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A large, multi-story building with traditional Chinese architectural features, including a prominent central tower with multiple eaves. The building is identified as Beijing West Railway Station. The text 'UNIT' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

UNIT

1

Stations

Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you are able to:

- know the functions of the facilities in a railway station
- learn about the responsibilities of different jobs in a railway station
- understand the announcement of departure and arrival in English
- know the basics of a typical subway station
- fill in lost and found registration form in a station



Warming-up

Task 1 Where do you often see the following machines? Work in pairs. Match the picture of each machine with its English name and discuss its function.



A



B



C

AFC (Auto Fare Collection)

ATM (Automatic Ticket Machine)

PSD (Platform Screen Door)

Task 2 Translate the railway jobs in Column A into Chinese and match them with their responsibilities in Column B.

A

1. station attendant ()
2. station police ()
3. porter ()
4. station master ()
5. station operator ()
6. booking clerk ()

B

- A. sell train tickets
- B. help passengers to carry their luggage
- C. be in charge of all station affairs
- D. work for public safety and security check
- E. offer service to passengers in waiting halls
- F. guide passengers on the platform



Reading A



Subway Stations in Beijing

Beijing was the first city in China to have a subway. In a megalopolis like Beijing, newly-built high-speed rail stations and airports are often linked with subway stations.

All signs and indicators in Beijing subway stations are in Chinese as well as English. Subway stations are usually marked with a blue sign above the entrance with the name of the station. The logo, a capital letter “G” encircling a capital letter “D” with the letter “B” silhouetted inside the letter “D,” is an abbreviated form of “Beijing high-speed electric carriage.”

All subway stations have elevators and escalators to move passengers to and from platforms. They usually have a ticket office, as well as restrooms, public phones and a lost-and-found office. Passengers entering a subway station go downstairs or take an elevator or escalator to the station’s ticketing booth. There, they buy a ticket from the ticket booth or from an automatic ticket machine. Once, Beijing had super preferential subway fare of two *yuan* for unlimited mileage and unlimited transfers. The sole exception is the Airport Express, which costs 25 *yuan*. Now, the fare is based on the zones that passengers are traveling to, as with all other subways across the country. All passengers need to have their bags inspected by passing them through a security-check machine. Then, their

tickets are automatically checked by another machine, which allows passengers to access the platforms.

Each platform has a track on both sides with trains traveling in opposite directions. Signs on each side of the railway tracks and platforms help people to decide which side of the platform they should use to get on the train. LED screens also show how long it will take before the next train arrives. There are maps of the subway network on the platforms which show all the stations and where transfers can be made. Passengers are required to stand behind the white lines to ensure their safety. Smoking is forbidden in subway stations and on trains.

Inside a subway train, passengers may take a seat or stand holding on to the horizontal poles, as in buses. For more information about their journey, they may consult maps on the wall and station display screens, or listen to announcements over loudspeakers. On arriving at their destination, they step out of the train and follow the signs indicating how to exit the station. There are several exits for each station. Each exit leads to different sides of the streets above. Therefore, passengers must find their own destination and directions, and choose the right exit out of the subway station.



Task 1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- 1. Beijing was the second city to have a subway in China.
- 2. Now, a flat fare of two *yuan* applies to all lines except the Airport Express.
- 3. For information on transfer stations, passengers may consult the maps on the platforms.
- 4. People can eat, drink and smoke in the subway.
- 5. Usually, there is more than one exit for each subway station.

Task 2 Translate the following signs in subways and find more signs with your partner.

1. Mind the Step	
2. Stand on Right	
3. Temporarily Closed	
4. Emergency Alarm	
5. Beware of Collisions	
6. Electrically Operated Gate	
7. Stay Clear of Tracks	
8. Fire Escape, Keep Clear	

Task 3 Match each of the English names of “地铁” with its corresponding country or area.

In the US	subway
In the UK	subway (metro)
In France	underground
In Singapore	métro
In Canada (Montreal)	tube
In the UK (Oral)	MRT (Mass Rapid Transit)



Listening and Speaking



Task 1 Listen to the announcement about a train departure and complete it with what you hear.

Ladies and gentlemen. A _____, please. The _____ for Changsha is now b_____. The train will leave at _____ am from Platform _____. Passengers for Changsha please have your t_____ ready for inspection and c_____ through Gate No. _____ for boarding. Thank you.

Task 2 Work in pairs. With your partner, practice the following conversation about the above announcement by asking and answering the following questions.

A: Which train is leaving for Changsha?

B: The N203.

A: When will it leave?

B: At 8:16 in the morning.

A: From which platform?

B: Platform 2.

A: Which is the check-in gate for this train?

B: Gate No. 5.

A: Thank you.

B: My pleasure.

Task 3 Listen to the announcement about a train arrival and complete it with what you hear.

Attention, please. The _____ from Xi'an to Tianjin is running about _____ minutes late. The expected time of arrival is now. We apologize for any _____. The train will arrive at Platform _____. We will begin to check in soon. _____ to Tianjin please get your tickets ready and wait for your turn to _____. People who have come to meet your friends please go to the _____ or the platform.

Task 4 Work in pairs. With your partner, practice the following conversation about the above announcement by asking and answering the following questions.

A: Is Train 1515 running on schedule?

B: No, it's late.

A: How long will it be delayed?

B: By about twenty minutes.

A: What do they mean by saying "wait for your turn"?

B: It means that the passengers should check in and board the train in order.

A: Where should people coming to meet their friends go?

B: They should go to the exit or the platform.



Task 5 At the inquiry office, a passenger is asking some questions and a conductor is helping him. Practice the conversation with your partner.

Conductor: Good morning. Can I help you?

Passenger: Yes, where can I buy a timetable in English, please?

Conductor: Sorry, we only have timetables in Chinese. Train schedules for major cities are displayed on screen in both English and Chinese in the ticket office.

Passenger: Oh, thanks. Where is the ticket office?

Conductor: It's over there, on the west side of the hall.

Passenger: OK... and um, can I buy two tickets with my passport?

Conductor: No, I'm sorry. A passenger can only buy a ticket in his or her own name and only on the date of departure. You will need to show your passport in order to buy a ticket.

Passenger: Oh. I see. Thanks.

Conductor: You're welcome.

Task 6 Role-play the following conversation in groups of three. One acts as a station attendant who is checking tickets at the entrance of the waiting hall. The other two are passengers coming to the entrance. One passenger is Chinese and the other is a foreigner.

Station Attendant: May I see your ticket and ID card, please.

Passenger 1: Here you are.

Station Attendant: Thank you. You will need to go through the security check and then you can wait in the waiting room. And yours, please?

Passenger 2: Here's my ID card. I just want to see my friend off and help her with her luggage.

Station Attendant: You'll need a platform ticket, then.

Passenger 2: I tried but there doesn't seem to be anywhere to buy one.

Station Attendant: Well, I'm sorry but you can't be allowed in without a ticket. There are porters in the waiting rooms so your friend could ask them to help her.

Passenger 2: OK, that's fine. Which waiting room does she need to go?

Station Attendant: Her train is south-bound so she needs to go to Waiting Room 5 on the second floor.

Passenger 1: Are there any newspapers or magazines there?

Station Attendant: Yes. There are bookstores upstairs.

Passenger 1:

Thank you.

Passenger 2:

Station Attendant: You're welcome.



Reading B



A railway station is where trains stop to load or unload passengers or freight. Central passenger train stations are often the main public transport hub in a city, to allow easy transfers between rail and bus or subway services. Therefore, the traffic near railway stations is nearly always very busy.

Generally, a train station consists of two parts: platforms and a station building. The platforms are designed for passengers to get on and off a train easily and safely. The station building consists of administration offices, a ticket office, and waiting rooms.

People can buy train tickets from a ticket window or automatic ticket machine. Passengers with questions or complaints, or who need to change their tickets, are usually directed to special counters where they may have their tickets refunded or changed. In China, there are also special counters for military personnel, journalists, seniors, or people with special needs, etc. In larger stations, there may also be ticket windows offering services in other languages.

Waiting rooms serve as rest areas for passengers waiting for trains. Passengers need to go through a security check before entering them and there are special waiting rooms for “soft seat” passengers, military personnel, nursing mothers, or passengers needing special care. In

most stations, there are also food services, shops and newsstands, which may sometimes also be found in a waiting room. Most large stations also provide a left luggage office where passengers can safely leave their luggage if needed.

Platforms often connect to the station building via footbridges or underground passages. In some older stations, passengers have to go up and down stairways to get to their platforms. Stairs usually have a narrow ramp so that wheeled bags may be pulled rather than carried. At some stations, porters may be available to help carry luggage. Some waiting rooms are equipped with accessible devices for persons with special needs to get to platforms, such as elevators or ramps. Newly built high-speed railway stations have escalators and straight ladders to solve these problems.

Under the guidance of information icons or station attendants, passengers may easily find their corresponding platform and train carriage. Usually, the names of the originating station and terminal station and the number of the carriage are clearly marked on the outside of the car or on the LED screens inside the train. Along the edge of the platform are white or yellow painted lines, behind which all passengers should stand while waiting for their trains.



Task 1 Tick off the station facilities mentioned in the text.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> platform | <input type="checkbox"/> bus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ticket window | <input type="checkbox"/> newsstand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> automatic ticket machine | <input type="checkbox"/> bullet train |
| <input type="checkbox"/> waiting room | <input type="checkbox"/> security check |
| <input type="checkbox"/> luggage cart | <input type="checkbox"/> luggage office |

Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Passenger train stations allow easy transfers between rail and bus services, which means _____.
A. there are bus stops near train stations
B. passengers can get off trains and get on buses on platforms
C. subway stations must be built inside train stations
D. there are airports next to train stations
2. People can buy tickets from ticket windows, and they can also buy tickets from _____.
A. automatic ticket machines
B. waiting rooms
C. platforms
D. newsstands
3. Where can passengers have their tickets changed in a station?
A. special counters for military personnel
B. special counters dealing with ticket changes or refunds
C. special counters for seniors
D. special counters for journalists
4. The place for passengers to store their luggage is called _____.
A. stores
B. left luggage office
C. post and store
D. lost and found

Task 3 What is the proper order of taking a train in China? Rearrange the following procedures according to the text and your experience.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. come into the waiting room | 2. come to the platform |
| 3. pass the security check | 4. board the train |
| 5. wait in line at the ticket gate | 6. buy a train ticket |

The right order of taking a train: _____



Writing

Registration Form of Lost and Found

Task You are a receptionist at the Lost and Found Office of your railway station. Your name is Wang Yue. You are on duty today. James Brown, a foreign passenger, comes and tells you that he had his backpack taken away when he was taking a nap on the chair in Waiting Room 2. His backpack is red and rectangular. There are some clothes, books, a wallet, and an iPad in it. He leaves you his mobile phone number (12345678910) and address (20/F, Star Plaza, No. 10 Nanjing Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai). Discuss with your partner and fill in the following form according to the information given.

Registration Form of Lost and Found

No.: 201301105

<input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Found Article			
Article Description	Time	Place	Person who <input type="checkbox"/> lost <input type="checkbox"/> found
			Name:
			Telephone:
			Address:
Problem Solving Record: <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Receptionist (signature): _____ Time: _____ </div>			
Result: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> Group leader (signature): _____ Contact (signature): _____ Time: _____ Time: _____ </div>			



Project

Project Guidelines

This project aims to familiarize the students with different jobs and their responsibilities in a railway station. The whole project consists of three steps. Step One gets students prepared for the role-plays in Step Two. Step Two focuses on the role-plays about asking ways and ticket checking in railway stations. Step Three concerns the performance of the students and the evaluation of their performance.

Please follow the Task Description to complete the project.

Task Description

1

Step One

- Work in small groups; the groups with odd numbers act as the station attendants while those with even numbers act as passengers.
- Review the conversations in the Listening and Speaking part of this unit to get familiar with the terms and expressions used by each role.

2

Step Two

- Do the following two role-plays.
- The passenger groups ask directions in the railway station and the station attendant groups help them by answering their questions.
- The passenger groups have some troubles when having their tickets checked at the entrance to their platforms while the station attendant groups offer help.

3

Step Three

- One passenger group and one station attendant group do a role-play in front of the class.
- Summarize the performance of the role-players and put forward suggestions for their improvement.

Self-evaluation

Rate your progress in this unit.	D	M	P	F*
I know the functions of the facilities in a railway station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand the responsibilities of different jobs in a railway station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand the announcement of departure and arrival in English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I know the basics of a typical subway station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can fill in lost and found registration form in a station.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Note: Distinction, Merit, Pass, Fail*

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New Words and Expressions



Reading A

New Words

- abbreviate /ə'brɪviət/ *v.* 缩写
 announcement /ə'naʊnsmənt/ *n.* 通告, 布告, 预告, 宣告
 carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ *n.* 客车车厢
 encircle /ɪn'sɜːrkəl/ *v.* 环绕, 包围
 horizontal /,hɔːrə'zɑːntl/ *adj.* 水平的
 indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/ *v.* 标示
 mark /mɑːrk/ *v.* 作记号, 给……打分, 在……留下痕迹
 megalopolis /,megə'ləpəlɪs/ *n.* 巨大都市, 人口稠密地带

- preferential /,prefə'renʃəl/ *adj.* 优先的, 优先选择的, 特惠的
 require /rɪ'kwaɪər/ *v.* 要求, 规定
 security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ *n.* 安全
 silhouette /,sɪlu'et/ *v.* 仅仅显出轮廓
 sole /soul/ *adj.* 单独的, 唯一的

Phrases & Expressions

- horizontal pole (地铁、公交车上水平的) 扶杆

Reading B

New Words

- administration /əd,mɪnə'streɪʃən/ *n.* 管理, 行政
 available /ə'veɪləbəl/ *adj.* 可用的, 有空的
 elevator /'eləveɪtər/ *n.* 电梯
 footbridge /'fʊt,bɪdʒ/ *n.* 天桥
 freight /freɪt/ *n.* (水运、空运、陆运的) 货物
 hub /hʌb/ *n.* 中心
 journalist /'dʒɜːrnəlɪst/ *n.* 记者, 新闻工作者
 military /'mɪlətəri/ *adj.* 军队的
 ramp /ræmp/ *n.* 斜坡, 斜道
 refund /rɪ:'fʌnd/ *v.* 退还 (钱款)

- senior /'siːniər/ *n.* 较年长者
 transfer /træns'fɜːr/ *n.* 转乘, 换乘

Phrases & Expressions

- underground passage 地下通道

Technical Terms

- automatic ticket machine 自动售票机
 left luggage office 行李寄存处
 ticket office 售票处
 waiting room 候车室

Vocabulary and Structure

Task 1 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

- Mr. Smith is on holiday and will be _____ (available) next Tuesday.
- His breakfast _____ (consist) of dry bread and a cup of tea.
- You should have your ticket _____ (refund) before train departure.
- He _____ (transfer) from No. 360 Bus to the Subway Line 4 every day.
- Many trains have been canceled and a _____ (limit) service is operating on other lines.
- The house is _____ (encircle) by a high fence.
- Railway rules _____ (forbid) passengers from smoking on bullet trains.
- The center is easily _____ (access) to the general public.
- “Chief Executive Officer” is _____ (abbreviation) as “CEO”.
- She stood in front of the window, _____ (silhouette) against the dawn sky.

Task 2 Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

traffic	transport	agent	load	deal with
track	serve	access	approach	get to

- Both New York and Los Angeles have _____ problems.
- The shop assistant was _____ a customer when the boss came in.
- The goods of your company have been cased up for _____.
- A plane can carry only so much _____ after all.
- In fact, we can hardly _____ the station by 6 o'clock.
- These ticket _____ check in the passengers one by one.
- As the boat _____ we could see its flag more clearly.
- The only _____ to the town is across the bridge.
- Signals control each section of the railway _____.
- The station master has a huge pile of letters to _____.



Task 3 Match each of the following terms with its Chinese equivalent.

- A. luggage depository
- B. platform ticket
- C. message board
- D. lost and found
- E. notice board
- F. ticket office
- G. red caps
- H. night porter on duty
- I. free Internet access

- 1. 行李寄存处
- 2. 失物招领
- 3. 通告栏
- 4. 站台票
- 5. 夜间搬运工
- 6. 售票处
- 7. 免费上网
- 8. 留言板
- 9. 小红帽

Task 4 Translate the following sentences into English by using the words or phrases given in brackets.

1. 火车站通常是一座城市的公共交通中心。(transport hub)

2. 许多车站里面会有餐馆、店铺和报刊亭。(newsstand)

3. 旅客在站台排队候车时一定要站在安全白线之后。(behind the white line)

4. 北京的地铁站以入口上方的一个蓝色标牌为标志。(marked with)

5. 所有旅客都要把行李放在安检仪器上通过安检。(pass through)



Grammar

Parts of Speech and Sentence Components

Task 1 Identify the part of speech of each underlined word in the following paragraph.

Andrew didn't go to the cinema with other students. Rachel told him they were going there, but he wanted to finish his homework. Andrew isn't very sociable. He stays in his room and concentrates totally on his studies. He's an excellent student, but he doesn't have much fun.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. to | <u>prep.</u> | 9. sociable | _____ |
| 2. cinema | _____ | 10. in | _____ |
| 3. other | _____ | 11. and | _____ |
| 4. told | _____ | 12. totally | _____ |
| 5. they | _____ | 13. an | _____ |
| 6. there | _____ | 14. excellent | _____ |
| 7. he | _____ | 15. but | _____ |
| 8. finish | _____ | 16. fun | _____ |

Task 2 Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in each sentence.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. We went to a wonderful <u>show</u> in Beijing. | <u>n.</u> |
| 2. Jenny wanted to <u>show</u> Jack her photos. | _____ |
| 3. Henry <u>thought</u> Claire looked beautiful. | _____ |
| 4. A strange <u>thought</u> came into her head. | _____ |
| 5. The windows are <u>clean</u> . | _____ |
| 6. We should <u>clean</u> the windows. | _____ |
| 7. Wendy is feeling quite <u>tired</u> now. | _____ |
| 8. Studying all day had <u>tired</u> Wendy out. | _____ |
| 9. We did some <u>hard</u> work. | _____ |
| 10. They worked <u>hard</u> . | _____ |



Task 3 Match each underlined word with its corresponding component in the sentence. Some sentence components may be used twice.

<p>1. <u>Time</u> flies. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2. The scenery is <u>beautiful</u>. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3. My father <u>works</u> in a large company. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4. <u>She</u> loves music very much. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5. He passed me <u>a book</u>. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6. The visitor gave an apple to <u>the monkey</u>. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7. I have the <u>perfect</u> present for her. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8. He came back <u>sick</u>. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9. John runs <u>quickly</u>. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>10. We <u>students</u> should study hard. <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. subject</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. predicate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. object</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. attribute</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. adverbial</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. complement</p> <p><input type="radio"/> G. predicative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> H. appositive</p>
--	--

Task 4 Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Living in the country is less expensive (expense) than living in the city.
2. We need to reduce our _____ (depend) on oil as source energy.
3. The chairman emphasized his ideas by speaking more _____ (loud).
4. Some foreign businessmen in China are spending a lot of time in _____ (learn) Chinese.
5. Some people do believe that smoking will _____ (certain) cause lung cancer.
6. I'm _____ (real) sorry for the mistake our office worker made last month.
7. Her _____ (beautiful) had faded over the years.
8. The sellers allowed us to pay them on a _____ (month) basis.
9. It's _____ (danger) for women to walk alone at night.
10. I was impressed by the _____ (deep) and complexity of the book.

词类与句子成分

词 类	缩 写	中文名	例 子	概念或功能
noun	<i>n.</i>	名词	boy, milk, bike	表示人、物及抽象概念的名称, 除谓语 (predicate) 外, 可充当句子任何成分。
pronoun	<i>pron.</i>	代词	you, I, my, yours	代替名词或起名词作用的短语、句子, 可充当主语 (subject)、表语 (predicative) 和宾语 (object) 等。
adjective	<i>adj.</i>	形容词	good, happy, nice	描绘人或事物的特征、性质、状态, 可作定语 (attribute)、表语、补语 (complement) 等。
adverb	<i>adv.</i>	副词	well, badly, quickly	修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句, 表达时间、地点、程度、方式等概念, 主要用作状语 (adverbial)。
verb	<i>v.</i>	动词	be, cut, run, jump	表示动作或状态, 作谓语或作为系动词 (linking verb) 与表语连用。
numeral	<i>num.</i>	数词	two, third	表示数目多少或顺序, 可作主语、宾语、定语、同位语 (appositive) 等。
article	<i>art.</i>	冠词	a, an, the	限定、说明名词的所指。
preposition	<i>prep.</i>	介词	at, in, with, for	表示词与词、词与句之间的关系, 与介词宾语构成短语, 可作表语、定语、状语、补语等。
conjunction	<i>conj.</i>	连词	and, so, because	连接词、短语或句子, 表达逻辑关系。
interjection	<i>interj.</i>	感叹词	oh, yeah, ouch	表示喜怒哀乐等感情或情绪。



Comprehensive Exercises

Task 1 Cross out the wrong word in each word pair underlined.

Dear Christine,

Well, here I am in Australia. Thank you for your 1 kind/kindly letters. You ask me what it's like here. I must say it's pretty 2 good/well! The language school is very 3 efficient/efficiently organized. On the first morning we had to take a test, which I found rather 4 hard/hardly. However, I got a 5 surprising/surprisingly good mark, so I'm in the second class. At first, I couldn't think of the words 6 quick/quickly enough, but 7 late/lately I can speak English much more 8 fluent/fluently. I'm staying with a family who live 9 near/nearly the school. They are quite 10 pleasant/pleasantly although I don't see much of them because I'm always so 11 busy/busily hanging out with my friends from school. I was surprised how 12 easy/easily I made friends here. They come from 13 different/differently parts of the world and we have some 14 absolute/absolutely fascinating discussions. I do hope you will be able to join me here next term. I'm sure we'd have a 15 good/well time together.

Best wishes,

Celia

Task 2 Rewrite each of the following sentences without changing its meaning.

- The boy is a quick learner.
The boy learns _____.
- The man can cook really well.
The man is a(n) _____.
- Your behavior was quite foolish.
You behaved _____.
- The hotel staff treated us in a very friendly manner.
The hotel staff were _____.
- He proposed that we put off our meeting, which is unreasonable.
His _____ that we put off our meeting is unreasonable.
- Philippa is usually a hard worker.
Philippa usually works _____.
- Tom looked sad when he saw the injured dog.
Tom looked at the injured dog _____.
- I wish you could swim fast.
I wish you were a(n) _____.
- She speaks perfect English.
She speaks English _____.
- I didn't go out because of the heavy rain.
I didn't go out because it rained _____.

Task 3 Identify the part of speech and sentence component of each underlined word or phrase in the following paragraph.

Mike thinks Lily is beautiful. He loves her deeply and dreams of marrying her, but unluckily he is rather old for her. Today they are at a café. With their friends Jenny and Lucy on the spot, Mike can't get romantic with Lily. But he might buy her some flowers later to make her happy.

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Sentence Component
1. ① Mike	_____	_____
2. ⑨ Today	_____	_____
3. ⑬ Jenny	_____	_____
4. ⑮ flowers	_____	_____
5. ② beautiful	_____	_____
6. ⑧ old	_____	_____
7. ⑭ some	_____	_____
8. ⑯ happy	_____	_____
9. ④ loves	_____	_____
10. ⑩ are	_____	_____
11. ③ He	_____	_____
12. ⑥ her	_____	_____
13. ⑤ madly	_____	_____
14. ⑦ unluckily	_____	_____
15. ⑪ at a café	_____	_____
16. ⑫ With their friends	_____	_____

Task 4 Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

When Helen Keller was born she was a(n) 1 _____ (health) baby. But 2 _____ (unfortunate), when she was 19 months old, she had a sudden fever. Later, the fever 3 _____ (disappearance), but she became blind and deaf.

When Helen was seven years old, a teacher named Anne Sullivan came to live with Helen's family. First, Anne taught Helen how to talk with her fingers. Then Anne taught Helen to read by the Braille system. Helen learned those things 4 _____ (quick). However, learning to speak was harder. Anne continued to teach Helen with 5 _____ (patient). 6 _____ (final), when Helen was 10 years old, she could speak 7 _____ (clear) enough for people to understand her.

Helen went to an institute for the blind, where she did very well in her studies. Then she went to college, where she graduated with honors when she was 24 years old. Helen traveled 8 _____ (extensive) with Anne. She worked 9 _____ (tireless), traveling all over America, Europe, and Asia to raise money to build schools for blind people. Her main message was that disabled people are like everybody else. They want to live life fully and 10 _____ (normal). Helen wanted all people to be treated equally.

Fun Time

At the Ticket Office

Passenger: Can I catch the three o'clock train to Toronto?

Ticket Agent: That depends on how fast you can run. It left fifteen minutes ago.

On the Platform

Passenger: Is this my train?

Conductor: No, Sir. It belongs to the Railway Company.

Passenger: Don't be funny. Can I take this train to New York?

Conductor: No, Sir. It's much too heavy.