

# Unit 5

## Stamps are Collected for Different Reasons

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### Listening

Listen and fill in the blanks.

Stamps now \_\_\_\_\_(use) as art collection, because many meaningful events \_\_\_\_\_(record) on the stamps. Some interesting stories are also still around. Here is a little story about the stamp. In 1900, a stamp \_\_\_\_\_(issue) by a South American country called Dominica. The map of Dominica \_\_\_\_\_(print) on this stamp. However, because of the carelessness of designer, the boundary between Dominica and its neighboring country was not clear on the stamp. A small part of Haitian territory \_\_\_\_\_(clump) into Dominica. This little mistake caused a huge dissatisfaction of Haitian, and almost led to a war. Finally, the story ended by ceasing publication of this stamp. Sometimes stamps \_\_\_not only \_\_\_\_\_(view) as an art collection, but also a national statement.



Listen to the self-introductions of A and B, and guess what they are.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

Listen again and answer the following questions.

1. When was the paper invented?
2. Where was the paper invented?
3. What was paper made of at the beginning?
4. Why can't people live without B?

## Speaking Task

This is a picture of an office desk. What can you see in this picture? Discuss their functions with your partners in both active and passive voice.

**Example:** Pencils can be used to write down something on the note.



How many imaginative uses for these things can you think of? Share with your partners in both active and passive voice.

**Example:** Water can be used to water flowers.



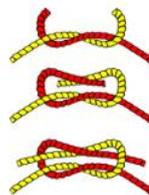
Water



Pencil



Mirror



Shoelace



Knife

Imagine that you are going to have an adventure in the forest, but you can only bring three things there. Which of three things will you bring? Why? (Introduce them and describe their usages)



## Grammar Awareness

	Active voice	Passive voice
Present simple tense	Lily <b>cleans</b> the living room every day.	The living room <b>is cleaned by</b> Lily every day.
Past simple tense	Lily <b>cleaned</b> the living room yesterday.	The living room <b>was cleaned by</b> Lily yesterday.
Future simple tense	Lily <b>will clean</b> the living room tomorrow.	The living room <b>will be cleaned by</b> Lily tomorrow.
Present progress	Lily <b>is cleaning</b> the living room now.	The living room <b>is being cleaned by</b> Lily now.
Present perfect	Lily <b>has cleaned</b> the living room.	The living room <b>has been cleaned by</b> Lily.

Grammar tips: How to change a sentence into passive voice?

1. Change the verb into past participle form.
2. Add *be* before the past participle.
3. Change the other parts of the sentence

## Grammar Task

**Error correction:** find the mistakes and correct the sentences below.

1. Someone has been cleaned the windows.
2. The door is opening by our teacher.
3. The apples are eaten by us yesterday.
4. The books borrowed by Peter last week.

Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Emily made a hand-made gift last week.
2. She sent the special gift to Peter.
3. Peter received Emily's gift yesterday. He was very happy.
4. So he gave Emily a phone call to thank Emily.
5. Peter also invited Emily to visit his city.

## Pre-reading

Have you ever collected stamps? Share your collecting experience with your partner.

Before reading the passage, read the questions below and predict the answers.

- Which country issued the first stamp in the world?
- What patterns are usually shown on the stamp?
- How to preserve the stamps from damage?

## Reading



In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the first post office was **established** in France. However, the first real stamp in the world wasn't issued until 1840 in England. Later, the stamps spread to other countries all over the world. The first stamp in China was named "big dragon" and it was issued in 1878. Up to now, more than 300 thousand sets of stamps have been issued all over the world. Stamps are usually made of paper. They have different designs and patterns. Different countries or areas put their **unique** patterns on the stamps. For example, a country may print its most famous natural scenery or its rare animals on the stamps. Therefore, the stamp can be **regarded** as "the national business card".

In recent years, collecting stamps becomes more and more **popular**. First, some stamps have economic values. Collecting stamps can be seen as an investing activity. Second, the stamps have their own learning values. People can acquire knowledge through stamps. The science, economy and culture of a country are all reflected in the stamps. That's why the stamps can be called "the mini museum".



When keeping and preserving the stamps, people should pay attention to several things. First, people should not use their hands to touch the stamps, because the fingerprints will dirty the stamps. Second, the stamps should be placed in a dry environment. If the stamps are put in the wet environment or under the strong sunlight, the stamps would be **damaged**.

**Skimming:** Read through the reading passage quickly and answer the question below.

(You do not need to read word by word. You can pay attention to the first and the last sentences of a paragraph to get the main idea. )

What is the main idea of this reading text?

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Match the letters with the paragraphs above.

- a) The history of the stamps
- b) The unique features of stamps
- c) The values of stamps
- d) The preservation of the stamps from being damaged

**Scanning:** Read the passage carefully.

You can read the reading questions first, and search for information with specific questions.

Choose the correct answer based on the reading passage above.

1. Which one is the correct statement about the first stamp in China?
  - A. It was issued in 17<sup>th</sup> century and it was also the first real stamp in the world.
  - B. It was named “big dragon” and it was not the first real stamp in the world.
  - C. It was issued immediately after the establishment of the first post office.
  
2. Which patterns in the following will appear in stamp?
  - A. The national sights
  - B. The rare animals
  - C. Both A and B.
  
3. What is true about the values of stamps?
  - A. Collecting stamps is meaningful, because stamps only have economic values.
  - B. Stamp has economic values, so it is called “the national business card”.
  - C. Stamps have their own learning values, so they are regarded as “the mini museum.”
  
4. Which environment is suitable for placing stamps?
  - A. A dry glass bottle away from the sunlight
  - B. A wet glass bottle away from the sunlight
  - C. A dry glass bottle under the sunlight

Replace the underlined words with the **highlighted** words in the reading passage.

1. This man sets up his own company.
2. She wears a fashionable hair style.
3. Everyone has his special skills and gifts.
4. Many people consider environment protection as an important thing in their life.
5. The table is impaired.

Answer the questions in pre-reading activity again. Compare with your previous answers.



**Work in groups.** Summarize this reading text and write down your group's summary by using both active and passive voice.



## Writing

Look at the pictures below. Write a short paragraph (5 to 7 sentences), and describe *pencil* by using both active and passive voices.



Imitate (仿造) the reading passage. Introduce and describe an invention/ one thing you know well in your daily life. You can use both active and passive voices. (You can write 10 to 15 sentences)

**Here are some writing clues for you to start:**

- Introduce the history of the invention
- Describe the unique features of the invention
- Describe the usages of the invention
- In your opinion, is this invention important? Why or why not?

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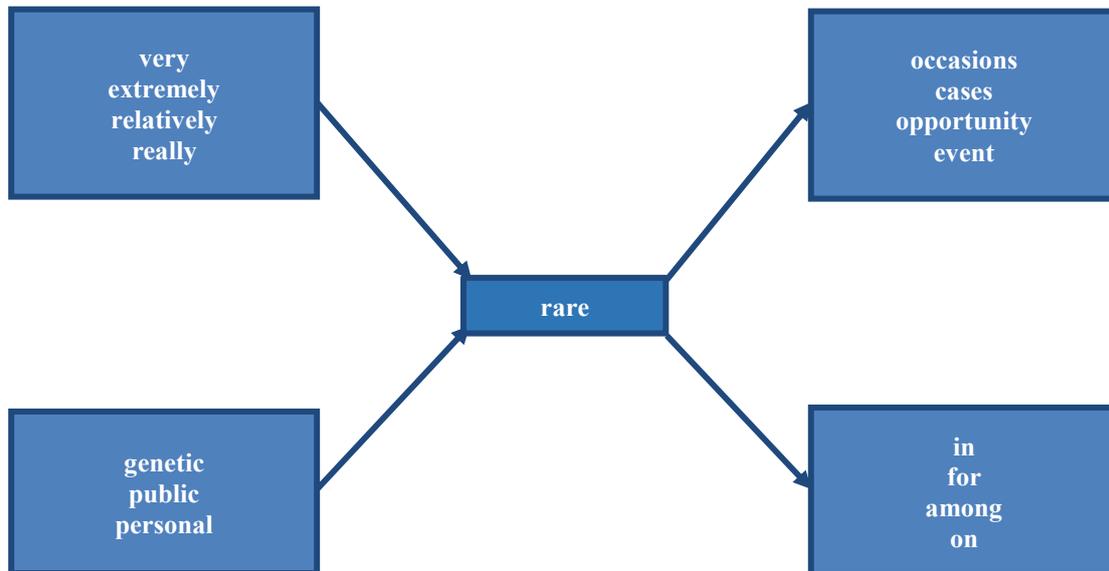
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## Word Awareness

The top left box shows how *rare* is described by adverbs. The top right box shows some nouns that can be collocated with *rare*. The bottom left box shows the adjectives that can be collocated with *rare*. The bottom right box shows the preposition words that can be used with *rare*.



### Examples:

A child that can speak more than 3 languages is **very rare**.

This situation never happened before, it is **extremely rare**.

On the **rare occasions**, she allows herself to be photographed.

In **rare cases**, Chinese parents would allow their children to go out with their friends on weekday nights.

This is a **rare genetic disease** in China.

Geniuses(天才) may have some **rare personal** characteristics(特征).

Plants are **rare in** the deserts.

Smart phones are **rare for** those African children.

## Words You Need to Know

**boundary** (n.) The real line that separates two countries or areas. 分界。The river is a boundary, because it separates two different areas.

**collection** (n.) Similar things that are collected together for an interest. 收藏; 收集。He likes collecting stamps, and he has a collection of stamps in his home.

**damage** (v.) A harm or a bad effect(an action). 破坏; 损坏。The table was damaged by that naughty boy. (n.) To make a harm to sth/To make a bad effect to sth. 破坏; 损坏。Putting a stamp into water would cause a damage to the stamp.

**economic** (adj. ) Related to money and profits. 经济的。With the economic growth, people in China become richer than before.

**establish** (v.) To start an organization, system or company/ To build a relationship with somebody. 建立。This new school was established by Xiao Ming last year.

**huge** (adj.) Very large in size. 巨大的。He is painting on a huge paper.

**invest** (v.) Spend money and time in order to make benefits. 投资。People should invest their money and time in something they really like.

**issue** (n.) A subject or problem which has been discussed by many people. 事件。Pollution is a global issue. (v.) To make a statement or make an official action. 发行; 颁布。The government issued a new set of stamps last month.

**museum** (n.) A building or place where people can see many historical or interesting things. 博物馆。I like visiting science and art museums.

**natural** (adj.) Something in nature. Something that is not man-made. 自然的。People should protect natural resources.

**national** (adj.) Belong to a nation or a country. 国家的; 民族的。The first day of May is the national holiday in China.

**popular** (adj.) Something that is liked by many people. 流行的; 受欢迎的。She is a popular girl in school, because she has many friends.

**preserve** (v.) To keep and protect something. 保存。It is important to preserve our environment from being polluted.

**rare** (adj.) Very few, not often happens, not known by many people. 稀缺的。This situation never happens before, so it is very rare.

**regard** (v.) To look at somebody or something in a particular way. 视...为。This man is regarded as a knowledgeable person by others.

**scenery** (n.) A natural set of things that people can enjoy. Such as mountains, plants. 风景。Traveling gives us chances to see beautiful scenery.

**spread** (v.) One thing that moves to other places, and it will affect more people. 传播。This disease is spreading in the town these days.

**stamp** (n.) A label that is used in posting. 邮票。He buys a stamp and sticks it on the envelope (信封).

**mirror** (n.) A piece of glass that people can look at themselves in it. 镜子。 Before going out, she is looking at herself in the mirror.

**wrist** (n.) A part of your body that joints your hands and arms. 手腕。 He wears a good watch on his wrist.

# Answer key

## Listening

are used

are recorded

was issued

was print

was clumped

are

viewed

A. Paper

B. Clock

1. AD105.

2. China.

3. Paper was made by plants and cloth at the beginning.

4. Because the clock can wake people up in the morning every day.

## Grammar Task

Someone has cleaned the windows.

The door was opened by our teacher.

The apples were eaten by us yesterday.

The books were borrowed by Peter last week.

A hand-made gift was made by Emily last week.

The special gift was sent to Peter by Emily.

Emily's gift was received by Peter yesterday. He was very happy.

So a phone call was given by Peter to thank Emily.

Emily was also invited by Peter to visit his city.

## Pre-reading

(No fixed answers. Just let students talk and share)

England issued the first stamp in the world.

A country's famous natural scenery and its rare animals.

First, people should not use hands to touch the stamps. Second, the stamps should be placed in a dry environment away from the sunlight.

## Reading

Possible answer: Introducing the history, unique features, values and preserving methods of the stamps. (As long as the answer makes sense)

- a) Paragraph 4
- b) Paragraph 2
- c) Paragraph 1
- d) Paragraph 3

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. C
- 4. A

- 1. establishes
- 2. popular
- 3. unique
- 4. regard
- 5. damaged

## Listening Transcript

Stamps now are used as art collection, because many meaningful events are recorded on the stamps. Some interesting stories are also still around. Here is a little story about the stamp. In 1900, a stamp was issued by a South American country called Dominica. The map of Dominica was print on this stamp. However, because of the carelessness of designer, the boundary between Dominica and its neighboring country was not clear on the stamp. A small part of Haitian territory was clumped into Dominica. This little mistake caused a huge dissatisfaction of Haitian, and almost led to a war. Finally, the story ended by ceasing publication of this stamp. Sometimes stamps are not only view as an art collection, but also a national statement.

A: I'm A. I was born in Chinese in AD105. I was made by plants and cloth at the beginning. Since 18th century, I was made by wood. Nowadays, I am widely used in our daily life. Books, newspapers, money and stamps are all made by me.

B: I'm B. I am very important in your everyday life. I can tell you time. I have many forms. I can be hung on the wall, and worn on your wrist. Many smart phones also include me. People cannot live without me, because I can wake them up in the morning every day.