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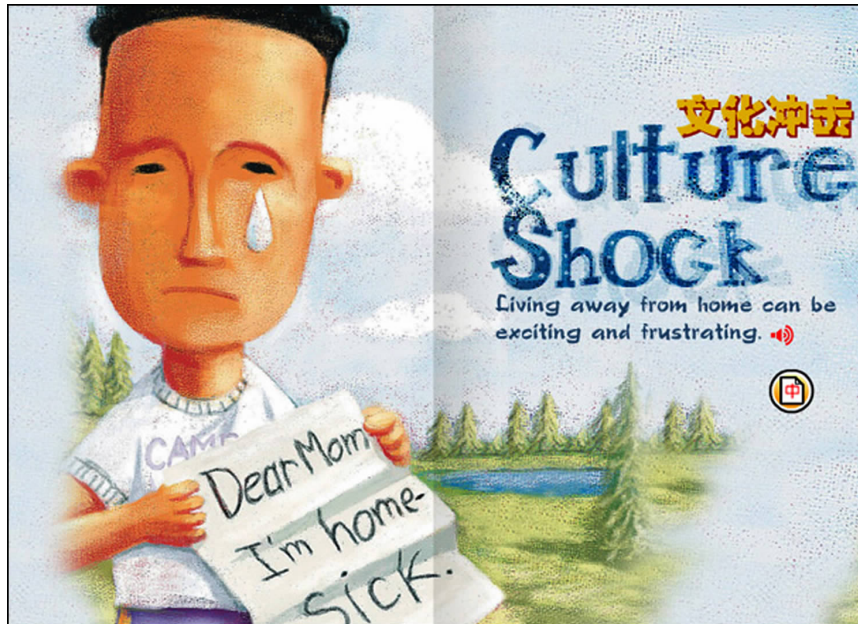
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## Unit 1 Culture Shock

**Lead-in:**

Look at the picture and discuss with your partner the following questions.



1. Do you know what is culture shock?
2. Have you ever encountered any culture shock in your life?
3. What are the cures of culture shock?

### Preview

Since different countries have different histories and cultures, there are a lot of



differences in the habit of conducts and the ceremony, especially between China and the West. The jokes and the mistakes caused by misunderstanding are not unusual. This shows that the understanding of the different etiquettes between Chinese and the Westerners is absolutely necessary.

The first text in this unit, “ Culture Shock” tells us what are the causes and main symptoms of culture shock and stages of adjustment, in which Kalvero Oberg describes four stages that people go through when they experience situations that are very different from those to which they are accustomed. Examples of such situations include moving to a new city, traveling to a new country, and becoming part of a new organization, military unit or corporation. While in text B a foreign student tells us his experiences and feelings when he came to China for the first time.

### **Text A Culture Shock**

*Kalvero Oberg*

1 Culture shock might be called an occupational disease of people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad. Like most diseases, it has its own symptoms.

2 Culture shock is caused by the anxiety that results from losing all our familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. Those signs or cues include the thousand and one ways with which we are familiar in the situation of daily life; when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to go shopping, when to accept and when to



refuse invitations, when to take statements seriously and when not. These cues, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, customs, or norms, are acquired by all of us in the course of growing up and are as much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend for our peace of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these cues, often with our conscious awareness.

3 Now when a person enters a strange culture, all or most of these familiar cues are removed, he or she is like a fish out of water. No matter how broad-minded or full of goodwill you may be, a series of props have knocked from under you, followed by a feeling of frustration and anxiety. People react to the frustration in much the same way. First they reject the environment which causes the discomfort. "The ways of the host country are bad because they made us feel bad." When foreigners in a strange land get together to grumble about the host country and its people, you can be sure they are suffering from culture shock. Another symptom of culture shock is regression. To the foreigner everything becomes irrationally glorified. All the difficulties and problems are forgotten and only the good things back home are remembered. It usually takes a trip home to bring one back to reality.

4 Some of the symptoms of culture shock are: excessive washing of the hands; excessive concern over drinking water, food dishes, and bedding; fear of physical contact with attendants; the absent-minded stare; a feeling of helplessness and a desire for dependence on long-term residents of one's own nationality; fits of anger over minor frustrations; great concern over minor pains and eruptions of the skin; and finally, that terrible longing to be back home.

5 Individual differ greatly in the degree in which culture shock affects them. Although not common, there are individual who cannot live in foreign countries. However, those who have seen people go through culture shock and on to a satisfactory adjustment can see steps in the process.

6 Generally speaking, there are four stages that people go through when they experience situations that are very different from those which they are accustomed to. Examples of such situations include moving to a new city, traveling to a new country, and becoming part of a new organization, military unit or corporation.

7 Stage one is a honeymoon phase, during which the new experience is perceived to be interesting, picturesque, entertaining, and charming. You may notice several superficial



differences such as music, food and clothing, and the fresh appeal of the new experience keeps you feeling interested and positive. If you are a real tourist, you probably do not stay long enough for this phase to wear off but go on to the next new location or experience. There are people who frequently change jobs, majors, romantic partners, travel plans, clothing styles, foods, diets, or cars so that they never get very far away from the honeymoon stage of culture shock. It is very pleasant to travel and to try out and explore whatever is new.

8 When you stay in a new environment for a while, you move to stage two—the crisis stage—in which the shine wears off and the day-to-day realities sink in. In a relationship, you notice annoying habits; in a new country, you find barriers to establishing connections or to learning the language beyond a few polite phrases. Suddenly, your new major includes a class or a professor you dislike. The difficulties and unpleasantness of realities replace the charming and picturesque “honeymoon”. However, if you stick with the experience and try to deal with it realistically, you will probably move to the third phase of culture shock: recovery.

9 In recovery, you learn the systems, procedures, language, or nonverbal behaviors of the new environment so that you can cope with it on the basis of some mastery, competence, and comfort. After about two weeks in London, I began to feel familiar with traveling by tube, shopping nearly every day for groceries, paying in the correct currency, buying a newspaper, and using some phrases that are unique to English people. I had the advantage of speaking the same basic language and of sharing a great deal with the English in some broad, cultural aspects. In a country that was very different from my own, it would probably have taken me longer to move into the recovery phase.

10 Finally, the fourth, or adjustment, phase occurs when you feel that you function well and almost automatically in the new culture. You no longer need to make mental conversions of the country’s money; you know where services are located and how to use them; you understand some of the customs that accompany ordinary life, and it is relatively easy for you to adjust to them. A greater enjoyment of the new experience is now possible, and you may regain some of the initial positive regard you had in the honeymoon stage. If you stay long enough on a visit from a big city to a small town, or, the other way round, you may become so well adapted to the new environment that when you return to your original home, you will again experience culture shock. For some people, it may take several days to readjust, depending on the length of time they were away. Usually, however, since you are in your



home culture, your shock wears off faster than the shock that you experienced in the new culture.

## New Words

**transplant** [træns'plɑ:nt] v. transfer from one place or period to another 迁移;移(民);移植;移种

e. g. The doctors will transplant a human heart into the patient. 医生们将把一颗人的心脏移植到这个病人身上。

Poppies do not transplant well. 罂粟经不起移植。

**occupational** [ˌɔ:kju'peɪʃənəl] a. of or relating to the activity or business for which you are trained 职业的;占领的

**symptom** ['sɪmptəm] n. 1. (medicine) any sensation or change in bodily function that is experienced by a patient and is associated with a particular disease [医学、植物病理学]症状

e. g. What is the symptom of hepatitis? 肝炎的症状是什么?

2. anything that accompanies X and is regarded as an indication of X's existence 征兆,征兆

e. g. The rapid expansion of private sector credit is only one symptom. 私人部门信贷的迅速扩张只是征兆之一。

**shock** [ʃɒk] n. 1. the feeling of distress and disbelief that you have when something bad happens accidentally 冲击,撞击,震动,打击

e. g. The shock was so great that she blacked out. 打击如此之大以至使她暂时失去了记忆。

2. an unpleasant or disappointing surprise 震惊

e. g. She was immobilized by shock. 她由于震惊而目瞪口呆。

v. surprise greatly; knock someone's socks off 使震惊;使震动

同义词辨析

shock:指强烈冲击在肉体上或思想感情上所产生的效果。

impact:正式用词,侧重指物体相撞的结果或接触点。

collision:指物体相撞,其结果不是受损就是严重受阻。

clash:通常指两个或多个物体,特别是金属物发出刺耳声音或破裂声的撞击,也可引



申指意见、利益等的冲突。

**frustration** [frʌ'streɪʃən] n. the feeling that accompanies an experience of being thwarted in attaining your goals 挫败;挫折;受挫;失意;泄气

e. g. Anna was almost crying with frustration. 安娜沮丧得几乎要哭了。

He had to fight back tears of frustration. 他不得不强忍住失意的泪水。

**intercourse** ['ɪntəkeɪs] n. 1. communication between individuals 交往;交际;往来

e. g. The magazine becomes a cultural medium of intercourse between the two peoples. 该杂志成为两民族间文化交流的媒介。

2. the act of sexual procreation between a man and a woman; the man's penis is inserted into the woman's vagina and excited until orgasm and ejaculation occur 性交

**tip** [tɪp] n. 1. the extreme end of something; especially something pointed 尖端

2. a relatively small amount of money given for services rendered 小费

v. 1. give a tip or gratuity to in return for a service, beyond the compensation agreed on 给小费

e. g. Don't tip freely. 不要乱给小费。

2. cause to topple or tumble by pushing 翻倒;倾覆

e. g. The wind nearly tipped over the car. 大风几乎把汽车掀翻了。

3. tip off 告密,事先给警告(暗示)

e. g. Tom tipped off the police about the robbery. 汤姆事先向警方报告了有人要抢劫的消息。

**cue** [kju:] n. 1. an actor's line that immediately precedes and serves as a reminder for some action or speech 提词

2. evidence that helps to solve a problem 暗示,信号

e. g. When she coughs, it's my cue to come onto the stage. 她一咳嗽,就是给我暗号出场。

v. assist (somebody acting or reciting) by suggesting the next words of something forgotten or imperfectly learned 给……暗示

e. g. The studio manager will cue you in when it's your turn to sing. 轮到你唱的时候,演播室经理会向你发出暗示的。

**norm** [nɔ:m] n. a standard or model or pattern regarded as typical 规范;基准

e. g. These events were aberrations from the norm. 这些事件不合常规。



**prop** [prɒp] a support placed beneath or against something to keep it from shaking or falling  
支柱;支持物;撑材

**eruption** [i'ɾʌpʃən] n. 1. the sudden occurrence of a violent discharge of steam and volcanic material 爆发,喷发

2. symptom consisting of a breaking out and becoming visible 出疹

**efficiency** [i'fiʃənsi] n. 1. the ratio of the output to the input of any system 效率

2. skillfulness in avoiding wasted time and effort 效能,效力;功效

**regression** [ri'grɛʃən] n. 1. an abnormal state in which development has stopped prematurely  
倒退,退步

2. returning to a former state 回归;复归

regression line 回归线

e. g. Such countries are not “developing” at all, but regressing. 这些国家根本不是在“发展中”,而是在倒退。

**phase** [feɪz] n. any distinct time period in a sequence of events (发展的)阶段;时期

e. g. What phase are you in? 你现在正处于什么阶段?

v. arrange in phases or stages 分阶段进行

e. g. The government will phase out an advertising campaign. 政府将分阶段开展广告宣传。

**initial** [i'niʃəl] n. the first letter of a word (especially a person's name) 首字母;声母;大写字母

v. mark with one's initials 用姓名的首字母签名

e. g. The agreement was initialled in June. 这份协议是6月份草签的。

a. occurring at the beginning 最初的;开始的;首字母的

e. g. After she'd overcome her initial shyness, she became very friendly. 她克服了起初的羞怯之后,变得十分友善。

## Phrases and Expressions

**grow up** 长大,成熟,成长

e. g. All plants like to grow up toward the sunlight. 所有的植物都喜欢朝着阳光向上长。

e. g. “Stop acting like a child with your bad temper! Do grow up!” “别耍孩子气了!”



该像个成人样了!”

**suffer from** 患(某种病),受(某种病痛)折磨;因……而受罚(苦,损)

e. g. I often suffer from unaccountable headaches. 我常常莫名其妙地头疼。

e. g. Your son suffers from your excessive shielding. 你的过分袒护,反而害了你的儿子。

**be accustomed to** 习惯于

e. g. The staff in the company can help new members be accustomed to the life there. 公司的工作人员会帮助新进成员习惯那里的生活。

It will not take you very long to be accustomed to the way we do it. 你不必花很长的时间就能习惯我们做事的方法。

**wear off** v. 1. 磨去,磨掉;擦去;(使)损耗

e. g. The nap of the carpet is worn off. 毯子上的绒毛都磨光了。

2. 逐渐减弱,逐渐消失

e. g. The effects of the drug naturally wear off within a few hours. 这药的效力几个小时后自然会自然消失。

**adjust to** 适应,调整,校正;调准

e. g. The body adjusts itself to changes of temperature. 身体能自行调节以适应气温变化。

**sink in** v. 1. 完全被理解

e. g. The implication took a while to sink in. 这个含意过了一会儿才被领会。

My explanation took a long time to sink in. 我的解释很久才被人理解。

2. 渗入,陷入

**cope with** (成功地)对付,处理

e. g. Maybe they need to be delegated, or you need better equipment in order to cope with them. 也许他们需要委托给别人,或者你需要更好地装备自己使你能够应付他们。

**go through** 1. 通过,完成;通读

e. g. How long will it take to go through the book? 读完这本书要多少时间?

2. 经历

e. g. He was going through a very difficult time. 他正处于非常艰难的时期。



## Notes

**Culture Shock:** a condition of disorientation affecting someone who is suddenly exposed to an unfamiliar culture or way of life or set of attitudes 文化冲击(突然处于一个与以前大不相同的社会和文化环境中,因而感到困惑、忧虑、烦恼的心情)。二战后,随着人口的大量流动,产生了大批的移民,他们从一个国家移居到一个新的国家,从一种文化背景移居到新的文化背景,等待他们的是诸多跨文化的社会心理问题,文化冲击这个词就应运而生了。

e. g. When greeting Asians for the first time, do not shake hands. Physical contact may be embarrassing. Many Asians, particularly Japanese, have learned to accept handshakes when dealing with Westerners.

People in the Middle East, particularly Muslims, avoid body contact with the opposite sex, but persons of the same sex commonly hug when greeting each other. When shaking hands, men should be careful not to pull their hand away too quickly. Also, people from France, Spain, Italy and Portugal greet friends by kissing each other on both cheeks.

Smiling is the universal gesture of friendliness. In America, smiling is a happy or friendly thing to do. In some Latin cultures, for example, smile may be used to mean “Excuse me” or “Please”.

In many cultures, avoiding eye contact is a sign of respect, but such behavior can also lead to misunderstandings. For example, some Asian students have been regarded as lacking respect for their American teachers because they do not look at the teacher while he or she is speaking.

例如:第一次和亚洲人见面,不要轻易握手,因为类似的身体接触可能会令人不自在。然而许多亚洲人,尤其是日本人已经学着和西方人打交道时握手。

中东地区的人们,尤其是穆斯林,同性见面打招呼时经常拥抱,但异性一般会避免身体的接触,而且握手时人们不会太快把手抽回来。而法国人、西班牙人、意大利人和葡萄牙人打招呼时会亲吻对方的双颊。

微笑通常是友好的姿态。在美国,微笑是快乐和友好的,而在拉丁文化中微笑却意味着“对不起”或“请”。

在许多文化中,避免眼神接触代表着尊敬,但有时也会导致误解。例如,一些亚裔学生常因说话时不看老师的眼睛而被认为对美国老师不敬。



## Exercises

### Reading Aloud

I. Read the following paragraphs until you have learned them by heart. Then, translate them into Chinese.

Culture shock might be called an occupational disease of people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad. Like most diseases, it has its own symptoms.

Culture shock is caused by the anxiety that results from losing all our familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. Those signs or cues include the thousand and one ways with which we are familiar in the situation of daily life; when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to go shopping, when to accept and when to refuse invitations, when to take statements seriously and when not. These cues, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, customs, or norms, are acquired by all of us in the course of growing up and are as much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend for our peace of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these cues, often with our conscious awareness.

### Comprehension of the Text

II. Decide whether each of the statements below is true or false according to the text. Write the letter T or F before each statement.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Culture shock is caused by the anxiety that results from losing all our familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ When a person enters a strange culture, he or she is like a fish out of water.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Symptoms of culture shock only include excessive washing of the hands; excessive concern over drinking water, food dishes, and bedding.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Individual differ greatly in the degree in which culture shock affects them.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the author, when you stay in a new environment for a while, you move to stage one—honeymoon phase.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ In crisis phase, you learn the systems, procedures, language, or nonverbal



behaviors of the new environment so that you can cope with it on the basis of some mastery, competence, and comfort.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Finally, the fourth, or adjustment, phase occurs when you feel that you function well and almost automatically in the new culture.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ If you stay long enough on a visit from a big city to a small town, or, the other way round, you may become so well adapted to the new environment that when you return to your original home, you will not experience culture shock.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ For most people, it may take several years to adjust to culture shock.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ When you are in your home culture again, your shock wears off faster than the shock that you experienced in other new culture.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the main causes of culture shock according to the article?
2. What does “our familiar signs and symbols” refer to ?
3. According to the author, what are the main symptoms of culture shock?
4. How many stages of adjustment are there according to the article? What are they?
5. Have you ever experienced any culture shock?

## Vocabulary

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

shock cue intercourse familiar efficiency adjustment approach regression  
initial tip eruption phase symptom phase

1. To many, that alone is a \_\_\_\_\_ of addiction.
2. The magazine becomes a cultural medium of \_\_\_\_\_ between the two peoples.
3. She fainted away with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the news.
4. The actor missed his \_\_\_\_\_ and came onto the stage late.
5. It seems that another could be right around the corner.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the taxi driver 50 pence.
7. Sometimes you have to sacrifice \_\_\_\_\_ for effectiveness.
8. This is a normal \_\_\_\_\_ that we all go through.
9. From this \_\_\_\_\_ screen, you can select which customer and supplier you want to



test.

10. I referred to relevant \_\_\_\_\_ tests.

V. Fill in the blanks with phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

such as   cope with   sink in   wear off   suffer from   take off   grow up   be accustomed to   go through   be used to   adjust to
---

1. "Stop acting like a child with your bad temper! Do \_\_\_\_\_!"

2. It took a long time for the bad news to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The nap of the carpet is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ a headache?

5. They have to \_\_\_\_\_ a mountain of problems.

6. She was not \_\_\_\_\_ be away from home for so long.

7. South Africa was \_\_\_\_\_ a period of irreversible change.

8. So what can you do to \_\_\_\_\_ the daily realities of living with a stepparent?

VI. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the given word.

1. efficiency   It is a well and \_\_\_\_\_ exercise of medical aid.

2. eruption   Why did he \_\_\_\_\_ angry words.

3. regression   If you had followed my suggestions, many of the symptoms might have \_\_\_\_\_ or disappeared.

4. depend   The integrated country will rend into several \_\_\_\_\_ regions sooner or later.

5. frustration   Roberta felt \_\_\_\_\_ and angry.

6. adjustment   Foreigners take some time to \_\_\_\_\_ to our way of life.

7. recovery   What magic drug have you taken to \_\_\_\_\_ so quickly?

8. unpleasantness   But for the rain we should have had a \_\_\_\_\_ journey.

9. location   The head company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ in Qingdao.

10. regard   \_\_\_\_\_ of danger, he climbed the pagoda.

VII. Translate the following into English.

1. 每个人所受文化震荡影响的程度极为不同。

2. 在这样一个世界,孩子们必须快速成长起来。

3. 该节目成为两民族间文化交流的媒介。

4. 我常常莫名其妙地头疼。



5. 10年过去了,毯子上的绒毛都磨光了。
6. 所有这些使得我们在面对新的困难的现实时更加难于调整。
7. 再一次失去工作后,她沮丧得几乎要哭了。
8. 我的解释很久才被人理解。
9. 我们已经长大了,所以我们必须学会自己处理它。
10. 你读完这本小说要多少时间?

VIII. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. Your son suffers from your excessive shielding.
2. Only about half the initial settlers made it through the first year.
3. She was immobilized by shock.
4. Susan went through the magazine quickly.
5. I heard that the place was recently visited by a serious volcanic eruption.
6. Do you know what the symptoms of hepatitis are?
7. Acting on a tip-off, the police arrested those drug users.
8. To enlarge the market, our company will phase out an advertising campaign this year.
9. Not all plants like to grow up toward the sunlight.
10. I can't leave him while he was going through a very difficult time.

IX. Cloze

In most Western restaurants and homes, people have different 1 when it comes to talking, eating and sitting.

Usually dinner is enjoyed with quiet voices, and people are not allowed to bring 2 anything unpleasant. For example, if someone wants to leave the table 3 the toilet, he or she has to do so without mentioning 4 he or she is going to do.

Meals are always eaten quietly. No eating noises are allowed and therefore people chew with their mouths 5. While drinking soup, coffee or wine, slurping is also highly impolite.

How to sit at the table also has rules. Everyone should sit up straight with one hand (usually the left) on his or her lap holding a napkin while the other hand (usually the right) holds the 6. Only when using a knife to cut something should one have 7 on the table, but 8 the cutting is done, the hand should go back to the lap. Also, elbows are not allowed on the table. People should never reach across the table for any reason. Instead, they



should ask someone 9 near to pass what they want to them. For example, “Would you please pass the potatoes?”

As soon as you are seated, remove the napkin from your place setting, unfold it, and put it on your lap. At formal occasions, all diners can not place their napkins on their laps 10 the host or hostess places his or her napkin on his or her lap. If your napkin falls on the floor during a very formal event, do not pick it up. You’d better signal a waiter and ask for a new one.

1. A. manners                      B. manner                      C. matters                      D. matter
2. A. to                              B. off                              C. up                              D. of
3. A. from                          B. in                              C. upon                          D. to
4. A. that                          B. what                          C. which                          D. when
5. A. closed                        B. close                          C. closely                        D. To close
6. A. chopsticks                  B. fork and spoon              C. fork or spoon                D. knife and fork
7. A. both hands                  B. right hand                  C. only one                      D. left hand
8. A. as much as                  B. as soon as                  C. as well as                    D. as long as
9. A. sat                            B. seat                            C. sit                              D. sitting
10. A. before                        B. after                          C. until                          D. when

X. Theme related writing.

Write a short essay on the topic of *Culture Shock*. You should write at least 120 words.

### Text B My First Time in China

*Jerry Garrido*

1 I can still quite clearly remember the day I arrived in Beijing for the first time. It was a sunny autumn day, and a little bit cold for us who are used to the weather back home. Some Filipino friends met us at the airport, for we really did not know our way around. We did not speak any Chinese at that time, either. I was quite impressed by how fast we were able to get our luggage. In no time we were proceeding to Beijing Language & Culture University, our school and home for the next eleven months. Beijing was everything that I dreamed it would be, and more.

2 My stay here in Beijing has been one of the most enjoyable experiences in my life. How can I describe it? It’s one of the few places I have been to that really felt like home. I have been to Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. Those are really beautiful



places, but after a few weeks at those places I was itching to go back home. Unlike here — it's been three months and it seems just like yesterday.

3 Beijing for me is a very exotic place. It's a mixture of the modern and traditional worlds. I can definitely say it's a modern city by any standard. We can see very well the high rise buildings towering over the city, the massive road system where hundreds of cars pass every day, the undergoing amazing infrastructure preparation for the 2008 Olympics, the huge recreational facilities like parks, museums, zoos, etc. There are also the convenient subway and transportation system to take you around.

4 Going to the countryside, on the other hand, you'll see a lot of old brick houses and farmlands. You can also notice old people gathering in parks in the mornings and evenings to get their regular exercises and chat. Sometimes when I look at them I can't help but appreciate the contentment and joy they have in doing the simple routines of life. In spite of the changes in time, some things really don't change and you can still see a lot of traces of the past.

5 My impression of the general population is that most of the people here are warm-hearted. The old people are still very much respected by the younger generation, and they are also actively participating in the society. However, to be frank, Chinese people are still a mystery to me at present. For example, the combination of conservatism and sometimes the liberal attitude of the youth. People here are fascinated by West, but at the same time they hold on to the traditional ways of doing things. I think it would take me years before I could really understand Chinese culture and society. I believe the first step to have a better understanding is to learn how to speak its native language.

## New Words

**impress** [im'pres] v. have an emotional or cognitive impact upon 给……以深刻印象;使铭记  
e. g. The boys were vying with each other to impress her. 小伙子们争着给她留下好印象。

It seems that time has never left its impress upon her. 岁月似乎未在她身上留下印记。

**proceed** [prə'si:d] v. move ahead; travel onward in time or space 动手,开始,着手,出发,继续进行

e. g. Let's proceed to the next point. 让咱们讨论下一个论点吧。



The project is proceeding slowly. 项目正在慢慢地继续进行着。

**describe** [di'skraib] v. give a description of 描述, 形容; 描绘

e. g. She described the accident very carefully. 她非常仔细地描述了事故。

**itch** [itʃ] n. a strong restless desire 渴望; 痒; 疥疮

v. scrape or rub as if to relieve itching; have a strong desire or urge to do something  
痒, 发痒; 渴望, 极想

e. g. I was itching to get involved and to bring my own theories into practice. 我渴望参与其中, 把我的理论付诸实践。

Scratch yourself if you itch. 如果你感到痒, 就搔好了。

**exotic** [ig'zɔtik] a. being or from or characteristic of another place or part of the world 异国的; 外来的; 异国情调的

e. g. She likes to wear exotic clothes. 她喜欢穿奇装异服。

She flits from one exotic location to another. 她辗转于异国他乡。

**mixture** ['mɪkstʃə] n. a collection containing a variety of sorts of things 混合, 混杂; 混杂的事物; 混合(状态)

e. g. Analysis showed that water was present in the mixture. 分析的结果表明混合物中含有水。

**massive** ['mæsɪv] a. imposing in size or bulk or solidity 大的, 重的; 大块的, 大量的; 魁伟的, 结实的; 大规模的

e. g. There is a massive monument in the square. 广场上有一座巨大的纪念碑。

**undergo** [ˌʌndə'gəʊ] v. go or live through 经历, 经验; 遭受, 承受

e. g. The planes have to undergo rigorous safety checks. 飞机必须经过严密的安全检查。

New recruits have been undergoing training in recent weeks. 最近几周, 新兵正在接受训练。

He underwent an agonising 48-hour, waiting for the results of tests. 他苦苦等待了48个小时, 化验结果才出来。

**amazing** [ə'meɪzɪŋ] a. surprising greatly 令人惊异的

e. g. The news is quite amazing. 这消息十分惊人。

It's amazing that you can remember it so well. 你记得如此清晰真是让人惊奇。

**infrastructure** ['ɪnfɪə'strʌktʃə] n. the basic structure or features of a system or organization



基础设施;基础建设

e. g. Vast sums are needed to maintain the infrastructure. 保养基础设施需要巨额款项。

**appreciate** [əˈpri:ʃieɪt] v. recognize with gratitude; be grateful for 感激;欣赏;领会

e. g. You're too superficial to appreciate great literature like this. 你太肤浅,无法欣赏这类文学巨著。

**routine** [ru:'ti:n] n. an unvarying or habitual method of procedure 程序;例行公事;日常工作;固定节目

e. g. It's just a routine medical examination, nothing to get worried about. 这只是例行的体格检查,没有什么可担心的。

He will be able to take up his normal routine shortly. 他不久就能处理日常事务。

**conservatism** [kən'sɜ:vətɪzəm] n. 保守主义;守旧性;[英]保守党

e. g. The conservatism of the literary establishment in this country is astounding. 这个国家文学界的因循守旧令人震惊。

## Phrases and Expressions

**be used to** 习惯于

e. g. Haven't you been used to it by now? 现在你还没习惯它吗?

**proceeding to** 向(某地)进发;转到,进入(下一个议程或项目)

e. g. Let's proceed to the next item on the agenda. 让我们进入下一议程。

This flight is now proceeding to Vancouver at a speed of 1,000 kilometers an hour. 飞机现在正以每小时一千公里的速度向温哥华进发。

**by any standard** 以任何标准

e. g. I told her that I was not rich by any standard outside of Cuba. 我告诉她以古巴之外的任何标准来衡量,我都算不上一个富有的人。

**recreational facilities** 娱乐设施

e. g. What recreational facilities are now available? 现在有些什么娱乐设施?

**in spite of** 虽然,尽管……;不顾;别看

e. g. In spite of the rain he was insistent on going out. 尽管下雨,他仍然坚持外出。

**participate in** 分担,参加;参与;插脚

e. g. He planned to participate in the demonstration, but then he got cold feet. 他打



算参加示威,但后来临阵退缩了。

**hold on to** 紧紧抓住,坚持

e. g. They determined to hold on to the last. 他们决定坚持到最后。

**take sb around** 带某人参观

e. g. Are you available to take us around here this weekend? 这周末你有没有空带我们参观一下这里?

**be itching to** 迫不及待地做某事

e. g. He must be itching to have a go at it. 他准是急不可待地想试试。

## Notes

### 1. Olympic: of or relating to the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were first held at Olympia Greece as long ago as 776 B. C. They were held once every four years. The custom (传统) lasted for more than 1,000 years but died out under the ruler of Rome and stopped with the decline (衰弱) of ancient Greek civilization (古希腊文明). And the modern Olympics have grown with more and more nations and athletes taken part in. They had been regularly (有规律的) held since then.

奥林匹克运动会(简称奥运会)是国际奥林匹克委员会主办的包含多种体育运动项目的国际性运动会,每四年举行一次。奥林匹克运动会最早起源于古希腊,因公元前 776 年举办在奥林匹亚而得名。奥林匹克运动会现在已经成为了和平与友谊的象征,它是一种融体育、教育、文化为一体的综合性、持续性、世界性的活动,也是一种文化的传播体现,这样的传播在奥运会中能得到充分的展示。

### 2. Beijing Language & Culture University 北京语言文化大学

3. Singapore[ˌsɪŋgəˈpɔː] 新加坡(东南亚国家,首都新加坡)[全称 the Republic of Singapore 新加坡共和国]

## Exercises

### Comprehension Check

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ day when I first came to Beijing.

A. sunny summer

B. sunny autumn



C. cloudy summer

D. cloudy autumn

2. What is the weather like in the author's hometown? \_\_\_\_\_

A. A bit colder than Beijing

B. A bit warmer than Beijing

C. Much colder than Beijing

D. Much hotter than Beijing

3. Some Filipino friends met us at the airport, because \_\_\_\_\_

A. we really did not know our way around.

B. we did not speak any Chinese at that time.

C. we really did not know our way around nor did we speak any Chinese at that time.

D. they are my best friends.

4. How many foreign countries has the author been to? \_\_\_\_\_

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 4

5. What does "People here are fascinated by West, but at the same time they hold on to the traditional ways of doing things" mean?

A. Chinese people have totally changed their traditional ways of doing things because they are fascinated by West.

B. Chinese people have changed their traditional ways of doing things because they are fascinated by West.

C. Chinese people have changed a lot about their traditional ways of doing things because they are fascinated by West, while at the same time they still maintain some of them.

D. Chinese people have not changed their traditional ways of doing things at all though they are fascinated by West.

## Vocabulary

II. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

mixture	appreciate	massive	routine	exotic	undergo	amazing	describe
impress	itch						

1. His fingers \_\_\_\_\_ at the sight of a game of chess.

2. I heard that you flitted from one \_\_\_\_\_ location to another these years.

3. A small amount of alcohol was introduced into the \_\_\_\_\_.



4. He drank a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of alcohol.
5. The explorers had to \_\_\_\_\_ much suffering.
6. I deeply \_\_\_\_\_ your kindness in coming so far to meet me.
7. She did not \_\_\_\_\_ me at all at that party.
8. I got myself bogged down in \_\_\_\_\_ work.
9. If this result is valid, it is an \_\_\_\_\_ breakthrough.
10. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ what you saw to me?

III. Fill in the blanks with phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

recreational facilities    in spite of    hold on to    participate in    proceed to    by any standard    take sb around    be itching to
---

1. She's a great violinist \_\_\_\_\_.
2. People's Park Recreation Ground, there are a variety of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain he was insistent on going out.
4. He planned to \_\_\_\_\_ the demonstration, but he got cold feet at last.
5. Jane is determined to \_\_\_\_\_ her fortune.
6. They will \_\_\_\_\_ build another laboratory building.
7. Are you available to \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ here this weekend?
8. You must \_\_\_\_\_ have a go at it.

IV. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the given word.

1. appreciate    I would like to express my \_\_\_\_\_ and thanks to you all.
2. contentment    You will have to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself with what you have.
3. conservatism    The young man is very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. fascinate    The plot of the novel is intricate and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. participate    Some of the magic tricks called for audience \_\_\_\_\_.
6. preparation    I have no idea about how to \_\_\_\_\_ those crabs and lobsters.
7. impress    The \_\_\_\_\_ is so deep that it can hardly ever blow over.



## Unit 2 Job Interview

### Lead-in:

Look at the picture and discuss with your partner the following questions.



1. Look at the picture, can you describe it?
2. Have you ever been involved in any interview before?
3. What preparations should we make before taking part in job interview?

### Preview

What are you going to do in the future? Finding a good and satisfying job may be everyone's dream and to some extent it is the key to success. If you are looking for a job, besides a proper resume, it is most likely that you will be asked for a job interview. Therefore, your introduction in the resume and performance in the job interview play an important role in getting offered the job. In this unit you'll learn something more about this practical topic. Text A – Applying for a New Boss tells us finding a right boss is more important than finding a right job. While text B just tells us some “Do's” and “Don'ts” in a job interview. If you can follow these tips, I'm sure you will have more chances to get an ideal job.



### Text A Finding a Right Boss

1 When I went off to college, I got a piece of advice from my father, “It doesn’t matter what courses you take, just find the great professors.” Sure enough, I soon discovered that all kinds of subjects were interesting to me as long as good teachers presented them. In Professor Weinstein’s class, I could hear the tumbrels rolling through the streets of Paris during the French Revolution. And going back further, I can still recall things about the stars that I should have long ago forgotten if not for my second grade teacher, Miss Sullivan. To me, a great teacher is one who performs a subject in a way that makes it come alive.

2 A great boss does the same. They turn the day-to-day uninteresting jobs into a learning experience. They convince you that you and what you are doing actually matter. They give you confidence, which makes you more willing to ask a question, or assume responsibility, or even suggest a change in some age-old company process. In short, a great boss knows how to teach.

3 So my advice to anyone bound for the job market in the coming years and to anyone looking for a different work experience is, “Don’t interview for the right job. Interview for the right boss.” Not a best person, but someone who is willing and able to help you grow professionally.

4 What are some signs of the wrong boss? Well, anyone who: Is surrounded by the same team year after year. If you’re such a good teacher, why aren’t these people moving on and getting promoted? Is short of a sense of humor. Life is short. Work is hard. Let’s lighten



up when facing something difficult. Loves typing. Hates talking. Why are you emailing me when I sit across the hall?

5 Who are the best bosses I ever had? Angela, my first boss out of college, was very clever and outspoken. She ruffled feathers around the company but was eager to let me in on what she thought and why.

6 My boss Tom used to say: “You can sleep when you’re dead.” Working for Tom was just a bit exhausting. But he was also unbelievably straightforward, and quick to ask advice and give it. We often had different opinions, yet our discussions helped both of us learn more about what we were trying to perform. A great boss both gives respect and earns it.

7 And how do you know when you’ve found the right boss? Be yourself with them and see if the self they are with you is someone you want to learn from for a couple of years. If that person is dull or dogmatic in an interview, guess what they’re going to be like Monday through Friday? Interviewees are on their best behavior in that setting, but so are interviewers. You don’t like what you see? The power is yours. Go out and interview another boss.

## New Words

**advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] n. the quality of having a superior or more favorable position 好处; 优势

e. g. Our Chinese team doesn't have the height advantage. 中国队没有身高优势。

**agriculture** ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] n. a large-scale farming enterprise 农业, 农艺, 农学

e. g. The development of the food industry depends on that of agriculture. 食品工业的发展有赖于农业的发展。

**chief** [tʃi:f] a. most important element 主要的, 首要的

n. a person who is in charge 首领, 酋长

e. g. The chief handicrafts of this country are pottery and wood carving. 这个国家的主要手工艺是制陶和木雕。

**degree** [di'grɪ:] n. position on a scale of intensity or amount or quality 程度, 学位

e. g. The degree will qualify you for teaching. 这个学位使你有资格当教师。

**draftsman** ['dra:ftsmən] n. a skilled worker who draws plans of buildings or machines 绘图员; 起草者

e. g. He's an architectural draftsman in the office where I work. 他是位建筑制图员,



和我在同一个办公室工作。

**engineering** [ˌendʒɪˈniəriŋ] n. the practical application of science to commerce or industry 工程; 工程学

e. g. Their inventions have contributed to the development of electrical engineering. 他们的发明有助于电气工程学的发展。

**equipment** [iˈkwɪpmənt] n. an instrumentality needed for an undertaking or to perform a service 设备; 器材; 装备

e. g. We had to leave our equipment out that night. 那天晚上我们不得不把设备放在了外面。

**investigate** [ɪnˈvestigeɪt] v. investigate scientifically 调查; 审查; 研究

e. g. We should not jump to conclusions. Let's investigate first. 我们不应草率下结论, 还是先调查一下吧。

**manufacture** [ˈmænjuːfæktʃə] v. make up something artificial or untrue 制造; 加工

n. the organized action of making of goods and services for sale 制造; 制造业

e. g. It is manufactured by machinery. 这是机器制品。

**application** [ˌæpliˈkeɪʃən] n. a verbal or written request for assistance or employment or admission to a school 申请

e. g. Your application to join the club was honored. 你加入俱乐部的申请获得批准了。

**candidate** [ˈkændɪdɪt] n. a politician who is running for public office 候选人; 应试者

e. g. Voters like a candidate who has the common touch. 投票者喜欢那些平易近人的候选人。

**fold** [fəʊld] v. bend or lay so that one part covers the other 折叠

e. g. Fold the card. 折叠这张卡片。

**convince** [kənˈvɪns] v. make sb agree, understand, or realize the truth or validity of something 使……确信

e. g. He convinced me of the difficulty of the work. 他使我确信这件工作的艰巨性。

**dogmatic** [dɔːgˈmætɪk] a. characterized by assertion of unproved or unprovable principles 教条的

e. g. Leaders are flexible rather than dogmatic. 领导者处事灵活而不武断。

**responsibility** [rɪˈspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti] n. the social force that binds you to the courses of action demanded by that force 责任



e. g. She bears responsibility well. 她很好地承担了责任。

**process** ['prəuses] n. a particular course of action intended to achieve a result 过程; 工序

v. deal with in a routine way 加工; 处理

e. g. He consulted the workers to understand the technical process. 他询问工人, 想了解技术上的程序。

**promote** [prə'məut] v. contribute to the progress or growth of 提升; 促进; 促销

e. g. The organization works to promote the trade between nations. 该组织旨在促进各国之间的贸易。

**tumbrel** ['tʌmbrəl] n. carts of this type were used to carry prisoners; a farm dumpcart for carrying dung 死囚车; 施肥车

**carton** ['ka:tən] n. a box made of cardboard; opens by flaps on top 纸板盒

e. g. She was so thirsty that she drank a carton of orange juice. 她渴极了, 喝了一纸杯橙汁。

**deliver** [di'livə] v. bring to a destination, make a delivery; deliver (a speech, oration, or idea) 发送; 投递; 发表

e. g. We were told the pizza would be delivered in 20 minutes. 我们被告知比萨饼 20 分钟后送到。

We pray to God to deliver us from evil. 我们祈求上帝把我们 from 罪恶中拯救出来。

**distinction** [dis'tɪŋkʃən] n. a discrimination between things as different and distinct 区别, 不同

e. g. We must draw a clear distinction between right and wrong. 我们必须明确区分是与非。

Customers are treated without distinction of sex and age. 顾客不分男女老幼, 应一视同仁。

**enclose** [in'kləuz] v. surround completely; enclose or enfold completely with or as if with a covering 围起来; 封入; 附入

e. g. Enclose the pot in a clear polythene bag. 将罐子装在透明的塑胶袋中。

I have enclosed a cheque for £100. 我已随信附上了 100 英镑的支票。

**gallon** ['gælən] n. United States liquid unit equal to 4 quarts or 3.785 liters 加仑 (美加仑 = 3.7853 公升; 英加仑 = 4.546 公升)

e. g. How many miles per gallon can this car go? 这部车每加仑汽油能跑多少里?



- principle** ['prɪnsəpl] n. a rule or standard especially of good behavior 原则;准则;道义  
e. g. Each side declared that it would never abandon its principle. 各方都说绝不放弃自己的原则。
- proclaim** [prə'kleɪm] v. state or announce 宣称;宣告;公布;表明;赞扬,称颂  
e. g. She did not proclaim her intention. 她没有把自己的意图明说出来。  
His accent proclaimed him a southerner. 他的口音表明他是南方人。
- slogan** ['sləʊgən] n. a favorite saying of a sect or political group 口号;标语  
e. g. "Service with a smile" is the store's slogan. "微笑服务"是那家商店的口号。
- survey** [sə'veɪ] n. & v. a detailed critical inspection; make a survey of 调查  
e. g. The reporter is doing a survey of public attitudes. 那位记者正在进行民意调查。

### Phrases and Expressions

- bound for** (车船等)开往……的,开往(或要往)……去的,以……为目的地  
e. g. I boarded the plane bound for England. 我登上了飞往英格兰的飞机。
- let sb. in on** 允许某人分享  
e. g. She will always let me in on what she thought and why. 她总会马上让我了解她是怎么想的以及她的理由。
- lighten up** 高兴起来;放松;不要生气  
e. g. Come on, lighten up! It's only a joke. 喂,别紧张! 这只不过是开玩笑。
- ruffle feathers** 批评;找茬;拿某人寻开心  
e. g. They called him a nerd, and it really ruffle his feathers. 他们叫他讨厌鬼,这让他觉得很烦。  
My friend is always trying to ruffle my feathers for fun. 我的朋友喜欢寻我开心。
- have something to do with** 与……有关  
e. g. Her diligence must have something to do with his success. 她的勤勉和她的成功一定有某些关系。
- turn out** 结果是;原来  
e. g. It's turned out nice again. 天气又突然转好了。  
For other companies, this could turn out to be the worst. 对其他公司而言,这可能是最糟糕的。
- make one's way** 前进,行进



e. g. When I made my way noiselessly to open the door to go out, mum was woke up.  
我蹑手蹑脚地开门走出去的时候,把妈妈弄醒了。

**take over** 接管

e. g. Have a rest, I'll take over. 你歇会儿,我来替你。

When the final vote came, rationality took over. 最后一轮投票时,理性占了上风。

**take somebody along** 带着某人(一起做)

e. g. Shall I take you along? 要不要我带你一块去?

## Exercises

### Reading Aloud

I. Read the following paragraphs until you have learned them by heart. Then, translate them into Chinese.

My boss Tom used to say: "You can sleep when you're dead." Working for Tom was just a bit exhausting. But he was also unbelievably straightforward, and quick to ask advice and give it. We often had different opinions, yet our discussions helped both of us learn more about what we were trying to perform. A great boss both gives respect and earns it.

And how do you know when you've found the right boss? Be yourself with them and see if the self they are with you is someone you want to learn from for a couple of years. If that person is dull or dogmatic in an interview, guess what they're going to be like Monday through Friday? Interviewees are on their best behavior in that setting, but so are interviewers. You don't like what you see? The power is yours. Go out and interview another boss.

### Comprehension of the Text

II. Decide whether each of the statements below is true or false according to the text. Write the letter T or F before each statement.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ When I graduated from college, I got a piece of advice from my father.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ My father thinks that the most important thing is not choosing a right major but a right professor.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In Professor Weinstein's class, I could always hear the tumbrels rolling



through the streets of Paris during the French Revolution.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Professor Weinstein can present his lecture so vividly that I feel like being in that situation myself.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ I really understood what my father meant and thought that a great teacher is one who performs a subject in a way that makes it come alive.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the author, any boss who is short of a sense of humor tend not to be a great boss.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ The author thought even if you are not good at communicating, you can still be a great boss by typing.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Angela, my first boss out of college, was very clever and outspoken so she's my favorite boss.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Working for Tom was just a bit exhausting, so he's not a good boss.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ A great boss both gives respect and earns it.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What did the author's father advise him to do before he went to college?
2. What's the author's general idea about a good boss?
3. In the author's opinion, what should also be the purpose of an interview for a candidate?
4. Why did the author like his first boss?
5. Why is it possible to find the right boss in an interview?

**Vocabulary**

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

degree	responsibility	equipment	candidate	fold	convince	investigate
advantage	promote	deliver				

1. For most people, however, this is not an \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. She is reading for a master \_\_\_\_\_ in physics in Peking University.
3. We must fit the expedition out with the best \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The government of the United States began at once to \_\_\_\_\_ the case.
5. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ for the office of Governor.



6. \_\_\_\_\_ the letter and put it in an envelope.
7. It requires a lot of talking to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
8. He could not retreat from his \_\_\_\_\_ in this accident.
9. A good example serves to \_\_\_\_\_ good manners in the young.
10. The president \_\_\_\_\_ a speech about education last night.

V. Fill in the blanks with phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

bound for    lighten up    let sb. in on    turn out (to be/that)    make one's way  
 have something to do with    ruffle (one's) feathers    take over

1. How do I know the bus \_\_\_\_\_ the Summer Palace?
2. You should have \_\_\_\_\_ what you thought and why earlier.
3. I know he's careful with money, but calling him mean was bound to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Does his visit \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting tomorrow?
5. She has always been trying to get her husband to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ that I knew the person who got shot.
7. The team slowly \_\_\_\_\_ through the jungle.
8. In the 19th century cars gradually \_\_\_\_\_ from horses.

VI. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the given word.

1. advantage    You have the choice to use it or not according to your advantage or \_\_\_\_\_.
2. engineering    She was meant for an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. equipment    We spent several thousand dollars to \_\_\_\_\_ our boat.
4. investigate    No \_\_\_\_\_, no right to speak.
5. application    They may \_\_\_\_\_ to join the organization.
6. promote    Congratulations on your \_\_\_\_\_.
7. distinction    She has a very \_\_\_\_\_ way of walking.
8. interviewer    When you are \_\_\_\_\_, surely, you should pay attention to the interviewers' eyes.

VII. Translate the following into English.

1. 只要你做好准备, 面试时你就会充满自信。
2. 这家商店向顾客允诺绝不卖假货 (fake goods), 而且它确实做到了。



3. 由于他努力工作,最近他被提升为部门经理。
4. 他受到大家的尊重,因为他有很强的正义感。
5. 汤姆叔叔在病中,所以我们现在不想让他知道这个消息。
6. 一个好的上司应当鼓励他的助手坦率地发表意见。
7. 他的口音表明他是南方人。
8. 你能带我一起去超市吗?
9. 让我们祈求上帝把我们从罪恶中拯救出来吧。
10. 我已登上了飞往英格兰的飞机。

VIII. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. It doesn't matter where you go, just come back before 9 o'clock p. m. .
2. They turn the day-to-day work into a learning experience.
3. His mother convinced him that the problem was very serious.
4. The prospects both excited and worried me.
5. My boss told us that customers must be treated without distinction of sex and age.
6. Go to your uncle's home and see if he needs your help.
7. Guess who will take over his position?
8. She tried to lighten up her speech with a few jokes.
9. If you don't want to be fired you'd better not to ruffle the feathers of your supervisor.
10. You can't expect everything to turn out as you wish.

IX. Cloze

When Nancy Lublin got \$ 5,000 from her great-grandfather, she never once considered taking a vacation or paying off student loans. 1, the 24-year-old New York University law student began thinking about the clothing 2 faced by most of today's low-income women: "If she goes for a job interview 3 dressed, she won't get the job," Lublin says. "But without a job, she can't 4 proper clothing."

A few weeks later, Lublin 5 Dress for Success and began searching for clothing and volunteers. She asked women to give away 6 business clothes that were 7 in good condition. She asked the members of diet centers to give away clothes that no longer fit. At first Lublin 8 the clothes in her one-bedroom apartment, but finally she found 9 in Greenwich Village church basement, which now 10 as the organization's main office.

Today, when women arrive at the office for help with job-hunting, they 11 a dress,