

Unit 1

PART I

UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

Section A

Learning a Foreign Language

● Background Information

1. New Horizon College English (NHCE)

New Horizon College English is the very first of its kind for College English Teaching and Learning throughout China, combining its high-quality learning materials with a website launched in 2001. The Web-based English language learning system is supported by theoretical structures in linguistics and applied linguistics. The “supporting structures” include sound theoretical arguments addressing the inherent nature of computerized instruction against traditional “platform instruction” and print. Teachers and students have hailed NHCE for its learning interactivity, learning autonomy, adaptability to individual learning styles, self-judgment, combination of communications elements, authentic language materials, various modes of use, and 24-hour accessibility and instant response. Millions of students have used NHCE for online reading and writing and discussion through the forum, vocabulary and grammar exercises, listening comprehension and pronunciation checks, sources for background information, and online assessment. NHCE has been tailored to serve several teaching methodologies including directed study or instructor-led study, asynchronous study and synchronous or live and real-time learning as well. Visit <http://www.nhce.edu.cn> for more information about NHCE.

2. Online learning

Online learning, a form of distance education, refers to learning and other supportive resources that are available through the Internet. In an online lesson, students work with a computer program to select the materials they should be studying. The materials can be presented as text, graphics, animated graphics, audio, video, or a combination of these that are displayed in Web browsers or other



multimedia players such as Windows Media Player. Visit <http://www.ion.uillinois.edu/resources/tutorials/overview/index.asp> for additional information. The website can answer questions you may have about key elements of an online program, strengths and weaknesses of online learning, tips for success, and much more.

● Cultural Notes

The education systems seem similar for different countries, but we use different terms to describe them. A junior middle school refers to a school in the US for children who are twelve to fifteen years old while in Britain a junior school refers to a school for children aged seven to eleven years. In China, a junior middle school refers to a stage of education after primary or elementary school, and a senior middle school refers to a stage of education after junior middle school and before college or university. More information about the US education system is available in the following paragraphs.

Most Americans attend twelve years of **primary** and **secondary school**. With a secondary school (“**high school**”) diploma or certificate, a student can enter college, university, vocational (job training) school and other professional schools.

Primary and secondary school: Begins around age six for US children. They attend five or six years of primary school. Next they go to secondary school, which consists of either a two-, three-year program or a four-year program. This is called “middle school” or “junior high school” and “senior high school” (often just called “high school”).

Higher education: After finishing high school (twelfth grade), US students may go on to college or university. College or university study is known as “higher education”.

Study at a college or university leading to the Bachelor’s Degree is known as **undergraduate** education. Study beyond the Bachelor’s Degree is known as **graduate**, or **postgraduate** education. M.D. and Ph.D. are both doctorate degrees, awarded to doctors of medicine (medical doctors) and doctors of philosophy (academics of all other fields) respectively.

● Detailed Study of the Text

1. Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most **rewarding experiences** of my life. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult things I’ve ever done, but it provided more benefits than any other experience I have had.

★ **reward:** *vt.* give something in return for good and valuable doings

The father **rewarded** the little boy for cleaning his room. 小男孩因为打扫了房间而得到父亲的奖励。



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Finally, his hard work was **rewarded**. 最终，他的努力得到了回报。

n. [C, U] something as a return for good and valuable doings

The bank developed a new system of **rewards** to encourage the clerks to work harder. 银行推行新的奖励制度鼓励职员更加努力工作。

This game had its excitement, challenges, and **rewards**. 这个游戏充满刺激、挑战和成就感。

★ **rewarding**: *a.* satisfying and worthwhile (giving you satisfaction, pleasure, or profit)

She found the experience very **rewarding**. 她发现这个经历使她受益匪浅。

Teaching is a **rewarding** career. 教学是一项很有意义的职业。

★ **experience**: *n.*

1) [C] something that happens to you or something you do, especially when this has an effect on what you feel or think

He wrote a book documenting his prison **experiences**. 他写了一本书，记录他的牢狱经历。

The **experiences** of college will give you memories for the rest of your life. 大学经历将给你留下终生难忘的记忆。

2) [U] knowledge, feeling, or skill in a particular job or activity

He is a good choice to be president of our new company because he is rich in managerial **experience**. 他是出任我们新公司老总的好人选，因为他管理经验丰富。

I should not be in any danger here, but **experience** has taught me caution. 我应该没什么危险，但经验告诉我应该谨慎。

2. Although at times, learning a language was **frustrating**, it was well **worth** the effort. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Although sometimes learning a language made me feel annoyed and upset, it was rewarding enough to spend time and effort on it.

★ **frustrate**: *vt.*

1) cause someone to have feelings of disappointment

She was **frustrated** by her failure in the college entrance exam. 她因高考失利而灰心丧气。

The frequent traffic delays **frustrated** the young man, and he decided to do something about it. 那个年轻人对频繁的交通堵塞造成的延误很伤脑筋，他决定做点事情改变这种情况。

2) cause the failure of something

His attitude **frustrated** our plan. 他的态度破坏了我们的计划。

Thick fog **frustrated** their attempt to land on the tiny island. 大雾使他们登上小岛的尝试失败。

★ **frustrating**: *a.* making someone feel annoyed, upset, or impatient

It's **frustrating** when you're in a hurry and the traffic isn't moving. 当你赶时间而交通拥堵、寸步难行时，你会感到十分沮丧。

Many of the things that my father finds **frustrating** are exactly what my mother finds most rewarding. 许多父亲觉得令人沮丧的事，恰恰是母亲认为值得做的。



★ **be worth sth./doing sth.:** be rewarding enough for the time, effort, money, etc.

The beautiful town and lovely beaches **were** well **worth** the 45-minute drive from our cottage. 从我们的小屋到美丽的小镇和迷人的海滩, 虽然需要45分钟的车程, 但绝对不虚此行。He's decided to have a look at the house for it **is** well **worth** buying. 他决定去看一看那栋房子, 因为它值得买下来。

3. My experience with learning a foreign language began in **junior** middle school, when I took my first English class. (Para. 2)

Meaning: I started to learn English in junior middle school; it was at that time that I took my first English class.

★ **junior:** *a.* having a low position, level, or rank

She started as a **junior** reporter on a local newspaper. 她是从一家地方报社的初级记者开始干起的。

His job is to give instructions to people **junior** to him. 他的职责是指导职位在他之下的人。

4. Because of this **positive** method, I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes. (Para. 2)

Meaning: Because of the helpful and encouraging way (my teacher taught), I was very willing to answer all the questions I could, and I hardly worried about making mistakes.

★ **positive:** *a.*

1) helpful and encouraging in achieving something

If you want to improve your situation you must adopt a **positive** attitude. 如果你想改善你的境况, 就必须采取积极的态度。

The teacher's support made me feel better, more **positive**. 老师的支持让我的心情有所好转, 也更有信心了。

2) definite; allowing no room for doubt

We are still not **positive** as to how he died, but when we know more we will tell you. 他究竟如何死的, 我们还没有得出明确答案, 但一旦了解到更多情况, 我们就会告诉你的。

He must be **positive** before making a decision about whether these workers should be fired. 是否解雇这些工人, 做决定前他应该有个确切的想法。

5. I was at the top of my class for two years. (Para. 2)

Meaning: My scores (grades) were among the highest in my class for two years.

6. When I went to **senior** middle school... (Para. 3)

★ **senior:** *a.* having a higher position, level, or rank

They have got effective support from the **senior** management of the college. 他们得到了大学高层管理者的有效支持。



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His position is **senior** to mine. 他的职位比我高。

7. **While** my **former** teacher had been patient with all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (Para. 3)

Meaning: My junior middle school teacher had been patient with all the students, but my new teacher was impatient and quick to punish those who gave wrong answers.

- ★ **while:** *conj.* used to introduce information which contrasts with information in the main clause
While I like him personally, I don't think what he's doing is right. 尽管我个人喜欢他, 但是我并不认为他的所作所为是正确的。
While professors are talking about economic theories, company chairmen are concerned with profits. 教授们讨论的是经济学理论, 而公司领导们关注的是利润。

- ★ **former:** *a.* of an earlier period

The coal industry is now hardly half its **former** size. 煤炭业现在的规模几乎不到以前的一半。
The **former** president made a speech at the conference. 前总统在会上作了演讲。

n. (the ~) the first of the two people or things just mentioned

Of the two possibilities, the **former** seems more likely. 两种可能性中, 前者更有可能。
Given the choice between a piece of chocolate and a book, most will choose the **former**. 面对一块巧克力和一本书, 大多数人会选前者。

☞ Pay attention to the expression “be patient with”. Look at the example:

You should have **been** more **patient with** that customer. 你对那位顾客应该再耐心一些。

8. It didn't take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions. (Para. 3)

Meaning: After a short time, I was no longer eager to answer questions.

9. **Not only** did I lose my joy in answering questions, **but I also** lost my desire to say anything at all in English. (Para. 3)

Meaning: I lost my joy in answering questions, and I also lost my desire to say anything in English.

- ★ **not only... but also...**

☞ When you use “not only... but also...” to introduce two clauses, you can put “not only” at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis and the sentence order should be inverted (倒装) as you find in the text. More examples:

Not only did he finish his homework, **but he also** cleaned the room. 他不仅做了作业, 而且还打扫了房间。

Not only are housewives not paid, **but also** most of their boring work is unnoticed. 家庭主妇不仅得不到报酬, 而且她们单调的工作大多数不会被人注意。



10. **Unlike** my senior middle school teacher, my college English teachers were patient and kind, and none of them carried long, pointed sticks! (Para. 4)

Meaning: My college English teachers were different from my senior middle school teacher. They were patient and kind, and never carried long, pointed sticks!

★ **unlike:** *prep.* not like; different from

Unlike me, my son likes to get up early. 与我不同, 我儿子喜欢早起。

He was firm and steady **unlike** other men she knew. 与她认识的其他男人不同, 他既刚毅又稳重。

11. The situation was **far from** perfect, **though**. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Still, the situation had many problems.

★ **far from:** not... at all, usually used to show that a result of action was not expected or wanted

Far from (being) angry, he's very happy. 他一点都不生气, 反而很高兴。

Far from helping the situation, you've just made it worse. 你非但对形势没什么帮助, 反而使形势更糟。

★ **though:** *ad.* used after adding a fact, opinion, or question which seems surprising after what you have just said

Learning English is hard work, I enjoy it, **though**. 学英语很苦, 可我乐意学。

I can't go shopping with you. I can give you a ride to the department store, **though**. 我没法陪你逛街, 不过我可以送你到商场。

12. I began to feel **intimidated**. (Para. 4)

Meaning: I began to feel frightened.

★ **intimidate:** *vt.* create a feeling of fear in somebody

He said he would never be **intimidated** by his opponent's power. 他说他决不会被对手的权势吓倒。

He's being kept in jail until the trial so that he can't **intimidate** any of the witnesses. 他一直被关在监狱里直到审判为止, 以确保他不能恫吓任何证人。

13. That was the situation until a couple of years later when I was offered an opportunity to study English through an online course. (Para. 5)

Meaning: The situation remained unchanged for a couple of years till I was given a chance to learn English by taking courses through the Internet.

14. The communication **medium** was a computer, a phone line, and a modem. (Para. 5)

★ **medium:** *n.* [C] (*plural* media or mediums) a method for giving information

TV has become the most important **medium**. 电视已经成为最重要的媒体。



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Poetry is the best **medium** for communicating emotion, he says. 他说诗歌是表达情感的最佳载体。

a. of middle size, amount, or quality

She was of **medium** height and **medium** build. 她中等身材。

This is great news for small and **medium**-sized businesses, in particular those seeking to grow. 对那些中小型企业来说这是个好消息，对于那些寻求发展的公司尤其如此。

15. I soon got **access** to the necessary equipment, learned how to use the technology from a friend and **participated in the virtual** classroom 5 to 7 days a week. (Para. 5)

Meaning: I got the right to use the necessary equipment, learned how to use the technology from a friend, and took part in the online classroom 5 to 7 days a week.

★ **access:** *n.*

1) [U] the right to have or use something

Access to students' files is restricted. 查阅学生档案的权利是受限制的。

If you do not have **access** to the Internet, we'll send someone to help you. 如果你还上不了网，我们会让人去帮你。

2) [C] the means of entering a place

The soldiers guarded the only **access** to the building. 士兵把守着通向那栋楼的唯一通道。

★ **get/have/obtain access to:** have the right to have or use something

Anyone who has **got access to** secret information knows that they should not pass it on by telephone. 任何能接触到机密信息的人员都知道绝不能通过电话传递这些信息。

You **obtain access to** your data by typing in a user name and password. 输入用户名及密码，你就可以获得你的数据。

★ **participate (in):** *vi.* take part (in)

There are regular class discussions, but some of the students never **participate**. 虽然有定期课堂讨论，但是有些学生从不参加。

Members can **participate in** any of the activities organized by the club. 会员可以参加俱乐部组织的任何活动。

★ **virtual:** *a.*

1) created by the computer to be similar to the experience of real life

Many **virtual** communities are growing on the Internet as more and more people want to find new ways to make friends. 许多虚拟社区出现在因特网上，因为越来越多的人想通过新的方式交朋友。

2) almost what is stated

The king was so much under the control of his wife that she was the **virtual** ruler of the country. 国王完全被他的妻子控制，他的妻子才是这个国家的实际统治者。

Finding a cheap place to rent is a **virtual** impossibility in this area. 在这一片儿想租到一个便宜的地方根本不可能。



16. Online learning... requires a lot of time, **commitment** and discipline to **keep up with** the flow of the course. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Online learning... takes a lot of time, hard work, and self-control to keep up with the progress of the course.

★ **commitment:** *n.*

1) [U] the hard work and loyalty that someone gives to an organization, activity, etc.

It's a part-time program, but total **commitment** is still necessary for completing it. 虽然这是一个业余项目, 但要完成仍需要全身心的投入。

Your **commitment** to the project is very much appreciated by management. 管理人员十分感激你在这个项目上的投入。

2) [C] a promise to follow certain beliefs or actions

The organization has made a **commitment** to plant 5,000 trees. 那个组织已经许诺种植5,000棵树。

He made a **commitment** to help all children learn English, but he soon found it impossible without an online course. 他承诺要帮助所有孩子学英语, 但他很快发现没有网络课程这几乎不可能。

★ **keep up with:** keep the same speed as; go or learn as fast as someone else

I'm having trouble **keeping up with** the rest of the class. 跟上全班的学习我有点困难。

It's important to **keep up with** the changes of the time. 跟上时代的变化十分重要。

17. I worked hard to meet the **minimum** standards set by the course and to complete **assignments** on time. (Para. 6)

Meaning: I worked hard to meet the lowest requirements of the course and to finish the work on time.

★ **minimum:** *a.* the least, or the smallest possible

He couldn't join the police because he was below the **minimum** height allowed by the rule. 他不能当警察, 因为他的身高没达到规定的最低要求。

The local shop paid him the legal **minimum** wage, but worked him twice the legal number of hours. 当地的小店付给他法定最低工资, 让他干活儿的时间却是法定工作时间的两倍。

n. [singular] the smallest amount

The hospital has reduced staffing to an absolute **minimum**. 医院已将员工数量缩减至最低。

A **minimum** of £ 60,000 would be needed to cover fees for two children attending public school. 供两个孩子上公立学校的费用至少是六万英镑。

★ **assignment:** *n.* [C] a piece of work given to a particular person

Robin spent many lunch hours doing his math **assignments**. 罗宾用了许多午饭时间做数学作业。

I hate to interrupt your conversation but we do have an **assignment** to discuss. 我不愿意打扰你们的谈话, 但是我们确实有一项任务得和你们商量。



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18. I made many, sometimes **embarrassing**, mistakes. (Para. 7)

Meaning: I made many mistakes, which sometimes made me feel ashamed.

- ★ **embarrass:** *vt.* make someone feel ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable

The others **embarrassed** her when they laughed at her mistake. 人们嘲笑她的错误让她感到尴尬。

The release of these secret documents has **embarrassed** the administration. 这些机密材料的泄露使行政管理部门十分尴尬。

- ★ **embarrassing:** *a.* making someone feel ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable

It was **embarrassing** that I couldn't remember his name. 好尴尬——我不记得他的名字了。

The doctor asked me a lot of **embarrassing** questions. 医生问了我许多令人尴尬的问题。

19. Once in a while I cried out of **frustration**, and sometimes I **felt like giving up**. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Sometimes I cried because of disappointment and sometimes I wanted to stop trying.

- ★ **frustration:** *n.* [C, U] the feeling of being disappointed, annoyed, or upset

Students have spoken of their growing **frustration** with school administrators. 学生们谈到了他们对学校管理层的失望与日俱增。

This helps patients deal with some of the **frustrations** they may be feeling. 这有助于帮助病人应对他们可能感受到的挫折和失败。

- ★ **feel like sth./doing sth.:** want to have or do something

After lying in bed for a whole day, I **feel like** a walk. 在床上躺了一天了，我想散散步。

Let it go, he thought. He didn't **feel like** arguing. 顺其自然吧，他想。他不想争辩。

- ★ **give up:** stop doing or stop trying to do something

She gladly **gave up** her part-time job to devote herself entirely to art. 她欣然放弃兼职工作，完全投身于艺术。

Though faced with many difficulties, he would not **give up** online learning. 虽然面临诸多困难，他还是不会放弃网上学习。

20. But I didn't feel intimidated by students who spoke faster than I did because I took all the time I needed to **think out** my ideas and wrote a reply before **posting** it on the screen. (Para. 7)

Meaning: But I didn't feel frightened by students who spoke faster than I did, because I took all the time I needed to think carefully and I wrote my reply before I put it on the computer screen.

- ★ **think out:** consider all the aspects and details of something before doing it

He chewed at the end of his pencil, **thinking out** the next problem. 他咬着铅笔末端，思考着下一个问题。

The book is well **thought out**. 这本书构思周密。



★ **post:** *vt.* put up something on a screen, wall, or notice board

The Internet will allow people who want to offer their help to **post** their names on a website. 因特网允许那些想提供帮助的人把他们的名字公布在网站上。

I'll **post** a notice on the bulletin board to let others learn about it. 我会在公告板上贴一个通知让其他人知道这件事。

21. Then, one day I realized I could understand just about everything I **came across**, and most importantly, I could “say” anything I wanted to in English. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Then, one day I realized that I could understand just about everything I happened to meet, and what's most important is I could express anything I wanted to in English.

★ **come across:** meet, find, or discover someone or something by chance

I did not **come across** a bit of difficulty while taking the exam. 参加这场考试, 我没有遇到什么困难。

The young man would get nervous every time he **came across** a girl. 那个年轻人每次遇到女孩子就紧张。

22. Although I was still making many mistakes and was continually learning new ways to say things, I had finally **reaped the benefits** of all of my hard work. (Para. 7)

Meaning: I finally got rewarding results from my hard work, though I was still making mistakes and had more to learn.

★ **reap:** *vt.*

1) get something, especially something good, as a result of what one has done

After seeing my friend **reap** the benefits of hard study, I now believe that hard work pays off. 看到我的朋友努力学习, 收获多多, 我现在相信努力就会有收获。

The company is starting to **reap** the rewards of long-term investments. 那家公司开始从长期投资中获利。

2) cut and gather a crop of grain

Farmers are **reaping** rice in the field. 农民们正在地里收割稻谷。

★ **benefit:** *n.* [C] anything that brings help or profit

The program is bringing **benefits** to the farmers. 这一计划正在使农民受益。

If you believe the **benefits** will outweigh the costs, you should open a flower shop. 如果你认为收益大于成本, 就应该开个花店。

v. be useful or helpful to

Critics argue that the tax cuts will only **benefit** large companies. 批评人士称减税只能使大公司受益。

Keep reading, you will **benefit**. 坚持读下去, 你会从中受益的。

23. Learning a foreign language has been a most **trying** experience for me, but one that I wouldn't **trade for** anything. (Para. 8)



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Meaning: Learning a foreign language has been an experience full of difficulties and challenges, but I wouldn't exchange it for anything else.

★ **trying:** *a.* difficult to deal with in a way that makes you annoyed or tired
Those were indeed **trying** days. 那些日子确实很困难。

★ **trade for:** exchange for
He decided to **trade** his car **for** a truck. 他决定用他的小汽车换一辆卡车。
I would **trade** my dictionary **for** your book. 我愿意用词典换你的书。

24. Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me **insights** into another culture, and my mind was opened to new ways of seeing things. (Para. 8)

Meaning: Learning another language made me understand the benefits of hard work, made me understand another culture, and made me think about the world in different ways.

★ **insight:** *n.* [C, U] an accurate or deep understanding of something
Studying science gave me great **insights** into natural law. 学习科学知识使我对自然规律有了深刻的了解。
We help troubled teenagers gain some **insight** into their own problems. 我们帮助问题青少年认识他们的问题。

25. The most wonderful result of having learned a foreign language was that I could **communicate** with many more people than before. (Para. 8)

★ **communicate:** *vi.* send and exchange feelings, opinions, or information
Now that we live in different cities, we **communicate** by email. 因生活在不同的城市, 我们通过电子邮件联系。
They **communicate** with each other using sign language. 他们通过手语交流。
vt. make opinions, feelings, or information known or understood by others
She **communicated** her feelings to her teacher. 她把自己的感受告诉了老师。
We established a policy and **communicated** it to everyone involved. 我们确定一个政策, 并将它传达给每一个相关的人。

26. **Now that** I speak a foreign language, **instead of** staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. (Para. 8)

Meaning: Because I can speak a foreign language, I am able to take part in English conversations and make friends, and I no longer look thoughtlessly into the distance when people around me are speaking English.

★ **now that:** because of something or as a result of something
Now that John has arrived, we can begin our class. 既然约翰来了, 我们可以开始上课了。
My oldest son and I are getting along better **now that** he's getting ready to go to college. 我的长子马上要上大学了, 我们相处得也就更好了。



★ **instead of:** rather than (something or someone)

They told him to stay home with his wife **instead of** going out shopping with friends. 他们让他呆在家里陪妻子, 而不要和朋友去逛街。

You should be out for fresh air **instead of** staying indoors all day. 你不该整天呆在屋里, 应该到外面呼吸一下新鲜空气。

27. I am able to **reach out to** others and **bridge the gap** between my language and culture and theirs. (Para. 8)

Meaning: I am able to communicate with others and reduce the difference between our languages and cultures.

★ **reach out to:** communicate with; contact

With the introduction of the Internet, we can **reach out to** our friends by email. 由于互联网的使用, 我们可以通过电子邮件与朋友联系。

Compare:

1) **reach out for:** try to get

You must **reach out for** any opportunity that comes your way. 你必须抓住所遇到的任何机遇。

2) **reach for:** hold out one's hand to get something

He **reached for** the phone and dialed the number. 他伸手拿起电话, 拨了号码。

★ **bridge the gap:** reduce or get rid of the difference between two things

Learning a foreign language helps us **bridge the gap** between two different cultures. 学习外语有助于缩小不同文化间的差距。

He **bridged the gap** between ballet and modern dance. 他缩小了芭蕾与现代舞之间的区别。

● Text Structure Analysis

For text structure analysis, there are two levels in Teacher's Book. Level I provides teaching directions for text structure analysis while Level II provides additional analysis of the whole text structure to meet teaching needs.

Students learning text structure analysis in Book 1 will focus only on the paragraph level. One paragraph (or paragraphs) from the reading passage has been chosen as a model analysis for students. Another paragraph (or paragraphs) of similar structure has been chosen to be analyzed by the students themselves.

Level I Teaching directions for Text Structure Analysis

For this unit, particular attention has been given to *cause and effect*. In Paragraph 3, the writer puts forward his topic for the paragraph—My learning experience in senior middle school is different from before. The writer goes on to tell us why his learning experience is different from before—



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“my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. Whenever we answered incorrectly, she pointed a long stick at us and, shaking it up and down, shouted, ‘No! No! No!’” Then this leads to an effect—“It didn’t take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions. Not only did I lose my joy in answering questions, but I also lost my desire to say anything at all in English.” Here the cause-effect way of writing is very clear.

Follow the model chart that has been provided in the students’ textbook. The students are required to make an analysis of a paragraph, which is of similar structure—cause and effect.

Level II An analysis of the whole text structure

The passage is a first person narrative about the experiences of learning a foreign language. It is made up of three parts.

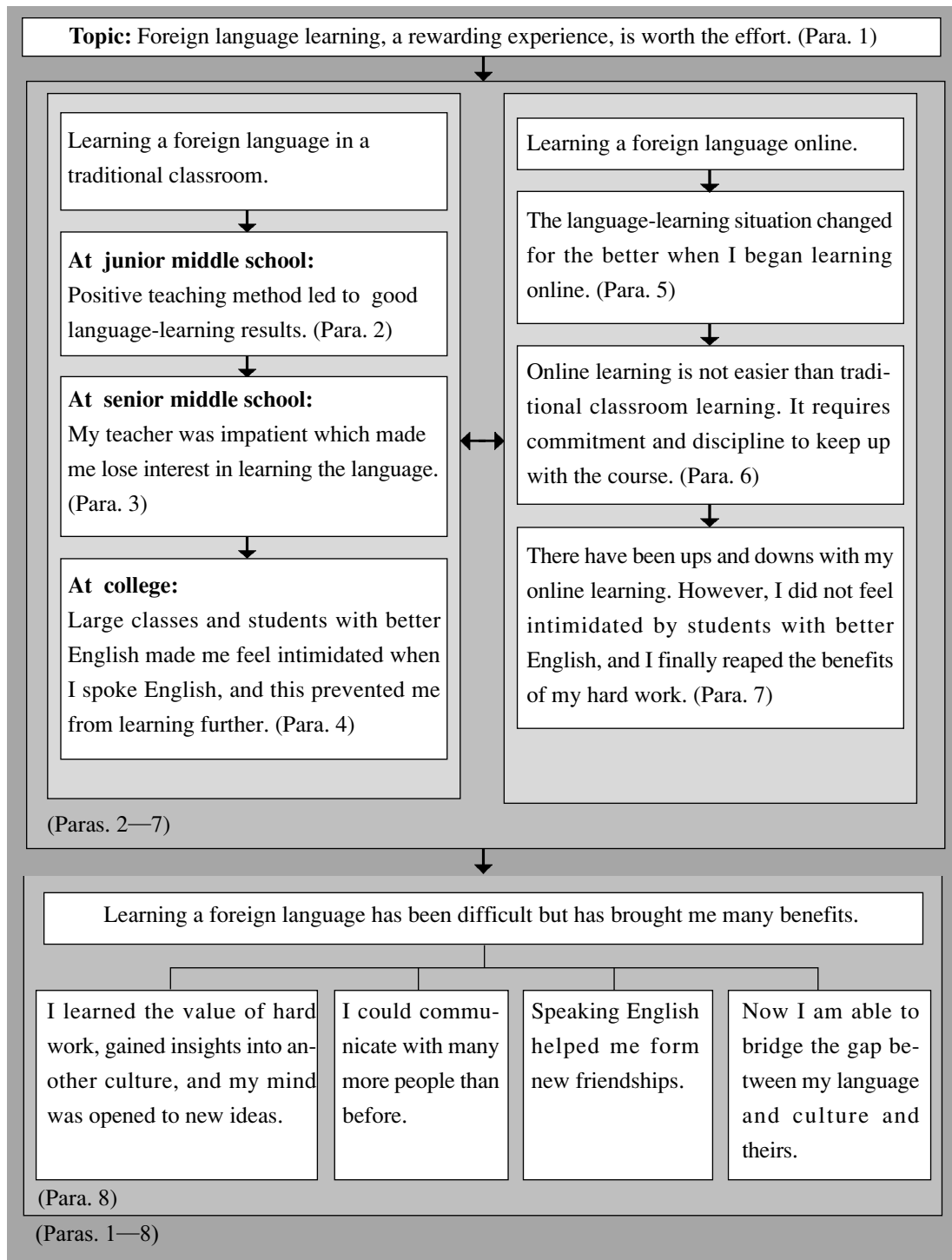
Part One is the very first paragraph. It makes the topic of the reading passage clear: Learning a foreign language was one of the most rewarding experiences the writer has had.

Part Two is the major part of the reading passage. It consists of six paragraphs: Paragraph 2 to Paragraph 7. The paragraphs are arranged in time sequence: language learning experiences from junior middle school to senior middle school to college and then to online learning. There is also comparison between traditional learning (Paragraphs 2 to 4) and online learning (Paragraphs 5 to 7).

Paragraph 2 is about language learning in junior middle school when a positive teaching method led to good language learning results. Paragraph 3 is about language learning in senior middle school when the teacher’s impatience made the author lose interest in learning the language. Paragraph 4 is about language learning at college when large classes and students with better English kept the writer from learning the language successfully. Paragraphs 2 to 4 are about learning a language in a traditional way. In comparison, Paragraphs 5 to 7 are about learning a language in a new way—online learning. Paragraph 5 is about when and how the writer began to learn online. Paragraph 6 tells us that online learning is not easier than traditional classroom learning. It requires commitment and discipline to keep up with the course. And Paragraph 7 compares online learning to traditional classroom learning. Even though the writer had ups and downs learning online, he did not feel intimidated by students with better English, and in the end, the writer reaped the benefits of his hard work by succeeding in learning the language.

Part Three is Paragraph 8, which summarizes the writer’s experiences in learning a foreign language. Through the learning process, the writer learned the value of hard work, gained insights into another culture, and opened his mind to new ideas. Communicating in English helped the writer form new friendships and bridge the gap between cultures.





Section B

Keys to Successful Online Learning

● Reading Skills

In this part, the important reading skills are introduced one by one. Students should take care to read the explanation of a specific skill, which has been written in clear, easy-to-understand language. Use Text B to let the students see how a particular skill is applied to practical reading.

The particular reading skill introduced in Unit 1 is using different ways to figure out word meanings. In the text we list as many as six different ways to find out the meaning of an unknown word. Here are some examples from Text A to explain how the particular reading skills are used in practice.

Hint Explanation	Example	
Some sentences tell the opposite of what a new word means. From its opposite, you can figure out the meaning of the word.	When I went to senior middle school, I was eager to continue studying English; however, my experience in senior middle school was very different from before. While my former teacher had been patient with all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. (Para. 3)	The word “former” is used in contrast to the word “new”.
Sometimes you can use your own experiences to figure out the meaning of a word.	I made many, sometimes embarrassing , mistakes. (Para. 7)	You may have similar experience in learning English, and the experience may help you guess the meaning of the word “embarrassing”.
Sentences before or after a sentence that has an unknown word may explain the meaning of the word.	The most wonderful result of having learned a foreign language was that I could communicate with many more people than before. Talking with people is one of my favorite activities, so being able to speak a new language lets me meet new people, participate in conversations, and form new, unforgettable friendships. (Para. 8)	The words after the word “communicate”—“talking with people”—tells us the meaning of the word “communicate”.



Some sentences give examples for a new word, therefore, you can build a definition based on the examples.	The communication medium was a computer, a phone line, and a modem. (Para. 5)	“Communication medium” is something that will use a computer, a phone line, and a modem.
Word part clues—stems and affixes help to find out word meanings.	Online learning... requires a lot of time, commitment , and discipline to keep up with the flow of the course. (Para. 6)	The suffix “-ment” means that this word is a noun. So if we know “commit”, we might understand the meaning of “commitment”.

● Detailed Study of the Text

1. While regular schools still exist, the virtual classroom **plays an important role** in today’s learning community. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Though there are still regular or traditional schools, online classroom has a very important position in today’s education.

★ **play a role:** be involved in doing something and have an effect on it

People have come to understand that computers are **playing an** increasingly important **role** in our life. 人们开始意识到计算机在我们的生活中起着越来越重要的作用。

Once the Church **played a** leading **role** in the struggle for human rights. 教堂曾经在人们追求人权的斗争中起主导作用。

2. Job opportunities for students are **expanding** rapidly and more people of all ages are becoming **aware** of online learning that allows them to study at home. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Job opportunities for students are increasing quickly and people of different ages are beginning to know about online learning, which makes it possible for them to learn at home.

★ **expand:** v. become larger in size, number, or amount, or to make something become larger

Heat makes the gas in the container **expand**. 加热使容器内气体膨胀。

We plan to **expand** the size of the classroom. 我们打算把教室扩大。

★ **aware:** a. having knowledge or understanding

Most smokers are well **aware** of the danger of smoking. 多数吸烟者都清楚吸烟的危害。

He was not **aware** that his daughter had quitted her job. 他不知道女儿已经辞职了。

☞ “Aware” cannot be used as a modifier before a noun. It is usually used in the pattern of “be/become aware of.../that...”, as can be seen in the above examples.



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3. Online students, however, require **unique** qualities to be successful. (Para. 1)

Meaning: However, online students should have some special qualities in order to be successful.

★ **unique:** *a.*

1) unusually good and special

This vacation offers a **unique** opportunity to visit some of the mountain areas. 假期给了人们一个难得的机会去参观那些山区。

The town is very **unique** in its beautiful and quiet environment. 这个小城独具一格：风景秀丽，环境幽静。

2) being the only one of its type

The book is certainly very rare, and possibly **unique**. 这本书很稀有，而且可能是独一无二的。 Each person's fingerprints are **unique**. 每个人的指纹都是不同的。

4. Be **open-minded** about sharing life, work, and learning experiences as part of online learning. (Para. 2)

Meaning: One should be willing to share life, work, and learning experiences with others, because sharing the experiences is part of online learning.

★ **open-minded:** *a.* willing to consider and accept other people's ideas and opinions

Be open about what's going on with you, and be **open-minded** about the new environment. 进展如何要开诚布公，面对新环境要开明豁达。

It was a pleasure to meet such **open-minded** and bright individuals. 能够认识这些思想开放、聪明睿智的人是令人愉快的事。

5. This forum for communication **removes** the **visual barriers** that **hinder** some students from expressing themselves. (Para. 2)

Meaning: The online-learning method offers students a place for communication where there are no visual limits to prevent them from using English to express themselves.

★ **remove:** *vt.*

1) get rid of something so that it does not exist any longer

Water can **remove** probably 85 percent of all stains. 水能够消除 85% 的污迹。

The measures are taken to **remove** poverty. 这些措施是为了消除贫困。

2) take something away from the place where it is

We need to **remove** the desks to lay phone lines. 我们需要把桌子移开以铺设电话线。

Every year, company managers **removed** old computers from the offices and replaced them with new ones. 每年公司经理都会从办公室搬走旧电脑换新的。

★ **visual:** *a.* relating to seeing

Teachers have been using **visual** aids in the classroom for decades. 教师几十年以来都在教室里使用视觉教具。



Body language is probably the most important **visual** sign that shows what a person wants. 肢体语言也许是最重要的视觉提示, 告诉我们某个人想要什么。

★ **barrier**: *n.* [C] something that prevents people from doing something, or limits what they can do
Our new friendship could do much to remove many of the cultural and trading **barriers** that we currently have. 我们的友谊可以大大消除现有的许多文化和贸易障碍。
She had difficulty communicating with others because of language **barriers**. 因为语言障碍, 她与别人交流有困难。

★ **hinder**: *vt.* make it difficult for something to develop or succeed
Higher interest rates could **hinder** economic growth. 更高的利率会阻碍经济增长。
The project was **hindered** for lack of hands. 因为缺少人手, 项目受到了阻碍。

6. **In addition**, students are given time to **reflect on** the information before replying. (Para. 2)

Meaning: What is more, students are given time to think about the information carefully before replying.

★ **in addition**: what is more; moreover
Our survey will tell us a lot about where people go to buy things. **In addition**, it will provide other information about people's shopping habits. 我们的调查将提供许多有关人们到哪里购物的信息。另外, 还将提供有关人们购物习惯的信息。
People gain work experience, and, **in addition**, employers can afford to employ them. 人们得到工作经验, 另外, 老板也能雇得起他们。

Compare:

★ **in addition to**: besides
In addition to loans that students can get from the bank, there will be a scholarship fund to help them. 学生除了从银行贷款之外, 还有奖学金资助他们。

★ **reflect**: *v.*
1) think quietly and deeply
The start of a new year is a good time to **reflect**. 新年的开始是个思考问题的好时候。
She **reflected** no longer than a second before she quickly opened the envelope to see what was inside. 她想了不到一秒钟就果断地撕开了信封看里面是什么。

2) show or be a sign of a particular situation or feeling
Our disagreement **reflects** the difference of opinion about business decisions. 我们的异议反映出了商业决策中的不同观点。
The man's expression **reflected** his feelings of hopelessness. 那个人的表情反映了他的绝望心情。

★ **reflect on**: think carefully about something
To understand what is happening now, we need to **reflect on** what has been achieved during the last decade. 要理解现在正在发生的事, 我们需要反思过去十年所取得的成就。
I need to take some time to **reflect on** my future plans. 我该抽点时间仔细考虑一下未来的计划。



Unit 1

7. In the virtual classroom nearly all communication is written, so it is **critical** that students **feel comfortable expressing** themselves in writing. (Para. 3)


Meaning: In the online classroom, people communicate with each other mainly by writing, so it is very important that students have no difficulty using writing to express their opinions.

★ **critical:** *a.*

1) very important

Passing the exam is **critical** to all students. 通过该考试对所有学生都至关重要。

New problems arose at the **critical** moment. 关键时刻出现了新问题。

 In the that-clause of “It is critical that...” pattern, we should either use “should + bare infinitive” or simply use bare infinitive. Very often, native speakers use only the bare infinitive.

For example:

It is **critical** that the teacher (should) not punish the students who give incorrect answers. 关键是那位老师不应该惩罚回答错误的学生。

It is **critical** that you (should) keep up with the progress of an online course. 跟上网络课程的进度十分重要。

2) giving a careful judgment of the qualities of something

He made **critical** analysis of the current situation. 他对目前的形势作了批判性分析。

I hope you can take a **critical** look at life. 我希望你以审慎的眼光看待生活。

★ **feel comfortable doing sth.:** have no difficulty (in) doing something

He **felt comfortable speaking** to native English speakers. 他与以英语为母语的人交谈没有问题。

8. Some students have limited writing abilities, which need to be improved before or as part of the online experience. (Para. 3)

Meaning: Some students are not good enough at writing and they should improve their writing ability either before or during the online course.

9. Whether working alone or in a group, students share ideas, **perspectives...** (Para. 3)

★ **perspective:** *n.* [C] a way of thinking about something

We have always been able to count on you to bring a fresh **perspective** to our plan. 我们一直能指望你给我们的计划带来新的见解。

His teachers' advice gave him a whole new **perspective**. 老师的意见给了他一个崭新的视角。

10. In this way, students gain great insights from their peers, learning from each other as well as the instructor. (Para. 3)

Meaning: In this way, students get a deep understanding of ideas from their classmates, learning from each other and from their teacher.



11. Be willing to “**speak up**” if problems **arise**. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Be willing to tell people if problems appear.

★ **speak up:**

1) say something, especially to express your opinion

Don't be afraid of **speaking up**, even if you do not agree with the content of my lecture. 即使你不同意我讲课的内容,你也可以大胆陈述自己的观点。

The executive is easy-going and his employees **speak up** and tell him how they were feeling. 行政主管很随和,雇员们都能大胆陈述己见,告诉他自己的感想。

2) speak louder

I'm deaf, so you'll have to **speak up**. 我耳聋,你必须大点声。

She shouted at him to **speak up** because she could not hear him very well. 她朝他大声喊,叫他大点声,因为她听不清。

★ **arise:** *vi.*

1) come into being; appear; happen

In some cases, difficulties **arise** because of failure to communicate. 在有些情况下,困难的产生是因为交流失败。

The question therefore **arises** as to what our hopes for the future might be. 于是产生的问题是,对于未来我们的期望是什么。

2) (*from*) come from

Some people underestimate the problems that can **arise** from poor human relations. 有些人对糟糕的人际关系所引发的问题估计不足。

The conflict **arose** from tensions between the different ethnic groups. 这次冲突产生于不同种族之间的紧张关系。

12. This means students must be **absolutely explicit** with their **comments** and requests. (Para. 4)

Meaning: This means students must express their comments and requests directly and very clearly.

★ **absolutely:** *ad.* completely and in every way

It is difficult to cross the desert by car, but it is not **absolutely** impossible. 开车穿越沙漠很难,但并非完全不可能。

The thieves **absolutely** have no sense of right and wrong. 这些窃贼完全没有是非观念。

★ **explicit:** *a.* expressed in a clear and direct way

Her **explicit** instructions were not to get involved, nor ever to reveal her real purpose. 她明确地指示大家既不要卷进去,也不要透露她的真实目的。

We need an **explicit** explanation about the failure of the project. 这个计划为什么失败,我们需要明确的解释。

★ **comment:** *n.* [C] an opinion about someone or something



Unit 1

She asked the Minister if he had any **comment** on the government's new decision. 她问部长对政府的新决定有何评论。

There has been no **comment** so far from the police about the case. 到目前为止, 警方对这一案件没作任何评论。

vi. (on) express an opinion about someone or something

I do not intend to **comment** on individual cases before the courts. 我不想在开庭之前对个案作任何评论。

Some critics have **commented** on the film. 一些评论家对那部电影作了评论。

13. If they experience technical difficulties, or problems in understanding something about the course, they **MUST** speak up; otherwise there is no way anyone can know something is wrong. (Para. 4)

Meaning: If they have problems with either the use of the equipment or the course content or instructions, they must tell others, otherwise no one will know something is wrong.

14. While explaining something to others, students **reinforce** their own knowledge about the subject. (Para. 4)

Meaning: When students explain something to others, they themselves get a better and firmer understanding of what they have learned on the subject.

★ **reinforce:** *vt.* make something stronger

The experience of war can **reinforce** people's sense of insecurity. 战争经历会加剧人们的不安全感。

His successful career as an economist **reinforced** his reputation among scholars. 他作为经济学家在职业生涯上的成功使他在学者中名声大增。

15. **Requirements** for online courses are **no less than** those of any other quality program. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Online courses have as many requirements for students as any other good learning programs have.

★ **no less than:** as much as; as many as

The book has been translated into **no less than** 50 languages. 这本书已被译为 50 种语言。

16. Successful online students, however, see online learning as a convenient way to receive their education—not an easier way. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Successful online students regard online learning as a convenient way to learn, not as an easier way of learning.



17. When other people **are finished with** their work and studies and having fun, you'll most **likely** find online students doing their course work. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Most often, you'll see online students doing their course work when other people, who have already completed their work and studies, are having fun.

- ★ **be finished with:** finish doing something; stop using something and no longer need it
When you **are finished with** the book, replace it on the shelf. 你看完这本书后, 把它放回书架。
We **were finished with** the bridge after months of hard work. 经过数月努力, 我们终于把桥建好了。
- ★ **likely:** *ad.* probably
I'd very likely have done the same thing in that situation. 在那种情况下, 我可能也会那么做。
Their influence did not last, very **likely** because nobody was allowed to write about their ideas freely. 他们的影响没能持续下去, 很可能是因为他们不能自由表达自己的思想。
a. that can reasonably be expected; probably
It is **likely** that the fire was caused by a cigarette. 很有可能这场火灾是由一根香烟引起的。
Young students who write poetry are more **likely** to enjoy language classes than science classes. 写诗的年轻学生可能喜欢语言课胜过喜欢自然科学课。

18. Online students need to **commit** 4 to 15 hours a week to each course. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Students who take online courses need to spend 4 to 15 hours a week on each course.

- ★ **commit:** *vt.*
1) decide to use for a particular purpose
We promise to **commit** time and effort to improve life among people in poor towns. 我们承诺要奉献时间和精力改善贫困地区人民的生活。
A large amount of money has been **committed** to this project. 已经拨了一大笔钱给这项工程。
2) do something wrong or illegal
About half of all violent crimes are **committed** against blacks. 大约有一半的暴力犯罪是针对黑人的。
He has **committed** no crime and posed no danger to the public. 他既没犯罪, 也没给公众带来任何危险。

19. It is absolutely necessary for students to **assimilate** information and make the right decisions based on critical thinking. (Para. 6)

Meaning: It is completely necessary for students to understand information and to use it to make right decisions according to their careful judgment.

- ★ **assimilate** *vt.* understand and use new ideas, information, etc. by making it part of what one already knows



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The person we are looking for must be flexible, creative, and able to **assimilate** new ideas. 我们所要找的人必须有应变能力、有创造力，并且能吸收新观念。

My friend was so impressed with Chinese culture that he tried to **assimilate** Chinese habits and ways of doing things. 我的朋友对中国文化印象深刻，想吸取中国风俗和处世方法。

20. **Providing** meaningful and quality input into the virtual classroom is an **essential** part of online learning. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Giving meaningful and quality information in an online classroom is a necessary part of online learning.

- ★ **provide:** *vt.* give something to someone or make something available to someone

 The word is usually used in patterns of “provide sth.”, “provide sb. with sth.”, “provide sth. for sb.” For Example:

We will soon **provide** a 24-hour-a-day service, like the large supermarkets. 不久我们就会像大超市一样提供 24 小时服务。


The government cannot **provide** all young people **with** a job. 政府不可能为所有年轻人提供工作。

They **provides** a playroom **for** children. 他们为孩子们提供了一间游戏室。

- ★ **essential:** *a.* completely necessary

Calcium is **essential** for the development of healthy teeth and bones. 钙对牙齿和骨质的健康生长十分重要。

The **essential** point is that you both need to treat each other with more respect. 重要的一点是你们两个要更尊重对方。

 In the that-clause of “It is essential that...” pattern, we should either use “should + bare infinitive” or simply use bare infinitive. Very often, native speakers use the latter. For example:

It is **essential** that the application forms (should) be sent back as early as possible. 申请表要尽可能早地寄回来。


It was **essential** that the homework (should) be handed in before five. 作业必须在五点前交上来。

21. Time is given to **allow for** careful development of answers. (Para. 7)

Meaning: The online courses give time to students so that they can create well-thought-out answers.

- ★ **allow for:** consider something when making a plan

The lab has recently been updated to **allow for** more advanced courses. 实验室最近更新了设备，可以上更高阶段的课程了。

 The phrase is more often used as in the following examples:

You have to **allow for** a certain amount of error. 你不得不留有余地，容许犯少量错误。



Allowing for the exam being put off, we should be back home on New Year's Eve. 把考试延迟的可能性估计在内, 我们除夕夜总能到家了吧。

22. Testing and **challenging** of ideas is encouraged. Online students will not always be right, so they need to be prepared to accept a challenge. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Critical thinking and commenting on ideas are encouraged. It is natural that online students' answers are not always right; therefore, they should be prepared to accept challenges in a positive way.

★ **challenge:** *vt.*

1) question the rightness of something

Shocked by the results of the elections, they now want to **challenge** the validity of the vote. 选举结果令人震惊, 现在他们想对投票的有效性提出质疑。

The committee **challenged** them on their figures. 委员会对他们的数据提出质疑。

2) invite somebody to compete against oneself

She **challenged** him to a race and won. 她向他挑战赛跑, 结果赢了。

The two men could not resolve their differences peacefully, so one **challenged** the other to a fight. 那两个人不能和平解决争端, 于是其中一个向另一个挑战决斗。

n. [C, U] something that needs a lot of skill, effort and determination to achieve

Somehow they must find the courage to accept the **challenge**. 不管怎样他们必须鼓足勇气接受挑战。

We face every **challenge** with confidence. 我们有信心面对每一个挑战。

23. Online learning is **normally sequential** and requires commitment **on the students' part**. (Para. 8)

Meaning: Online learning is usually presented in a series in particular order, so it requires the hard work of the students.

★ **normally:** *ad.* in the usual way or to the usual degree

His **normally** cheerful face looked sad for a moment. 那一刻, 他一向快乐的脸看起来有些伤感。

The organization concerned would **normally** expect these roles to be occupied by men. 有关机构通常会期望由男性来担任这些职位。

★ **sequence:** *n.*

1) [C, U] a series of related events, actions, etc. that happen or are done in a particular order

The dance is basically a **sequence** of steps that you repeat over and over again. 跳舞实际上就是让你重复一连串的步伐。

He's had a **sequence** of business failures, but people continue to trust him. 他经历了生意上一连串的失败, 但是人们还是相信他。

2) [C, U] the order that something happens or exists in



Unit 1

The chairs are numbered in **sequence**. 椅子按次序标上了号。

It's easier if you count things up in **sequence**, so that you don't get confused. 你依次数会容易些，就不会弄混。

★ **sequential**: *a.* of, forming, or following in sequence

The teacher has arranged these stories in **sequential** order to help the children to understand. 老师按顺序安排这些故事，以帮助孩子们理解。

★ **on sb.'s part/on the part of sb.:** done or experienced by someone

It was just a mistake **on his part**. 这是他的失误。

It was due to the lack of judgment **on the part of** the management. 这是由于资方缺乏判断力。

24. Keeping up with the class and completing all the work on time is **vital**. (Para. 8)


Meaning: It is very important to keep up with the other students in the online course and to finish all work on time.

★ **vital**: *a.*

1) very important

Regular exercise is **vital** for your health. 定期锻炼对你的健康极其重要。

It is **vital** to match the software to the task. 根据任务配置软件至关重要。

 In “It is vital that...” pattern, the predicate (谓语) in the clause is usually “should + bare infinitive”, and “should” can be omitted.

It is **vital** that schools (should) teach students computer technology. 学校教授学生计算机技术十分重要。

It is **vital** that you (should) keep accurate records. 作精确的记录对你来说很重要。

2) full of life and energy

He is young, **vital** and handsome. 他年轻英俊，充满活力。

The drawings are crude but **vital**. 这些画有些粗糙，但富有生命力。

25. Once students get behind, it is almost impossible to **catch up**. (Para. 8)

★ **catch up (with)**: improve and reach the same standard as other people in your class, group, etc.

If you miss a lot of online courses, it will be very difficult to **catch up**. 如果你错过许多在线课程，就很难赶上了。

Although she had never learned German before, Jane soon **caught up with** the others. 尽管简以前从没学过德语，她还是很快就赶上了其他人。

26. Students need to want to **be there** and need to want the experience. (Para. 8)

Meaning: Students should want to achieve success and want to have the experience.

★ **be/get there**: used for saying that someone has achieved or is going to achieve success



I couldn't say we are successful yet, but we are **getting there**. 我不敢说我们已成功了,但我们快成功了。

It is not easy to be a good doctor, but I **am there** in the end. 成为一名合格的医生不容易,但是我终于做到了。

27. The instructor may have to communicate with students **personally** to offer help and **remind** them of the need to keep up. (Para. 8)

Meaning: It may be necessary for the teacher himself to go to students to ask if they need help and tell them they need to keep up with their classmates.

★ **personally:** *ad.* by oneself

The commander visited the island **personally**, which was an encouragement to the soldiers. 司令员亲自视察了小岛,这对战士们是一个鼓励。

I have never met him **personally**. 我从来没有亲眼见过他。

★ **remind sb. of sth.:** make sb. remember sb. or sth.

The song **reminds** me of the the movie. 这首歌曲让我想起那部电影。

The scene **reminded** me of the days I spent in the countryside. 这个场景让我想起我在乡下生活的日子。

28. Just as many excellent instructors may not be **effective** online **facilitators**, not all students have the necessary qualities to perform well online. (Para. 9)

Meaning: Many good teachers are not necessarily good assistants for online courses; similarly, not all students are able to learn well online.

★ **effective:** *a.*

1) producing the desired result

The project looks at how we could be more **effective** in making students more creative. 这个项目研究的是我们如何更有效地加强学生的创造力。

They took **effective** measures to prevent pollution from factories. 他们采取有效措施防止工厂造成污染。

2) being put into practice

The rise in interest rates is **effective** from Monday. 利率上调从周一起开始生效。

These quick and easy solutions can be **effective** in a few days. 这些简捷的解决方式过几天就会生效。

★ **facilitate:** *vt.* make it easier for a process or activity to happen

The Internet greatly **facilitates** people's communication. 因特网大大方便了人们的交流。

Dividing students into small groups usually helps **facilitate** discussion. 把学生分成小组有利于他们展开讨论。



★ **facilitator**: *n.* [C] someone who helps others do something effectively

He is a **facilitator** of the new teaching method. 他是新的教学方法的推动者。

PART II

KEY TO EXERCISES

SECTION A

Pre-reading Activities

The Internet may be able to help you overcome your frustrations with learning English. I started learning English when I was in junior middle school. I didn't, however, gain command of the language in the classroom. It was only when I tried learning English through an online course that I finally became proficient. The online course was just as difficult as classroom study, but it provided better results. There were many other advantages to online learning as well. It taught me how to manage my time better to include my online studies in my busy schedule. Learning better time management has paid many rewards since.

1. The speaker started to learn English when he was in junior middle school. He gained command of the language after he took English through an online course.
2. Online learning has taught the speaker to better manage his time so that he could include his online studies in his busy schedule. Learning better time management has paid many rewards since.
3. (Open-ended.)

Comprehension of the Text

I.

1. Because his teacher was kind, patient, and used a positive method of praising students.
2. His senior middle school teacher was not as kind as his junior middle school teacher. His senior middle school teacher would punish students for making mistakes. As a result, he did not want to speak English in class and he improved very little.
3. The differences were that he didn't have as many opportunities to ask questions in college and that other students intimidated him.
4. A computer, a phone line, and a modem.
5. He practiced, carried a dictionary, and wrote down new words in a notebook.
6. Because he could take more time to think more about his answers before posting them on screen.
7. Learning a foreign language taught him the value of hard work. In addition, it taught him about another culture, opened his mind to new ways of doing things, and allowed him to communicate with more people.
8. He likes making new friends and participating when other people are talking in English.



Vocabulary

III.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. rewarding | 2. communicate | 3. access | 4. embarrassing | 5. positive |
| 6. commitment | 7. virtual | 8. benefits | 9. minimum | 10. opportunities |

Exercises on Web course only:*

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. post | 12. gap | 13. favorite | 14. continual |
|----------|---------|--------------|---------------|

IV.

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. up | 2. into | 3. from | 4. with | 5. to |
| 6. up | 7. of | 8. in | 9. for | 10. with |

Exercises on Web course only:

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| 11. of | 12. like | 13. for | 14. out |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|

V.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. G | 2. B | 3. E | 4. I | 5. H | 6. K | 7. M | 8. O | 9. F | 10. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

Sentence Structure

VI.

1. Universities in the east are better equipped, while those in the west are relatively poor.
2. Allan Clarke kept talking the price up, while Wilkinson kept knocking it down.
3. The husband spent all his money drinking, while his wife saved all hers for the family.
4. Some guests spoke pleasantly and behaved politely, while others were insulting and impolite.
5. Outwardly Sara was friendly towards all those concerned, while inwardly she was angry.

VII.

1. Not only did Mr. Smith learn the Chinese language, but he also bridged the gap between his culture and ours.
2. Not only did we learn the technology through the online course, but we also learned to communicate with friends in English.
3. Not only did we lose all our money, but we also came close to losing our lives.
4. Not only do the workers want a pay increase, but they also want reduced working hours.
5. Not only is the house expensive, but it is also too far away from my company.

Translation

VIII.

1. Not only can students choose when and where to learn for an online course, but they can also take time to think through answers before making a reply.
2. She is excited by the idea of online learning while he considers it meaningless and useless.
3. Communicating with native English speakers is a very rewarding experience from which we can learn a lot.
4. Today, more and more people have access to the Internet through which they look for the information they need.

* 该部分为网上补充练习答案。



Unit 1

5. He wants her to give up working and stay home to look after the children. She feels, however, that this is too much for her.
6. Now that we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

IX.

1. 我永远都不会忘记那位老师，是他告诉我学外语是有趣的、有价值的。如果没有他，我的英语说得不会像现在这样好。
2. 没有任何其他语言能像英语那样让你感受到多姿多彩的世界文化。有了过硬的英语知识，你就可以体验奇妙的文化之旅。
3. 写作不仅仅要写老师布置的话题，而且要写自己感兴趣的东西，例如，给朋友写电子邮件。
4. 远程教学课程是指授课者与学生通过计算机通信技术进行交流的课程。
5. 英语不但是世界上最有用的语言，也是世界上最易学、易用的语言之一。
6. 远程教学课程在时间安排上给予学生更多的自由，但与其他课程比，这些课程要求学生有更强的自律能力。

Cloze

X.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B

Text Structure Analysis

XI.

The topic of the paragraph— My learning experience in junior middle school.

The cause: I had a kind and patient teacher who often praised all of the students.

The effect: I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about making mistakes. I was at the top of my class for two years.

Structured Writing

XII.

I am proud to say that I succeeded in learning a foreign language. It was a real challenge and, needless to say, it took a lot of practice. I carried a small dictionary with me everywhere I went as well as a notebook in which I listed new words I came across. I also managed my time carefully so that I met the standards of the course and finished assignments on time. After years of persistence, I reaped the benefits of all my hard work.



SECTION B

Reading Skills

I.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B

Comprehension of the Text

II.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. D

Vocabulary

III.

1. community 2. effective 3. unique 4. committed 5. reinforce
6. perspective 7. explicit 8. challenge 9. hindered 10. arose

Exercises on Web course only:

11. remove 12. essential 13. expand 14. comments

IV.

1. for 2. with 3. on 4. on 5. on
6. of 7. in 8. up 9. of 10. In

Exercises on Web course only:

11. on/upon 12. up

PART III

READING PASSAGE TRANSLATION

课文 A

学外语

学习外语是我一生中最艰苦也是最有意义的经历之一。虽然时常遭遇挫折,但却非常有价值。

我学外语的经历始于初中的第一堂英语课。老师很慈祥耐心,时常表扬学生。由于这种积极的教学方法,我踊跃回答各种问题,从不怕答错。两年中,我的成绩一直名列前茅。

到了高中后,我渴望继续学习英语。然而,高中时的经历与以前大不相同。以前,老师对所有的学生都很耐心,而新老师则总是惩罚答错的学生。每当有谁回答错了,她就会用长教鞭指着我们,上下挥舞着大喊:“错!错!错!”没有多久,我便不再渴望回答问题了。我不仅失去了回答问题的乐趣,而且根本就不想再用英语说半个字。

好在这种情况下没持续多久。到了大学,我了解到所有学生必须上英语课。与高中老师不同,大学英语老师非常耐心和蔼,而且从来不带教鞭!不过情况却远不尽如人意。由于班大,每堂课



能轮到我问的问题寥寥无几。上了几周课后，我还发现许多同学的英语说得比我要好得多。我开始产生一种畏惧感。虽然原因与高中时不同，但我却又一次不敢开口了。看来我的英语水平要永远止步不前了。

直到几年后我有机会参加远程英语课程，情况才有所改善。这种课程的媒介是一台电脑、一条电话线和一个调制解调器。我很快配齐了必要的设备并跟一个朋友学会了电脑操作技术，于是我每周用5到7天在网上的虚拟课堂里学习英语。

网上学习并不比普通的课堂学习容易。它需要花许多的时间，需要学习者专心自律，以跟上课程进度。我尽力达到课程的最低要求，并按时完成作业。

我随时随地都在学习。不管去哪里，我都随身携带一本袖珍字典和笔记本，笔记本上记着我听到的生词。我学习中出过许多错，有时是令人尴尬的错误。有时我会因挫折而哭泣，有时甚至想放弃。但我从未因别的同学英语说得比我快而感到畏惧，因为在电脑屏幕上作出回答之前，我可以根据自己的需要花时间去琢磨自己的想法。突然有一天我发现自己什么都懂了，更重要的是，我说起英语来灵活自如。尽管我还是常常出错，还有很多东西要学，但我已尝到了刻苦学习的甜头。

学习外语对我来说是非常艰辛的经历，但它又无比珍贵。它不仅使我懂得了艰苦努力的意义，而且让我了解了不同的文化，让我以一种全新的思维去看待事物。学习一门外语最令人兴奋的收获是我能与更多的人交流。与人交谈是我最喜欢的一项活动，新的语言使我能与陌生人交往，参与他们的谈话，并建立新的难以忘怀的友谊。由于我已能说英语，别人讲英语时我不再茫然不解了。我能够参与其中，并结交朋友。我能与人交流，并能够弥合我所说的语言和所处的文化与他们的语言和文化之间的鸿沟。

课文 B

网络学习的成功秘诀

虽然常规的学校依然存在，但虚拟课堂在今天的教学领域中起着重要的作用。随着学生就业机会有迅速增多，越来越多不同年龄层的人开始意识到这种在家就学的网上学习方式。然而，网络学生需要具备一些特别的素质才能取得成功。以下是网上学生要取得成功必备的一些理想素质。

1. 与人分享生活、工作及学习经验，这些是网上学习的一部分。许多人发现网上学习需要他们运用各自的经验，同时又为他们提供了相互交流的场所。这一交流场所消除了一些学生自我表达的视觉障碍。此外，学生在答题之前有时间进行思考，这就使得网上环境开放而友好。

2. 能通过书写进行交流。虚拟课堂的交流几乎都是书面形式，因而很重要的一点是学生要具有书面表达能力。有些学生书面表达能力差，有待提高，可以在网上学习之前提高或将其作为网上学习的一部分。这常常需要他们加倍努力。不管是单独学习还是小组学习，学生们就学习内容交流观点和见解，并展开讨论，同时了解其他同学的意见。这样，学生可以从同龄人那里得到启发，既跟老师学，又互相学习。

3. 说出你的困难。记住，网络课堂里老师看不见学生。这就意味学生必须直接明了地表达自己的看法和要求。如果碰到技术方面的问题，或在理解课程中遇到困难，必须大胆说出来，否则任何人都无从知晓问题所在。如果某人理解某个问题，或许别人也有同样的问题。如果有哪个学生能解决，他(她)也许就会帮助你。学生在给他人解释问题时，自己对该问题的认识也加深了。



4. 认真对待课程。网上学习并不比常规课堂学习容易。事实上,许多学生说它需要花更多的时间和努力。网络课程的要求不低于其他任何一种优质课程。然而,取得成功的网络学生认为网上学习是一种便捷的受教育方式,但并不容易。晚上或周末,为了完成作业,许多学生在电脑前一坐就是几个小时。别人已完成作业和学习,开始玩耍,而此时网络学生却很可能还在上课。他们每门课程每周要上4到15小时。

5. 把批判性思维和决策作为网上学习的一部分。网络课程要求学生根据事实和经验做出决定。对学生来讲,理解并消化信息,并通过批判性思维做出正确的决定是十分必要的。在积极的网络环境中,学生从老师、同学那里感受到自己的价值,对自己的学习也感到满意。

6. 三思而后答。在虚拟课堂上做出有意义、高质量的回答是网上学习的重要部分。要花时间斟酌并仔细作答,提倡对不同观点进行验证和质疑。网络学生往往并不总是对的;他们应做好准备,迎接挑战。

7. 跟上课程进度。网上学习通常是循序渐进的,要求学生专心投入。与网络课程保持同步,并按时完成所有功课至关重要。一旦落后就很难赶上。学生要有成功的欲望,而且也要渴望这种经历。老师可能会与学生面对面交流,提供帮助并提醒他们跟上进度的必要性。

正如许多优秀教师并不一定能有效地用网络辅助教学一样,并不是所有学生都具备在网上学习中取得成功所需的素质。具备上述素质的人通常能够成为优秀的网络学生。一旦拥有这些素质,网上学习说不定将是你最有价值的发现之一。

