笑。理想的教材和相应的教学方法应该寻找语法能力和交际能力之间合理的平衡，以及两者有机的结合。近年来国外和国内编写的不少教材都朝这个方向作了努力，并取得了不同程度的成功。由上海外语教育出版社从朗文出版社引进后改编出版的这套适用于中学英语教学的《朗文国际英语教程》(Side by Side) 我认为还是比较成功的一个例子。在这套教材的四册书中，每一课都有一个语法中心点，以及需要频繁使用该语法项的交际情景，于是学生刚学到的语法知识立即就能用到语言交际中去。因此可以毫不夸张地说从第一册第一课开始学生就能学会用英语进行交际了。该教材四册共五十课，几乎覆盖了英语语法的所有要点，从最基本的动词 to be 到动词 wish 后面从句中的虚拟式，而这五十个语法要点又分别和五十种常用的交际策略一一挂钩，在各种交际情景中得到操练和运用。这是本套教材最主要的优点。在抓住语法—交际这条主线的同时，编者对其他语言能力也没有忽略，每一课都有听力、阅读、发音这些组成部分，可见编者对学生语言能力的训练有较全面的考虑。每隔三课出现一期的“公报”(Gazette) 则以灵活、多样的形式为学生提供了富含文化信息的阅读材料。

一种教材能不能得到认可、能不能受到欢迎，在很大程度上取决于教师认为这套教材是否好教，是否容易上手。《朗文国际英语教程》这套教材尽管内容很丰富，但它的编排十分清晰，每一课的几个主要构成板块一目了然，十分便于教师使用，和有些进口教材过于花哨的编排相比，这应该说是它的另一优点。

目前我国大多数英语教师本身接受的英语教育比较传统，他们本身的语法能力大多高于交际能力，这或许是因为纯粹是交际法的教材在中国往往难以推广。《朗文国际英语教程》的每一课都包含语法和交际这两个板块，但同时又把它们有机地结合起来，这样的方式对大多数的教师来说是比较容易接受的，会觉得比较容易教。此外这套教材的教师用书（Teacher's Guide）内容十分详尽，为教师提供了很大的方便。

《朗文国际英语教程》虽然不是一套适用于零起点学生的教材，但它所要求的起点并不高。就目前我国大中城市的中小学英语教学水平来看，具有小学到初中的英语基础便可使用这套教材，因此这是一套适用面较广的教材。

这套教材的版面设计生动多彩，印刷精美，打开一本书就犹如打开一本儿童动画书，我想这对我们的中小学生会很有吸引力，也有利于营造一种宽松的学习气氛。

目前我国的英语热已经从大中学校扩大到小学、幼儿园，出现明显的低龄化倾向。要取得理想的教学效果，选定一种好的、适合实际需要的教材是关键，这对中小学生尤为重要。一旦选定了教材，接下来便是如何用好教好它的问题了。《朗文国际英语教程》无疑是一套好教材，我相信只要我们广大的教师能多动脑筋，多下功夫，就一定能用好这套教材，收到理想的教学效果。

何兆熊

2002年10月

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Reported Speech
Sequence of Tenses

Reporting What People Have Said	转述别人的话
Reporting Information	转述信息
Expressing Surprise	表达惊讶
Indicating Lack of Prior Knowledge	表明事先不知道
Leaving, Taking, and Conveying Messages	留言、收到信息和传递信息
Job Interviews	求职面试
Asking for and Giving Reasons	询问和给出原因
Discussing Feelings	谈论感受
Advice	建议

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Apologizing	道歉
Giving Reasons	给出原因
Decision-Making	做决定
Consequences of Actions	行为后果
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Review:

Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- Describing Actions That Have Occurred
- Describing Actions That Haven't Occurred Yet
- Discussing Duration of Activity
- Discussing Things People Had Done

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Things to Do Today



☐ take inventory



☐ write a report



☐ speak to the boss



☐ go to the bank



☐ eat lunch



☐ give out the paychecks



☐ set up the meeting room



☐ see the personnel officer



☐ get gas



☐ drive to the gym



☐ swim



☐ do sit-ups

Things I've Done Today: I've ...

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. taken inventory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. eaten lunch | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. gotten gas |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. written a report | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. given out the paychecks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. driven to the gym |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. spoken to the boss | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. set up the meeting room | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11. swum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. gone to the bank | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. seen the personnel officer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12. done sit-ups |

I've Sung for Many Years



(I have)	I've	} eaten.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

- A. Can you sing?
B. Yes. I've sung for many years.



1. swim
swum



2. draw pictures
drawn



3. drive trucks
driven



4. speak French
spoken



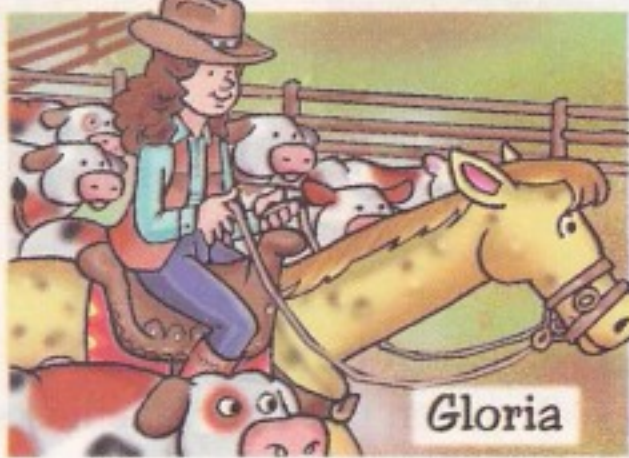
5. fly airplanes
flown



6. take inventory
taken



7. grow corn
grown



8. ride horses
ridden



9. write speeches
written

Have You Eaten Lunch Yet?

Have { I
we
you
they } eaten?
Has { he
she
it }

Yes, { I
we
you
they } have.
{ he
she
it } has.



eat
ate
eaten



write
wrote
written

A. Have you **eaten** lunch yet?

B. Yes, I have. I **ate** lunch a little while ago.

A. Has Tina **written** her composition yet?

B. Yes, she has. She **wrote** her composition a little while ago.



go
went
gone

1. *you*
go to the post office



give
gave
given

2. *Dan*
give out the paychecks



take
took
taken

3. *you and Susan*
take a break



do
did
done

4. *you*
do Room 24



see
saw
seen

5. *the employees*
see the new copy machine



feed
fed
fed

6. *Michael*
feed the monkeys

No, They Haven't

Have { I
we
you
they } eaten?
Has { he
she
it }

No, { I
we
you
they } haven't.
{ he
she
it } hasn't.

{ I
We
You
They } haven't
(have not) eaten.
{ He
She
It } hasn't
(has not)



give
gave
given

- A. Have you **given** blood recently?
B. No, I haven't. I haven't **given** blood in a long time.



go
went
gone

- A. Has your father **gone** fishing recently?
B. No, he hasn't. He hasn't **gone** fishing in a long time.



write
wrote
written

1. you
write in your journal



be
was/were
been

2. Dorothy
be sick



get
got
gotten

3. your son
get a haircut



run
ran
run

4. you and your wife
run in a marathon



have
had
had

5. you
have a medical checkup



wear
wore
worn

6. Anthony
wear his tuxedo

How Long?

for	since
five years	five o'clock
a week	last week
a long time	2001
many years	he started college



- A.** How long have you known how to water-ski?
- B.** I've known how to water-ski for many years.



- A.** How long has Alexander been a vegetarian?
- B.** He's been a vegetarian since he started college.



- 1.** be married
ten years



- 2.** have a toothache
ten o'clock this morning



- 3.** be in the hospital
last week



- 4.** own this car
thirty-two years



- 5.** have a British accent
she moved to London



- 6.** know each other
2001



- 7.** play the violin
he was in first grade



- 8.** like hip hop music
a long time



- 9.** want to be an actress
she was four years old

READING

A VERY BUSY DAY AT THE OFFICE



Things to Do Today

- ☒ go to the bank
- ☐ take the mail to the post office
- ☐ write my monthly report
- ☒ meet with the personnel officer about my maternity leave
- ☐ speak to the boss about my salary
- ☒ send a fax to the company's office in Tokyo
- ☐ read the office manager's memo about recycling
- ☐ see the training video about the new computer system

Allison is having a very busy day at the office. She has done some of the things she has to do today, but there are many other things she hasn't done yet. She has gone to the bank, but she hasn't taken the mail to the post office yet. She also hasn't written her monthly report. She has already met with the personnel officer about her maternity leave, but she hasn't spoken to the boss yet about her salary. She has sent a fax to the company's office in Tokyo. She hasn't read the office manager's memo about recycling. And she hasn't seen the training video about the new computer system. Allison is probably going to stay late at the office today so she can do all the things she hasn't done yet.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

Q & A

Allisons' co-workers are asking her about the things she has done today. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. Allison, have you _____ yet?
- B. { Yes, I have. }
{ No, I haven't. }

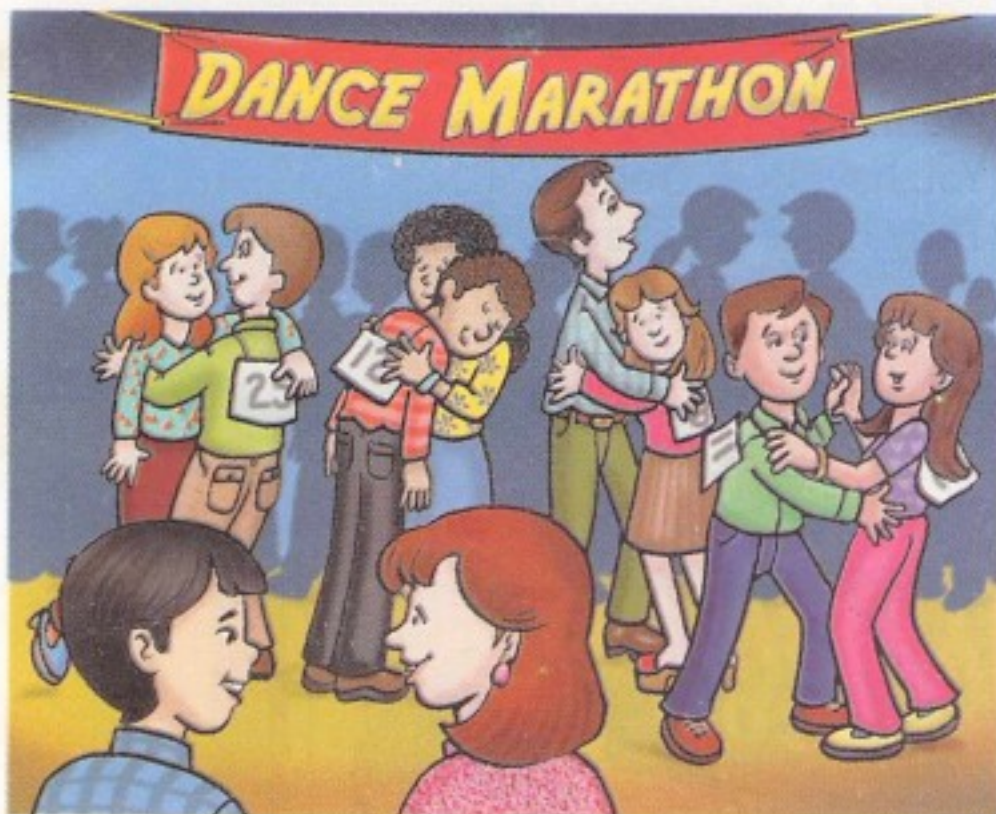
LISTENING



Carl is going to have a party at his apartment this Saturday night. This is the list of things that Carl needs to do to get ready for the party. Check the things on the list that Carl has already done.

- ___ go to the supermarket
- ___ clean the apartment
- ___ get balloons at the party store
- ___ buy some new dance music
- ___ hang up the decorations
- ___ make the food
- ___ tell the neighbors about the party
- ___ give the dog a bath

They've Been Dancing for Ten Hours



(I have)
(We have)
(You have)
(They have)
(He has)
(She has)
(It has)

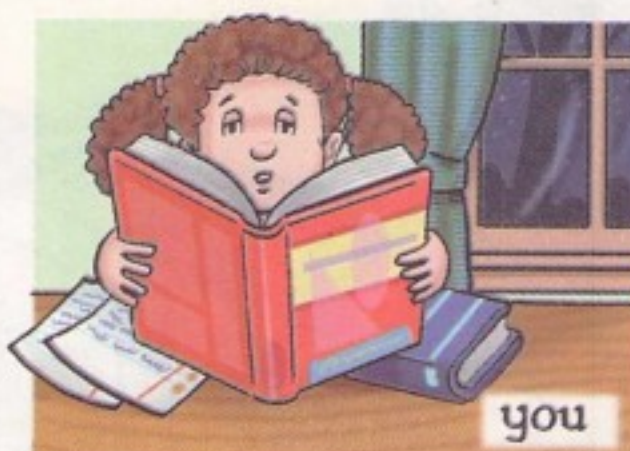
I've
We've
You've
They've
He's
She's
It's

been working.

- A.** How long have your friends been dancing?
B. They've been dancing for ten hours.



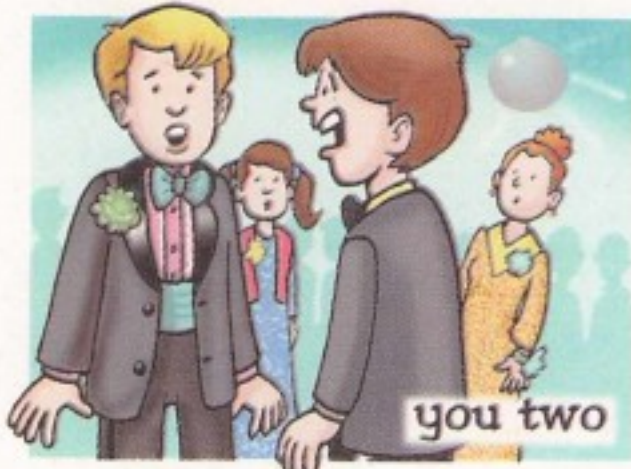
- 1.** wait for the bus
since 8 o'clock



- 2.** study
for five hours



- 3.** work here
for thirty-five years



- 4.** argue
since we got here



- 5.** go out
for three months



- 6.** leak
since last week



- 7.** live in Florida
since they retired



- 8.** snore
all night



9.

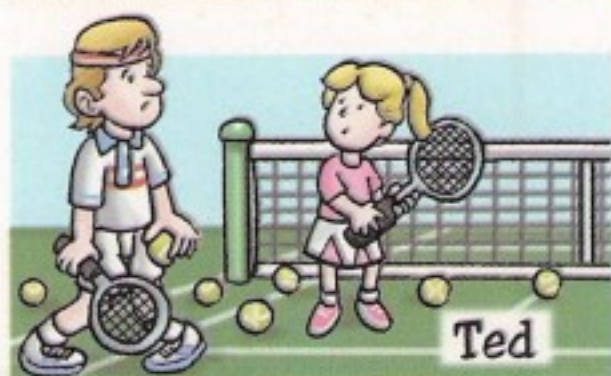
What Have They Been Doing?

(I have)	I've	} written.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

(I have)	I've	} been writing.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	



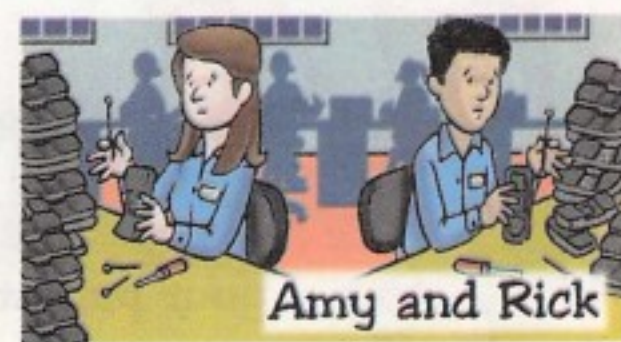
- A.** Cynthia looks tired. What has she been doing?
- B.** She's been taking orders.
- A.** How many orders has she taken?
- B.** She's taken more than one hundred.
- A.** Wow! That's a lot of orders!
- B.** That's right. She's never taken that many orders before.



- 1.** give tennis lessons
more than 20



- 2.** write memos
more than 25



- 3.** assemble cell phones
at least 75



4. draw portraits
around 30



5. read resumes
more than 200



6. deliver packages
over 50



7. sing songs
at least 40



8. sell tee shirts
well over 300



9. do sit-ups
at least 90



10. see patients
around 45



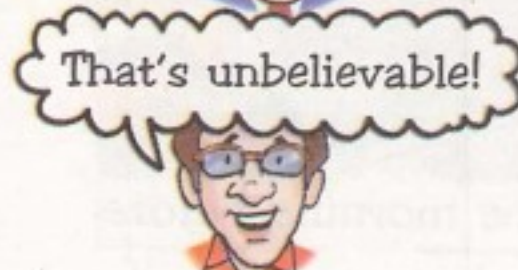
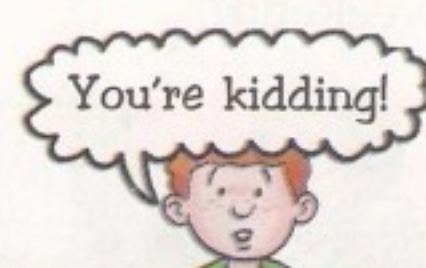
11. build sandcastles
10 or 11



12. make smoothies
more than 150

How to Say It!

Expressing Surprise



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Express surprise in different ways.

INTERVIEW How Long Have You ... ? / How Long Did You ... ?

Interview another student. Then tell the class about the student you interviewed.

Where do you live now?
How long have you lived there?
Where did you live before?
How long did you live there?

Where do you (work/go to school) now?
How long have you (worked/gone to school) there?
Where did you (work/go to school) before?
How long did you (work/go to school) there?

They Had Done That Before



I
He
She
It
We
You
They

had eaten.

- A. Did Andrew eat lunch at Burger Town yesterday?
- B. No. He didn't want to. He had eaten lunch at Burger Town the day before.



- 1. Did Sheila drive to the beach last weekend?

- 2. Did you go dancing last night?



- 3. Did Paul make pancakes for breakfast yesterday morning?

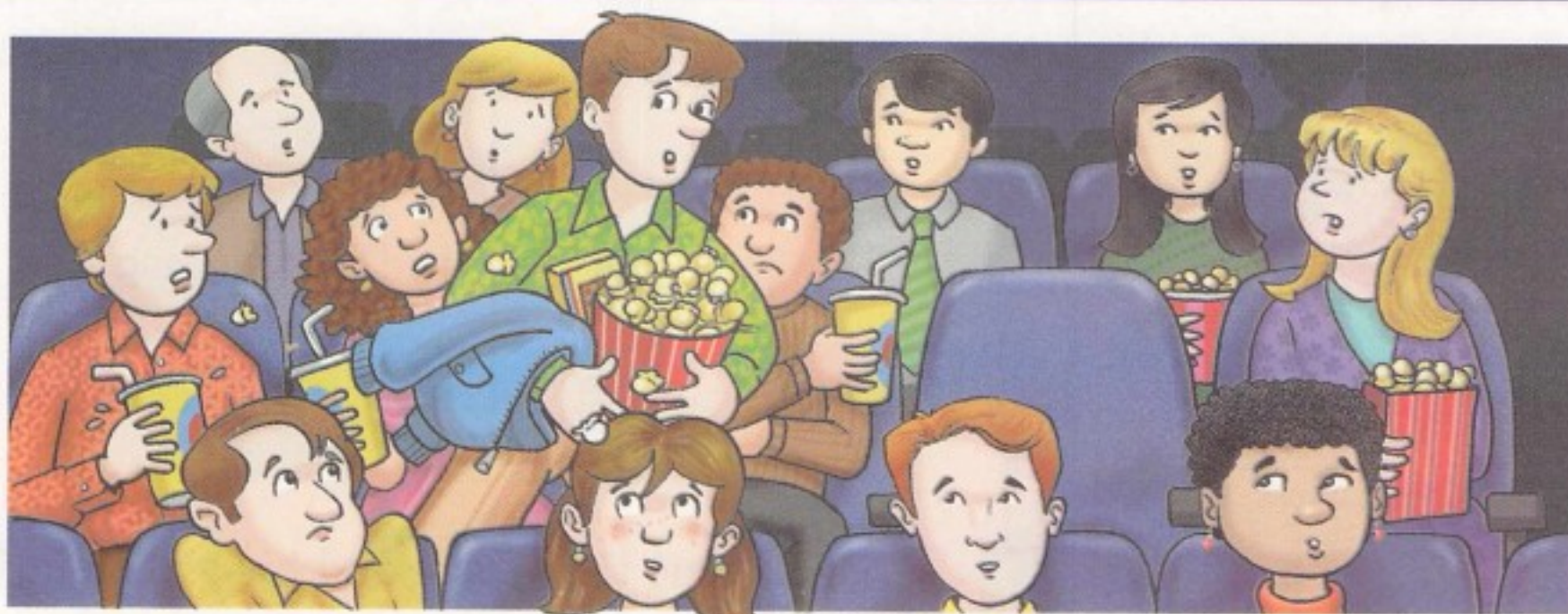
- 4. Did your children have peanut butter and jelly sandwiches for lunch yesterday?



- 5. Did you and your friends see a movie yesterday evening?

- 6. Did the Browns take their children to the aquarium last Saturday afternoon?

It Had Already Begun



- A. Did Alan get to the movie on time?
 B. No, he didn't. By the time he got to the movie, it had already begun.



1. plane
take off



2. bank
close



3. play
start



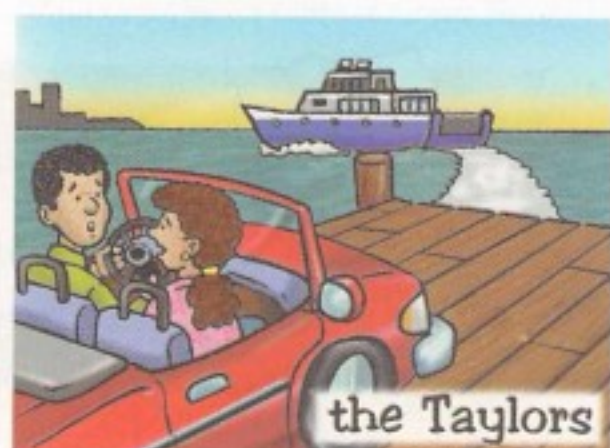
4. game
begin



5. meeting
end



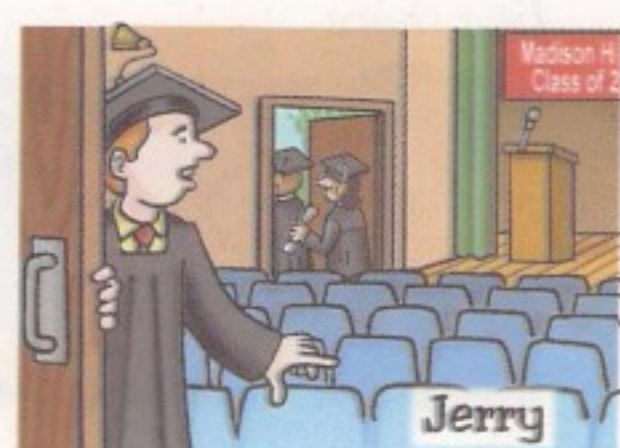
6. train
leave the station



7. ferry
sail away



8. space launch
happen



9. graduation ceremony
finish

They Had Been Going Out for a Long Time



I
He
She
It
We
You
They

had been working.

- A.** Is it true that Dave and his girlfriend broke up?
- B.** Yes, it is.
- A.** I'm sorry to hear that. How long had they been going out?
- B.** They had been going out for a long time.

Is it true that . . .



- 1.** you had to cancel your trip to Hawaii?
plan it



- 2.** your husband got laid off at the factory?
work there



- 3.** your grandparents had to sell their house?
live there



- 4.** your daughter injured herself and couldn't participate in the gymnastics competition?
train for it

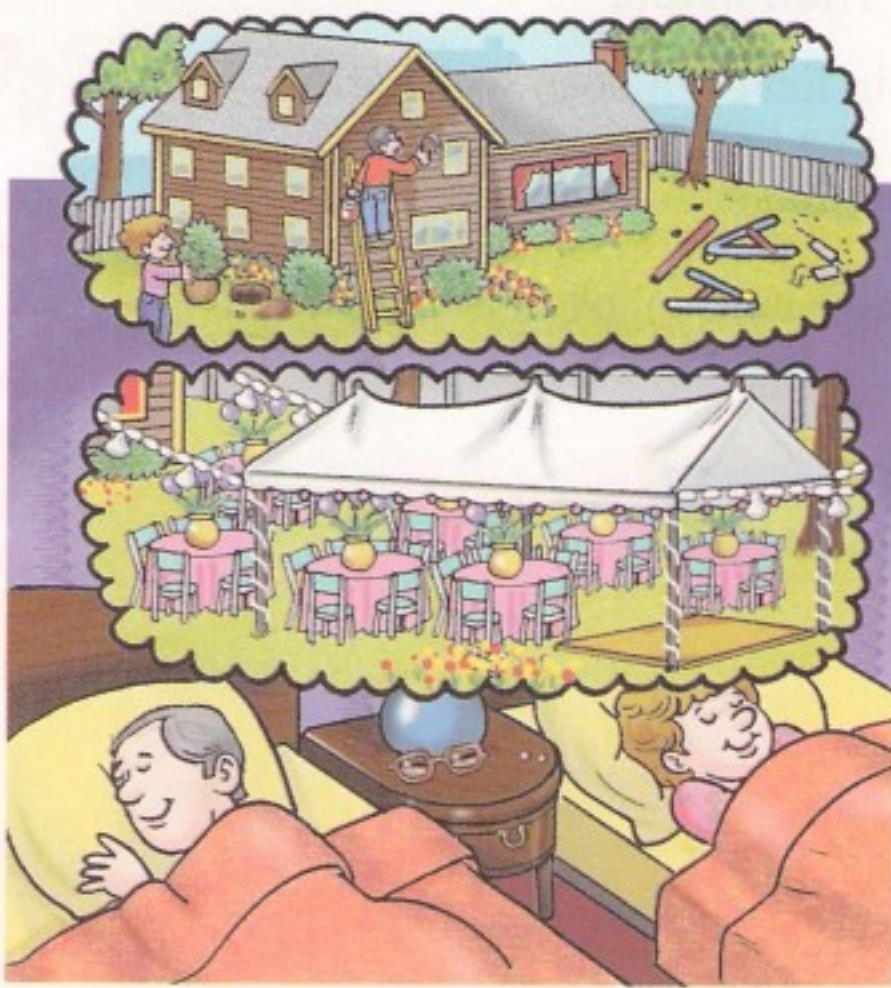


- 5.** your son got sick and couldn't perform in the school play?
rehearse for it



- 6.** you came down with the flu and you couldn't take the SAT test?
prepare for it

IT WASN'T THE WEDDING THEY HAD PLANNED



Albert and Helen Porter had worked very hard to prepare for their daughter Ashley's wedding last July. Ashley had always wanted to get married at home in an outdoor ceremony. Albert and Helen had spent months planning the wedding and getting their house ready for the celebration.

On the night before the wedding, as Albert and Helen went to sleep, they felt totally prepared for this special day. They had repainted the house. They had planted new flowers and bushes in the yard. They had even taken down the rusty old swing set that Ashley had played on as a child. They had rented a tent and a dance floor. They had set up tables and chairs. And they had hung decorations all around the yard.



However, when Albert and Helen woke up early on the morning of the wedding, they couldn't believe what had happened. There had been a big thunderstorm during the night. The tent had fallen down. The tables and chairs had tipped over. And all the decorations had blown away. And it was still raining!



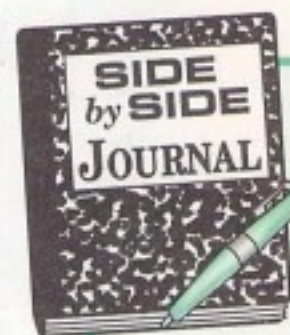
Albert and Helen, not to mention Ashley, were extremely upset. But they quickly decided to move the celebration indoors. It wasn't the wedding they had planned, but it was still a wonderful day, and all their family and friends had a great time.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story.)

1. Ashley got married last spring.
2. She didn't want to get married indoors.
3. Ashley doesn't have any brothers or sisters.
4. The night before the wedding, Albert and Helen felt they had done everything to prepare for the wedding.
5. It had stopped raining by the time Albert and Helen woke up.



Sometimes we work hard to prepare for something—a test, a performance, a party, a special event, or something else. Sometimes things go well, and sometimes they don't. Write in your journal about something you had worked hard to prepare for. What was it? How long had you prepared for it? How had you prepared? What happened?

PRONUNCIATION Reduced *have, has, & had*

Listen. Then say it.

How long **have** you been married?

How long **has** he owned this car?

How long **had** he been rehearsing for it?

Say it. Then listen.

How long **have** we been waiting?

How long **has** she been sick?

How long **had** they been living there?

CHAPTER SUMMARY

GRAMMAR 语法

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE 现在完成时

(I have)	I've	eaten.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

I	haven't	eaten.
We		
You		
They		
He	hasn't	
She		
It		

Have	I we you they	eaten?
Has	he she it	

Yes,	I we you they	have.
	he she it	has.

No,	I we you they	haven't.
	he she it	hasn't.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

现在完成进行时

(I have)	I've	been working.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

PAST PERFECT TENSE

过去完成时

I	had eaten.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

过去完成进行时

I	had been eating.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

KEY VOCABULARY 关键词汇

IRREGULAR VERBS 不规则动词

be – was/were – been
begin – began – begun
blow – blew – blown
do – did – done
draw – drew – drawn
drive – drove – driven

eat – ate – eaten
fall – fell – fallen
fly – flew – flown
get – got – gotten
give – gave – given
go – went – gone

grow – grew – grown
know – knew – known
ride – rode – ridden
run – ran – run
see – saw – seen
set – set – set

sing – sang – sung
speak – spoke – spoken
swim – swam – swum
take – took – taken
wear – wore – worn
write – wrote – written



2

Perfect Modals: Should Have Might Have May Have

Could Have Must Have

- Evaluating People's Activities
- Job Interviews
- Expressing Possibility
- Making Deductions
- Expressing Concern About Others
- Apologizing
- Recounting Difficult Situations

VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. answer the phone
2. apologize
3. daydream
4. fail

5. get lost
6. get stuck in *traffic*
7. hand over
8. oversleep

9. refuse
10. shake hands
11. skip *dessert*
12. yell

He Should Have Spoken Louder



I	} should have eaten.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

- A.** Did Richard speak loud enough at the meeting this morning?
- B.** No, he didn't. He **should have spoken** louder.



- 1.** Did Gail run fast enough during the marathon?
faster



- 3.** Did Mr. and Mrs. Lopez get to the airport early enough?
earlier



- 5.** Did Jason write legibly enough on his employment application?
more legibly



- 7.** Did Sally speak confidently enough at her job interview?
more confidently



- 2.** Did Fred drive carefully enough during his driving test?
more carefully



- 4.** Did you and your classmates study hard enough for the science quiz?
harder

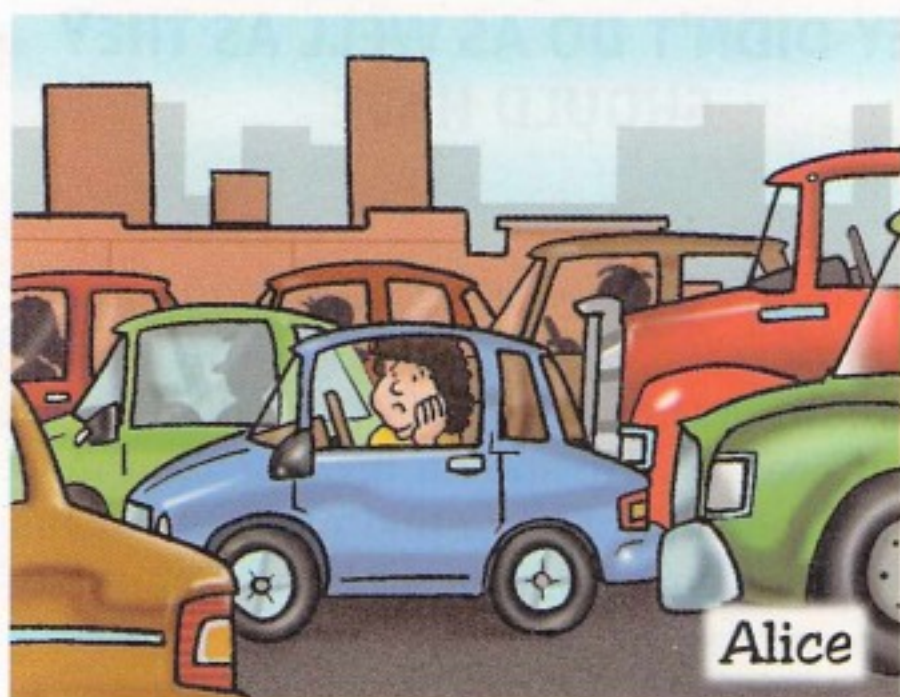


- 6.** Did you take the cookies out of the oven soon enough?
sooner



- 8.** Did Brian dance well enough at the audition?
better

She Shouldn't Have Driven to Work Today



I
He
She
It
We
You
They

shouldn't have eaten.

- A. Why is Alice upset?
- B. She thinks she **shouldn't have driven** to work today. She **should have taken** the train.



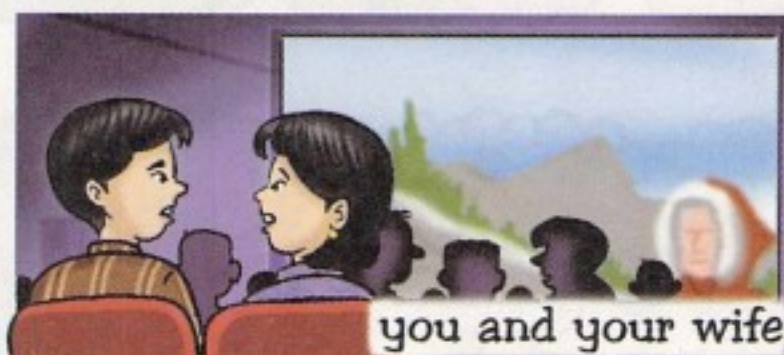
1. *buy a typewriter*
get a computer



2. *take Advanced French last semester*
take Beginning French



3. *cook vegetable stew for my guests*
make a salad



4. *see a movie last night*
stay home and watch TV



5. *wear jeans to a job interview today*
wear a suit



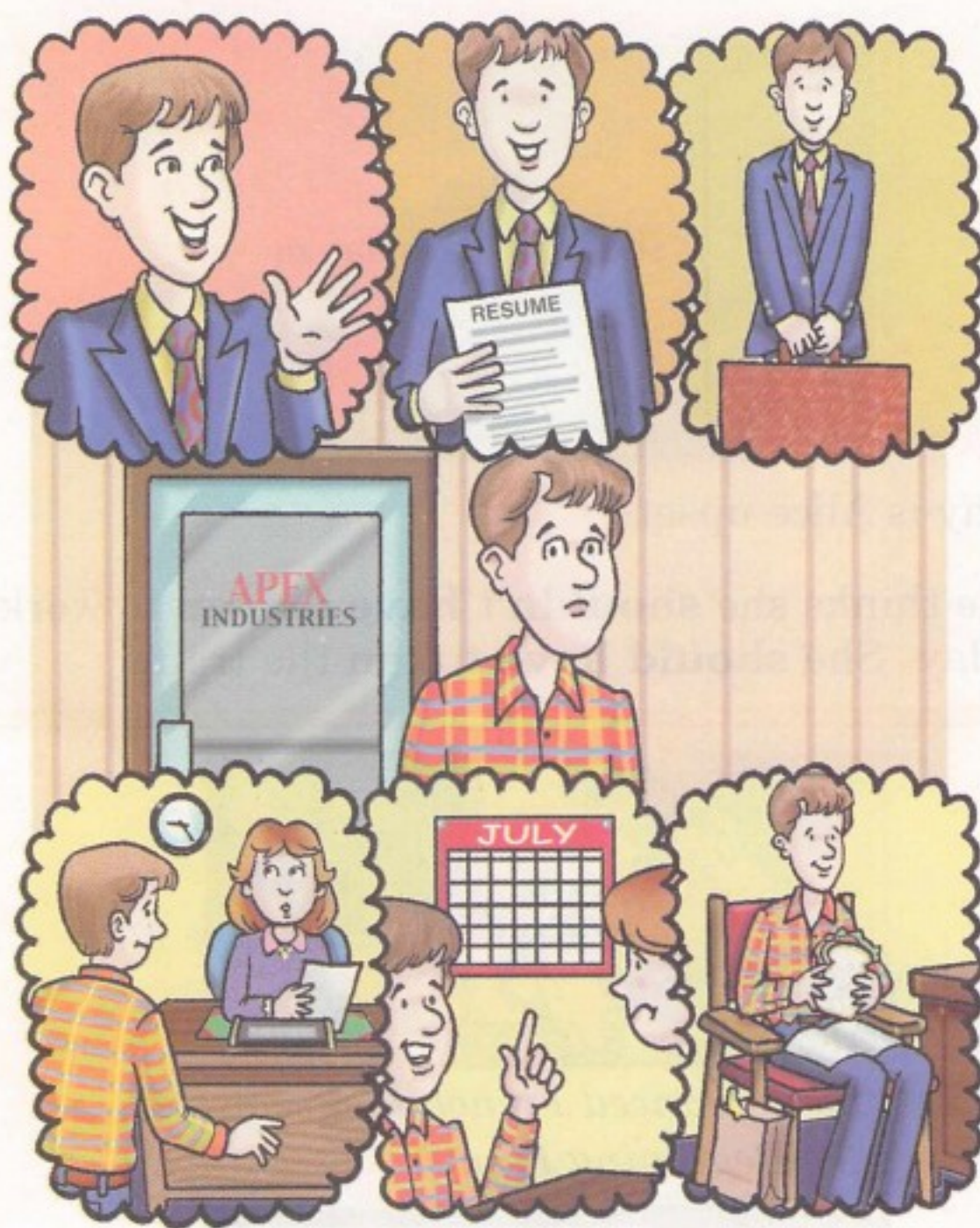
6. *go on a safari for their vacation*
go to the beach



7. *write her composition on the bus*
do it at home



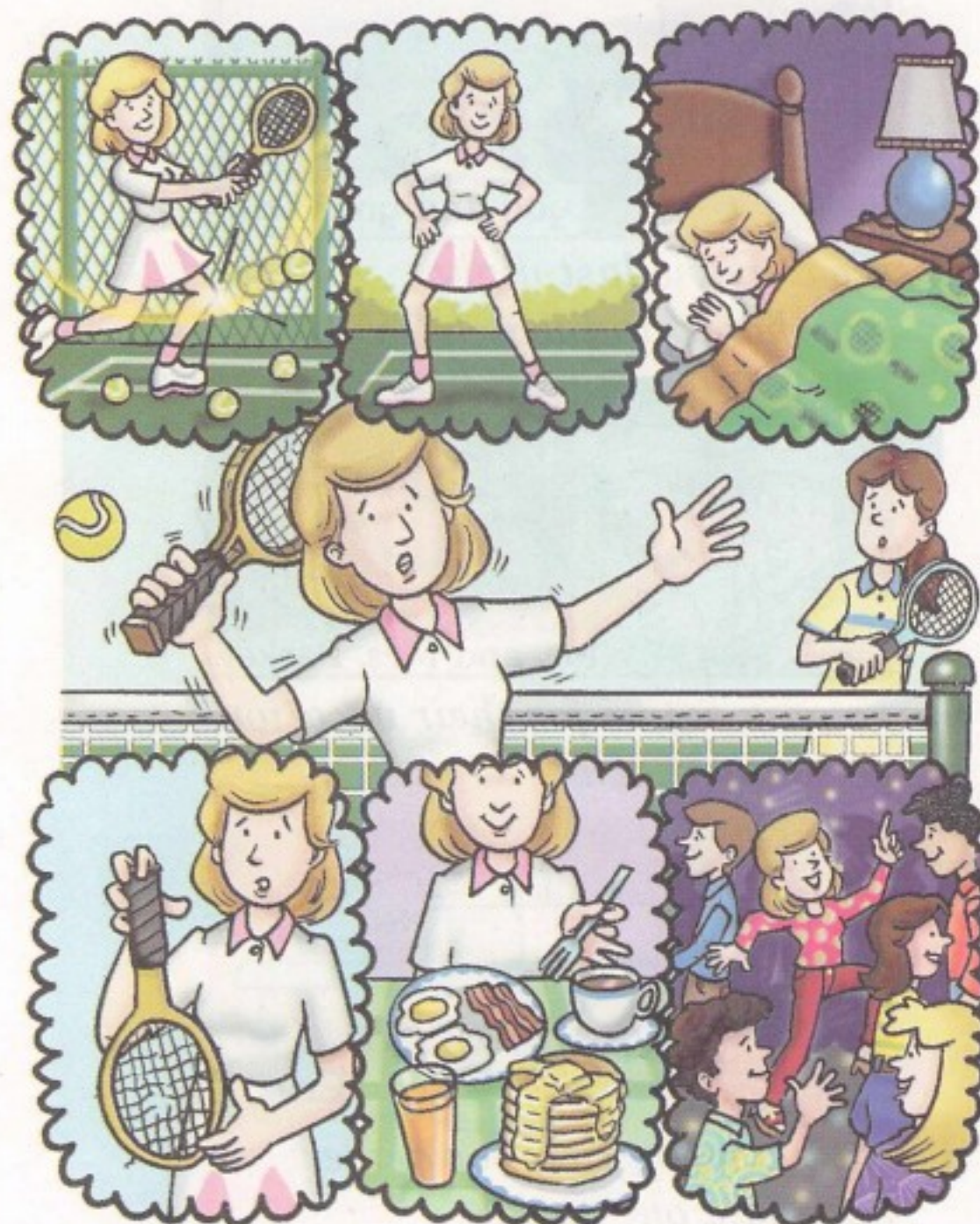
8. *eat an entire cake for dessert*
have just one piece



THEY DIDN'T DO AS WELL AS THEY SHOULD HAVE

Barry didn't do as well as he should have at a job interview today. He didn't get the job, and he now realizes that he should have done a few things differently. He should have spoken more confidently, he should have told more about his previous experience, and he probably should have worn more conservative clothes.

In addition, he shouldn't have arrived late for his appointment. He shouldn't have asked questions only about vacations and sick days. And he **DEFINITELY** shouldn't have eaten his lunch in the interviewer's office. Barry will certainly do a few things differently the next time he has a job interview!



Vicky didn't do as well as she should have in a tennis tournament yesterday. She didn't win, and she now realizes that she should have done a few things differently. She should have practiced more during the week, she should have done more warm-up exercises before the tournament, and she probably should have gotten a good night's sleep the night before.

Furthermore, she shouldn't have used her old tennis racket. She shouldn't have eaten such a large breakfast that morning. And she **DEFINITELY** shouldn't have gone out dancing with her friends the night before. Vicky will certainly do a few things differently the next time she plays in a tennis tournament!

✓ READING CHECK-UP

TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Barry didn't speak confidently about himself at the interview.
2. He didn't get the job because he didn't have previous experience.
3. Barry likes to go on vacations and gets sick very often.
4. Vicky didn't get a good night's sleep the night before the tournament.
5. She used her old tennis racket during the tournament.
6. Vicky goes out dancing with her friends very often.

How About You?

Tell about a time when you didn't do as well as you should have. What was the situation? What should you have done differently?



LISTENING

Listen and choose the best answer based on the conversation you hear.

1. a. They should have gotten to the party earlier.
b. They should have left later.
2. a. He should have spoken more softly.
b. He shouldn't have spoken softly.
3. a. He should have dressed more comfortably.
b. He should have spoken more confidently.
4. a. He should have studied harder.
b. He should have written more legibly.
5. a. He shouldn't have left them in the oven.
b. He shouldn't have taken them out of the oven.
6. a. She should have gotten a good night's sleep last night.
b. She should have gotten up earlier this morning.

IN YOUR OWN WORDS

FOR WRITING AND DISCUSSION



What should you do if you want to do well at a job interview?

What should you talk about?
What should you ask about?
What should you wear?
What should you take with you?
When should you arrive?

(In your answers, use "You should . . .")*

* "You should" = "a person should."

She Might Have Gone to the Bank



I	}	might have may have	eaten.
He			
She			
It			
We			
You			
They			

- A. I wonder why Sheila hasn't come back from lunch yet.
- B. I'm not sure. She **{ might have
may have }** gone to the bank.
- A. Hmm. Maybe you're right.

I wonder why . . .



1. Bob was late for the meeting
get stuck in traffic



2. Professor Jones didn't come to class yesterday
be sick



3. Mr. and Mrs. Lane didn't come to our party
forget about it



4. Jimmy was late for school this morning
miss the bus



5. Peggy didn't want to go to the play with us
see it already



6. the neighbors haven't returned our ladder
break it

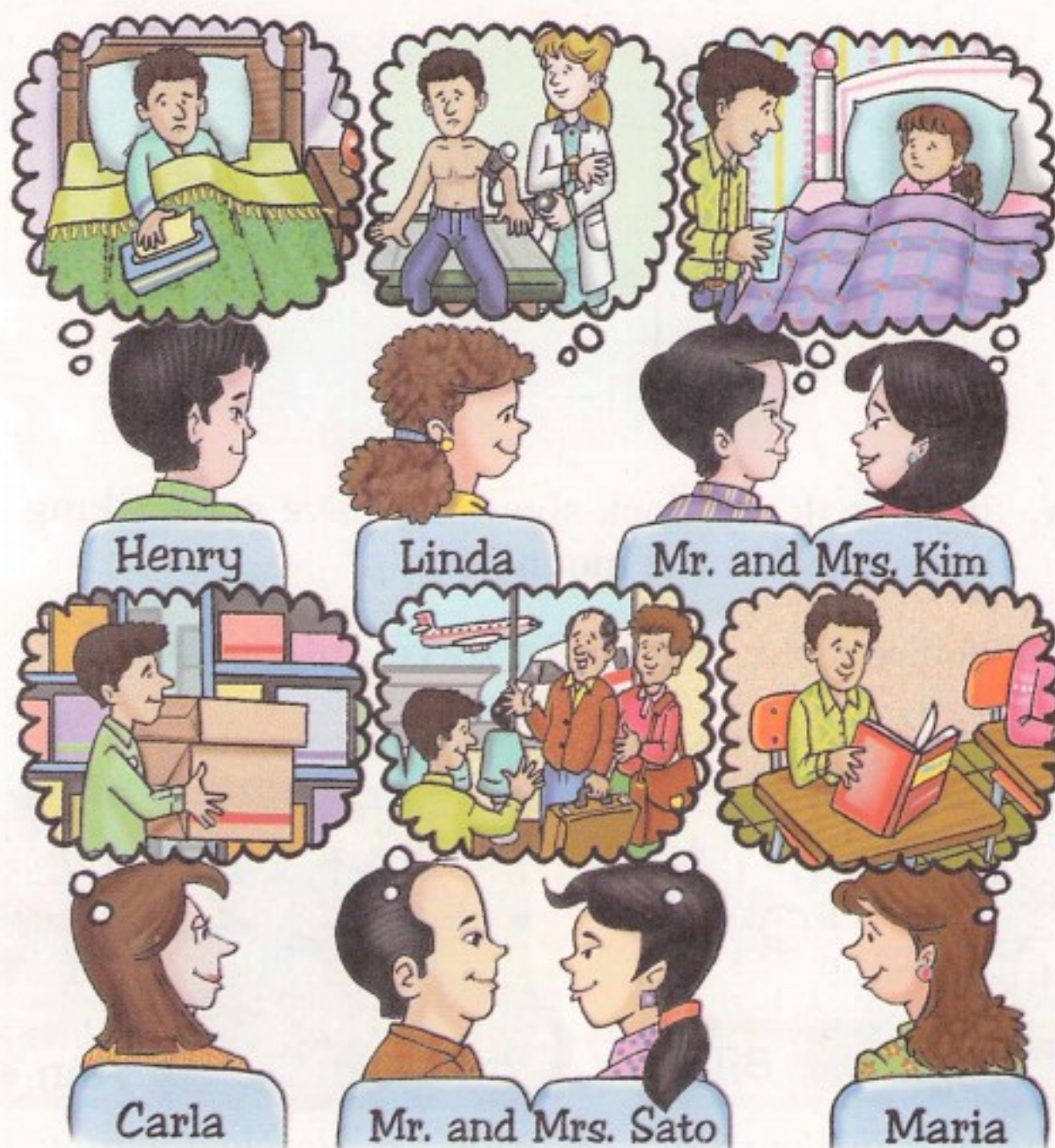


7. Dad left the rock concert early
have a headache



8. Grandma and Grandpa aren't answering
their phone
go away for the weekend

READING



GEORGE HASN'T COME TO ENGLISH CLASS

George hasn't come to English class this evening, and all the students in the class are wondering why.

Henry thinks he might have gotten sick. Linda thinks he might have had a doctor's appointment. Mr. and Mrs. Kim think that one of George's children may have caught a bad cold. Carla thinks he may have had to work overtime. Mr. and Mrs. Sato think he might have gone to the airport to meet his relatives who are arriving from overseas. And Maria thinks he may have decided to study in another school.

All the students are curious about why George hasn't come to English class this evening . . . and they're a little concerned.

COMPLETE THE STORY

Complete this story about your English teacher. In your story, use names of students in your class.



Our English teacher hasn't come to class today, and all the students are wondering why.

_____ thinks _____.
 _____ thinks _____.

And I think _____.

We're all curious about why our English teacher hasn't come to class today . . . and we're a little concerned.

He Could Have Gotten Lost!



I
He
She
It
We
You
They

could have eaten.

- A. If you ask me, Jack shouldn't have gone hiking by himself in the mountains.
- B. You're right. He **could have gotten lost!**



Gloria

1. swim to the other side of the lake
drown



Billy

2. play baseball in the rain
catch a bad cold



Ann

3. ride her bicycle downtown during rush hour
get hurt



Jim

4. move his piano by himself
break his back



Jenny

5. use her computer during a thunderstorm
be electrocuted



your friends

6. go skating on the town pond
fall through the ice



Grandpa

7. shovel all the snow in the driveway
have a heart attack



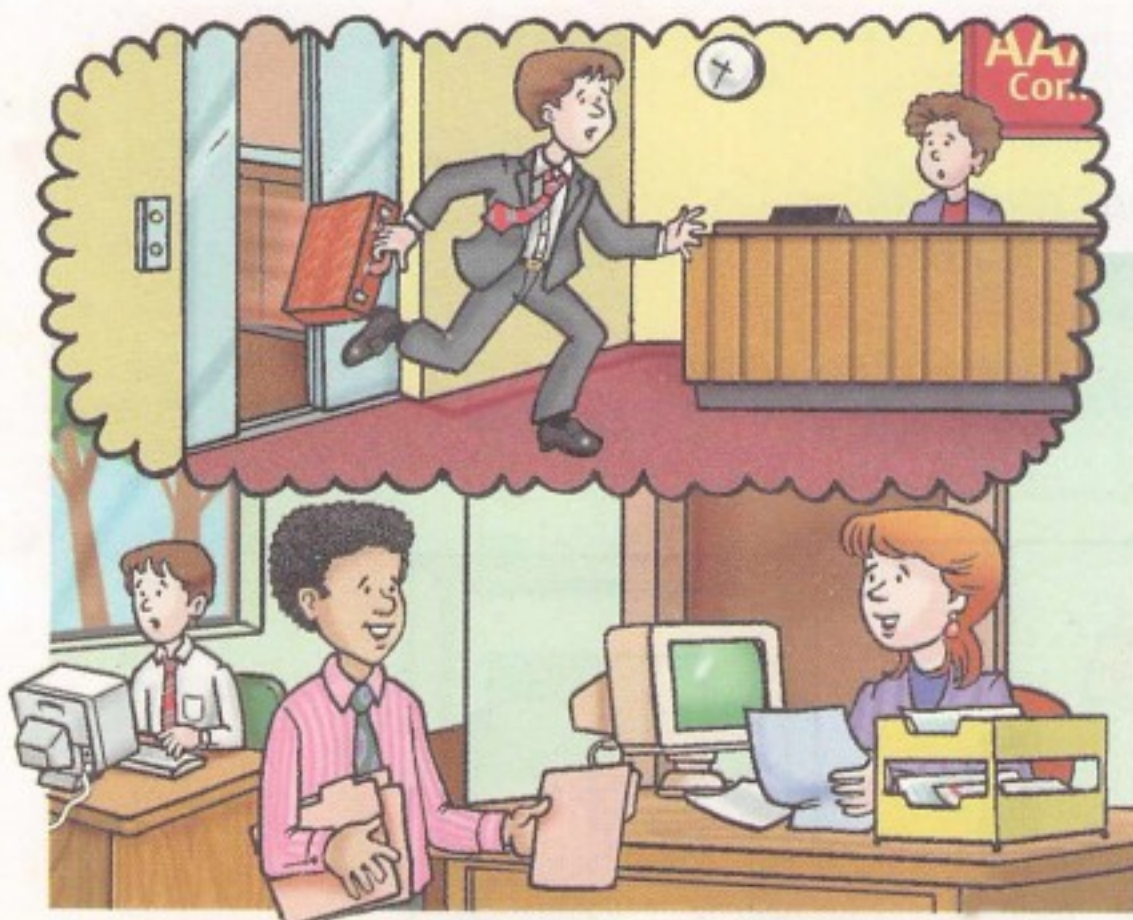
Dad

8. argue with a police officer
wind* up in jail

9.

* wind – wound – wound

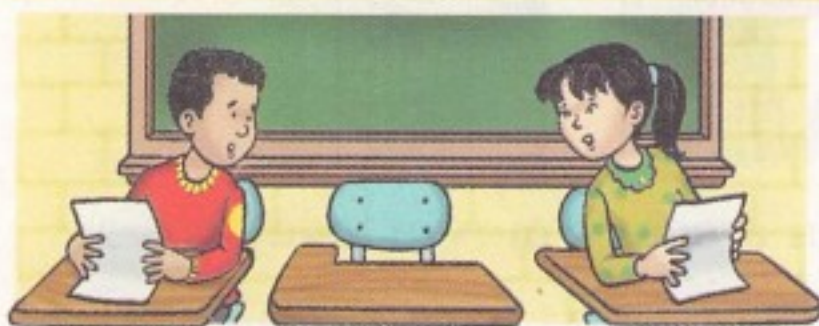
He Must Have Overslept



I
He
She
It
We
You
They

} must have eaten.

- A. Richard came to work late today.
B. I'm really surprised to hear that. He NEVER comes to work late!
- A. I know. He **must have overslept**.
B. You're probably right.



1. Maria missed English class all last week.
be very sick



2. Gary skipped dessert at the restaurant today.
go on a diet



3. Mrs. Grimsley smiled at her employees this morning.
be in a very good mood



4. Peter handed in his homework late this morning.
have a problem with his computer



5. Beverly yelled at me this morning.
be very upset



6. Walter was in a terrible mood today.
"get up on the wrong side of the bed"



7. You talked in your sleep last night.
have a bad dream



8. Rover refused to eat his dinner.
eat too many dog biscuits during the day

I'm a Little Concerned

I	}	must have might have may have	eaten.
He			
She			
It			
We			
You			
They			



- A. Timmy looks frightened! He **must have seen a scary movie** today.
- B. I'm not so sure. He

{	MIGHT have
	MAY have

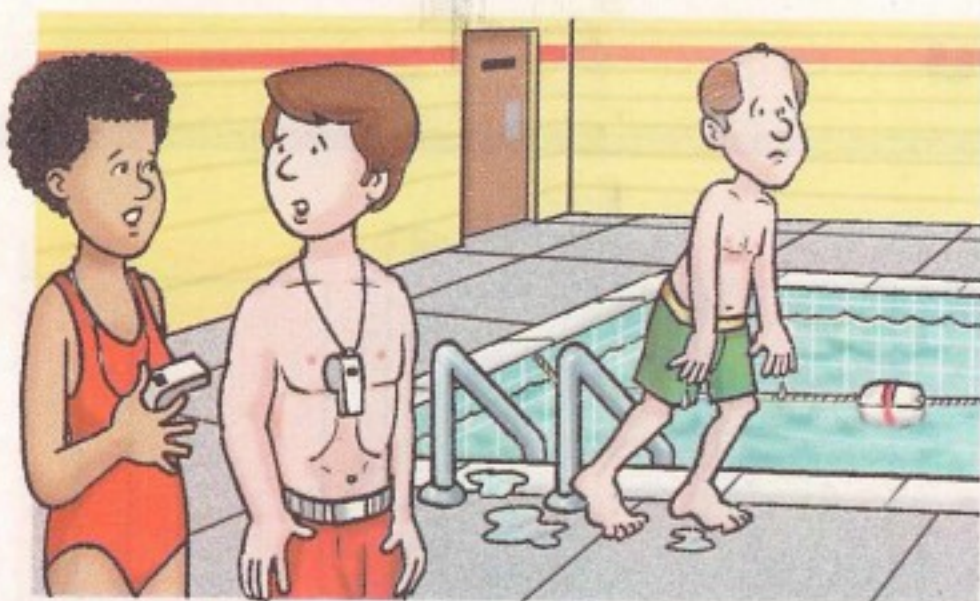
seen a scary movie, but that doesn't usually make him so frightened.
- A. I'm a little concerned. Maybe we should talk to him.
- B. That's a good idea.



- A. Janet looks tired! She **must have worked overtime** today.
- B. I'm not so sure. She

{	MIGHT have
	MAY have

worked overtime, but that doesn't usually make her so tired.
- A. I'm a little concerned. Maybe we should talk to her.
- B. That's a good idea.



1. Mr. Jenkins looks exhausted!
swim fifty laps



2. Rachel looks upset!
fail an exam



3. Steve looks angry!
have a fight with his landlord



4. Margaret looks tired!
jog for a long time



5. Wayne looks upset!
have an argument with the boss



6. Our English teacher looks disappointed!
find a lot of mistakes in our homework



7. Rick looks exhausted!
do a lot of sit-ups



8. Senator Wilson looks tired!
shake a lot of hands*

* shake – shook – shaken

I Want to Apologize to You



A. I want to apologize to you.

B. What for?

A. You must have been very angry with me yesterday.

B. I don't understand. Why should I have been angry with you?

A. Don't you remember? We had planned to **see a movie** yesterday, but I completely forgot!

B. Don't worry about it. Actually, I owe **YOU** an apology.

A. You do? Why?

B. I couldn't have **seen a movie** with you anyway. I had to **take care of my little sister** yesterday . . . and I completely forgot to tell you.

A. That's okay. Maybe we can **see a movie** some other time.

A. I want to apologize to you.

B. What for?

A. You must have been very angry with me yesterday.

B. I don't understand. Why should I have been angry with you?

A. Don't you remember? We had planned to _____ yesterday, but I completely forgot!

B. Don't worry about it. Actually, I owe YOU an apology.

A. You do? Why?

B. I couldn't have _____ with you anyway. I had to _____ yesterday ... and I completely forgot to tell you.

A. That's okay. Maybe we can _____ some other time.



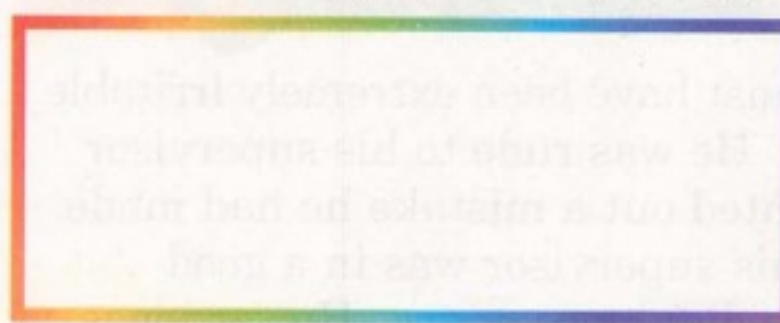
1. *go to the beach*
study for my final exams



3. *take a walk in the park*
visit a friend in the hospital



2. *have lunch*
go to an important meeting



4.

How to Say It!

Apologizing

I want to apologize to you.



I need to apologize to you.



I owe you an apology.



I apologize.



I'm sorry.



Practice the conversations in this lesson again. Use different expressions for apologizing.

LUCKY PEOPLE



Gary must have been daydreaming while he was driving to work yesterday. He drove through a red light at the busiest intersection in town. Fortunately, he didn't hit anyone. Gary was lucky. He could have caused a terrible accident.



Mrs. Chen must have been very scared yesterday. There was a big, mean dog outside while she was putting out the garbage. Fortunately, the dog didn't see her. Mrs. Chen was lucky. That big, mean dog might have bitten her.



Howard must have been extremely irritable this morning. He was rude to his supervisor when she pointed out a mistake he had made. Fortunately, his supervisor was in a good mood, and she didn't get angry. Howard was lucky. His supervisor could have fired him.



Ms. Kendall must have been feeling very brave last night. She refused to hand over her purse to a man who was trying to mug her. Fortunately, the man got scared and ran away. Ms. Kendall was very lucky. She might have gotten hurt.



Mr. and Mrs. Gray must have had a lot of financial problems last year. They were never able to pay their rent on time. Fortunately, their landlord was very understanding. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are pretty lucky. Their landlord could have evicted them.



Irwin must have been very lonely yesterday. All evening he made long-distance phone calls to his friends throughout the country. Fortunately, most of his friends weren't home. Irwin was very lucky. He could have run up quite a big phone bill.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. Gary wasn't paying attention while he was driving to work.
2. Gary caused a terrible accident.
3. Mrs. Chen doesn't like dogs.
4. The dog didn't bite Mrs. Chen.
5. Howard was in a good mood yesterday.
6. Howard's supervisor is rarely in a bad mood.
7. Ms. Kendall didn't give her purse to the man.
8. Ms. Kendall had a lot of money in her purse.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Gray couldn't pay their rent on time last year.
10. The landlord evicted Mr. and Mrs. Gray.
11. Irwin's friends live throughout the country.
12. Irwin never communicates with his friends by e-mail.

WHICH WORD IS CORRECT?

1. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson didn't get to the train station on time. They (should have must have) left their house earlier.
2. Alan was late for work today. He (should have must have) overslept.
3. You're very lucky. You (could have must have) gotten hurt.
4. I (may have couldn't have) gone skiing with you anyway. I had to work.
5. Susan was an hour late for the meeting this morning. She (might have should have) gotten stuck in traffic.
6. Arnold's cake tasted terrible! He (may have should have) taken it out of the oven sooner.
7. I shouldn't have taken chemistry. I definitely (must have should have) taken biology.
8. Janet wasn't paying attention. She (must have should have) been daydreaming.
9. My cousin Ronald (shouldn't have couldn't have) swum to the other side of the lake. He (must have could have) drowned!
10. Roberta didn't come to the company picnic last Saturday. She (should have may have) forgotten about it.

How About You?



Tell about a time when something *bad could have* happened to you, but didn't. What was the situation? What could have happened?

Tell about a time when you were
... lonely.
... scared.
... irritable.
... brave.

PRONUNCIATION Reduced have

Listen. Then say it.

He **should have** spoken louder.

She **might have** been sick.

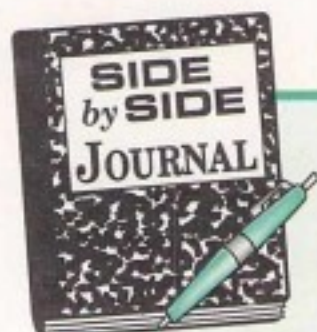
They **may have** gone away.

Say it. Then listen.

You **could have** gotten hurt.

I **must have** overslept.

We **shouldn't have** gone there.



Write in your journal about a time when you did something and then you thought later that you should have done it differently. What did you do? What do you think you should have done?



CHAPTER SUMMARY

GRAMMAR 语法

PERFECT MODALS: 情态动词完成式

SHOULD HAVE

I	should have eaten.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

SHOULDN'T HAVE

I	shouldn't have eaten.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

MUST HAVE

I	must have been upset.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

MIGHT HAVE/MAY HAVE

I	might have may have	eaten.
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

COULD HAVE

I	could have gotten lost.
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

KEY VOCABULARY 关键词汇

ACTIONS 动作行为

answer the phone
daydream
fail
get lost
get stuck in *traffic*
hand over
refuse
shake hands
skip *dessert*
yell

ADVERBS 副词

arrive **late**
dance **well**
do things **differently**
dress **comfortably**
drive **carefully**
get to **early**
practice **more**

run **fast**
speak **confidently**
speak **loud**
speak **softly**
study **hard**
take **out soon**
write **legibly**

ADJECTIVES 形容词

advanced
beginning
brave
concerned
curious
entire
exhausted
financial
irritable
lonely
scared
understanding
unimportant

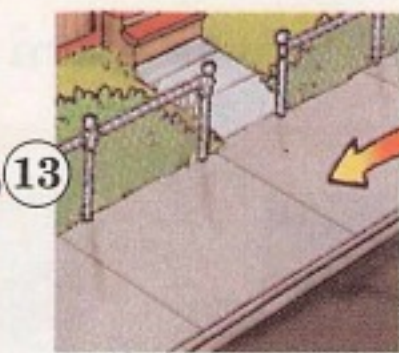
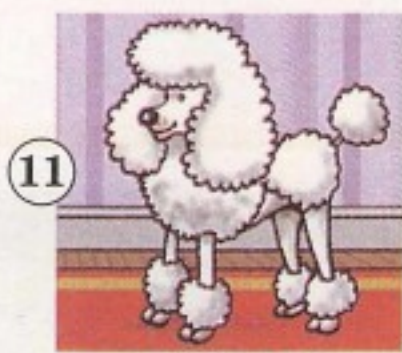
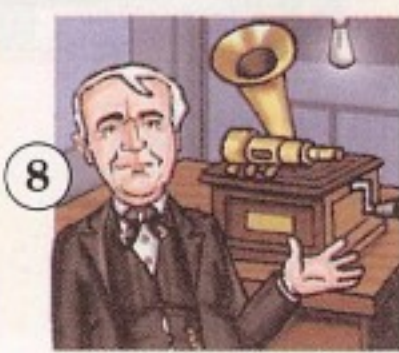
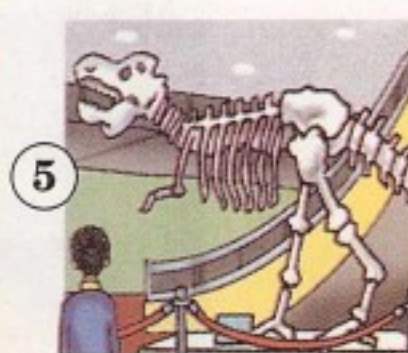


3

Passive Voice Relative Pronouns

- Discussing Creative Works
- Describing Tasks Accomplished
- Discussing Things That Have Happened to People
- Describing Accomplishments
- Securing Services
- Automobile Repairs
- Historical Narratives
- Discussing Opinions

VOCABULARY PREVIEW



1. bicyclist
2. casserole
3. courier
4. decorations
5. dinosaur skeleton

6. flowerpot
7. identification card
8. invention
9. mural
10. pickpocket

11. poodle
12. puddle
13. sidewalk
14. uniform
15. windowsill

● This Is a Very Scary Short Story!

Edgar Allan Poe wrote this short story.

This short story **was written** by Edgar Allan Poe.

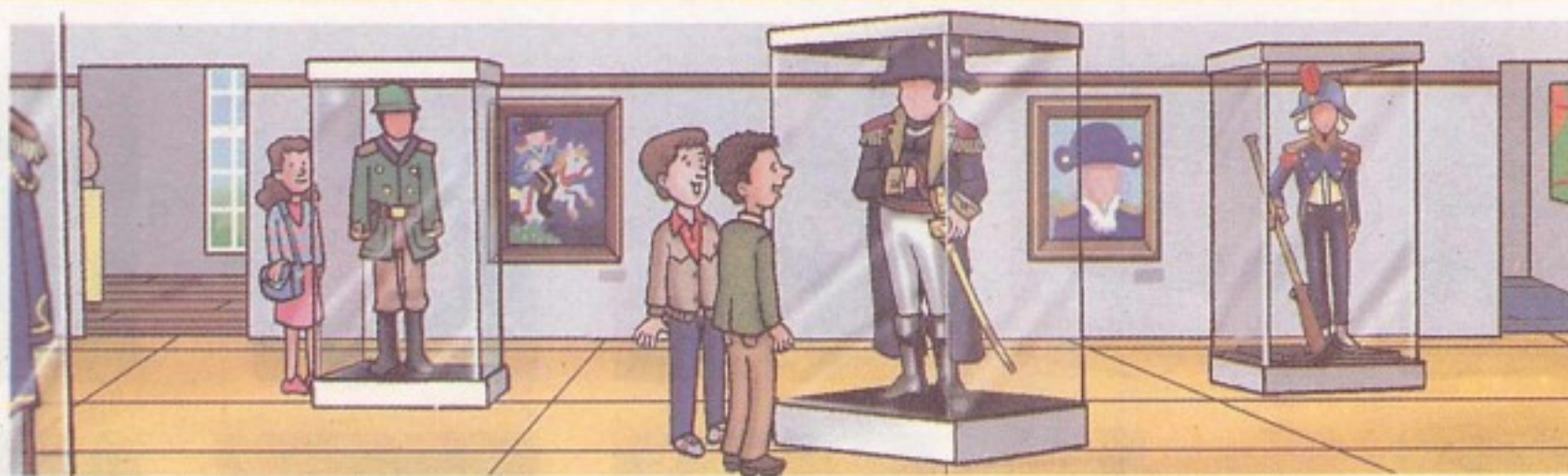


A. This is a very scary short story!

B. I think so, too.

A. Who wrote it?

B. I'm not sure. I think it **was written** by Edgar Allan Poe.

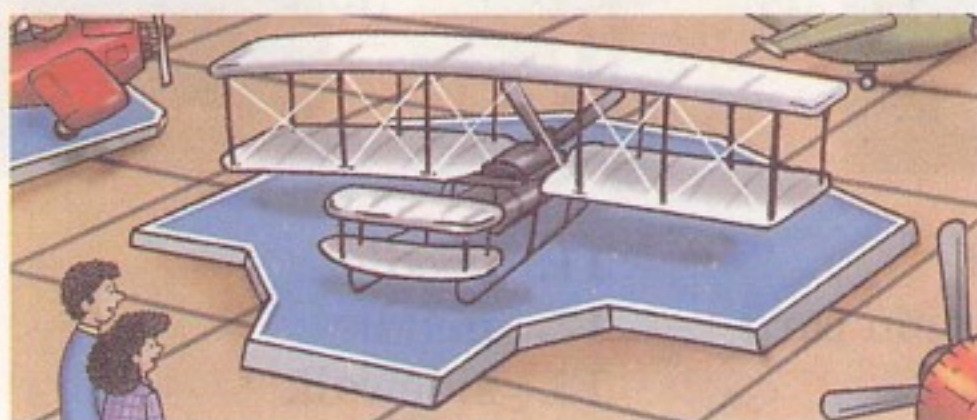


A. This is a very elegant uniform!

B. I think so, too.

A. Who wore it?

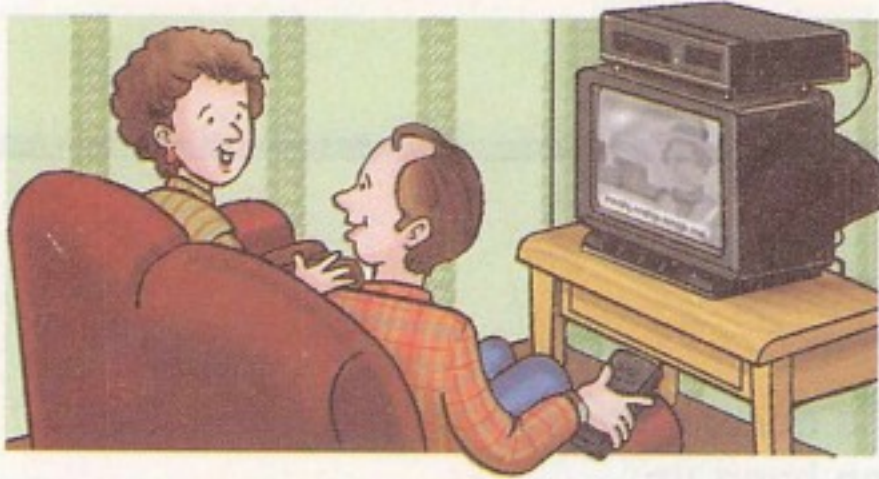
B. I'm not sure. I think it **was worn** by Napoleon.



1. This is a very old airplane!
fly • the Wright Brothers



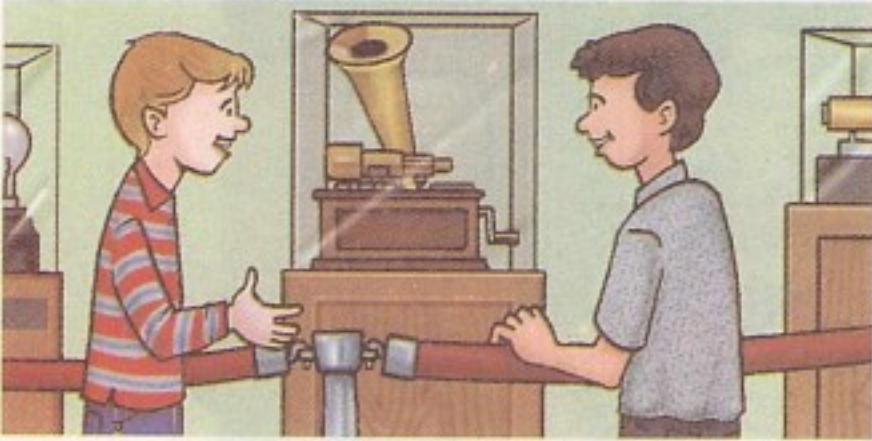
2. This is a beautiful sonata!
compose • Mozart



3. This is really a fascinating movie!
direct • *Fellini*



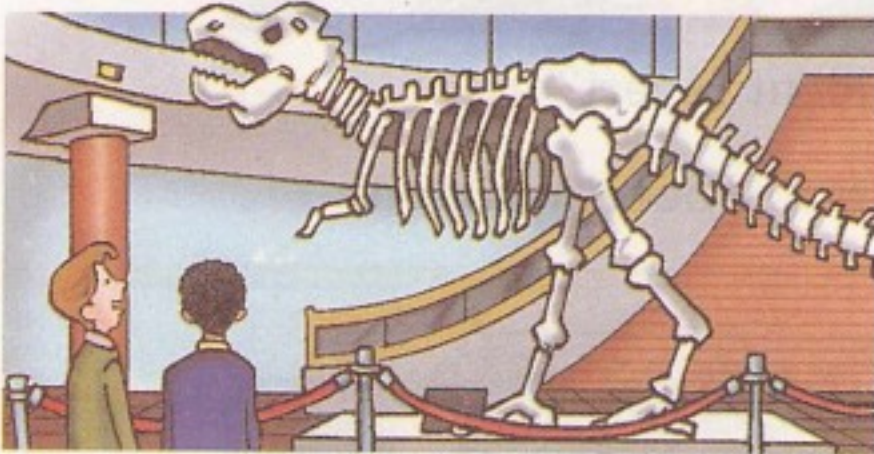
4. This is a very funny political cartoon!
draw • *Richard Hill*



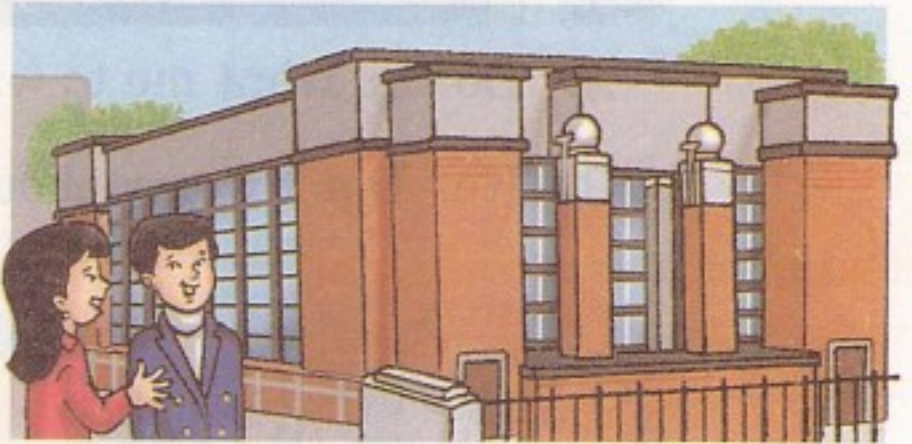
5. This is a very interesting invention!
invent • *Thomas Edison*



6. This is a magnificent portrait!
paint • *Rembrandt*



7. This is an amazing dinosaur skeleton!
find • *archeologists in Asia*



8. This is an impressive building!
design • *Frank Lloyd Wright*



9. This is a very good photograph of you!
take • *Uncle George*



10. This is a very sad poem!
write • *Shakespeare*



11. This is an extremely colorful mural!
do • *the students at Central High School*



12. This is a delicious tuna casserole!
make • *Millie Swensen*

● It's Already Been Written

Somebody has written the report.
The report **has been written**.

Somebody has hung up the decorations.
The decorations **have been hung up**.



- A. Do you want me to write the accident report?
B. No. Don't worry about it. It's already **been written**.



- A. Do you want me to hang up the decorations?
B. No. Don't worry about it. They've already **been hung up**.



1. sweep the floor



2. do the dishes



3. *set the alarm*



4. *set up the meeting room*



5. *give out the paychecks*



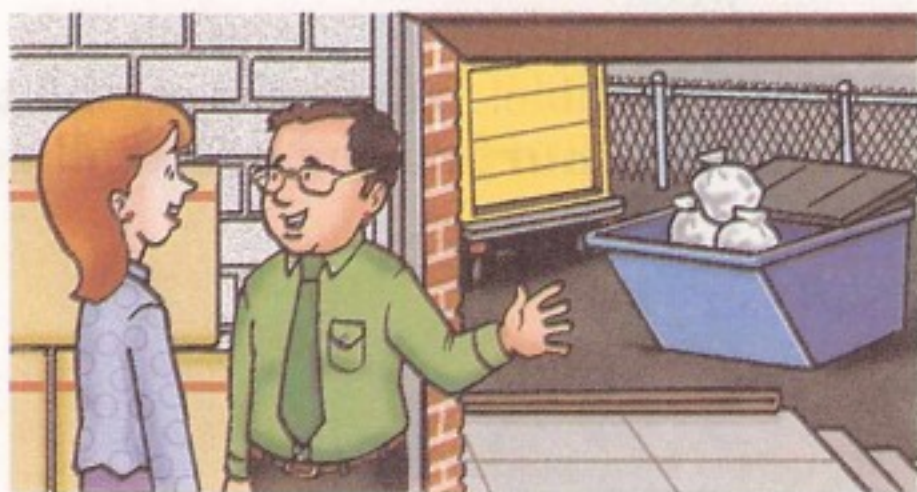
6. *distribute the mail*



7. *make the beds in Room 219*



8. *hide the teacher's birthday present*



9. *take out the trash*



10. *send the packages*



11. *feed the monkeys*



12. *sing the National Anthem*

Have You Heard About . . . ?



- A. Have you heard about Helen?
- B. No, I haven't. What happened?
- A. She **was given** a raise last week.
- B. That's great! That's the second time she's **been given** a raise this year!



- A. Have you heard about Henry?
- B. No, I haven't. What happened?
- A. He **was hurt** during a football game last week.
- B. That's terrible! That's the second time he's **been hurt** during a football game this year!



1. Maria promoted



2. our mail carrier bitten by a dog



3. Aunt Martha invited to the White House



4. *Stuart
hit by a car*



5. *Mr. and Mrs. Tyler
robbed*



6. *Jennifer
offered a movie contract*



7. *Frank
fired*



8. *Mrs. Mendoza
taken to the hospital*



9. *Arthur
rejected by the army*



10. *Diane
sent to Honolulu on
business*



11. *Albert
chosen "Employee of the
Month"*



- 12.

How to Say It!

Reacting to Good News



That's great!
That's fantastic!
That's wonderful!
That's great news!
That's fantastic news!
That's wonderful news!
I'm happy to hear that!
I'm glad to hear that!

Reacting to Bad News



That's terrible!
That's awful!
That's a shame!
That's a pity!
That's too bad!
What a shame!
What a pity!
How awful!
I'm sorry to hear that!

Practice the conversations in this lesson again. React to good and bad news in different ways.

ALAN ALMOST DIDN'T GET TO WORK THIS MORNING



Alan almost didn't get to work this morning. As he was leaving his apartment building, he was hit on the head by a flowerpot that had just fallen from a windowsill. As he was walking to the bus stop, he was bitten by a dog, stung* by a bee, and splashed by a car that had just driven through a puddle. And while he was waiting for the bus, he was almost run over by a bicyclist who was riding on the sidewalk.

While he was riding on the bus, his wallet was stolen by a pickpocket who was standing behind him. All his money and identification cards were taken. As he was walking into his office building, he was accidentally knocked down by the courier who delivers the overnight mail. And when Alan finally arrived at work an hour late, he was yelled at by a manager who was in a very bad mood.

Poor Alan! What a way to begin the day!

* sting—stung—stung

✓ READING CHECK-UP

TRUE, FALSE, OR MAYBE?

Answer True, False, or Maybe (if the answer isn't in the story).

1. As Alan was leaving his apartment building, he was hit on the head by a windowsill.
2. As he was walking to the bus stop, a dog bit him, a bee stung him, and a car splashed him.
3. A bicyclist almost hit Alan.
4. Alan had a lot of money in his wallet.
5. Alan accidentally knocked down the courier who delivers the overnight mail.
6. Alan was yelled at because he wasn't on time for work.

How About You?

Have you ever had a bad day when everything went wrong? When? How did you feel? What happened?





A VERY EXCITING YEAR

In January Amelia was hired as a secretary by the Inter-Tel Company, which makes international telephone equipment. In March she was sent to school by the company to study statistics and information technology. In April she was given a raise. Just two months later, she was promoted to the position of supervisor of her department.

In August she was chosen "Employee of the Month," which is a great honor at Inter-Tel. In October she was given another raise. In November she was invited to apply for a position in the company's overseas office in Bangkok. And in December she was given the new job and was flown to Thailand to begin work.

Amelia certainly has had a very exciting year. She can't believe all the wonderful things that have happened to her since she was hired just twelve months ago.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

CHOOSE

- The interviewer liked Amelia's resume, so she was given the _____.
a. raise
b. position
- After Amelia had worked at the company for five months, she was _____.
a. promoted
b. hired
- In August Amelia was _____ "Employee of the Month."
a. chosen
b. given
- In December she was sent overseas _____ her company.
a. as
b. by
- Over one hundred people had _____ the position in Bangkok.
a. been invited to
b. applied for
- Many wonderful things have happened to Amelia since she was _____ twelve months ago.
a. hired
b. fired

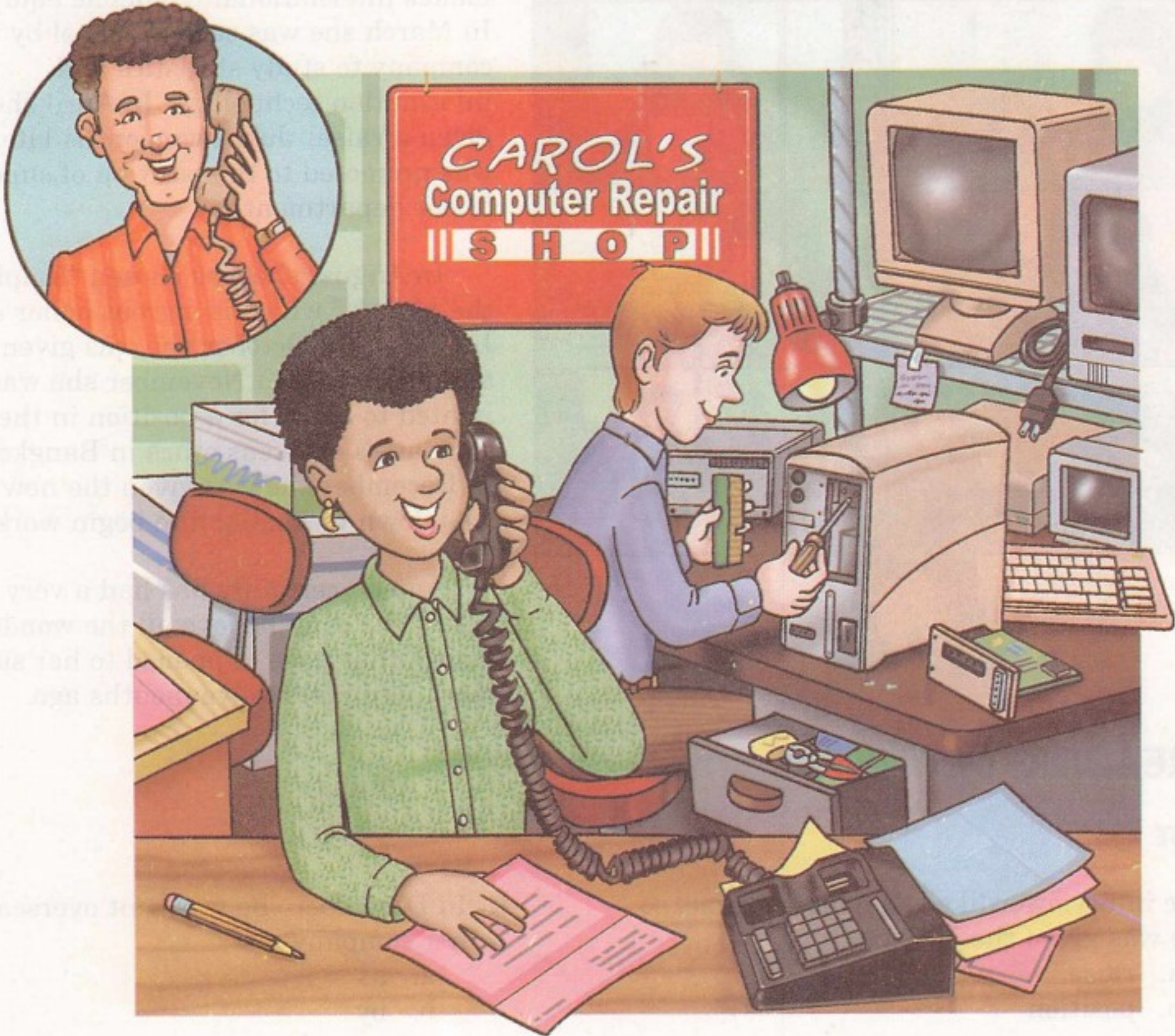


How About You?

Tell about things that have happened to you during the past twelve months.

● It's Being Repaired Right Now

Somebody is repairing my computer.
My computer is **being repaired**.



- A. Hello. Is this Carol's Computer Repair Shop?
- B. Yes, it is. Can I help you?
- A. Yes, please. This is Mr. Lopez. I'm calling about my computer. Has it **been repaired** yet?
- B. Not yet. It's **being repaired** right now.
- A. I see. Tell me, when can I pick it up?
- B. It'll be ready in about an hour.
- A. Thank you.

A. Hello. Is this _____?

B. Yes, it is. Can I help you?

A. Yes, please. This is _____. I'm calling about my _____.
(Has it/Have they) been _____ yet?

B. Not yet. (It's/They're) being _____ right now.

A. I see. Tell me, when can I pick (it/them) up?

B. (It'll/They'll) be ready in about an hour.

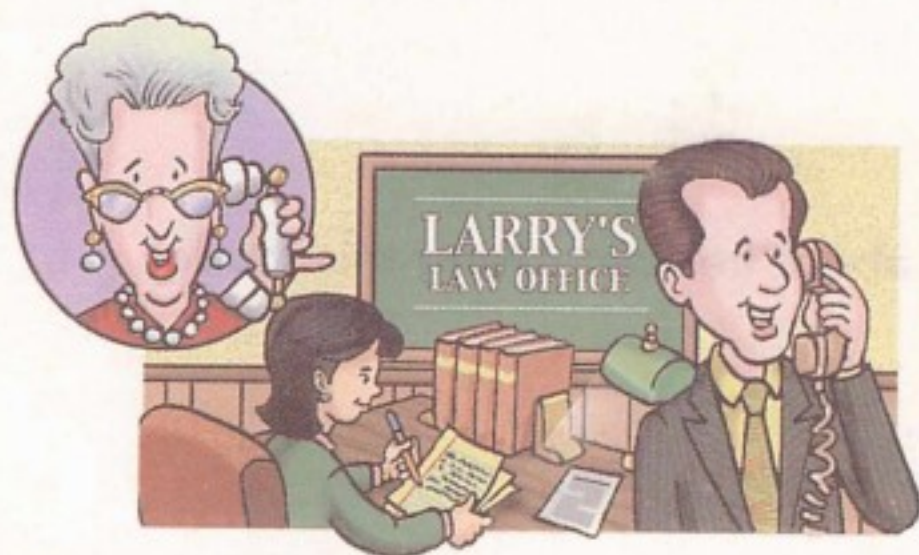
A. Thank you.



1. Ms. Evans
VCR • fix



2. Ted Clark
pants • take in



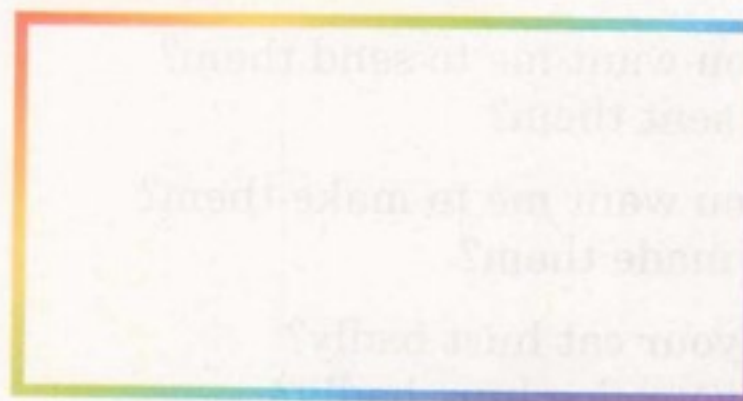
3. Mrs. Withers
will • rewritten



4. Glen Burns
poodle • clip

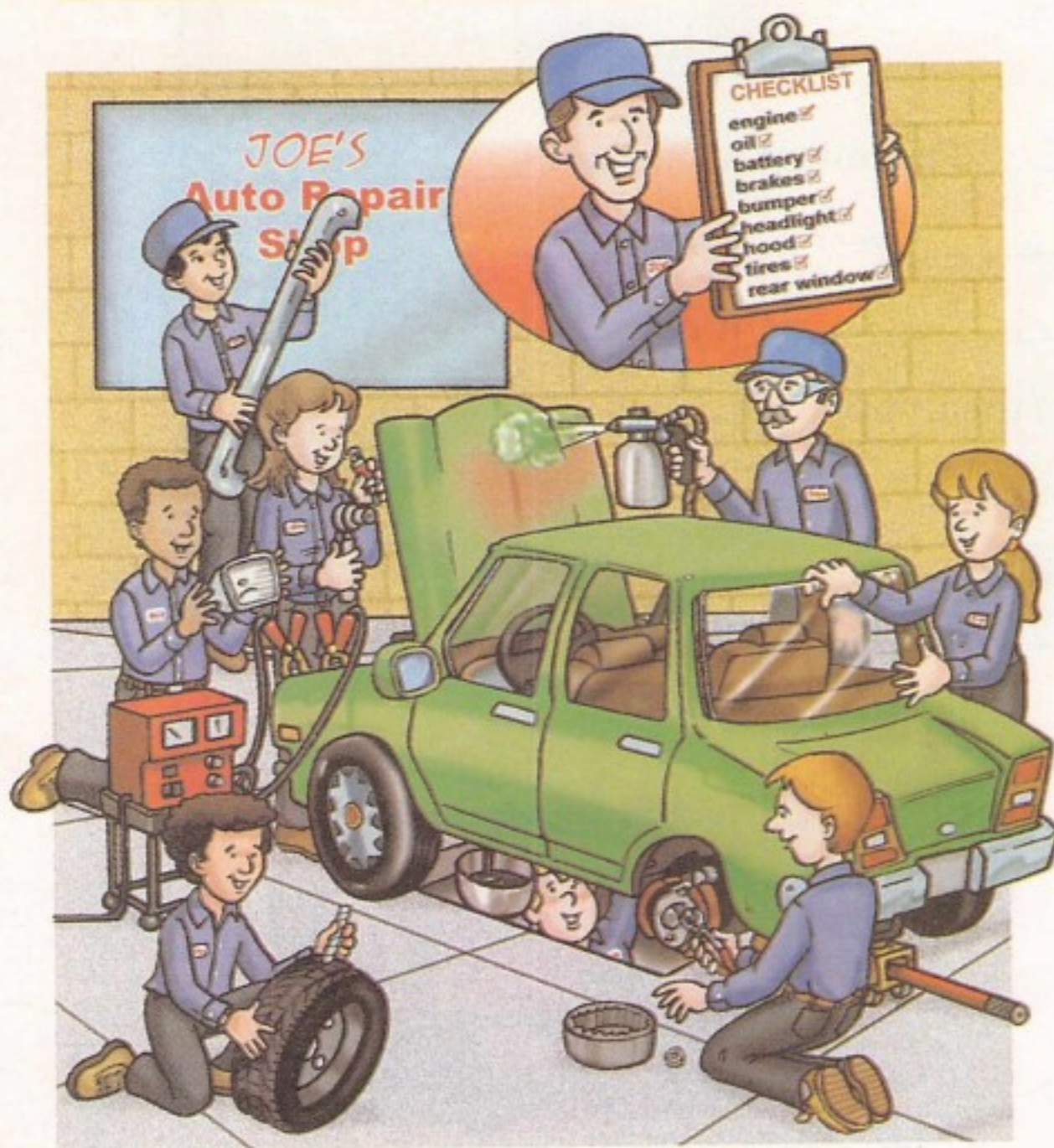


5. Jennifer Wu
wedding cake • make



6.

READING



JOE'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP

Wilma Jones has been having a lot of trouble with her car recently, so she decided to take it to Joe's Auto Repair Shop to be fixed. The car is being repaired there right now, and it is receiving a LOT of attention from Joe and the other mechanics at his shop.

The engine is being tuned up. The oil is being changed. The battery is being charged. The brakes are being adjusted. The front bumper is being repaired. The broken headlight is being replaced. The hood is being repainted. The tires are being checked. And the broken rear window is being fixed.

Wilma is aware that she'll probably be charged a lot of money for these repairs. But she's confident that her car will be returned to her in excellent condition by the fine people who work at Joe's Auto Repair Shop.



READING CHECK-UP

Q & A

Wilma Jones is calling Joe's Auto Repair Shop to find out about her car. Using this model, make questions and answers based on the story.

- A. Have you *tuned up the engine* yet?
- B. It's being *tuned up* right now.

LISTENING

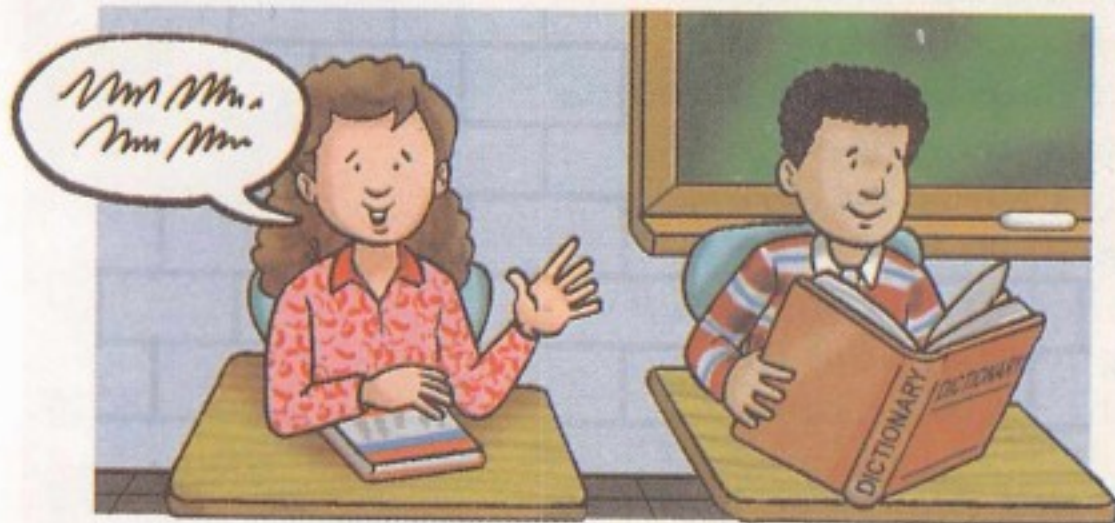
Listen and choose the best line to continue the conversation.

1. a. Do you want me to send them?
b. Who sent them?
2. a. Do you want me to make them?
b. Who made them?
3. a. Was your cat hurt badly?
b. Was your dog hurt badly?
4. a. Is she going to go?
b. Is he going to go?
5. a. When will Mrs. Green begin working?
b. When will Mr. Fleming begin working?
6. a. When will Mrs. Davis start her new job?
b. When will Ms. Clark start her new job?
7. a. Oh, good. I'll pick it up in an hour.
b. Oh, good. Call me when it's been fixed.
8. a. Oh, good. I'll pick it up right now.
b. Oh, good. I'll pick it up when it's ready.

TALK ABOUT IT! *What's Your Opinion?*

Answers **should be written** in your notebook.
Students **should be required** to take an examination.
Camping **shouldn't be allowed** in public parks.

Talk about these issues with other students.



1. Should your native language be spoken during English class?
2. Should students be allowed to use dictionaries in class?
3. Should high school students be required to do community service?
4. Should young men and women be required to serve in the armed forces?



5. Should animals be used for medical research?
6. Should skateboarding be permitted on city streets and sidewalks?



7. Should camping be permitted in public parks?
8. Should children be allowed to see any movies they want to?

A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

This building, which is the original headquarters of the Lord and Lady Department Store Company, was designed by the famous architect Archibald Morgan. It was built by the Vanderpool Construction Company. Construction was begun in 1845 and was completed in 1847. The building was officially opened in ceremonies that were held on April 13, 1847. These ceremonies were attended by the mayors of several cities, the governor, and the vice president of the United States.

The building's interior was destroyed by a fire that broke out in the early hours of the morning of February 3, 1895. After the fire, the building wasn't used for several years.

During World War I the structure was used as a warehouse for clothing and other materials that were sent to our soldiers overseas. After the war, the interior was rebuilt. Electric lights and modern plumbing were installed, and the Lord and Lady Department Store was officially reopened on June 17, 1921.

Since its opening day, the Lord and Lady Department Store has been considered one of the finest examples of nineteenth-century American architecture. The store has been visited by the presidents and prime ministers of many countries.

On December 5, 1973, this building was officially registered as a U.S. National Historic Landmark.



✓ READING CHECK-UP

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

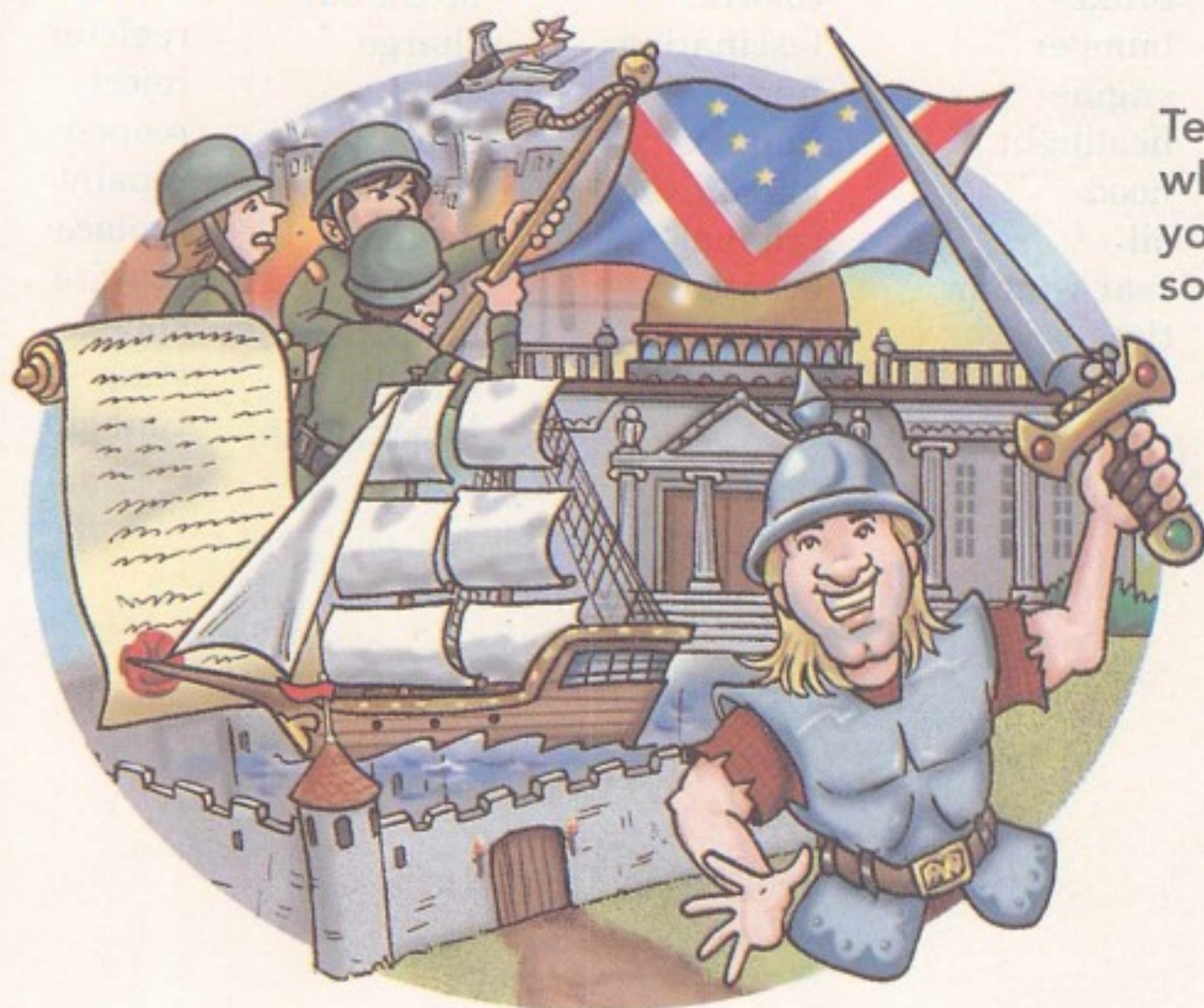
1. Who was the building designed by?
2. Who was the building built by?
3. When was construction begun?
4. When was it completed?
5. When was the building officially opened?
6. Who were the opening ceremonies attended by?
7. What happened on February 3, 1895?
8. What was the building used for during World War I?
9. When was the interior rebuilt?
10. When was the building reopened?
11. Since its opening day, what has the building been considered?
12. What happened on December 5, 1973?

CHOOSE

1. Cable TV service was _____ in my apartment this afternoon.
 - a. opened
 - b. installed
2. Our high school prom was _____ by all the students in our class.
 - a. attended
 - b. visited
3. The factory downtown was _____ by the fire.
 - a. rebuilt
 - b. destroyed
4. The construction has been completed, and now the store can be _____.
 - a. rebuilt
 - b. reopened
5. Our City Hall is _____ by many tourists because it's a very historic building.
 - a. visited
 - b. registered
6. Their wedding ceremony wasn't _____ outside because it rained.
 - a. considered
 - b. held

IN YOUR OWN WORDS

FOR WRITING AND DISCUSSION



Tell a story about the history of the place where you were born or a place where you have lived. You might want to use some of the following words in your story:

attacked
 begun
 built
 captured
 closed
 conquered
 destroyed

discovered
 founded
 invaded
 liberated
 opened
 rebuilt
 settled

PRONUNCIATION *Reduced Auxiliary Verbs*

Listen. Then say it.

The engine **is** being tuned.

The brakes **are** being adjusted.

The store **has** been rebuilt.

Say it. Then listen.

The oil **is** being changed.

The tires **are** being checked.

The construction **has** been completed.



Write in your journal about students' rights and responsibilities in your school. What are students required to do? What are they allowed to do? What are they not allowed to do?



CHAPTER SUMMARY

GRAMMAR 语法

PASSIVE VOICE 被动语态

This short story **was written** by Edgar Allan Poe.
The decorations **have been hung up**.
My computer **is being repaired**.

Students **should be required** to take an examination.
Camping **shouldn't be allowed** in public parks.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS 关系代词

He was hit by a flowerpot **that** had just fallen.
He was knocked down by the courier **who** delivers the overnight mail.

She was hired by the Inter-Tel company, **which** makes international telephone equipment.

KEY VOCABULARY 关键词汇

NOUNS 名词

accident report
architect
architecture
bicyclist
casserole
ceremonies
construction
courier
decorations
dinosaur skeleton
electric lights
example
flowerpot
governor
headquarters
identification card
information technology
interior
invention
materials

mayor
meeting room
mural
opening day
overnight mail
pickpocket
plumbing
political cartoon
poodle
puddle
short story
sidewalk
soldiers
sonata
statistics
structure
uniform
warehouse
will
windowsill

AUTOMOBILE 汽车

battery
brakes
bumper
engine
headlight
hood
oil
rear window
tires

ADJECTIVES 形容词

amazing
colorful
fascinating
finest
impressive
magnificent
original
overseas
scary

VERBS 动词

adjust
break out
charge
check
clip
complete
design
destroy
hold
install
knock down
offer

promote
rebuild
register
reject
reopen
repaint
replace
rewrite
splash
sting
tune up

Inventions That Changed the World

Famous Inventions and Their Inventors

The first known antibiotic, penicillin, was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928. It was made from a mold called *penicillin*, which could kill bacteria. Since then, many other antibiotics have been discovered. Millions of lives have been saved by these antibiotics.



X-rays were discovered in 1895 by a German professor, Wilhelm Roentgen. People all over the world were amazed by his invention, the X-ray machine. This invention was so important that Roentgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize for Physics in 1901.

The screw was created over 2000 years ago. It was invented by a Greek named Archimedes. It was first used for watering fields. A person turned the giant wooden screw, which pulled water from lakes or rivers and sent it into fields. The water was used for irrigating crops. Much later, in the 1600s, screws were made by carpenters to hold things together. Today the screw is mass-produced and has an unlimited number of uses.



The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, a doctor and speech teacher for the deaf. The first phone call was made by Bell in 1876. He had spilled acid on his pants and wanted his assistant, Thomas Watson, to help him. The first words spoken on the telephone were "Mr. Watson, come here! I need you!"

Television was invented in 1926 by John Logie Baird, a Scottish inventor. Baird's television certainly didn't look like a television today! It was made out of a box, knitting needles, a cake tin, a bicycle lamp, and a cardboard disc. Electronic televisions like the ones we have today were invented by Vladimir Zworykin in the 1920s in the United States.



The first computer was built in 1946 by two American engineers, J. Presper Eckert, Jr., and John W. Mauchly. It was developed for the army, and it was so large that it took up an entire room! Later, in 1971, the "microchip" was invented, and small home computers were first produced for personal use. Today computers are involved in almost everything we do and are found almost everywhere we go.

FACT FILE

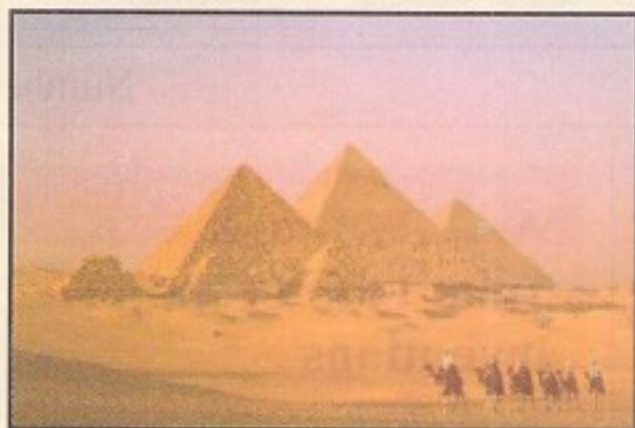
Time Line of Major Inventions

- 3500 B.C.: the wheel invented
- 3000 B.C.: toothpaste first used by Ancient Egyptians
- 2000 B.C.: the sundial first used for telling time
- 1000 B.C.: kites first flown in China
- 200 B.C.: the screw invented in Greece for irrigation
- 365: the first paper created by the Chinese
- 1200: the abacus, a counting machine, introduced in China
- 1440: the first printing press set up in Germany
- 1590: the microscope invented
- 1791: the first bicycle ridden in France
- 1876: the telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell
- 1895: X-rays discovered by Wilhelm Roentgen
- 1903: the first airplane flight made by Orville and Wilbur Wright
- 1908: the first gas-powered cars assembled in the United States
- 1926: the first television built by John Logie Baird in Scotland
- 1926: penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming
- 1946: the world's first computer turned on
- 1961: the first manned space flight launched by the Soviet Union
- 1977: the first cell phones constructed by Bell Laboratory in New Jersey
- 1982: compact discs introduced by Sony and Philips Corporations
- 1991: the World Wide Web established

The wheel was invented about 3500 B.C. The first bicycle was ridden in France in 1791. When was the first microscope invented? What happened in 1826? Talk with other students about these major inventions.

AROUND THE WORLD

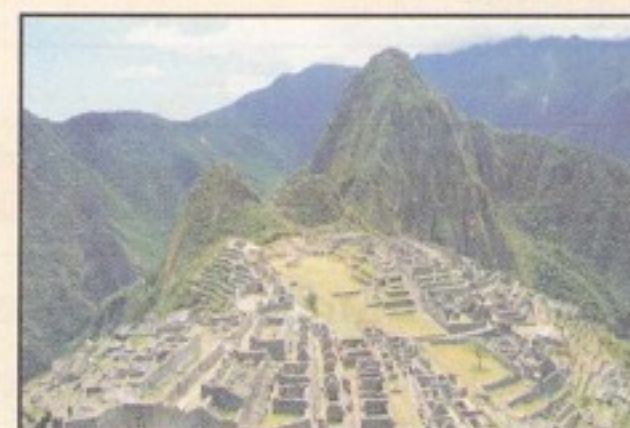
Ancient and Modern Wonders of the World



The Pyramids were built as tombs for the kings of ancient Egypt more than 5000 years ago. They were constructed without machines and with very few tools. The kings were buried with many jewels, furniture, and personal treasures.



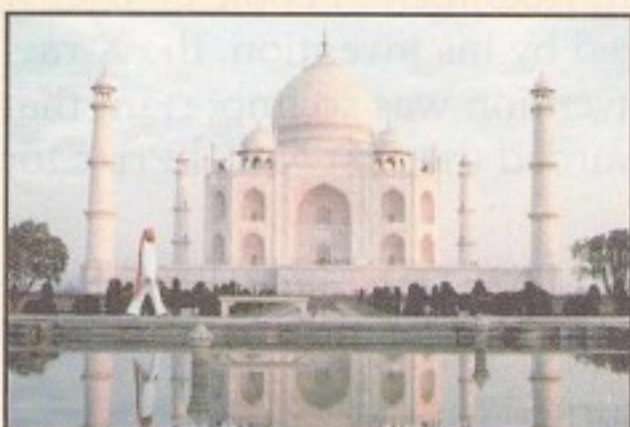
The Colosseum in Rome, Italy, was completed in 80 A.D. It was built as an amphitheater, a place for people to go to be entertained. Fights between gladiators, fights with beasts such as lions and tigers, and other battles were held there.



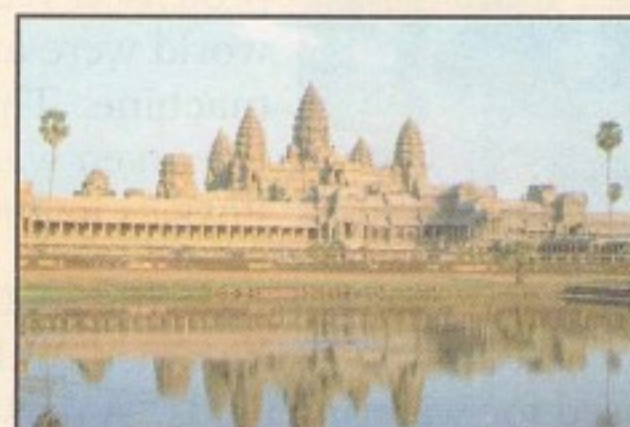
Machu Picchu was built high in the Andes Mountains of Peru by Incas during the period 1460 to 1470 A.D. Experts believe it was constructed for religious purposes. It was abandoned in the 1500s, but no one knows why.



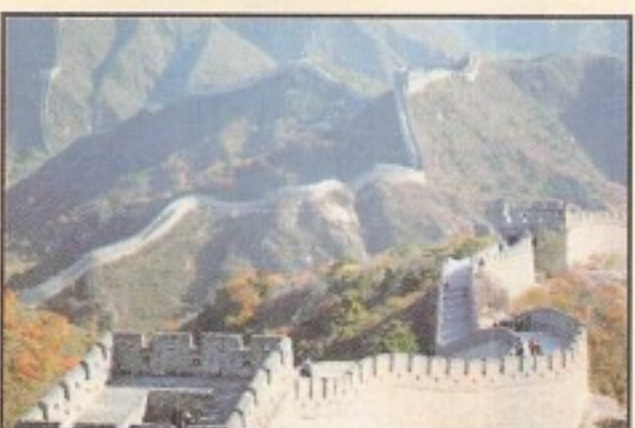
Stonehenge is a group of huge stones that were erected in England during the period 2800 to 1800 B.C. No one knows who it was built by or why. Some people think it was used as a sundial to follow the position of the sun. Others think it might have been built as a temple for worshipping the sun.



The Taj Mahal in India was constructed by order of Shah Jahan in the 17th century. It was designed as a tomb for his favorite wife, who had died giving birth to their child. It was built by 20,000 men from many different countries. It is considered one of the most beautiful tombs in the world.



The Temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia is one of the largest religious structures in the world. It was constructed in the 12th century and took about 30 years to build. The temple was dedicated to the Hindu god Vishnu. Today the site is being repaired and preserved by the United Nations and many countries.



The Great Wall of China was begun in the 3rd century B.C., and it wasn't completed until hundreds of years later. The wall was rebuilt, strengthened, and enlarged in the centuries that followed. It is estimated to be about 6000 kilometers in length. It is said that the Great Wall is even visible from the moon!



Tenochtitlan, an elaborate city in Mexico, was established in 1325 A.D. It was built on an island in the middle of a lake. According to legend, the Aztecs were told by an omen, or sign, to construct the city there. It was inhabited by 200,000 to 300,000 people. Mexico City is located on its ruins.



The Panama Canal was constructed in Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In 1901, the United States was given permission to build the canal. It was opened on August 15, 1914. The canal is used by more than 9000 ships a year, and it is maintained by approximately 8000 workers.

Which of these wonders would you like to visit? Why? What are some other wonders of the ancient or modern world that you know about?

Interview

A Side by Side Gazette reporter recently interviewed international photojournalist Sam Turner. Sam has been taking news photographs for twenty years. His photos have been published in newspapers and magazines all over the world.



Q: Sam, can you tell us a little about yourself?

A: Sure. Both my parents are American, but I was born in Sydney, Australia. My parents both worked for a big American bank, and they were transferred to Australia just before I was born. My parents and I spent a lot of time exploring Australia during our vacations. I was very influenced by those trips. I was really inspired by the natural beauty of the country.

Q: How did you first become interested in photography?

A: I was given a camera for my tenth birthday, and I took it along on a family trip to the Australian Outback. When I showed my photos to people, they were really impressed! I was encouraged to study photography.

Q: So did you go to photography school?

A: Yes, and I was chosen by my teachers as one of the most promising students in the school. One of my photos was selected for a national photo competition, and it won an award.

Q: What has been the most memorable event in your life?

A: I was invited by a group of mountain climbers to travel with them to Mt. Qomolangma and take their photographs at the base camp at the bottom of the mountain. They were wonderful people, and it was a beautiful place.

Q: What photo have you been dreaming about taking some day?

A: I'd like to take a photo from the TOP of Mt. Qomolangma! I'm not physically prepared for that right now, but someday I hope to make that journey. It's my dream!

FUN with IDIOMS



Do You Know These Expressions?

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| ___ 1. I was given the ax at work today. | a. I was surprised. |
| ___ 2. Everybody was told about it, but I was left in the dark. | b. I was stuck. |
| ___ 3. I was held up in traffic. | c. I was fired. |
| ___ 4. I was blown away by the mechanic's repair bill. | d. I didn't know. |

We've Got Mail!

Dear Side by Side,

We are students in Ms. Baxter's class at the English Language School, and we have a question about the passive voice. It's very confusing for us. It requires different verb forms and different word order in the sentences. Why do we need it?

Sincerely,

"Actively Against the Passive"

Dear "Actively Against the Passive,"

Many students are confused by the passive voice. It is used very commonly in English, especially in written language such as textbooks and newspaper and magazine articles. The passive voice is often used when it isn't known or it isn't important who performs the action. For example:

The wheel was invented in 3500 B.C.

The school was built in 1975.

The paychecks have been given out.

The computer is being repaired.

When it is known or it is important who performs an action, the passive voice is sometimes used and is followed by a phrase that begins with the word "by." For example:

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

This novel was written by Alice Walker.

The passive voice is also used to focus attention on the subject of the passive sentence. For example:

The building was opened in 1847.

It was destroyed by a fire in 1895.

It was reopened in 1921.

So, even if you don't use the passive voice very much when you speak English, you will see it often in print, and you will also hear it being used. As time goes on, we're sure you'll feel more comfortable with the passive voice. Thanks for writing!



Sincerely,

Side by Side

Global Exchange

Kate1: Hi. Sorry I haven't been in touch recently. It's been a very busy time. I have some incredible news! Last month I was chosen "Outstanding Student of the Year" at my school. I was invited to a special ceremony at our city hall. During the ceremony, I was given a beautiful plaque to hang on my wall, and I was offered a college scholarship. The ceremony was attended by the mayor and lots of other important people in our city. My parents and my grandparents were there, and they were very proud. How have you been? What's new?

MarcJ: Hi. It's great to hear from you again. It's been a while. Congratulations on your award. I also have some news, but it isn't good news like yours. Two weeks ago I was hurt badly during a soccer game. I was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. The X-rays showed that my leg was broken in two places, so it was put in a cast. According to my doctor, I won't be allowed to play soccer for the rest of the season. As you can imagine, I'm very disappointed, but I'm confident I'll be back on the team next year. GZG* Talk to you soon.

Send a message to a keypal. Tell about some good or bad things that have happened to you recently.

*GZG = Got to go.

LISTENING

NEWS REPORT



"News Report" True or False?

- ___ 1 a. A van was hit by a bicyclist.
- ___ 2 b. Joe Murphy lost the race for mayor.
- ___ 3 c. Five people were injured in the fire.
- ___ 4 d. The Terriers defeated the Eagles.
- ___ 5 e. The police discovered the robbery.

What Are They Saying?

