

4 Work



PART ONE Starter

SECTION A VOCABULARY

I. Match the words with the pictures.

1. company _____

2. pressure _____

3. salary _____

4. boss _____

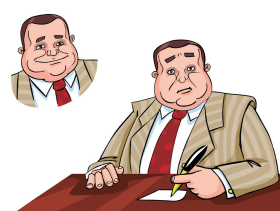
5. interview _____



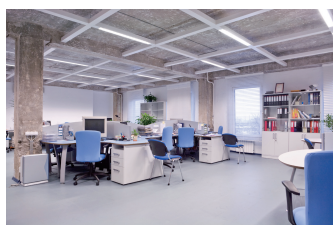
a



b



c



d



e

II. Look at the above pictures again. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

company

pressure

interview

boss

salary

1. With an increasingly competitive society, people have begun seeking ways to reduce _____.
2. She had a(n) _____ last week for a job at an Internet company.
3. We can learn to spend less money, yet we can also try to increase our _____.
4. Many _____ will not employ those people who don't know English.
5. The _____ and his employees met several times to discuss the product problems.

SECTION B WATCHING

Helpful Words and Expressions

essentially /ɪ'senʃəli/ <i>adv.</i>	本质上
what if	如果……将会怎样
a (pot) load of	大量, 许多
revolutionize /ˌrevə'lʊ:ʃənaɪz/ <i>vt.</i>	改革, 变革
betterment /'betəmənt/ <i>n.</i>	改善
athlete /'æθli:t/ <i>n.</i>	运动员
sportsman /'spɔ:tsmən/ <i>n.</i>	运动员
a sense of achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/	成就感

I. Watch the short video clip and choose the best answer.

1. What is the most common answer to why people work?
A) For food.
B) For clothes.
C) For money.
D) For gifts.
2. If people have a pot load of money, why do they still work?
A) Because they love their family.
B) Because they love their work.
C) Because they want to make more money.
D) Because they want to be as successful as Steve Jobs (史蒂夫·乔布斯, 美国苹果公司创始人).
3. According to the speaker, why do athletes work?
A) For the betterment of science.
B) For the world.
C) For breaking the records.
D) For passion.

II. In the following box are some words and expressions you have heard about why people work. Put them into the right columns.

money	feeling good	passion
a sense of achievement	nations	

Common reasons why people work	Real reasons why people work

III. Work in pairs. Discuss and answer the following questions.

1. Why is money an important reason for people to work?
2. What are your reasons to work?



PART TWO Listening and Speaking

SECTION A LISTENING

Helpful Words and Expressions

appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ <i>n.</i>	约定
diary /'daɪəri/ <i>n.</i>	日志; 日记
extension /ɪk'stenʃən/ <i>n.</i>	电话分机

I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer.

1. Why can't the man speak to Mr. Green now?
A) Because Mr. Green is in the office.
B) Because Mr. Green is in a meeting.
C) Because Mr. Green is in Beijing.
D) Because Mr. Green is in the car.
2. Where does the man want to make an appointment with Mr. Green?
A) In Shanghai.
B) In Beijing.
C) In the woman's office.
D) In Mr. Zhang's company.
3. When will Mr. Green have time?
A) Next Monday morning.
B) Next Wednesday morning.
C) Next Thursday afternoon.
D) All of the above.
4. What's the man's telephone number?
A) 010-88205648 extension 833.
B) 010-88205648 extension 383.
C) 010-88208456 extension 833.
D) 010-88208456 extension 383.

5. What can you learn from the end of the dialogue?
- A) The man will call again to confirm the appointment.
 - B) The woman will confirm the appointment with the man.
 - C) The woman will make a note of a telephone number.
 - D) The man will change his telephone number.

II. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Making a Business Appointment

- W:** Good morning, Green Motorcars (格林汽车). Can I help you?
- M:** Good morning, this is Zhang Luo from Beijing. May I 1) _____ to Mr. Green, please?
- W:** Sorry, Mr. Zhang, Mr. Green is in a 2) _____ now. Would you like to speak to someone 3) _____ in the office?
- M:** Well, I'd like to make an appointment to meet Mr. Green next week 4) _____ I'm in Shanghai.
- W:** OK, let me check Mr. Green's diary, one 5) _____ please. Yes, Mr. Green has some time on Monday morning, Wednesday morning and Thursday afternoon.
- M:** May I make an appointment for Monday morning?
- W:** Sure. Would 10 a.m. be 6) _____?
- M:** Yes, that'll be 7) _____.
- W:** I'll make a 8) _____ of that. Would you like me to confirm the appointment?
- M:** Yes, please. You can 9) _____ me any day at Beijing 010-88205648 extension 383.
- W:** Beijing 010-88205648 extension 383. I'll confirm your appointment as soon as 10) _____, Mr. Zhang.
- M:** Thank you very much. Good-bye.
- W:** Good-bye.

SECTION B SPEAKING

I. Look at the pictures and read the notes first. Then read the dialogue aloud in pairs.



Job adviser

An expert who gives advice to job seekers when they are looking for a job.



Paid vacation

A vacation from work by an employee with payment still given.

Hunting for a Job

A: Jack, have you found a job yet?

B: No, I'm still searching. **It's hard to make a choice.**

A: Do you want to **see a job adviser**?

B: Thanks. I don't think I need that.

A: Then, what kind of job are you looking for?

B: Actually, I want to **work for an Internet company.**

A: What would you do there?

B: Well, I'd like to **help customers solve computer-related problems.**

A: So, how about the pay?

B: Most people I know start with a reasonable salary.

A: That sounds great!

B: Indeed. Besides, **they provide paid vacations and opportunities for training.**

A: It looks like you already have your plans.

B: Yeah, sort of.

A: I hope you will find the job soon. Good luck!

II. Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues. Try to replace the information in bold above.

A Job in a Construction Company

Student A

talks about his expectation to work in a construction company.

Student B

gives opinions about what he / she thinks about it.



PART THREE Intensive Reading

Text A

Wanted: Blue-Collar Workers

New Words and Expressions

blue-collar /ˌbluːˈkɒlə/	adj.	蓝领工人的, 体力劳动者的
industrial /ɪnˈdʌstriəl/	adj.	工业的, 产业的
heartland /ˈhɑːtlænd/	n.	中心地带, 心脏地区
resident /ˈrezɪdənt/	n.	居民
Karen Wright /ˈkærən raɪt/		卡伦·赖特(女子名)
workforce /ˈwɜːkfɔːs/	n.	劳动力
replacement /rɪˈpleɪsmənt/	n.	代替者; 更换
given /ˈɡɪvən/	prep.	考虑到
generation /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃən/	n.	一代; 一代人
shortage /ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	n.	缺乏, 缺少, 不足
remarkable /rɪˈmɑːkəbl/	adj.	卓越的, 非凡的
recovery /rɪˈkʌvəri/	n.	恢复, 复原
manufacturing /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərɪŋ/	n.	制造业; 工业
average /ˈævərɪdʒ/	adj.	平均的
annual /ˈænjʊəl/	adj.	每年的
earning /ˈɜːnɪŋ/	n.	收入
gap /ɡæp/	n.	差距
economy /ɪˈkɒnəmi/	n.	经济
high-end /ˌhaɪˈend/	adj.	高端的
profession /prəˈfeʃən/	n.	职业
software /ˈsɒftweə/	n.	软件
design /dɪˈzaɪn/	n.	设计
bright /braɪt/	adj.	聪明的; 明亮的
manufacturer /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərə/	n.	制造商, 生产商
result from		由……引起, 起因于
decline /dɪˈklaɪn/	n.	下降; 衰退
regard ... as		把……看做, 认为
craft /krɑːft/	n.	手艺; 工艺

plumbing /'plʌmɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	管道施工
carpentry /'kɑ:pɪntri/	<i>n.</i>	木工
instruct /ɪn'strʌkt/	<i>vt.</i>	指导；指示
Jeff Kirk /dʒef kɜ:k/		杰夫·科克（男子名）
plumber /'plʌmə/	<i>n.</i>	管道工
fortunately /'fɔ:tʃənətli/	<i>adv.</i>	幸运地，幸亏
machinist /mə'ʃɪ:nɪst/	<i>n.</i>	机械工，技工
certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/	<i>n.</i>	文凭
wise /waɪz/	<i>adj.</i>	明智的；聪明的
succeed /sək'si:d/	<i>vi.</i>	成功
find a way up		找到进步的途径，找出解决的办法
Kelly Wallace /'kelɪ 'wɒlɪs/		凯莉·华莱士（女子名）



1. To many, America's industrial heartland has too little work to offer its residents. But things look very different to Karen Wright, the CEO of Ariel Corporation¹ in Ohio. Wright's biggest problem isn't a lack of work; it's a lack of skilled workers. "We have a very skilled workforce, but they are getting older," says Wright. "I don't know where we are going to find replacements."
2. That may sound surprising, given that the state has suffered from lack of jobs for a generation. Yet across the heartland, one can almost find the same problem: a shortage of skilled workers.
3. The shortage shows a remarkable recovery in American manufacturing. Since 2009, the number of job opportunities in manufacturing has been rising, with average annual earnings of \$73,000, well above those in education, medical care, and many other fields.
4. The industrial recovery comes with a price: a quickly rising demand for skilled workers. The shortage of industrial skills points to a wide gap between the American education system and the demands of the world economy. For many years, Americans have been told that the future lies in high-end services, such

¹ Ariel /'eəriəl/ Corporation: 阿瑞尔公司（压缩机制造商）



as law, and creative professions, such as software and systems design. This has led many bright students to think that the only real opportunity is to get higher education.

5. Some manufacturers think the shortage of skilled workers results from the decline of vocational education. Today's young people often do not regard craft work — plumbing and carpentry, for instance — as popular, because they've been instructed to go to college. "People go to college not because they want to but because their parents tell them to," says Jeff Kirk, manager of human relations at a company in Ohio. "Students need to better know that much of what they learn in school is not really needed in the workplace. They don't realize a plumber earns three times as much as a social worker."

6. Fortunately, more and more schools are coming to understand that message and passing it along to their students. One of these schools, Central Ohio Technical College¹, has recently expanded by 50 machinists per year. Many of the college's certificate programs are planned and partly supported by companies, which is a wise investment. "You have a lot of people sitting in the city doing nothing. They did not succeed in college. But this way, they can find a way up," says Kelly Wallace, head of the college's Career and Technology Education Center².

¹ Central Ohio Technical College: 中俄亥俄州技术学院

² Career and Technology Education Center: 职业与技术教育中心

SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION

I. Match each paragraph with its topic.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Para. 1 | A) A recovery in American manufacturing |
| Para. 2 | B) A gap between education and economy |
| Para. 3 | C) A surprising but real problem |
| Para. 4 | D) A lack of skilled workers |
| Para. 5 | E) The change made by the schools |
| Para. 6 | F) The decline of vocational training |

II. Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

1. What is Wright's biggest problem? (Para. 1)

2. Across the heartland, what problem can be commonly found? (Para. 2)

3. What changes have taken place since 2009? (Para. 3)

4. What does an industrial recovery bring about? (Para. 4)

5. What do young people today think of craft work? (Para. 5)

III. Complete the summary of Text A with the initial letters provided.

These days, a shortage of 1) s_____ workers is a problem across the state's industrial heartland. This shortage 2) s_____ a remarkable recovery in American manufacturing. It also points to a wide 3) g_____ between the American education system and the demands of the world 4) e_____. For many years, Americans have been told that the future lies in high-end services, which has led many bright students to get higher education. Besides, some manufacturers think the 5) d_____ of vocational education also results in the shortage of skilled workers. Young people today do not regard craft work as popular. 6) F_____, more

and more schools realize this problem, and many of the college's certificate
 7) p_____ are planned and partly supported by companies. In this way,
 people who did not succeed in college can find a way up.

SECTION B LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Fill in the blanks with words from the box below. Change the form where necessary.

design	bright	certificate	profession
succeed	remarkable	wise	given

1. It is still one of the most _____, unique places I have ever been to.
2. He hasn't got the funds to carry out his _____.
3. Although I like singing, I won't treat it as my life-long _____.
4. Who is that _____ child sitting in the back of the classroom?
5. It is _____ to check whether the flight times have changed before you leave for the airport.
6. We would not have _____ in this experiment without your generous help.
7. _____ that she is interested in children, I am sure teaching is the right career for her.
8. After the training programme, each student can get a _____.

II. Replace the underlined part in each of the following sentences with a phrase from the box. Change the form where necessary.

lie in	a shortage of	regard ... as
find a way up	result from	

1. He didn't pass the test, and his failure was because of not working hard enough. _____
2. The point does not exist in how much we have read, but what we have read. _____
3. It is no use being disappointed. You should try to get a new way to solve the problem. _____

4. Dr. Lee says the organisation faces a lack of experienced doctors.

5. He was considered as the most successful president of modern times.

III. Distinguish the following words which are similar in meaning or in spelling. Choose the correct word for each sentence. Change the form where necessary.

A. little; few

little: *adj.* (used with uncountable nouns) small in quantity or degree

few: *adj.* (used with countable nouns) a small but indefinite number

e.g. To many, America's industrial heartland has too *little* work to offer its residents. (Para. 1, Text A)

It is early in the morning and there are *few* people in the playground.

1. I find that I need very _____ sleep these days.
2. I paid _____ attention to what the others were saying.
3. The lady is a bit strange, and she has got very _____ close friends.

B. price; cost

price: *n.* the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy sth.

cost: *n.* the amount of money that is needed in order to buy, do or make sth.; sth. that you lose, give away or damage in order to achieve sth.

e.g. The industrial recovery comes with a *price*. (Para. 4, Text A)

We have to sum up the *costs* of production.

4. When I saw the _____ tag, I knew that I couldn't afford it.
5. There may be a _____ to pay for such bad habits, perhaps ill health.
6. The war should be avoided at all _____.

C. demand; command

demand: *n.* a very firm request for sth.; sth. that sb. needs

command: *n.* an authoritative direction or instruction to do sth.

e.g. The industrial recovery comes with a price: a quickly rising *demand* for skilled workers. (Para. 4, Text A)

The general issued a *command* that all of them should come at six o'clock.

7. Since he was the head of the family, his wish was a _____.

8. In production, our _____ not only lies in quantity but also in quality.

9. The truck failed to respond to a _____ to stop.

IV. Study the examples below, and complete the following sentences in English according to the Chinese given.

A. such as

e.g. For many years, Americans have been told that the future lies in high-end services, *such as* law, and creative professions, *such as* software and systems design. (Para. 4, Text A)

You can experience new adventures *such as* flying high in a hot air balloon. (Text A, Unit 5, Book 2)

Sun Youzhong, a professor at Beijing Foreign Studies University, says that global initiatives *such as* the Belt and Road, cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries, and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, have increased demand for unique talent in the labor market. (Text B, Unit 4, Book 3)

1. 我喜欢诸如茶和汽水之类的饮料。

I like drinks _____.

2. 我去过美国许多城市，比如纽约、洛杉矶和芝加哥。

I have been to a lot of American cities, _____.

3. 这笔钱将用于帮助无家可归的人，给他们提供必需品，如食物、水和避难所。

The money will be used to help homeless people, to provide them with necessities _____.

B. lack of

e.g. Wright's biggest problem isn't a *lack of* work; it's a *lack of* skilled workers. (Para. 1, Text A)

That may sound surprising, given that the state has suffered from *lack of* jobs for a generation. (Para. 2, Text A)

I admit that there are many problems, but a *lack of* critical thinking is not one of them. (Text B, Unit 1, Book 3)

4. 我们最大的问题是缺乏对教育、医疗和其他领域的投资。

Our biggest problem is the _____
_____ in education, medical care and other fields.

5. 最近因为缺钱，他不得不卖掉他的收藏品。

For the _____,
he has to sell his collections.

6. 健康问题与不良饮食和缺乏锻炼有关。

Health problems are related to poor diet and _____
_____.

SECTION C TRANSLATION

Complete the following translations, using the given words or expressions in the brackets.

1. 考虑到熟练工人的需求很大，职业教育需要进一步发展。(given)

_____, professional
education should be further improved.

2. 她双目失明是由一场重病和缺乏药品造成的。(result from; a shortage of)

Her blindness of both eyes _____.

3. 幸运的是，他们仍把我当作朋友，而不是敌人。(fortunately; regard ... as)

_____, instead of an enemy.

4. 这就是该团队在年度考核中成功的原因。(succeed; annual)

This is why the team _____.

5. 在新的工业革命进程中，每个国家都应努力找到解决出路。(find a way up)

During the course of the new industrial revolution, _____
_____.

Text B

China Boosts Vocational Training

New Words and Expressions

boost /bu:st/	<i>vt.</i>	促进, 推动
cooperation /kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	合作, 协作
participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/	<i>vi.</i>	参与, 参加
initiative /ɪ'nɪʃ(ɪ)ətɪv/	<i>n.</i>	方案; 倡议
region /'ri:dʒən/	<i>n.</i>	地区; 区域
institute /'ɪnstɪtju:t/	<i>n.</i>	学院; 机构
aim /eɪm/	<i>vi.</i>	意在, 计划; 以……为目标
graduate /'grædʒueɪt/	<i>n.</i>	毕业生
possess /pə'zes/	<i>vt.</i>	拥有, 具备
global /'gləʊbl/	<i>adj.</i>	全球的; 总体的
move /mu:v/	<i>n.</i>	行动; 举措
partnership /'pɑ:tnəʃɪp/	<i>n.</i>	合作关系, 伙伴关系, 合伙
forum /'fɔ:rəm/	<i>n.</i>	论坛, 讨论会
witness /'wɪtnɪs/	<i>vt.</i>	目击, 见证
abroad /ə'brɔ:d/	<i>adv.</i>	到海外; 在国外
shift /ʃɪft/	<i>v.</i>	改变; 转变
multicivilization /ˌmʌltɪsɪvələɪ'zeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	多元文化
flexible /'fleksɪbl/	<i>adj.</i>	灵活的, 可变通的
politics /'pɒlɪtɪks/	<i>n.</i>	政治, 政治学
societal /sə'saɪətəl/	<i>adj.</i>	社会的
decision-making /dɪ'sɪʒən'meɪkɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	决策的
institution /ˌɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən/	<i>n.</i>	机构
integrate /'ɪntɪɡreɪt/	<i>v.</i>	使结合; 使一体化
foreign /'fɔ:rən/	<i>adj.</i>	外国的
strengthen /'streŋθən/	<i>v.</i>	巩固; 加强
production /prə'dʌkʃən/	<i>n.</i>	生产; 产品
seek /si:k/	<i>vt.</i>	寻求; 寻觅
transformation /ˌtrænsfə'meɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	改革; 变形; 转换
undergo /ˌʌndə'ɡəʊ/	<i>vt.</i>	经历, 经受
steady /'stedɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	稳定的
quantity /'kwɒntəti/	<i>n.</i>	数量

1. The importance of international cooperation in vocational training was marked recently. The countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative¹ met to start a new program to improve training throughout the region. The event was held at Ningbo Polytechnic College².
2. The college hopes to build a platform that will bring together Chinese technical vocational education and training institutes and those from Central and Eastern Europe and Africa. It aims to quickly build a talent pool of graduates who possess unique skills for a global market.
3. The move comes against the background of global partnerships that demand new skills and knowledge.
4. Sun Youzhong, a professor at Beijing Foreign Studies University³, says that global initiatives such as the Belt and Road, cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries, and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation⁴, have increased demand for unique talent in the labor market.
5. “Over the recent past, we have witnessed more Chinese graduates going abroad rather than professionals coming from the United States and Europe,” he says. “The trend is shifting from the East-West dialogue into multicivilization.”
6. According to Sun, the global market demands graduates who are flexible, possess new skills and understand different cultures and languages. “Students need to speak several languages and understand history, politics, culture, economy and societal changes. All these are important to the business decision-making process and operations,” he says. “The training institutions have to develop programs that integrate foreign language and cultural education,” he adds.
7. Integrating foreign students in classes will enhance the sharing of knowledge about local culture, and strengthen trade relationships. “The knowledge will support international production. It will also help companies to seek employees who are able to manage international projects,” Sun says.
8. In the past, China looked for partnerships with institutions in the United States and Europe to improve its own institutions. Following the rapid economic transformation, these institutions have continued to play a key role.
9. China has undergone steady transformation in its education from quantity to quality.

¹ the Belt and Road Initiative: 一带一路倡议

² Ningbo Polytechnic College: 宁波职业技术学院

³ Beijing Foreign Studies University: 北京外国语大学

⁴ Forum on China-Africa Cooperation: 中非合作论坛

I. Read the statements, tick (✓) the box and correct the wrong statements.

	Right	Wrong	Correction
1. The countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative met in Ningbo to start a new program.			
2. Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries has decreased demand for unique talent in the labor market.			
3. We have witnessed more professionals coming from the United States and Europe rather than Chinese graduates going abroad.			
4. The global market demands graduates who are flexible, possess new skills and understand one foreign language.			
5. China has been looking for partnerships with institutions in the United States and Europe to improve higher education.			

II. Complete the summary of Text B with the words in the box.

strengthen	flexible	integrate	possess
sharing	increased	participating	

Recently the countries 1) _____ in the Belt and Road Initiative met at Ningbo Polytechnic College to start a new program to improve vocational training, which aims to build a talent pool of graduates who 2) _____ unique skills for a global market. Global initiatives have 3) _____ demand for unique talent in the labor market. The global market demands graduates who are 4) _____, have new skills and understand different cultures and languages. Therefore the training institutions have to develop programs that 5) _____ foreign language and cultural education. Consequently integrating foreign students in classes will enhance the 6) _____ of knowledge about local culture, 7) _____ trade relationships and in turn support international production.

III. Choose the best answer based on the information contained in Text B.

1. Ningbo Polytechnic College aims at setting up a platform for graduates equipped with skills _____.
A) for regional training
B) for institutional training
C) for a global market
D) for a vocational education
2. “The trend is shifting from the East-West dialogue into multicivilization” implies that China is conducting cooperation with _____.
A) many countries with different civilizations
B) a number of European Union countries
C) the United States
D) Asian countries

3. Graduates need to speak foreign languages and understand history, politics, culture, economy and societal changes, which will _____.
A) help them obtain many degrees
B) help them adapt to studying abroad
C) help them find a job easily
D) help them make business decisions
4. Integrating foreign students in classes has many benefits **EXCEPT** that it will _____.
A) produce employees for large companies
B) improve the understanding of local culture
C) strengthen trade relationships
D) support international production
5. China has undergone steady transformation in education, and currently importance is given to _____.
A) the number of graduates
B) the quality of graduates
C) the knowledge of graduates
D) the skills of graduates

IV. Translate into Chinese the following paragraph from Text B.

According to Sun, the global market demands graduates who are flexible, possess new skills and understand different cultures and languages. "Students need to speak several languages and understand history, politics, culture, economy and societal changes. All these are important to the business decision-making process and operations," he says.



PART FOUR Grammar

倍数表达法

1. 表示倍数(multiples)的常用方法

1) 用times表示倍数

(1) 可用 “... times + 形容词 / 副词的比较级 + than ...” 表示, 如:

Line AB is three **times** longer than Line CD.

This hall is five **times** bigger than our classroom.

(2) 可用 “... times + as + 形容词 / 副词的原级 + as ...” 表示, 如:

They don't realize a plumber earns three **times** as much as a social worker. (Para. 5, Text A)

This dictionary is five **times** as thick as the one you borrowed from the library.

(3) 可用 “... times + the + 名词 (size, height, weight, length, width 等) + of ...” 表达, 如:

The earth is 49 **times** the size of the moon.

This river is three **times** the depth of that one.

2) 用分数、百分数表示倍数

The box is **one-third bigger** than that one.

Last year the sales volume was **59 percent higher than** the year before.

3) 用double / triple等词表示倍数

The new work procedure **doubled** the output.

The population in this city **tripled** that in my hometown.

2. 中英文倍数表达差异

用times表示倍数, 是几倍就是多少times, 如:

This rope is three times as long as that one.

This rope is three times longer than that one.

This rope is three times the length of that one.

这三句英文虽然形式不同, 但都表达“这根绳子是那根的三倍长”, 除此之外, 中文的表述方式还可以是“这根绳子比那根长两倍”。因此, 可以总结为: 无论是“A是B的N倍”, 还是“A比B多(大、长、高)N-1倍”, 英文都是“N + times”。

3. 倍数表达中的省略替代

- 1) 当主语和被比较项目相同时，后面的项目会用the one, that one替代，如：

The lake in this city is four times as big as **the one** in southeastern Shanghai.

This ship measures twice as long as **that one**.

- 2) 当倍数出现在及物动词之后，也会出现省略或替代，如：

With the help of the German experts, the factory produced twice as many cars in 1993 **as the year before**.

We produced twice more grain this year **than we did** last year.

EXERCISES

I. Use the expression of multiples to compare the things or situations in the following sentences.

1. There are 5 million books in our library.

There are 1 million books in your library.

2. He earned 3,500 yuan per month last year.

Now he earns 7,000 yuan per month.

3. I am 30 years old.

He is 10 years old.

4. This street is 9 meters wide.

This street was 4.5 meters wide 15 years ago.

5. The dictionary is heavy.

The books borrowed from the library are twice heavier.

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Americans eat _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.
A) twice
B) as twice as many
C) twice as many as
D) twice as many
2. Paper produced every year is _____ the world's production of vehicles.
A) the three weight of
B) three times the weight of
C) as three times heavy as
D) three times as heavier as
3. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe.
A) as twice
B) twice much as
C) twice much
D) twice as much
4. This big stone is _____ that one.
A) three times heavier
B) three times as heavy of
C) three times as heavier as
D) three times as heavy as
5. This country is four _____ of that one.
A) times the size
B) times as big
C) times the size as
D) times bigger than
6. A meter is _____ than a foot.
A) as three times
B) three times much
C) three times longer
D) three times as long
7. The latest iPhone processor is 45 percent _____ the version last year.
A) as faster
B) as faster as
C) faster than
D) more faster than
8. – How many schools are there in your hometown?
– There are now five _____ schools in my hometown as before 2005.
A) times as many
B) times as much
C) times more
D) times the number
9. – The output of this year is 1,500 tons.
– You mean, compared with last year's 500 tons, the output has been _____.
A) three times
B) three times as many
C) tripled
D) triple times
10. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ tractors in 2017 as the year before.
A) as twice many
B) as many as
C) as twice as many
D) twice as many

PART FIVE Practical Writing

Resume (简历)

临近毕业的学生或有工作经验又想换工作的人，都面临求职应聘工作的程序。去各公司面试前，一定要先将中英文简历 (resume) 准备好，推荐信及成绩单也可一并附上供参考。英文简历是个人情况的概况，包含个性化的内容，可以展现出个人的风采和性格特征。总的来说，简历包含以下几个部分：个人信息、求职意向、教育背景、工作经历和个人综合能力。

1) 个人信息 (Personal Information)

包含姓名、出生日、住址、联系方式等。

2) 求职意向 (Objective)

具体说明预期的职位。

3) 教育背景 (Education)

以最后毕业学校名称及科系为主。

4) 工作经历 (Working Experience)

可按年份顺序列出公司名称、职称、工作性质等；如果是刚毕业的

学生，可以列出实习或兼职的经历；如果没有工作经验，则强调在校修过的相关课程，或个人强项等。

5) 个人综合能力 (Personal Competence)

这部分是求职者综合能力的体现，包括语言能力、计算机软件 / 打字 / 速记等能力、兴趣爱好和个性等，可以强调自己的优点，尤其是能胜任工作方面的个性特点。

1. 基本格式

姓名、地址、联系方式等

} 个人信息

求职意向

专业名称、学历、毕业学校、成绩和奖励等

工作经验、学校兼职实习等履历

个人综合能力描述

} 求职信息

推荐人姓名及通讯方式

或者注明 “References are available upon request.”

} 推荐人信息 (可略)

2. 语言及内容注意事项

书写需正确，不能出现拼写、语法和打印错误；内容标题加黑强调；语言简明扼要；客观描述个人情况，避免夸大其词；可以突出求职者的优势，如解决问题、接受挑战以及完成任务的能力等；简历最佳篇幅为一页。

3. 范文

Zhang Yong

Room 101, Building 15
Peking University, Beijing 100871
Tel: (010) 6786XXXX
E-mail: zy_happy@hotmail.com

Objective

To obtain a challenging position as a software engineer, with an emphasis on software design and development.

Education

2017.09–2020.06 Dept. of Automation, Graduate School of Peking University, M.E.
2013.09–2017.07 Automation, Peking University, B.E.

Main Academic Courses

Mathematics:

Advanced Mathematics; Probability and Statistics; Engineering Mathematics; etc.

Electronics and Computer:

Data Structures; Digital Electronics; Artificial Intelligence; etc.

Computer Abilities

Skillful use of HTML, Javascript, Office software, etc.

English Skills

A good command of both spoken and written English

CET-6

TOEFL: 650; IELTS: 8; GRE: 2200

Scholarships and Awards

2019.03 National Scholarship

2017.06 Excellent Graduate Award

2016.11 Academic Progress Award

(References are available upon request.)

WRITING PRACTICE

Write a resume based on the information given below.

求职人：杨光

求职意向：外企行政类工作

求职人主要信息：

- 1) 2019年6月毕业于长江职业学院电商物流专业。
- 2) 完成管理学、人力资源管理、会计与财务管理、电子商务等课程；获得2018年度国家奖学金，2017年度校一等奖学金。
- 3) 2017年12月至2018年12月在通达物流有限公司人力资源部实习；多次为国外参观团担任联络官和翻译。
- 4) 通过CET-6；雅思7.5分（口语8分）。

Helpful Words and Expressions

长江职业学院：Changjiang Polytechnic

电商物流专业：E-commerce Logistics

管理学：Management

人力资源管理：Human Resource Management

会计与财务管理：Accounting and Financial Management

电子商务：E-commerce

通达物流有限公司：Tongda Logistics Co. Ltd

PART SIX Project

Topic:

My Dream Job

Work in groups to conduct a survey on university students' dream jobs.

Please follow the procedures below.

1. Every group member will work on a specific task (raising questions, recording, writing scripts, presenting the report, etc.).
2. Interview at least 4 students of different majors in your university. Ask the following interview questions.
 - What is your dream job after graduation?
 - Why do you want to do that particular job?
 - How do you think you can realise your dream?
3. Write an interview report.
4. Present the interview report in class.

