

# Unit 1

## Listening and speaking

### Pronunciation and listening skills

#### Scripts

1 I'm just not used to this kind of heat.

2 It's a big ship.

3 Bring the forks here, please.

4 Don't worry. It's just a bat.

5 That's a good boy.

6 He sent me a toy as a birthday gift.

7 Look at the clouds over there.

8 Let me collect the papers.

#### Keys

1 heat   2 ship   3 forks   4 bat   5 boy   6 toy   7 clouds   8 collect

### News report

#### Scripts

In this year's back-to-school season, many freshmen will start their college life with military training. It is reported that more than 2,000 colleges have started this practice. The Ministry of Education says that military training teaches students discipline and a sense of teamwork, and makes them stronger in body and mind. Military training is hard, but it helps students build strong relationships with each other and feel a sense of belonging to the school. After training, students may feel better about their new environment and easier to manage their college life.

#### Keys

1 D   2 A   3 C

### Conversation

#### Scripts

*Mary:* Hi, John! How are you doing?

*John:* Not bad. How about you, Mary?

*Mary:* Fine, thank you. John, this is my friend Rose. She's studying music here.

*John:* How do you do, Rose?

*Rose:* How do you do, John? It's a pleasure to meet you.

*John:* Pleased to meet you, too. Mary has told me a lot about you. I've been looking forward to seeing you.

*Rose:* Same here.

*Mary:* John, there's a concert on campus this evening. Would you like to go with us?

*John:* I'd love to, but I've already made plans.

*Mary:* That's too bad!

## Keys

1

1 N 2 Y 3 Y 4 Y

2

1) doing 2) music 3) pleasure 4) seeing 5) concert 6) plans

3

## Sample conversations

### Situation 1

*Jenny:* Hello, Professor Brown.

*Brown:* Hello, Jenny.

*Jenny:* Professor Brown, may I introduce my friend Kim to you? Kim, I'd like you to meet Professor Brown.

*Kim:* Nice to meet you, Professor Brown.

*Brown:* Nice to meet you too. What's your major, Kim?

*Kim:* I major in Computer Science. Jenny often tells me how much she enjoys your class.

*Brown:* Thank you.

*Jenny:* Professor Brown, Kim and I are going to a concert of modern Chinese music. Would you like to join us?

*Brown:* I'd like to, but I have to go to my office to prepare for a lecture.

*Jenny:* What a pity!

### Situation 2

*Nick:* Hello, Mr. Smith. How are you doing?

*Smith:* Fine, thanks. How about you?

*Nick:* The same as ever. Carol, I'd like you to meet Mr. Smith, my piano teacher. Mr. Smith, this is my friend Carol.

*Carol:* Nice to meet you, Mr. Smith.

*Smith:* Nice to meet you too. What do you study here?

*Carol:* I study art history here. Nick often tells me how much he enjoys you playing the piano.

*Smith:* Thank you. I appreciate it.

*Nick:* Mr. Smith, Carol and I are on our way to the cafeteria now. Would you like to go with us?

*Smith:* Sure. Let's go!

## Passage

### Scripts

Hi! Nice to meet you all! I am John Willie, and my Chinese name is Zhang Weili. I come from the U.S. I like music, especially modern music. I'm a member of the school band and I play the drum.

When I was young I learned that China is a great country with a long history. Since then, I've been very interested in Chinese culture. That's why I am here at Peking University learning Chinese. I want to know more about this beautiful country and look forward to making many new Chinese friends.

## Keys

### 1

1) the U.S. 2) music / modern music 3) drum 4) Chinese

### 2

1 F 2 T 3 T

### 3

Hello! Nice to meet you all! My name is Jerry and I'm from Qingdao. Qingdao is a very beautiful coastal city. There are three members in my family—my father, my mother, and I. My father is a doctor, and my mother is a newspaper reporter. I like swimming. In summer, whenever I am free, I will go swimming in the swimming pool. I felt very excited when I entered this university. The campus is very beautiful. My teachers and classmates are very nice. I really enjoy staying here.

## Reading

### Passage A

#### Language points

1. It's time to make that big **transition** to college. (Para. 1)

**transition:** *n.* the act or process of changing from one form or state to another 转变; 过渡  
transition 的常见搭配有:

1) a transition from ... to ... 由……到……的过渡

*e.g. There will be a peaceful transition from the current system to the new system.*

2) in transition 处于过渡期

*e.g. The country is in transition from an agricultural to an industrial society.*

[Note] “It is time to + 动词原形”这一结构表示“是……的时候了; 该……了”。

*e.g. Ladies and gentlemen, it is time to begin the meeting.*

2. But before you start celebrating, **prepare** yourself for the **challenges** you might face when **dealing with** campus life. (Para. 1)

**prepare:** *v.* to make yourself or sb. else ready to deal with sth. that will happen soon (使)作好思想(或心理)准备

*e.g. He has done a year's training to prepare himself for the race.*

**challenge:** *n.* sth. that tests strength, skill, or ability, esp. in a way that is interesting 挑战; 具有挑战性的事物

*e.g. The designer faces the challenge of completing the building scheme on time.*

**deal with:** to take the necessary action, esp. in order to solve a problem 处理; 应对

*e.g. I have a huge pile of letters to deal with.*

[Note] you might face是定语从句，省略了关系代词that / which，完整形式应为that / which you might face，修饰、限定先行词the challenges。

[Note] when dealing with campus life是时间状语，现在分词短语dealing with的逻辑主语与主句主语相同，所以省略了主语和be，完整的表达是：when you are dealing with campus life。

3. Here are a few common ones that most freshmen have to **address**. (Para. 1)

**address:** v. to try to deal with a problem or question, i.e. by thinking carefully about it, or by doing things to improve a situation 处理；应对

*e.g. Governments have been active in addressing the problem of global warming.*

[Note] “Here + be + 主语（名词）”这一结构是倒装句型，表示“这是……；这有……”。其中，be的单复数形式要遵循就近一致原则，由离它最近的那个名词来确定。

*e.g. Here's your ticket for the exhibition. Come and join us on time.*

4. In college, you will be living a very busy life — with classes, clubs, sports, and your social life, but study should always **come first**. (Para. 2)

**come first:** to be the most important person or thing to sb. (对某人来说) 最重要，排在第一位

*e.g. The key is that your academic goals should always come first.*

[Note] 这句话中will be living是将来进行时。将来进行时由“shall / will + be + 动词现在分词”构成，通常用于表示最近或较远的将来正在进行的动作，也可以表示已计划好的事。

*e.g. In the future, we will be using advanced technology to control everything in our home.*

*Please don't call me between 8:00 and 10:00 tomorrow. I'll be having my classes then.*

5. **Gather** your syllabi and make a study plan. (Para. 2)

**gather:** v. to look for and find information or documents in different places 收集（信息或文件）

*e.g. The purpose of the meeting was to gather information on financial strategies.*

6. This might cause lots of worry since no two people are the same. (Para. 3)

[Note] because, since, as在原因状语从句中表示“因为”。because表示直接原因，可用于回答why提出的问题，语气最强。since与as所表示的原因一般已为人们所知，它们引导的从句通常放在主句之前，有时也放在主句之后。

7. If your roommate is very different from you, just be polite and **respectful**. (Para. 3)

**respectful:** a. feeling or showing respect 有礼貌的；恭敬的

*e.g. The children in our family are always respectful to their elders.*

8. However, try to find things you **have in common** with each other. (Para. 3)

**have ... in common (with sb.)** : to have the same interests, attitudes, qualities, etc. as another person or group (与某人) 在……有相同之处

*e.g. Larry and Patricia had a lot in common; they talked all evening.*

*I have nothing in common with my roommates.*

9. Finally, if you have serious problems with your roommate and can't **work them out** together, ask advisors to help you. (Para. 3)

**work out**: to deal with a problem in a satisfactory way (满意地) 解决问题

*e.g. Sometimes parents should leave their children to work out problems in their own way.*

10. Moving to a new room should be your last choice as this is not going to help you **work through** college problems in the future. (Para. 3)

**work through**: to deal with sth. such as a problem or a strong feeling by thinking and talking about it 解决, 处理 (问题或情感等)

*e.g. It's a complex situation but we'll work through it.*

11. Living on campus **is supposed to** prepare you for the "real world", and the four years spent at college will be the fastest of your life. (Para. 4)

**be supposed to do / be sth.**: to be generally expected or considered to have a particular quality or skill 应该是; 应该有

*e.g. This restaurant is supposed to make excellent salads and spaghetti.*

*Sally was supposed to be here an hour ago.*

[Note] real world 中的双引号用来表示所用词语的特殊意义, 这里的“现实世界”指的是社会。

12. You won't have your parents' help, so you'll have a lot more **responsibility** for yourself. (Para. 4)

**responsibility**: n. sth. that you must do as part of your job or duty 责任; 职责

*e.g. It's her responsibility to ensure the project finishes on time.*

## Translation

### 校园生活的实情

爸妈再见, 自由你好! 该迈出走向大学的重要一步了。但在开始庆祝之前, 请你做好准备, 去迎接校园生活中可能出现的一些挑战。以下是大多数大学新生都必须应对的几个常见的考验。

一件事就是管理好你的时间。在大学里，你会因为课业、社团、体育活动和社交活动而过得很忙碌，不过学习总是要放在第一位的。你要确保自己有足够的学习时间。请收集好课程大纲，然后制定一个学习计划，列出本学期你要完成的论文、考试和报告清单。你还需要选定你想加入的社团和运动队。然后制定出一个适合自己的日程表。这样，你就会知道什么时候需要做功课，什么时候可以有更多的空闲时间。

另一件事就是与你的新室友见面了。这可能会令你很担忧，因为没有哪两个人是一样的。如果你的室友和你是截然不同的人，那就做到尊重对方且有礼貌。记住，你不必和室友成为挚友。不过，尽量寻找你们之间的共同点。比如，你们可以一起讨论音乐和学习习惯等问题，因为这些事情容易交流并达成共识。最后，如果你和室友之间出现了严重的问题且无法一起解决，可以向辅导员寻求帮助。换寝室应该是最后万不得已的选择，因为这并不会帮助你解决未来大学生活中的难题。

校园生活应该为你进入“现实世界”作好准备，这四年时光将是你一生中过得最快的时段，转瞬即逝。没有父母的帮助，你将为自己承担更多的责任。如果处理得当，你将度过一段美好的大学时光。

## Keys

### Pre-reading

1 On a typical day in college, the first thing that every college student should do is attend classes. They can choose the courses they are interested in apart from required courses. After class, they can choose either to go to the canteen or eat out with roommates. I think college students will have more free time because they can arrange their own class schedules to some extent and classes usually don't last the whole day. In their spare time, they may join different clubs, participate in all sorts of activities, hang out with friends, or do some reading in the library.

2 I have several expectations for my college life. First of all, I hope I can effectively manage my time with good self-discipline and finish my studies with good performance. Secondly, I hope I can have more free time to develop my personal interests, join my favorite clubs and participate in various activities. At last, I hope I can make some like-minded friends who can hang out and share feelings with me.

### Comprehension

#### 1

- 1) challenges    2) time    3) plan    4) clubs    5) schedule    6) polite    7) common  
8) advisors    9) Moving    10) wonderful

#### 2

1 T    2 F    3 T

### Vocabulary and structure

#### 1

(略)。

#### 2

1 with / about    2 with    3 on    4 in    5 out

**3**

1 delightful    2 meaningful    3 skillful    4 helpful

**4**

1 As you've got a high score, you are likely to get into a good college. / You are likely to get into a good college as you've got a high score.

2 As Mary explored new interests and developed new potentials, she felt powerful internally. / Mary felt powerful internally as she explored new interests and developed new potentials.

3 As light music can make her relaxed, she likes to listen to light music when she feels tired. / She likes to listen to light music when she feels tired as light music can make her relaxed.

4 As college life is meant to make you more independent, you should learn to make your own decisions and take responsibility for them. / You should learn to make your own decisions and take responsibility for them as college life is meant to make you more independent.

**Banked cloze**

1) freedom    2) transition    3) schedule    4) responsibility    5) advisor

**Translation**

**1**

1 B    2 B

**2**

1 deal with the problem of air pollution

2 be respectful to the elderly people

3 but also have a sense of social responsibility

**Passage B**

**Background information**

The experiment by *The Washington Post* was started and organized by Gene Weingarten, a journalist of *The Washington Post*. In the experiment, Joshua Bell played as a street musician on January 12, 2007. His performance was arranged as a social experiment to assess the public taste in a commonplace environment at an inappropriate time (rush hour): Do we perceive beauty? Do we stop to appreciate it? Do we recognize the talent in an unexpected context? Weingarten won the 2008 Pulitzer Prize for his feature article on the experiment.

**Language points**

1. It was rush hour and thousands of people went through the station, most of them **on their way to work**. (Para. 1)

**on one's way to:** traveling toward a particular place 在去……的路上  
*e.g. He walked slowly on his way from home to school.*

[Note] **thousands of** 意为“数以千计的；成千上万的”，**thousands of** 前面不加明确的数字，且其中的**thousand**必须用复数。但当**thousand**用在数字以及**several, a few**等表示数量的词或短语之后时，**thousand**要用单数。

*e.g. There are thousands of stars like the sun in the sky.*

*There are about six thousand students in our university at present.*

[Note] **go through**表示从事物的内部穿过；**go across**表示从事物的表面穿过。

*e.g. He drove a car to go through the forest.*

*She went across the frozen river very carefully to her uncle's house.*

2. Three minutes **went by** before a middle-aged man noticed there was a violinist playing. (Para. 2)

**go by:** if time goes by, it passes (时间) 过去

*e.g. I gradually understand what separation means as time goes by.*

3. He **slowed** his **pace**, stopped for a few seconds, and then hurried up to meet his schedule. (Para. 2)

**slow:** v. if you slow sb. or sth., or if they slow, you reduce the speed at which they move (使) 减速；(使) 放慢

*e.g. I ran for a while and then slowed to a walk.*

**pace:** n. the speed at which sb. walks, runs, or moves 步速；(移动的) 速度

at a fast / slow / normal / steady, etc. **pace** 以快的 / 慢的 / 正常的 / 稳定的 / ……速度

*e.g. The economy was growing at a slow but steady pace.*

4. A half minute later, the violinist received his first dollar **tip** — a woman threw the money into his open violin case and without stopping continued to walk. (Para. 3)

**tip:** n. a small amount of additional money that you give to sb. such as a waiter or a taxi driver 小费

*e.g. In some Western countries, customers may leave a tip under their plate after dinner.*

[Note] **without stopping** 在句中作伴随状语。**without** 是介词，因此其后加名词、动名词或动名词复合结构。

*e.g. He left school without saying goodbye to his teachers and classmates.*

[Note] **continue** 后可接不定式，也可接动名词，都表示“继续做某事”。**continue to do** 是指做完一件事，继续做另一件事。**continue doing** 指继续做刚才没做完的那件事。

*e.g. After he finished reading a novel, he continued to play chess with his friends.  
She wanted to continue working until she was 60.*

5. A few minutes later, someone leaned against the wall to listen, but then he looked at his watch and walked on again. (Para. 3)

[Note] lean 通常和 against 或 on 搭配, 意为“倚靠; 靠在; 依靠”。

*e.g. He was leaning against / on the table for a rest.*

*Good friends always appear in time and present a strong shoulder to be leaned on.*

6. The one who **paid** the violinist the most **attention** was a three-year-old boy. (Para. 4)

**pay attention (to):** to listen to, watch, or consider sth. or sb. very carefully 对……注意

*e.g. We must pay attention to security; every person has only one life.*

[Note] three-year-old 意为“三岁的”, 是由“数词 + 单数名词 + 形容词”构成的合成形容词, 作 boy 的定语。注意这里的 year 要用单数形式。类似的用法还有 a three-meter-long rope 等。

7. His mother **hurried him up** but the child stopped to look at the violinist. (Para. 4)

**hurry sb. / sth. up:** to make sb. do sth. more quickly, or to make sth. happen more quickly 催促某人 / 某事; 使某人 / 某事加快

*e.g. Could you hurry the children up, or their dinner will get cold?*

[Note] stop to do sth. 表示停止 (目前做的事情) 去做某事; stop doing sth. 则表示停止或不继续正在做的事情。

*e.g. Please stop to listen to the teacher. (表示停下正在做的事情, 去听老师讲话。)*

*The teacher asked his students to stop talking in class. (表示停止讲话。)*

8. Finally the mother pushed hard and the child continued to walk, turning his head **all the time**. (Para. 4)

**all the time:** continuously or very often 一直; 经常

*e.g. She talks all the time and hardly stops to draw breath.*

[Note] turning his head all the time 是现在分词复合结构, 在句中作伴随状语。

*e.g. The little boy went upstairs, holding his teddy bear in hands.*

9. All the parents, **without exception**, forced their children **to** move on. (Para. 4)

**without exception:** used to say that sth. is true of all the people or things in a group 无一例外地

*e.g. All students without exception must take the English examination.*

**force sb. to do sth.:** to make sb. do sth. that they do not want to do 迫使某人做某事  
*e.g. My mother forces me to get up early every day.*

10. When he finished playing and silence **took over**, no one noticed. (Para. 5)

**take over:** to become bigger or more important than sth. else; to replace sth. 占上风; 取而代之

*e.g. Try not to let negative thoughts take over.*

[Note] finish 后跟动词时, 动词要用动名词形式。除 finish 之外, avoid, mind, suggest 等后面的动词也要用动名词形式。

*e.g. Try to avoid going outdoors in very cold or icy weather.*

*Did you mind being away from home for so long?*

*I suggest doing it in a different way.*

11. No one **applauded**, nor was there any **recognition**. (Para. 5)

**applaud:** v. to hit your open hands together, to show that you have enjoyed a play, concert, speaker, etc. (为……) 鼓掌

*e.g. He started to applaud and the others joined in.*

**recognition:** n. public respect and thanks for sb.'s work or achievements 赞赏; 认可

*e.g. The physicist Yang Zhenning has won wide recognition in the world.*

[Note] nor 作连词或副词时, 意思是“也不”, 用于否定陈述句后添加另一个否定陈述句, 其引导的句子采用倒装结构。

*e.g. She doesn't like the play, nor does Jeff.*

*Cooking up a quick dish doesn't mean you have to sacrifice flavor. Nor does fast food have to be junk food.*

12. He played some of the most famous pieces ever written on a violin **worth** about 3.5 million dollars. (Para. 6)

**worth:** a. having a value in money, etc. 有……价值的; 值……钱的

*e.g. The jewelery worth about 550 dollars was stolen.*

worth 的另外一种常见用法是 be worth (doing) sth., 意为“值得做某事”。

*e.g. Any of historical or academic museums is worth visiting / a visit.*

[Note] ever written 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 相当于定语从句 that have ever been written。

*e.g. The ability to store knowledge makes computers different from every other machine ever invented.*

[Note] worth about 3.5 million dollars 在句中作后置定语, 修饰 a violin。

13. Three days before he played in the metro, tickets for one of his concerts **sold out** in Boston and fairly good seats **went for** \$100 each. (Para. 6)

**sell out:** if products, tickets for an event, etc. sell out, they are all sold and there are none left (产品、入场券等) 卖光, 售完

*e.g. When associated with online shopping, “seckill” refers to quick selling out of newly-advertised goods.*

**go for (a certain amount of money):** to be sold for (a certain amount of money) 卖得 (某价格); 售价为

*e. g. The painting is expected to go for at least a million dollars.*

14. Though it **turned out** to be part of a social **experiment** by *The Washington Post* about **perception**, taste, and **priorities**, it raises such a question ... (Para. 7)

**turn out:** to happen in a particular way, or to have a particular result, esp. one that you did not expect 最后结果是; 最终成为

*e.g. Things will turn out (to be ) contrary to one’s wishes, as is often the case.*

**experiment:** *n.* a scientific test done to find out how sth. reacts under certain conditions, or to find out if a particular idea is true 实验

*e.g. They explained that this experiment was harmless to the animals.*

**perception:** *n.* the natural ability to understand or notice things quickly 洞察力; 感知能力

*e.g. She showed great perception in her analysis of the family situation.*

**priority:** *n.* the thing that you think is most important and that needs attention before anything else 优先处理的事; 当务之急

*e.g. The couple’s priority is to solve their financial problems.*

15. If we do not have a moment to stop and listen to one of the best musicians in the world playing some of the best music ever written, how many other beautiful things are we **missing**? (Para. 7)

**miss:** *v.* to not go somewhere or do sth., esp. when you want to but cannot 错过

*e.g. Don’t miss this opportunity to move yourself! Let the Olympic flame burn in the heart of every Chinese.*

miss doing sth. 错过做某事

*e.g. He missed being elected as president only by one point.*

[Note] playing some of the best music 是现在分词结构, 接在动词短语 listen to 后面, 与 one of the best musicians in the world 构成复合宾语。这种可以构成“动词 + sb. + doing”结构的动词还 hear, watch, see 等。

*e.g. They are glad to see traditional Chinese medicine helping people there live better lives.*

*Jenny could hear a few people arguing outside.  
She watched the kids playing in the yard.  
All of the students were seen entering the building.*

## Translation

### 地铁里的小提琴家

一月里一个寒冷的早晨，在华盛顿特区的一个地铁站里，一名男子靠墙站着，然后开始拉小提琴。在大约 43 分钟的时间里，他演奏了六首著名的曲子。此时正值上班高峰期，成千上万人从地铁站穿梭而过，他们大多是在上班途中。

三分钟过去了，才有一个中年男人注意到有个小提琴手在拉琴。他放慢脚步，停了几秒，接着又匆忙赶时间去了。

又过了半分钟，小提琴手收到了第一笔小费：一位女士往他打开的小提琴盒子里投了钱，未作停留就继续赶路了。几分钟之后，一个男人倚着墙听他演奏，但看了看手表后又继续前行。显然，他上班要迟到了。

对小提琴手关注最多的是一个三岁的小男孩。他的母亲催促他前行，但是这个孩子停下来看着小提琴手。最后母亲使劲推他，他这才继续走，并一直回头看。还有几个小孩也是这样。所有家长都无一例外地催促孩子快走。

小提琴手演奏了 43 分钟，其间只有七人驻足停留了片刻。27 人投了钱但仍继续赶路。他一共从敞开的小提琴盒子里收到 32.17 美元的小费。演奏结束，一片寂静，没有人注意到这些。没有掌声，也没有任何赞赏。

没有人知道这名小提琴手就是世界最优秀的音乐家之一——乔舒亚·贝尔。他用价值大约 350 万美元的小提琴演奏了迄今最有名的一些乐曲。在这次地铁演奏的三天前，他在波士顿的一场音乐会的门票全部售罄，较好的座位售价高达 100 美元。

这是一个真实的故事。虽然它是由《华盛顿邮报》进行的一项关于感知、品味和处事优先级的社会实验的一部分，但它提出了这样一个问题：假如我们连停下来倾听世界顶级音乐家演奏最美妙乐曲的空闲都没有，我们将会错过多少美好的事物呢？

## Keys

### Pre-reading

- 1 He was born in 1967.
- 2 He was born in Bloomington, Indiana, the U.S.
- 3 He began taking violin lessons at the age of four.
- 4 It is an old violin, which was made in 1713.

### Comprehension

1

A D B E C

2

1) 6    2) 43    3) 3    4) 7    5) 27    6) 32.17    7) 3.5 million    8) 100

### Vocabulary and structure

1

1 experiment    2 tip    3 metro    4 applaud

**2**

1 normal; normalize    2 recognition; recognized    3 priority; prior    4 perception; perceive

**3**

1 without exception    2 lean against    3 took over    4 sold out    5 turned out

**4**

1 At that time no one appreciated his talent, nor did they enjoy his music.

2 Van Gogh never saw Gauguin again, nor did he hear from Gauguin.

3 As a child, Albert Einstein did not show great perception, nor did he show great talent.

### **Translation**

**1**

1 A    2 A

**2**

1 As time goes by

2 has gained more and more recognition

3 which turned out to be effective

### **Oral work**

1 Yes, I do. We are easy to miss the extraordinary things in our lives and we often tend to miss them for unimportant reasons. We get focused on earning more money, but spare little time to be with the ones we love. We focus on saving for retirement, but may probably forget to have fun or do something beneficial for others now. Therefore, we should learn to appreciate the here and now and be thankful for the things we have.

2 I usually keep a beautiful or touching moment by photography. There are two reasons: First, it's quick and convenient. Second, the photograph can keep a moment as exactly the same as it happens, which can help me clearly recall the moment later on.

## **Grammar**

### **Keys**

**1**

1 Tony's computer has been stolen.

2 They are my mother-in-law's favorite sweets.

3 Frank's and Jane's cars are both black.

4 Is that Mary and Jane's father?

5 She was a friend of my mother's.

**2**

1 the cost of the coat

- 2 the cat's food
- 3 the boys' football
- 4 Jones's arm / Jones' arm
- 5 Elizabeth the Second's visit / the visit of Elizabeth the Second

## Writing

### Keys

- 1 roses    2 downpour    3 limp    4 peeping    5 monkeys

## Culture express

### Keys

1

- 1 E    2 C    3 B    4 D    5 A

2

What impresses me most is the motto of Tsinghua University — Self-discipline and social commitment. It not only requires students to make efforts to improve themselves, but also reminds students to develop great virtues to shoulder social responsibilities. This, in my mind, can help train all-round university students who are the pillars (中坚) of society.

## Selective reading

### Translation

#### 一位母亲写给世界的信

亲爱的世界：

今天，我的儿子就要开始上学读书了。在一段时间里，他将对此感到陌生和新鲜，所以，我希望你能对他温柔一些。你知道，直到现在，他还一直都是家中的宠儿。我一直都陪伴在他身边，为他抚平伤痛，给他安慰。但是现在，情况将有所不同。

今天早晨，他将走下屋前的台阶，向我挥手道别，踏上他伟大的历险之旅，其间可能会有争斗、不幸和忧伤。要在他必须生存的世界里生活，需要信念、爱和勇气。

因此，世界，我希望你能牵着他的小手，教给他必须知道的事情。

请教导他，但如果可以的话，尽量温柔一些。

教他知道，有一个恶棍，就有一个英雄；有一个不负责任的政客，就有一个富于奉献精神领袖；有一个敌人，就有一个朋友。

教他领略书籍的奇妙魅力。

给他时间静想世间永恒不变的奥秘：空中的飞鸟，阳光下的蜜蜂和青山上的花朵。

教他知道失败远比欺骗更值得尊重。

教他要坚信自己的信念，哪怕别人都予以否定。

教他以最高的价格付出自己的力量和智慧，但永远不要将良心和灵魂标价出卖。

教他对疯狂制造麻烦的人视而不见，但只要他认为对的，就要奋起抗争。

请温柔地教导他吧，世界，但不要放纵他，因为只有烈火才能炼出真金。

这是一个很高的要求，世界，但请尽力而为。他是一个如此可爱的小家伙。

**Keys**

**Comprehension**

**1 D 2 C 3 A 4 D**

**Vocabulary**

**1 eternal 2 put a price on 3 soul 4 mystery 5 a while 6 have faith in  
7 cheats 8 intelligence**