# Part 1 American V.S. British English

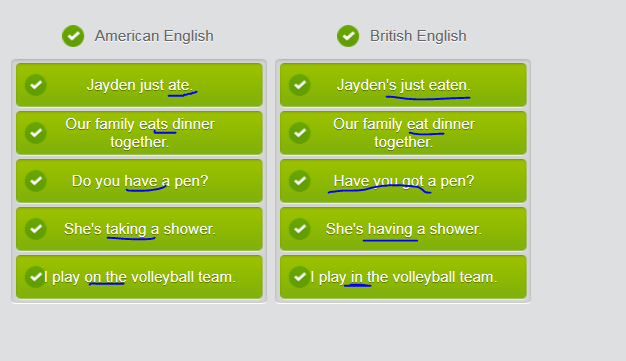


## Words

* aubergine /ˈəʊbəˌʒiːn/  N-VAR An aubergine is a vegetable with a smooth, dark purple skin. 茄子
* fortnight /ˈfɔːtˌnaɪt/  N-COUNT A fortnight is a period of two weeks. 两周 例：I hope to be back in a fortnight. 我希望两周后回来
* chewing gum
* (=> a rhetoric question 反问句: you ask a question or give a point, but you don’t expect the answer
* play an important role in xx
* Sometimes people use English to feel **hip(非常时尚的 with fashionable chic),** trendy and fabulous.
* a rhetoric question 反问句: you ask a question or give a point, but you don’t expect the answer
* She ***uses*** English ***to earn*** a better living => to earn more money.
* English ***is employed/used for*** business purposes around the world.
* English **plays a major role** in world culture. 英语在世界文化中扮演主要角色。
* Hood:
  + pop up the hood = open the bonnet  **/ˈbɒnɪt/**  the **bonnet or hood** of a car is the metal cover over the engine at the front. (汽车) 引擎盖
  + I’ll **put up my hood**, it’s so freezing // A **hood** is a part of a coat which you can pull up to cover your head. It is in the shape of a triangular bag attached to the neck of the coat at the back. (连在外套上的) 风帽
* trunk
  + the trunk of a car = the boot of a car
  + big box for putting clothes
  + elephant’s trunk/nose
  + swimming trunks or just “trunks” : a man's garment worn for swimming, either fairly loose and extending from the waist to the thigh or briefer and close-fitting 男式游泳裤 (Also called swimming trunks)
* What a Wally! = a stupid person

## Tapescript

Actually, America and British are two countries separated by language exactly. Untill I lived in London for 6 months on a work placement, I never quiet appreciate what he meant. I mean the normal changes in vocabulary would be the problem. In UK, the “elevator” is called “lift”; and the ‘sidewalk’ is called ‘pavement’, which is not a big deal, right? However, my first embarrassing moment came when I went to buy new pants. Now, if you were from UK, you would **clearly** know what’s going to happen next. However, in U.S., when I ask my **associate**/colleague “where can I buy some pants”. They look at in a funny way. I have no ideas about what’s going on till the lunch break, they took me to the shopping mall, where the “boxer shorts” are old. They think I’d like to some underwears. But actually I mean “trousers”



## Example: America English V.S. British English

Eva is from the UK, and Matt is from the US. Match the words according to how they use them.

Move the text to the correct gaps.

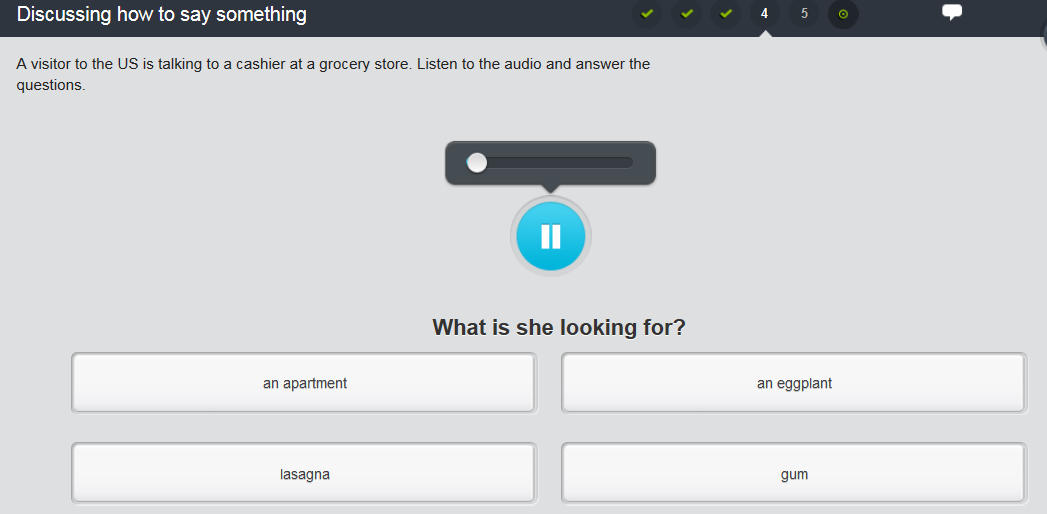
MATT (US): Whew. I just finished the Whitmore project. What a job!  
EVA (UK): You've already finished? How did you finish so quickly?  
MATT (US): Well, we worked at night and **on** the weekends. My team **is** devoted.  
EVA (UK): **At** the weekends? Your team really **are** devoted.  
MATT (US): I know. I'm really glad it's done.  
EVA (UK): Yes, I'm sure you are.    
MATT (US): Anyway, I'm ready to **take** a nice, long lunch break. How about you?  
EVA (UK): OK. Let's **have** a break and go to a fancy restaurant. Shall we try Rizzo's, the new Italian place?  
MATT (US): Sounds great.

## 讨论表述事物的方法

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| **讨论表述事物的方法** | | |
|  | | |
| 使用这些表达来询问和解释如何表述事物。 | | |
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|  | A: *What's the British English word for 'eggplant'?* | 英式英语里“茄子”用哪个词？ |
| B: *The British English equivalent is 'aubergine.'* | 英式英语里“茄子”是“aubergine”。 |
|  |  |  |
|  | A: *How do you say 'trash can' in British English?* | 英式英语里“垃圾桶”怎么说？ |
| B: *We call it the 'dustbin.'* | 我们管它叫“dustbin”。 |
|  |  |  |
|  | A: *Is it correct to say 'at the weekend' in American English?* | 美式英语里“at the weekend”（在周末）是正确的说法吗？ |
| B: *No, we don't really say it like that. We use 'on the weekend.'* | 不是的，我们一般不这么说。我们会说“on the weekend”（在周末）。 |
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|  | A: *Can you tell me where the lift is?* | 你能告诉我lift（电梯）在哪吗？ |
| B: *Sure, it's right over there. But 'lift' has a different meaning in the US. Here, we say 'elevator.'* | 当然，就在那边。但是“lift”在美国有不同的意思。我们这管它叫“elevator”。 |

## Discussing how to say something



## ？？？ Tapescipt

Your friend, Avery, is traveling to London for two weeks. Talk with her about the differences between American and British English.

# Part2 Describing how English is used



## ???? Tapescript – English in your country

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|  |
| 看视频之前思考以下问题：在你的国家英语扮演什么角色？谁在使用英语？在什么场合用？为什么用？英语是如何影响你的日常生活的？英语词汇是否已成为你日常语言的一部分？如果是的话，你对此有什么感受？ |

## Reading – English working in our world

你将读到一篇关于英语在全球的作用的文章。文章分成几段，每段都有一个主旨topic sentence，并有例子examples支持。阅读的时候试着快速确立段落主旨，然后注意作者使用了什么例子来支持。(use topic sentences; details and examples; and transitions and concluding sentences)

(Paragraph: General description) If you travel in China, you'll **certainly** hear people speaking Chinese. It's also **likely, however**, that you will hear a foreign language – English, for example, between a Brazilian consultant collaborating with a Chinese entrepreneur, or a Swedish translator meeting a Nigerian CEO. **English is a world language that has created a new global community of people who can communicate with each other without borders even though there might be some communication breakdowns.** Nearly 100 countries identify English as their main language, as an official language or as a language of government. About 1 billion people worldwide say they speak English.

(Paragraph: Use English in business.) Most people would agree that English **plays a major role** in the business world (=> the leading sentence). Many companies require employees to speak English; and international meetings, travel and contracts are often carried out primarily in English. People who speak English may earn a better living and, in some industries, may work in more innovative environments. For instance**用例子来支持**, currently I’m working as a software engineer in a world top IT giant. I clearly remembered that I got the offer successfully because the interviewer think I have pretty good **English proficiency**, especially I’m able to explain an issue clearly, coherently, and fluently. Compared with other competent candidates who graduated from more famous universities than I did, **although** I might **relatively** lack their **calibres**/ˈkælɪbə/, I **eventually** win the game. **Undoubtedly**, I should **owe my luck to** my English proficiency. What is more, in my career path, I get some precious business travel opportunities overseas, which is an evidence of how important that you should know English is.

(Paragraph: English is hip as “world culture”. ) Although business English has developed as a tool for survival, English also seems to have been **willingly** adopted into **world culture** through the internet, movies, TV shows, computer games and advertisements (=> the leading sentence). Indeed, most countries have 'borrowed' the English word 'internet' itself. For example**用例子来支持,** in Spain, people may say they play 'basketball,' and Koreans grab a quick cup of 'coffee.' or enjoy their “Xmas” as well. Some South Korea television programs that are popular domestically are even more prevalent in other countries, such as China and Japan, as long as there are English subtitles going with these TV programs. And vice versa, almost all Hollywood blockbusters大片 can stir a powerful surge globally, popping up **hip** fashion and trend every time.

**~~What's more/Moreover,~~** ~~English-language media paint a positive image of the US and even have the power to improve international relations, according to one US television producer.~~

(说写反面的意见) However, **everything, like a coin with two sides, is a double-edged sword**. Thinking about the downside. When one language dominates to such an extent that it can set a global cultural agenda, other small languages, including dialect of that language might disappear gradually. For example, based on a global survey, by the next century, half of the world's estimated 7,000 languages may already have disappeared, even though these languages are people’s mother language. People abandon them in favor of a global language such as English, **Mandarin** or Spanish, which is an embodiment of culture loss.

In a nutshell/In summary, obviously English has become the most important Language **in this day and age在当今时代**. Most of people are bilingual or even multi-lingual, especially in developing cities. I’m sort of bilingual as well, with Mandarin as my **mother tongue** and English as my second language. But I still want to insist that although it's convenient to share English as an international language, we mustn't forget the smaller languages and cultures, that are **on the brink of extinction** because of the rapid sweep of English.

// The calibre /ˈkælɪbə/  of a person is the quality or standard of their ability or intelligence, especially when this is high. 能力; 才干

## Tapescipt

English, obviously, **plays a major role** in Germany because I can say that German is not the officially international language or world language. Um, I think everyone has to study English in school now. And I see that most of elder people are eager to study English as well because English usage is much more on daily basis. Such as friends say that they use English as the regular German vocabulary.

**For example,** my parents are 64 and 70 respectively, and they’re taking English courses twice a week, just in order to navigate the daily news because English languages are **substituting** more and more German words in daily life.

Therefore, it’s not only the young people, who use English to be **hip and modern** and fabulous. However, old people really use English to read news and get through lifes. You know, the advertisements use much more English words, and packages, and more and more.

Um, of course, if it’s written, either America or British, I don’t know, I think usually students have to learn both, maybe British English because Britain is closer to Germany. I think it’s good to learn English, which enable us to become a global community, where people can communicate with each other.

Actually, **everything, like a coin with two sides, is a double-edged sword**. From the point of **downsides** of learning English in Germany, sometimes, I don’t like, you know, some traditional German words are substituted by English because German is our mother language and should be kept intact.

In a nutshell/In summary, xxx

## Tapescript

You meet a South African woman, Alice, at a party. Talk to her about how English is used in her country and in yours.

* Nice to meet you
* You 2, Where are you from?
* South Africa. How about u?
* I'm from China.
* Cool. Your English is great.
* Thanks! I use it pretty much on a daily basis, including my work.
* Right. It’s becoming **the world language.**
* Yes, it has. It's used all over the world.
* So, how’s the English used for in your country? Just for business, or even for entertainment?
* It's used **mainly** for business, esp in foreign companies.
* Right.
* Well, BTW, How do people use English in South Africa?
* Um, English here is used for lots of thing so it **plays a major role**. As you know that we have **around** 11 official languages here, but English is what you hear or TV programmes and read in daily newspaper.
* Do people find it useful for business?
* Absolutely, and it’s for employment in government, education, tech. It’s just for people to **make a better living**, and to be a part of the global community where people can communicate with each other.
* Right. And it's the reason why we can talk to each other!

# Part3 美国和英国的汽车词汇

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| American: *trunk* | (后备箱) | American: *windshield* | （挡风玻璃） |
| British: *boot* | | British: *windscreen* |  |
|  | |
| American: *hood*  *打开引擎盖pop the hood* | ( 引擎盖） | American: *tire* | （轮胎） |
| British: *bonnet* | | British: *tyre* |  |

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| 更多汽车**(vehicle)**词汇差异的例子： | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | American: *gas, gasoline* | （汽油） |  |  | American: *parking lot* | （停车场） |
|  | British: *petrol* | |  |  | British: *car park* |  |
|  |  | |  |  | | |
|  | American: *truck* | （卡车） |  |  | American: *highway, freeway* | （高速公路） |
|  | British: *lorry* | |  |  | British: *motorway, dual carriageway* | |
|  | | | | | | |
| 在美国，**highway**和**freeway**路面宽、行驶速度快、有多条车道。在英国，**motorways**是有六条道的高速路，而**dual carriageways**有四条道。 | | | | | | |

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| 有时同一个词在英式英语和美式英语中含义不同。比如，美国人说的**trunk**可以指**car trunk**也可以指**elephant trunk**。(trunks= swimming trunks) 然而在英国**trunk**通常指的是**elephant trunk**或**clothes trunk**。 |
|  |
| 更多美英两国含义的不同的词汇： |
|  |
| American: A **boot** is a piece of clothing worn on your foot. |
| British: A **boot** can be a car boot or a piece of clothing worn on your foot. |
|  |
| American: A **hood** is a piece of clothing worn over your head or the hood of a car. |
| British: A **hood** is only a piece of clothing worn over your head. |

e.g

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| *Gavin, who's from the UK,* ***says,*** *'I just bought a new lorry.'.*  He begins by ***telling*** me that a lorry is the British English word for truck. |  | 加文是英国人，他说：“我刚买了一台新lorry（卡车= truck）。 |

## Tapescript

So my car has **flat tyre**. I’m standing in the snow storm, telling the mechanic that I keep the spare wheel in my boot (trunk). **What a Wally’**, me…. In fact, **if I’d** called him a Wally, it **would** have just confused him more. ‘Wally’ in UK means a stupid person.

Anyway, the mechanic机械师 asks me if **the spare wheel** is in the **trunk**, and I'm thinking, 'What?', the **trunk** you keep clothes in or the **trunk** that an elephant has instead of a nose? This was getting more and more confusing, and it was freezing. So, he walks around to the back of car and opens the **boot** (trunk). Boot… that is trunk. Of course, the **spare wheel** is in the boot (trunk). O My goodness, and changing the wheel takes 10 min.

I pay him cash, shake his hand, get into my car, and, guess what? It won’t start. I get out of the car and wave to the mechanic机械师, who **was just about to** drive off in his car (?驾车等离开).

He sees me, gets out of the car, walks over to my car. Guess what?你猜怎么着? He told me to pop the hood /bonnet打开引擎盖. Well, I think, he’s right. It’s cold, snowy, and **freezing**, and I’d better put up my hood (衣帽).

… Finally, there is nothing I can do, but **call the trailer/call the tow [təʊ] /call the tow car 叫拖车.**

## Grammar

Hypothetical, hypothetically => Conditional style

If I had done sth, I would xxxx 如果我已经做了xxx， 我现在应该会怎么样。=> which means this situation is NOT true. => indicating that actually, in fact I didn’t do that sth

e.g If I **had** successfully graduated from SMU 10 yrs ago, I **would** be a sort of English native speaker. => Which means in fact, I didn’t graduate form SMU and I am not an English native speaker.

e.g If I **had** learnt swimming, I **would** enjoy scuba diving or snorkeling in this amazing sea. => which means actually, I didn’t learn swimming and I don’t try snorkeling here.

e.g If I **hadn’t learnt** swimming, I **would** get drowned to die => which means actually I did learn swimming before, and I don’t get drowned.

// drown /draʊn/  When someone drowns or is drowned, they die because they have gone or been pushed under water and cannot breathe. 溺死

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| 你可以用不那么常用的动词，比如**admit**、**claim**、**confirm**、 **deny** 和 **insist** 来更准确地表述故事。这类动词也可以让你的叙述更加丰富多彩。 | | | |
|  | | | |
|  | *Then, Gavin* ***claims*** *that he can use recycled cooking oil from restaurants as 'petrol' in his new truck.* |  | 然后加文说他的新车可以用餐馆回收的食用油当“petrol”（汽油）。 |
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|  | *First, I* ***confirmed*** *that 'boot' means 'trunk' in American English.* |  | 首先，我确定“boot”就是美式英语里的“trunk”。 |
|  | *Then, I* ***insisted*** *that we use real gasoline.* |  | 然后，我坚持说我们要用真汽油。 |
|  | *At first Gavin* ***denied*** *I had a point, but he later admitted it.* |  | 起初加文不认为我的话有道理，但后来又承认了。 |

## 使用问句

在叙述中使用问句可以增加戏剧性和悬念。

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| --- | --- |
| *Anyway, we drive in his new truck/lorry to grab some* ***french fries*** *at the local burger place. And* ***guess what****?* | 总之，我们开着他的新卡车去当地的汉堡店买薯条。然后你猜怎么着？ |
| *Gavin asks the waitress … um,* ***what was it****? Oh, yeah: 'Can you cook my fries in extra oil?'* | 加文问服务员…… 嗯，什么来着？哦，对了：“炸薯条时可以多放点油吗？” |
| *And I said,* ***'Seriously? Are you kidding me****?'* | 我说：“你开什么玩笑？” |

## Reading – Handling a communication breakdown

Do you ever feel like someone misunderstands you when you're speaking English? And, vice versa, do you ever feel like you don't understand someone else? Guess what? You're not alone. Most people experience these misunderstandings, which are also known as 'communication breakdowns.' Communication breakdowns usually occur because of differences in pronunciation, the way words are used or cultural misunderstandings.

Fortunately, there are strategies you can use to help avoid or repair **a communication breakdow**n and keep a conversation going. First, don't worry. Everybody makes mistakes when speaking. Focus on the language you *can* say **in lieu** [lju:] **of** what you can't say. For example, if you can't think of the word 'hood or bonnet' when talking about your car, simply describe it: 'It's the thing you pop open to see the car engine.'

During a conversation, remember to look at the other person's facial expressions. Does he or she seem confused? Has the person said, 'Sorry – I'm not sure what you mean?' If so, make sure you are clearly pronouncing your words. Repeat what you have said. You can also repeat it using different language with the same meaning. Let's say you described a 'hood' as 'the thing you pop open to see the car engine.' If the other person is confused, you could say: 'It's the big metal cover over the engine at the front of your car and you lift it up to try to fix the parts of a car.'

**On the other hand**, when you're having trouble understanding what someone else is saying, inform the person of this. You can look confused. You can **politely** use expressions like:

* 'I'm having trouble understanding. Could you please **slow down** a little bit??'
* 'Sorry – I didn't catch that. **Would you mind** repeating what you just said?'
* 'Sorry – what was that?'
* 'Sorry, I missed that. Could you say it again?'

If you're not sure you understand what the speaker just said, you could try to confirm your understanding by paraphrasing what you heard. Use expressions like these to confirm your understanding.

* 'If I understand you correctly, you're **saying** that \_\_\_\_\_.'
* 'If I'm following you correctly, you **claim** that \_\_\_\_\_.'
* 'Just to be sure I understand you correctly, do you mean\_\_\_\_\_.'

If you're feeling uncertain about your language ability during a conversation, you might want to avoid using language that depends on culture, like humor or certain very informal words. Language that depends on culture can more easily create **a communication breakdown**.

Next time you're feeling nervous about a conversation or experience a communication breakdown, try these strategies. Even more important, perhaps just relax and enjoy the conversation.

## Tapescript

e.g.

A: Are you looking for **a car park** = parking lot?

B: Sorry, I’m not. Actually, I’m find a place called “park mechanic机械师” There is something wrong with my car, and I need to find a mechanic 机械师 to make it fixed.

e.g. See, the smoke come from the hood => Let me pop up the hood = open the bonnet (that is a metal cover over the engine at the front of a car)

## ??? Tapescript - Avoiding communication breakdowns

Your friend is telling you a story about something that happened to him. Deal with any **communication breakdowns** during the conversation.

# Part4 English proficiency精通程度

## Words

* I'm sort of **bilingual**, I can speak both Mandarin and English **fluently, coherently, and clearly.**
* I was born in China, so my **first language/mother language/mother tongue/native language** is Mandarin, obviously; and my **second language** is English.
* first language/mother language/mother tongue/native language
* fluent, fluently, fluency /ˈfluːənsi/ the quality of being able to speak or write a language, especially a foreign language, easily and well
* coherent, coherently, coherence /kəʊˈhɪərəns/: the situation in which all the parts of sth fit together well
* proficient, proficiently, proficiency: be proficient in (a specific language)  精通某种语言English proficiency: e.g. TEM 6 or 8, IETLS score.
* 广告公司: advertising agency
* 热衷于: be keen on sth, be keen to do  = have enthusiasm and patience on sth [ be keen on charity activities;  be keen on financial investing in different way;  be keen on learning English] e.g. Zugberg, the self-made billionaire, with his wife, is very keen on charity activities and keen to be a volunteer.
* mandatory = required, compulsory: that must be done because of a law or a rule  => Mandarin v.s. Cantonese
* [义务教育 compulsory education/schooling; compulsory courses = mandatory/required courses V.S. selective courses]
* 本科生: undergrad (bachelor) V.S. grad (master)
* calibre /ˈkælɪbə/ TEM4

1. N-UNCOUNT The calibre of a person is the quality or standard of their ability or intelligence, especially when this is high. 能力; 才干 e.g. I was impressed by the high calibre of the researchers and analysts. 对这些研究员和分析员的优秀才干印象深刻。**High-calibre person**

2.N-UNCOUNT The calibre of something is its quality, especially when it is good. 质量 e.g. The calibre of teaching was very high. 教学质量非常高。

3. N-COUNT The calibre of a gun is the width of the inside of its barrel. (枪、炮的) 口径 e.g. ...a small-calibre rifle. …一把小口径步枪。

4. N-COUNT The calibre of a bullet is its diameter. (子弹的) 直径 e.g. She was hit in the head by a .22-calibre bullet. 她的头部被一颗直径为0.22的子弹击中 // 3 rounds of ammunition 3发子弹

## Tapescript

I'm assuming the role of the director in an advertising agency in the outskirts/suburb of New York. I moved to U.S. around 4 or 5 years ago. I started learning English since elementary school, obviously British English. My parents were very keen on investing our education because if you're living in any places in Middle East, it's mandatory/required to know English, esp America English. It's easier for you to find a job, a much better job relatively; and travel around the world, moreover, if you want to continue further education, such as the undergrads wanna go to British schools or America schools that are available overseas, you also need to speak English fluently.

So English for me is my first language, that is my mother tongue. I use English for all my main aspects, studies. In addition to that, I read lots of books and find something interesting, such as British theater, American movies, um, American songs, and overall pop culture. Well, a variety of English that I prefer is what is actually easier to speak and let people understand you.  I grow up in a British school, where I studied how to speak British accent. However, it's not convenient if you live in U.S., where America accent is prevalent, esp when English is not your mother tongue/mother language.  So, if I don't know English, I don't think I would have a proper education and I might be unable to  be a good undergrad. Knowing English is easier for me to move to the U.S., and even work for corporates.

Uh even though there's a lot of calibers that comes here overseas, such as from Latin America or the Middle East, that doesn't really know English, which does affect their corporate jobs and their career path in the U.S. even if they do have skills overseas.

In a nutshell/In summary, English is tool for global communication. It's mandatory and necessary to know English, either British accent or America accent, before you move to another country where the English is the 1st language/mother language.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 用 **dialect**、**accent** 和 **pronunciation** 来表示某人语言的构成。其中包括发音、词汇、语法和对话结构。 | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |
|  | | *There are hundreds of****dialects****in the English language. There are hundreds of* ***dialects*** *in* ***Mandarin****.* | | |  | 英语语言有数百种方言。 |
|  | | *I like your****accent****. What part of the States are you from?* | | |  | 我喜欢你的口音。你是美国哪个地方来的？ |
|  | | *People have trouble understanding me, so I'm working on my****pronunciation****.* | | |  | 别人听不太懂我说话，所以我正在努力纠正发音。 |
|  | |  | | |  |  |
| 语言提示：有些人认为有**standard**（标准）或**proper**（正规）英语一说，但其他人认为英语有几百种可以接受的**varieties**。**accent**通常是件好事：每个人说话都有**accent**，甚至母语人士也有口音。 | | | | | | |
| 用**fluently**或**proficiently**来描述一个人说某种语言的水平。这两个词都有形容词和副词形式。 | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |
|  | *Mandarin is my* ***mother tongue/mother language/native language/1st****, but I speak English****fluently****. So I'm sort of* ***bilingual****.* | |  | 斯瓦西里语是我的母语，但我英语也很流利。 | | |
|  | *I'm* ***fairly******proficient in*** *German, but I still have things to learn.* | |  | 我虽然精通德语，但还是有很多东西要学。 | | |
|  | | | | | | |
| 用这类词来谈论语言在你生活中的作用。 | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |
|  | *Many people* ***are keen to****learn Spanish.* | |  | 很多人热衷于学西班牙语。 | | |
|  | *In Germany, English-language education is****mandatory/compulsory****.* | |  | 在德国，英语教育是强制性的。 | | |
|  | *During my****undergraduate****education, I studied for a bachelor's in German.* | |  | 我本科学历学的是德语。 | | |

## Relative clauses 关系（定语）从句

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 你可以用 relative pronouns  e.g. that is、that are、who is、who are、which is和which are来reduce或缩短关系从句。要简化句子，只要省略关系代词+be。 | | | |
|  | | | |
| Select all the relative pronouns and verbs that are not needed. Remember that only clauses with that,  who and which + be can be shortened.  Decide whether the relative clauses can be shortened. Remember: Only clauses with that, who and which + be can be shortened. | | | |
|  | | | |
|  | *He's part of a group of parents****that is****encouraging schools to offer English as a second language.* |  | 他是一个家长组的成员，这些家长鼓动学校开设英语作为第二语言课程。 |
|  | *He's part of a group of parents encouraging schools to offer English as a second language.* |  | 他是鼓动学校开设英语作为第二语言课程的家长组成员。 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 更多简化**关系从句**relative clauses例子。 | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | |  |  |
|  | *Charlotte,****who was****born in the northern part of Belgium, speaks Flemish as her native language.* | |  | 出生在比利时北部的夏洛特母语是弗莱芒语。 |
|  | *Charlotte, born in the northern part of Belgium, speaks Flemish as her native language.* | |  | 夏洛特出生在比利时北部，她的母语是弗莱芒语。 |
|  |  | | | | |  |  |
|  |  | | | | |  |  |
|  | *They speak Caribbean English,****which is****a variety of English based on 17th-century English and African languages.* | | | | |  | 他们说的是加勒比海英语，这是在17世纪英语和非洲语言的基础上发展起来的各式英语。 |
|  | *They speak Caribbean English, a variety of English based on 17th-century English and African languages.* | | | | |  | 他们说的是加勒比海英语——在17世纪英语和非洲语言的基础上发展起来的各式英语。 |
| 请注意：In relative clauses, 中只有带**that**、**who**或**which + be**的才可以简化。虽然有这些代词、但动词不同，以及带**whose**、**when**或**where**的从句不可简化。 | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
|  | | *She's the only one****who speaks****Urdu fluently.* | | |  | 她是唯一一个可以流利说乌尔都语的人。 | |
|  | | *I went to a school****that taught****German as a second language.* | | |  | 我上是一个提供德语作为第二语言课程的学校。 | |
|  | | *Matheus,****whose****mother tongue is Portuguese, also speaks English and Spanish.* | | |  | 母语是葡萄牙语的马修斯同时也能说英语和西班牙语。 | |

## Intensive reading- English in my life

I've been learning English all my life. I started studying it when I was 7 years old at a private international school in Hong Kong. Then my family moved to Seattle, and I used it at school and after school with friends. I became very proficient in English when I worked on my undergrad degree in advertising and in my first job. I think that my constant efforts to learn English made a big difference when I interviewed for advertising positions in the US.

During these interviews, it became obvious that the people who spoke English fluently were the ones who got the jobs. Candidates who had extensive experience or impressive titles in their native countries didn't necessarily get the jobs. Indeed, the VP of media at an advertising agency in Hong Kong interviewed for my first job. Unfortunately for him, his English proficiency was limited. I was hired because I had an undergraduate degree in advertising and English fluency. For many people, English not only leads to better job opportunities but to a better life in general.

English has improved my life by allowing me to meet other English speakers from all over the world and communicate with them. Without English, how could people from Hong Kong, the US, Hungary, Mexico and Kenya talk to one another? Therefore, English is a tool for global communication. Recently, I went on a diving vacation, and all of the international travelers were chatting with one another because we all knew English. Even though/if/whereas the process has frequently been frustrating and painful, I'm grateful I spent so much time learning English. It has changed my life.

## Writing

Write at least two paragraphs explaining the role of English in your life. Remember to use topic sentences; details and examples; and transitions and concluding sentences.

### Sample:

English, my second language, has played such an important role in my life. I learned the most English between ages 6 and 12. My family lived in the U.S. during those year, and I studied and used English in an international school. In school, I had to write essays in English, giving presentation in English, and discussing or debating in tutorials in English. I spoke English every day even after school because I played with the children in my neighborhood. We sang songs and played games, hangout, all in English. I was keen to learn English because I helped me make friends I never would have had.

I soon realized that English gave me more than new friends, but much more better opportunities in life. I was accepted at Duke university in the U.S., which is a well-respected school. A major reason I got the offer was because I'm very fluent in English, with pretty outstanding English proficiency. I think that the university appreciated that i'm also fluent in French, my mother tongue. After I graduated from Duke, I moved back to france to be with my family. There, I had a number of employment opportunities because my English proficiency very good. Beyond giving me better opportunities, English has simply made my life more enjoyable.

### ??? Writing – Mine

思考以下问题：在你的国家英语扮演什么角色？谁在使用英语？在什么场合用？为什么用？英语是如何影响你的日常生活的？英语词汇是否已成为你日常语言的一部分？如果是的话，你对此有什么感受？

Remember to use:

* topic sentences;
* details and examples: For example, For instance, Let’s see xx
* transitions works: what is more, moreover, aside from, on top of that; last but not least
* concluding sentences.

My script:

* My business and career path: e.g. con-call, they’re impressed by my fluent oral speaking, coherently and clearly => pave the way for me to explore advanced career, e.g. PM, market specialist
* English is hip as “world culture”, social circle
* Advantages in travel abroad, esp the English-speaking countries. Example: Seoul (e.g. Street food, DMZ, nice party in homestay)

(Paragraph: Use English in business/career path.) I must admit that English **plays such an important role** in my life because I use English on a daily basis, particularly in my routine work and my social circle. (=> the leading sentence). In the company where I’m working, we must submerge ourselves under the English ocean always. For example**用例子来支持**, we use English operation system, write all business documents in English, hold and attend 90% of meetings in English, and make demo and presentation also in English. Obviously, English has dominated most of my life.

I must acknowledge that the higher your English proficiency is, the more superior position you might catch, and the more career opportunities you likely see. For instance**用例子来支持**, currently I’m working as a software engineer in an IT giant. I clearly remembered that I got the offer **on the spot** 当场because the interviewer **is impressed by my** good **English proficiency**, especially I’m able to explain an issue clearly, coherently, and fluently. Compared with other competent candidates who graduated from more famous universities than I did, **although** I might **relatively相对而言** lack their **calibres**/ˈkælɪbə/, I **eventually** win the game.

What is more (transition word), now I have a fabulous chance to take a challenge on another career path, project manager, which obviously requires good English skills. On top of that transition word, I get some precious business travel opportunities overseas, which is an evidence of how important that you should know English is.

**Undoubtedly**, I should **owe my luck to** the days and nights during which I **spent extra effort to** hose my English skills**. (concluding sentence**)

(Paragraph: English is hip as “world culture”. ) **Additionally**, English also seems to have been widelyadopted into **world culture** through the internet, movies, TV programs, computer games and advertisements (=> the leading sentence). For example**用例子来支持,** in South Korea, people like a quick cup of 'coffee.' or enjoy their “Xmas” as well. Some South Korea television programs that are popular domestically are even more prevalent in other countries, such as China and Japan, as long as there are English subtitles going with these TV programs. And vice versa, almost all Hollywood blockbusters大片 can stir a powerful surge globally, popping up **hip** fashion and trend every time.

(Paragraph: Advantages in travel abroad, esp the English-speaking countries.) Last but not least, I have to highlight the important of English for travelling overseas, especially the English-speaking countries. The key point is that you won’t know **a variety/myriad of** local details, such the specials, the worthy travelling spot, and the best street food, if you cannot communicate with local person smoothly. Let’s talk about my own tour feeling when I was travelling in Seoul, South Korea. I was living a fantastic homestay whose hosts are America-born Koreans. Luckily, I hang out a lot with them and other guests and obtained so many “hidden” information that is not exposed in tour brochure. For example, I visited one of the most welcomed heritage sites, the DMZ, located in the border between South Korea and DPRK.

(说写反面的意见) However, **everything, like a coin with two sides, is a double-edged sword双刃剑**. Thinking about the **downside** when English is becoming a global langauge. When one language dominates to such an extent that it can set a global cultural agenda, other small languages, including dialects of that language might disappear gradually. For example, based on a global survey, by the next century, half of the world's estimated 7,000 languages may already have disappeared, even though these languages are people’s **mother language**. People abandon them in favor of a global language such as English, Mandarin or Spanish, which is an embodiment of culture loss.

In a nutshell/In summary, obviously English has become the most important Language **in this day and age在当今时代**. Most of people are bilingual or even multi-lingual, especially in developing cities. I’m sort of bilingual as well, with Mandarin as my **mother tongue** and English as my second language. But I still want to insist that although it's convenient to share English as an international language, we mustn't forget our 1st language or other smaller languages and cultures, that are **on the brink of extinction** because of the rapid sweep of English.

# Writing

**=> Consider SWOT: strength V.S. weakness; Opportunity V.S. threat (like a coin with two side, pros and cons; advantages V.S. downsides)**

# CNN topics