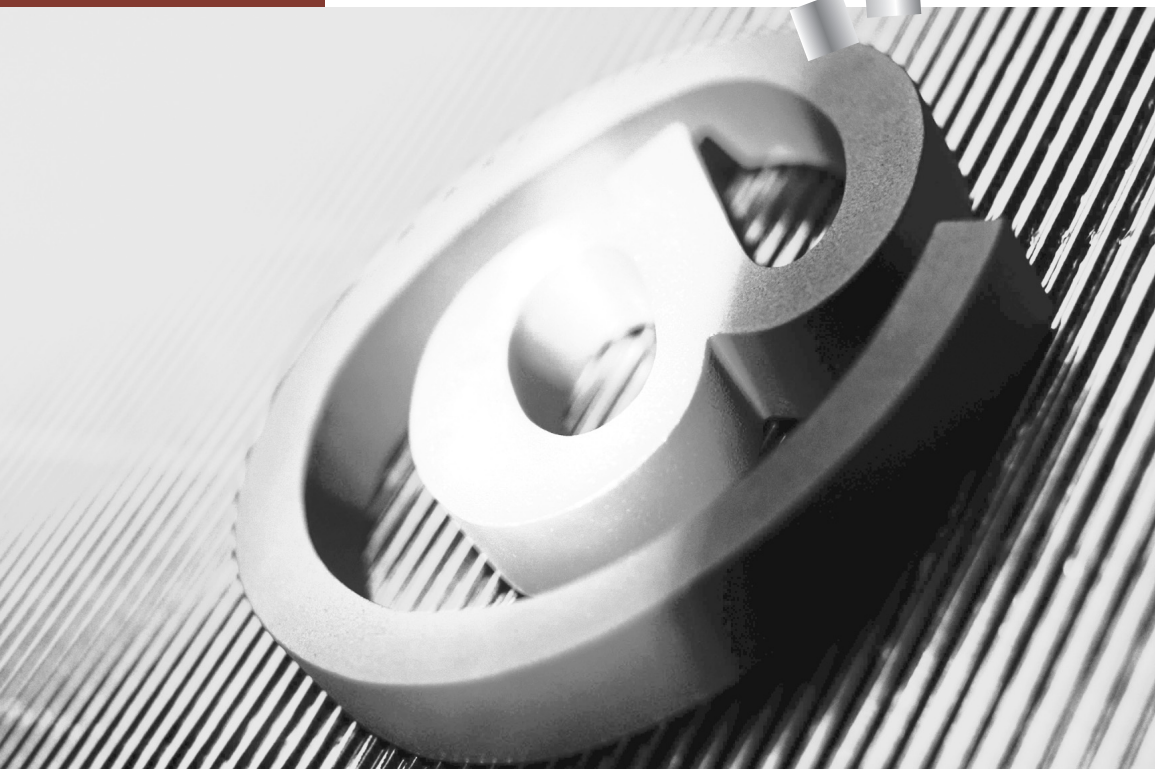


Unit 1



Preview ▶

The days of a “one-size-fits-all” education system have passed. Traditional classrooms no longer provide the only means of meeting one’s learning needs. Some students are taking courses online and finding advantages to this new way of learning. The number one advantage is that online learning is more convenient. Students can choose when and where they learn. Another advantage is that students do not feel intimidated by teachers who lack patience or by students with higher skill levels. Students can take time to think through answers before making a reply. There are still many advantages to the traditional classroom, but if a student studies well independently, he or she might do well to try learning online.



SECTION A

Pre-reading Activities

First Listening

Listen to a speaker talking about his experience of learning English online.

Second Listening

Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions according to what you hear. The last question is open-ended and may have different answers.

1. When did the speaker start to learn English, and when did he gain command of the language?
2. Besides the language itself, what else did the speaker gain from learning a foreign language online?
3. How could online learning help you with your English?

TEXT

Learning a Foreign Language

Para 1 Learning a foreign language was one of the most difficult yet most **rewarding** experiences of my life. Although at times learning a language was **frustrating**, it was well worth the effort.

Para 2 My experience with learning a foreign language began in **junior** middle school, when I took my first English class. I had a kind and patient teacher who often praised all of the students. Because of this **positive** method, 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.

※ 课文中的生词以黑体标注。



Unit 1

Para 3 When I went to **senior** middle school, I was eager to continue studying English; however, my experience in senior middle school was very different **10**
from before. While my **former** teacher had been patient with all of the students, 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! ” It didn’t take me long to lose my eagerness to answer questions. Not only did I lose my joy **15**
in answering questions, but I also lost my desire to say anything at all in English.

Para 4 However, that state didn’t last long. When I went to college, I learned that all students were required to take an English course. **Unlike** my senior middle school teacher, my college English teachers were patient and kind, and none **20**
of them carried long, pointed sticks! The situation was far from perfect, though. As our classes were very large, I was only able to answer a couple of questions in each class period. Also, after a few weeks of classes, I noticed there were many students who spoke much better than I did. I began to feel **intimidated**. So, once again, although for different reasons, I was afraid to **25**
speak. It seemed my English was going to stay at the same level forever.

Para 5 That was the situation until a couple of years later when I was offered an **opportunity** to study English through an **online** course. The **communication medium** was a computer, a phone line, and a **modem**. I soon got **access** to the necessary equipment, learned how to use the technology from a friend **30**
and **participated** in the **virtual** classroom 5 to 7 days a week.

Para 6 Online learning is not easier than regular classroom study; it requires a lot of time, **commitment** and **discipline** to keep up with the flow of the course. I worked hard to meet the **minimum** standards set by the course and to complete **assignments** on time. **35**

Para 7 I practiced all the time. I carried a little dictionary with me everywhere I went, as well as a notebook in which I listed any new words I heard. I made many, sometimes **embarrassing**, mistakes. Once in a while I cried out of **frustration**, and sometimes I felt like giving up. But I didn’t feel intimidated by students who spoke faster than I did because I took all the time I needed **40**
to think out my ideas and wrote a reply before **posting** it on the screen. 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.



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. 45

Para 8 Learning a foreign language has been a most trying experience for me, but one that I wouldn't trade for anything. 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. 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. Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space when English is being spoken, I can participate and make friends. I am able to reach out to others and bridge the **gap** between my language and culture and theirs. 50 55

(Words: 721)



New Words



a	reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/	<i>vt.</i>	give sth. in return for good and valuable doings 奖赏; 回报
		<i>n.</i>	[C, U] sth. as a return for good and valuable doings 奖赏; 回报
	<i>rewarding</i> /rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/	<i>a.</i>	giving sb. satisfaction, pleasure, or profit 值得做的, 有益的, 有意义的
	frustrate /'frʌstreɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	1. cause sb. to have feelings of disappointment 使沮丧, 使灰心 2. cause the failure of sth. 使挫败, 使受挫折
	junior /'dʒu:njə(r)/	<i>a.</i>	having a low position, level, or rank (地位、水平、层次) 较低的
		<i>n.</i>	1. [C] sb. who is younger 年少者 2. [C] sb. of low or lower position (地位或等级) 较低者; 晚辈

※ 单词表中一般要求词汇不作标记; 较高要求词汇标记为★, 如★**assimilate**; 更高要求词汇标记为▲, 如▲**lyric**; 超纲词汇标记为■, 如■**tattoo**; 积极词汇在左侧色框内用Ⓢ标记; 纲内词汇的派生词或复合词为斜体。派生词与复合词不计入生词总量。



a	positive /'pɒzətɪv/	<i>a.</i>	1. helpful and encouraging in achieving sth. 积极的 2. definite; allowing no room for doubt 确实的, 明确的
	senior /'si:njə(r)/	<i>a.</i>	having a higher position, level, or rank (地位、水平、层次) 较高的
		<i>n.</i>	1. [C] sb. who is older 较年长者 2. [C] sb. of high or higher position (地位或等级) 较高者; 长辈
a	former /'fɔ:mə(r)/	<i>a.</i>	of an earlier period 在前的, 以前的, 旧时的
		<i>n.</i>	(the ~) the first of the two people or things just mentioned 前者
	unlike /ˌʌn'laɪk/	<i>prep.</i>	not like; different from 不像; 和...不同
	intimidate /ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	create a feeling of fear 恐吓, 威胁
a	opportunity /ɒpə'tju:nəti/	<i>n.</i>	[C, U] a good moment or chance for doing sth. 机会, 时机
	online /ˌɒn'laɪn/	<i>a.</i>	connected to other computers through the Internet 联网的; 联网的; 在线的
		<i>ad.</i>	doing sth. online 联网地; 联网地
	communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	[U] the action of sending and exchanging information 交流; 交际; 通讯
	medium /'mi:diəm/	<i>n.</i>	[C] (<i>pl.</i> media or mediums) a method for giving information 媒介; 媒体
		<i>a.</i>	of middle size, amount, or quality 中等的
	modem /'məʊdem/	<i>n.</i>	[C] 调制解调器
a	access /'ækses/	<i>n.</i>	1. [U] the right to have or use sth. 享用权 2. [U] the means of entering a place 通道; 入口
a	participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/	<i>vi.</i>	take part 参与, 参加
a	virtual /'vɜ:tʃʊəl/	<i>a.</i>	1. created by the computer to be similar to the experience of real life 虚拟的 2. almost what is stated 实质上的; 实际上的
a	commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/	<i>n.</i>	1. [U] the hard work and loyalty that sb. gives to an organization, activity, etc. 投入, 致力, 献身 2. [C] a promise to follow certain beliefs or actions 承诺, 许诺, 保证
	discipline /'dɪsɪplɪn/	<i>n.</i>	1. [U] a state of order and control; self-control 纪律; 自制能力 2. [C] a branch of learning 学科
a	minimum /'mɪnɪməm/	<i>a.</i>	the least, or the smallest possible 最低的; 最小的
		<i>n.</i>	[sing.] the smallest amount 最低限度; 最小量
	assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/	<i>n.</i>	[C] a piece of work given to a particular person 任务; 作业
a	embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/	<i>vt.</i>	make sb. feel ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable 使尴尬, 使难堪
	embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/	<i>a.</i>	making sb. feel embarrassed 使人尴尬的; 令人难堪的
	frustration /frʌ'streɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	[C, U] the feeling of being disappointed, annoyed, or upset 沮丧; 不安; 灰心
a	post /pəʊst/	<i>vt.</i>	put up sth. on a screen, wall, or notice board 发帖子; 张贴
	continual /kən'tɪnjuəl/	<i>a.</i>	1. continuing without stopping 不间断的, 不停的 2. happening again and again 多次重复的; 频繁的



	<i>continually</i> /kən'tɪnjuəli/	<i>ad.</i>	1. continuing for a long time without stopping 不间断地, 不停地 2. repeatedly for many times and over a long period of time 多次重复地; 频频地
	reap /ri:p/	<i>vt.</i>	1. get sth., esp. sth. good, as a result of what one has done 获得, 得到 2. cut and gather a crop of grain 收割; 收获
a	benefit /'benɪfɪt/	<i>n.</i> <i>v.</i>	[C] anything that brings help or profit 益处, 好处 be useful or helpful to 有益于
a	insight /'ɪnsaɪt/	<i>n.</i>	[C, U] an accurate or deep understanding of sth. 洞悉; 深刻的见解
a	communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/	<i>vi.</i> <i>vt.</i>	exchange feelings, opinions, or information with other people 交流; 交际 make (opinions, feelings, or information) known or understood by others 传达; 传播
a	favorite /'feɪvərɪt/	<i>a.</i> <i>n.</i>	(BrE favourite) best liked or most enjoyed 最喜欢的 [C] sb. or sth. that is loved above all others 特别喜爱的人或物
a	gap /gæp/	<i>n.</i>	[C] a big difference between two amounts, situations, or groups of people 差距; 分歧

课文生词总量 29 : 课文长度 721 = 生词占课文的比率 4.02%				派生 / 复合词
一般要求词汇	较高要求词汇	更高要求词汇	超纲词汇	4
29 (积极词汇 16 个)	0	0	0	

Phrases and Expressions

at times	sometimes but not usually 有时, 偶尔
be worth sth./doing sth.	be rewarding enough for the time, effort, money, etc. 值得...的
not only... but also...	不仅...而且...
far from	not... at all; rather than 一点都不
a couple of	two; a small number of 两个; 一些, 几个
get/have/obtain access to	have the right to have or use sth. 有权享用; 可以使用
participate in	take part in 参加
keep up with	keep the same speed as 赶上; 不落后
feel like sth./doing sth.	want to have or do sth. 想要; 想做
give up	stop doing or stop trying to do sth. 停止; 放弃
think out	consider all the aspects and details of sth. before doing it 仔细考虑; 推敲; 琢磨
come across	meet, find, or discover sb. or sth. by chance 偶然遇到; 偶然发现
reap the benefit(s)	get sth. as a reward for sth. done 获得益处, 得到好处



trade for	exchange for 用…换…
give sb. insight(s) into	give sb. a deep understanding of sth. 深刻理解
now that	because of sth. or as a result of sth. 既然, 由于
instead of	而不是; 代替
reach out to	communicate with; contact 接触, 联系

Online Resources

1. **New Horizon College English:** the current online EFL learning course for college students, the first and most comprehensive of its kind and the most up-to-date web-based course for college-level English learners. Refer to <http://www.nhce.edu.cn> for details.
2. **Online learning:** a form of distance education that makes use of the Internet. The website http://www.ion.uillinois.edu/resources/utorials/overview_index.asp tells you about strengths and weaknesses of online learning and some other related questions.



E

xercises



Comprehension of the Text

○ **I. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why did the writer enjoy learning English in junior middle school?
2. How did English learning change for the writer after entering senior middle school?
3. How did his experience in learning English in college differ from his experience in junior middle school?
4. What equipment is necessary for studying English online?
5. While taking online courses, what other things did the writer do to help himself learn English?
6. Why didn't the writer feel intimidated while he was taking an online course?
7. Why was the writer's experience in learning a foreign language so meaningful?
8. Why does the writer enjoy speaking with other people?

○ **II. Questions for discussion or oral report.**

1. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of learning English online.
2. Share your experience of learning English with your classmates.
3. What do you think is the most effective way to learn English, and why?

Vocabulary

○ **III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.**

positive	opportunity	communicate	continual	reward
minimum	commitment	favorite	post	virtual
access	benefit	gap	embarrass	

1. The years he spent in the countryside proved to be a(n) _____ experience.
2. You can learn a lot from this online course. It is designed to help people _____ better through speech and writing.



3. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to health service.
4. Asking too many personal questions during an interview can lead to a(n) _____ situation.
5. Don't just complain about what's wrong with it; suggest some _____ ways to solve the problem.
6. No one in the class could match John's hard work and _____ to study, which is why the professor liked him.
7. The website allows you to take a(n) _____ tour of the well-known city which was there about 2,000 years ago.
8. Those who dare not answer questions in a traditional classroom can easily enjoy the _____ of online courses.
9. He couldn't join the police because he was below the _____ height allowed by the rules.
10. Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.

○ **IV. Fill in each of the blanks with a suitable preposition or adverb.**

1. After twenty years as a chain smoker, Mr. Nathe has given _____ the habit.
2. I hope that our talk has given you some insights _____ the kind of work that we've been doing.
3. It was clear that much of what he said was far _____ the truth. Anyone with common sense would have a hard time believing it.
4. You have to be patient _____ small children, since they cannot tell the difference between right and wrong.
5. Hard as they tried, the newspaper reporters couldn't get access _____ the building where the murder had taken place two hours before.
6. He was so ill that he was unable to keep _____ with what was going on.
7. The time has come for us to reap the benefits _____ the strong foundations we laid in science and technology.
8. He wished to have the opportunity to participate _____ the sports meet.
9. Even though they are poor, they are against the plan to trade land _____ goods and money.
10. I'm doing this to create circumstances under which we can communicate _____ each other easily.





○ V. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Good communication is the key to success when learning online. You should take the opportunity to get to know your teacher and classmates through email and by participating in Internet discussions. This will lead to a more positive and 1 learning experience.

It's true that learning the technology needed to take part in a class can at times be 2. For example, you may need to ask how to 3 your assignment on the Web. But, don't worry! If you have a problem, ask for help. There's no such thing as a stupid question, so there is no need to be intimidated or 4. Sharing 5 and answers freely is what makes the Internet such a great medium for learning.

Online classroom teacher Mike Roberts was asked about what he thought the greatest 6 of online learning is. "As a teacher, I need the students to ask questions so that I know what areas of my lessons need further 7. That's what is great about teaching and learning over the Internet. In an ordinary classroom, time is limited, so students seem to ask the 8 amount of questions possible. But in the 9 classroom, students are always asking questions. They really seem to feel 10 asking me for the information that they need. They also share a lot of valuable ideas with each other in a way that you don't usually see in a regular classroom."

Word Bank

- A) interested
- B) frustrating
- C) comfortable
- D) valuable
- E) post
- F) virtual
- G) rewarding
- H) insights
- I) embarrassed
- J) communicate
- K) benefit
- L) medium
- M) explanation
- N) information
- O) minimum

Sentence Structure

○ VI. Make a sentence out of each group of words. Use "while" to introduce information that contrasts with what is conveyed in the main clause. Make changes where necessary.

Model:

my former teacher, patient with all of the students; new teacher, quick to punish those who gave incorrect answers

While my former teacher had been patient with all of the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers.



1. universities, in the east, better equipped; those, in the west, relatively poor

2. Allan Clarke, keep talking the price up; Wilkinson, keep knocking the price down

3. the husband, spend all his money, drink; his wife, save her money, for the family

4. some guests, speak pleasantly, behave politely; others, insulting, impolite

5. outwardly, Sara, friendly, towards all those concerned; inwardly, she, angry

○ VII. Make a sentence out of each group of words. Use “not only... but also...” in each sentence with an inversion structure. Change the verb tense where necessary.

Model: learn another language, teach me, the value of hard work; it, give, me, insights into another culture

Not only did learning another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me insights into another culture.

1. Mr. Smith, learn the Chinese language; he, bridge, the gap between his culture and ours

2. we, learn the technology through the online course; we, learn to communicate with friends in English

3. we, lose all our money; we, come close to losing our lives

4. the workers, want a pay increase; they, want reduced working hours

5. the house, expensive; it, too far away from my company



Translation

○ VIII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 对于网络课程, 学生不仅可以选择何时何地学习, 在回答问题之前他们还可以有时间思考答案。(not only... but also...)

2. 网上学习的想法使她非常兴奋, 而他认为网上学习毫无意义和用处。(while)

3. 与以英语为母语的人交谈是非常有益的体验, 从中我们能学到许多东西。(communicate with)

4. 如今, 越来越多的人可以利用互联网查找他们需要的信息。(have access to)

5. 他要她放弃工作在家照顾孩子, 但是她觉得这个要求太过分了。(give up)

6. 既然我们已经学完这门课程, 就应该多做些复习。(now that)

○ IX. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I'll never forget the teacher who showed me that learning a foreign language could be fun and rewarding. Were it not for him, I would not be able to speak English as well as I do now.

2. No other language lets you experience the cultures of the world like English. With a strong knowledge of the English language, you can have wonderful cultural adventures.

3. Instead of only writing compositions about the subjects that your teacher has given you, do something enjoyable, like writing emails to a friend.

4. Distance learning courses are courses in which the instructor communicates with students using computer technology.

5. English is not only the most useful language in the world, but it is also one of the easiest languages to learn and to use.

6. Distance learning courses give students greater freedom of time management, but these classes require more self-discipline than other classes.



Cloze

- X. Read the following passage carefully and choose the best word or phrase to fill in each blank.

I, for one, am far from ready to use online courses for my learning. Don't get me 1. I am very happy about all the communication and learning opportunities the courses have given us. But for me those opportunities should not be used to replace classroom activities. In other words, they are only 2 to help me learn what has already been 3 in the classroom.

I love the classroom. I love having classmates. There are forty students in my class right now, and I think it's great. I even love having classmates who are better than me. And, let's 4 forget the smell of ink on paper, the sound of chalk on a blackboard, the hardness of a wooden bench or the heat inside the classroom in early September. I love it all. But most of 5, I love having a teacher—a "real live" teacher. I get excited when I am in the classroom with a good teacher. I learn in a way that has been proven to work. I am given insight not only 6 a certain subject, but also into the world.

What makes having a classroom teacher so 7? A good teacher pushes me to 8. A good teacher rewards me with praise when I have done well and stays 9 and gives me hope when I am down. I don't believe that a teacher using a virtual classroom can 10 me in the same way. A teacher communicating 11 the Internet cannot share the same type of 12 a classroom teacher and student share.

I guess that I am lucky to have had 13 to so many excellent classroom teachers. I will never forget the kindness and 14 that those teachers have shown me. Their examples make it hard for me to accept a way of learning that 15 include them. You can call me "old-fashioned", but as long as there is a classroom, that's where I will be learning.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. unhappy | B. wrong | C. troubled |
| 2. A. tools | B. terms | C. directions |
| 3. A. served | B. offered | C. appeared |
| 4. A. don't | B. not | C. always |
| 5. A. everything | B. anything | C. all |
| 6. A. at | B. to | C. into |
| 7. A. virtual | B. special | C. favorite |
| 8. A. succeed | B. increase | C. accept |
| 9. A. positive | B. negative | C. favorite |
| 10. A. stay out with | B. reach out to | C. go out with |
| 11. A. through | B. to | C. in |
| 12. A. relationship | B. situation | C. relative |
| 13. A. path | B. access | C. entrance |
| 14. A. commitment | B. assignment | C. companion |
| 15. A. does | B. does not | C. may |



Text Structure Analysis

A Paragraph of Cause and Effect

In Text A, the writer describes his experiences in learning English at different stages of his life. In junior middle school he made great progress. In senior middle school, however, he didn't learn well at all. He said that he stopped talking in class because his teacher was not that patient. This is an example of cause-and-effect writing. It gives us the reasons for something happening. Look at how the writer links cause and effect in Paragraph 3.

Para. 3

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. Whenever we answered incorrectly, she pointed a long stick at us and, shaking it up and down, shouted, “No! No! No!” 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.

The topic of the paragraph—My learning experience in senior middle school was different from before.

The cause:

While my former teacher had been patient with all students, 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!”

The 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.



- XI. Read Paragraph 2 to find a similar cause-and-effect relationship and fill in the chart below.

Para. 2

My experience with learning a foreign language began in junior middle school, when I took my first English class. I had a kind and patient teacher who often praised all of the students. Because of this positive method, 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.

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

The cause: _____

The effect: _____

Structured Writing

Have a look at the sample of cause-and-effect paragraph based on the outline below:

Topic:

Da Li and Xiao Zhang getting into a fight

Cause:

- one doing homework
- the other listening to music
- one asking the other to turn down the music
- the other not hearing
- one turning off the radio

Effect:

- making the other angry
- a quarrel leading to a fight

Sample Paragraph

This morning two of my roommates, Da Li and Xiao Zhang, got into a fight. Da Li started it all. He was doing homework that he had to hand in in the afternoon. Meanwhile, Xiao Zhang was listening to his favorite music. The music was really bothering Da Li, so he asked Xiao Zhang to turn it down. Xiao Zhang didn't hear him because of the loud music, so Da Li turned the radio off himself. This made Xiao Zhang very angry. He shouted loudly at Da Li, and Da Li shouted back. The two got into a bitter quarrel, which soon became a fight.



○ XII. Write a cause-and-effect paragraph on one of the following topics. One topic has been given a detailed outline that you can follow.

Topic:

Succeeding in language learning

Cause:

- a lot of practice
- carry a dictionary, a notebook
- meet the standards of the course
- finish assignments

Effect:

- reap the benefits of the hard work

MORE TOPICS:

- Failing to pass an exam
- Enjoying learning English online

Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten sets of horizontal dashed lines for writing.



SECTION B

Reading Skills ▶ Finding Out Word Meanings

Experienced readers know how to guess or figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words through contextual clues—usually found in the words surrounding the unknown words. In order to make meanings clear, good writers often provide or give such clues for readers. It is always a good idea to learn to recognize such clues you might come across in your reading.

The most commonly seen contextual clues include:

1. **Definition (释义):** Some words or phrases give the definition of an unknown word, usually by using punctuation (标点符号).

e.g. Desalination, or the removal of salt from seawater, is a method of providing fresh water for business, home, and agricultural use.

(“The removal of salt from seawater” is the definition of “desalination”.)

2. **Examples:** examples relating to the unknown word, usually introduced with “for example, for instance, such as, including”.

e.g. As they moved westward, they faced many adversities, such as scarce food, extreme weather, and loneliness.

(The examples of “scarce food, extreme weather, and loneliness” tell you that “adversities” means “hardships”.)

3. **Synonyms (同义词):** one or more words that mean the same or almost the same as the unknown word.

e.g. Cellphones have become ubiquitous; you can see and hear them everywhere.

(The synonym “everywhere” tells you the meaning of “ubiquitous”.)

4. **Antonyms (反义词):** words or phrases that mean the opposite of an unknown word.

e.g. My sister thinks it is futile to study hard the night before an exam, but I find it quite useful.

(The word “useful” contrasts with “futile”, which means “not useful”, or “useless”.)

5. **Word stems (词干) and affixes (词缀):** Word stems and affixes are important clues in guessing the meaning of unknown words.



e.g. Businesses are redesigning their offices to provide better working environment for their employees.

(From the prefix “re” you can figure out the meaning of “redesign”.)

6. General sense of a sentence: Sometimes you can figure out the meaning of an unknown word by basing on the general information of a sentence, or relying on common sense or your own experiences.

e.g. It took a whole day for them to extricate the little girl from the bottom of the well.

(When you see “from the bottom of the well”, general sense tells you the meaning of “extricate” is “free”.)

There are other ways to help you find out word meanings in context. Please try and use the skills in your reading.



Reading Skills

○ I. Read the following sentences and try to figure out the meanings of the underlined words.

- Many people find that the online method requires them to use their experiences and that online learning offers them a place to communicate with each other. This forum for communication removes the visual barriers that hinder some students from expressing themselves.
A. the online method
B. a place for online learning
C. a place to communicate with each other
D. the experience of online learning
- This forum for communication removes the visual barriers that hinder some students from expressing themselves.
A. hide
B. prevent
C. help
D. advance
- Remember that instructors cannot see their students in an online course. This means students must be absolutely explicit with their comments and requests. 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.
A. correct
B. careful
C. attentive
D. clear
- Online courses require students to make decisions based on facts as well as experience. It is absolutely necessary for students to assimilate information and make the right decisions based on critical thinking.
A. take in
B. take down
C. put into different class
D. make an analysis of



5. Just as many excellent instructors may not be effective online facilitators, not all students have the necessary qualities to perform well online.
- A. students
B. learning assistants
C. inspectors
D. course designers

TEXT

Keys to Successful Online Learning



Para 1 While regular schools still exist, the virtual classroom plays an important role in today's learning **community**. 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. Online students, however, require **unique** qualities to be successful. The following list discusses some **ideal** 5
qualities of successful online students.

Para 2 *1. Be open-minded about sharing life, work, and learning experiences as part of online learning.* Many people find that the online method requires them to use their experiences and that online learning offers them a place to communicate with each other. This **forum** for communication **removes** the **visual barriers** 10
that **hinder** some students from expressing themselves. In **addition**, students are given time to **reflect** on the information before replying. In this way, students can help to keep the online **environment** open and friendly.

Para 3 *2. Be able to communicate through writing.* In the virtual classroom nearly all communication is written, so it is **critical** that students feel comfortable 15
expressing themselves in writing. Some students have limited writing abilities, which need to be improved before or as part of the online experience. This usually requires extra commitment by these students. Whether working alone or in a group, students share ideas, **perspectives** and discussions on the subject being studied, and read about those of their classmates. In this way, 20
students gain great insights from their **peers**, learning from each other as well as the **instructor**.

Para 4 *3. Be willing to "speak up" if problems arise.* Remember that instructors cannot see their students in an online course. This means students must be **absolutely explicit** with their **comments** and requests. If they experience 25
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. If one person does not understand something, possibly several others have the same problem. If another student is able to help, he or



she probably will. While explaining something to others, students **reinforce** their own knowledge about the subject. 30

Para 5 *4. Take the program seriously.* Online learning is not easier than study in regular classrooms. In fact, many students say it requires much more time and effort. **Requirements** for online courses are no less than those of any other quality program. Successful online students, however, see online learning as a convenient way to receive their education—not an easier way. Many online students sit at computers for hours at a time during evenings and on weekends in order to complete their assignments. When other people are finished with their work and studies and having fun, you'll most **likely** find online students doing their course work. Online students need to **commit** 4 to 15 hours a week to each course. 35 40

Para 6 *5. Accept critical thinking and decision making as part of online learning.* Online courses require students to make decisions based on facts as well as experience. It is absolutely necessary for students to **assimilate** information and make the right decisions based on critical thinking. In a positive online environment, students feel valued by the instructor and by their classmates and feel good about their own work. 45

Para 7 *6. Be able to think ideas through before replying.* **Providing** meaningful and quality **input** into the virtual classroom is an **essential** part of online learning. Time is given to allow for careful development of answers. Testing and **challenging** of ideas is encouraged. Online students will not always be right, so they need to be prepared to accept a challenge. 50

Para 8 *7. Keep up with the progress of the course.* Online learning is **normally sequential** and requires commitment on the students' part. Keeping up with the class and completing all the work on time is **vital**. Once students get behind, it is almost impossible to catch up. Students need to want to be there and need to want the experience. The instructor may have to communicate with students **personally** to offer help and remind them of the need to keep up. 55

Para 9 Just as many excellent instructors may not be **effective** online **facilitators**, not all students have the necessary qualities to perform well online. People who have the qualities discussed above usually make very successful online students. If you have these qualities, learning online may be one of the best discoveries you will ever make. 60

(Words: 725)





New Words

a	community /kə'mju:nəti/	<i>n.</i>	1. [C] a group of people who have the same interests, religion, race, etc. 团体; 界 2. [C] the people who live in the same area, town, etc. 社区居民; 社区
a	expand /ik'spænd/	<i>v.</i>	make or become larger in size, number, or amount (使)变大; (使)扩张; (使)膨胀
a	aware /ə'weə(r)/	<i>a.</i>	having knowledge or understanding 意识到的; 知道的
a	unique /ju:'ni:k/	<i>a.</i>	1. unusually good and special 极不寻常的, 极好的 2. being the only one of its type 唯一的, 独特的, 独一无二的
a	ideal /aɪ'diəl/	<i>a.</i>	1. the best or most suitable that sth. could possibly be 最好的; 理想的 2. as good as one can imagine, but not likely to be real 想象的; 理想化的
	forum /'fɔ:rəm/	<i>n.</i>	[C] a place where people publicly discuss sth. 论坛; 讨论会
a	remove /rɪ'mu:v/	<i>vt.</i>	1. get rid of sth. so that it does not exist any longer 消除 2. take sth. away from the place where it is 移开, 挪走
	visual /'vɪʒuəl/	<i>a.</i>	relating to seeing 视觉的
a	barrier /'bæriə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	[C] sth. that prevents sb. from doing sth., or limits what they can do 障碍
a	hinder /'hɪndə(r)/	<i>vt.</i>	make it difficult for sb. to do sth., or for sth. to develop 阻碍, 妨碍, 阻止
a	addition /ə'dɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	1. [U] the act of adding sth. to sth. else 添加 2. [C] sth. that is added to sth. else 增加物
a	reflect /rɪ'flekt/	<i>v.</i>	1. think quietly and deeply 深思, 考虑, 反省 2. show or be a sign of a particular situation or feeling 反映, 体现
a	environment /ɪn'vaɪənmənt/	<i>n.</i>	[C, U] the physical and social conditions in which people live 环境; 周边状况; 自然环境
a	critical /'krɪtɪkəl/	<i>a.</i>	1. very important 极为重要的, 关键性的 2. giving a careful judgment of the qualities of sth. 评论的
a	perspective /pə'spektɪv/	<i>n.</i>	[C] a way of thinking about sth. 视角; 观点
	peer /piə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	[C] a person of the same age, class, or position 同龄人; 同等地位的人
a	instruct /ɪn'strʌkt/	<i>vt.</i>	1. teach sb. sth., or show them how to do sth. 教育, 指导 2. officially tell sb. what to do 指示, 命令; 通知
	instructor /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	[C] a teacher 教师; 指导者
a	arise /ə'raɪz/	<i>vi.</i>	(arose, arisen) 1. come into being; appear; happen 出现; 发生 2. (from) come from (由...)引起, (由...)产生
a	absolute /'æbsəljʊ:t/	<i>a.</i>	complete or total 完全的; 十足的
	absolutely /'æbsəljʊ:tli/	<i>ad.</i>	completely and in every way 完全地; 十足地



a	explicit /ɪk'splɪt/	a.	expressed in a clear and direct way 清楚的; 直截了当的
a	comment /'kɒment/	n. vi.	[C] an opinion about sb. or sth. 意见; 评论 express an opinion about sb. or sth. 评论
a	reinforce /ri:m'fɔ:s/	vt.	make sth. stronger 强化; 加固
	requirement /rɪ'kwairəmənt/	n.	[C] sth. that is needed or necessary 要求; 要求的東西
a	likely /'laɪklɪ/	ad. a.	probably 可能地 probably going to happen, or probably true 可能的; 有希望的
a	commit /kə'mɪt/	vt.	1. decide to use for a particular purpose 使用; 用于 2. do sth. wrong or illegal 犯(错误、罪行等); 干(蠢事、坏事等)
	*assimilate /ə'sɪmɪleɪt/	vt.	take in new ideas, information, etc. 吸收, 理解, 掌握
a	provide /prə'vaɪd/	vt.	give sth. to sb. or make sth. available to sb. 提供
a	input /'ɪnpʊt/	n.	[U] information or some other kinds of resources that are put in/into 输入; 投入
a	essential /ɪ'senʃəl/	a. n.	completely necessary 必不可少的, 非常重要的 [C] (usu. pl.) sth. necessary 要素; 要点
a	challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/	vt. n.	1. question the rightness of sth. 质疑, 对...表示怀疑 2. invite sb. to compete against oneself 向...挑战 [C, U] sth. that needs a lot of skill, effort and determination to achieve 挑战, 考验
	normally /'nɔ:məlɪ/	ad.	in the usual way or to the usual degree 通常; 正常地
a	sequence /'si:kwəns/	n.	1. [C, U] a series of related events, actions, etc. that happen or are done in a particular order 连续; 一连串 2. [C, U] the order that sth. happens or exists in 次序, 顺序
	sequential /sɪ'kwɛnʃəl/	a.	connected with or happening in a particular order 连续的
a	vital /'vaɪtəl/	a.	1. very important 极其重要的 2. full of life and force 有生命的, 充满生机的
a	personally /'pɜ:sənəli/	ad.	by oneself 亲自
a	effective /ɪ'fektɪv/	a.	1. producing the desired result 有效的, 起作用的 2. being put into practice 生效的
a	facilitate /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/	vt.	make it easier for sth. to happen 使容易; 有助于
	facilitator /fə'sɪlɪteɪtə(r)/	n.	[C] sb. who helps people do things effectively 促进者, 推动者

课文生词总量 36 : 课文长度 725 = 生词占课文的比率 4.96%				派生 / 复合词
一般要求词汇	较高要求词汇	更高要求词汇	超纲词汇	4
35 (积极词汇 30 个)	1	0	0	

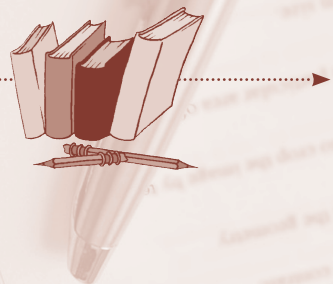


Phrases and Expressions

play a role	1. do sth. and have an influence on it 起作用 2. act a role in a play or film 扮演一个角色
be/become aware of	know about a situation or a fact 认识到, 知道, 觉察到
in addition	what is more; moreover 另外, 加之
reflect on	think carefully about sth. 深思, 考虑
speak up	1. say sth., esp. to express an opinion 说出意见或看法 2. speak louder 大声说
be finished with	complete the job that one was doing 做完, 完成
allow for	consider sth. when making a plan or decision 为... 留出余地; 考虑到
on sb.'s part/on the part of sb.	done or experienced by sb. 某人所做的; 就某人而言
catch up (with)	improve and reach the same standard as other people 赶上, 追上
remind sb. of sth.	make sb. remember sth. 使想起; 提醒



E Exercises



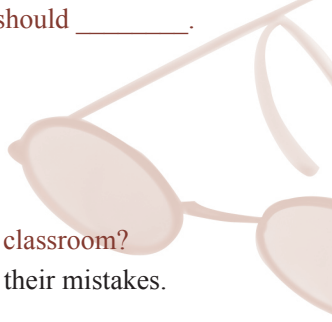
Comprehension of the Text

○ **II. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.**

1. Judging from Paragraph 2, the online environment can be less intimidating because online students _____.
 - A. have unique qualities that best fit the online environment
 - B. are not bothered by other students
 - C. are allowed more time to think about the information before replying
 - D. can answer questions without other people reading what they write
2. To be successful, some online students may have to _____.
 - A. improve their writing abilities
 - B. complete their assignments quickly
 - C. work harder than their classmates
 - D. show their teachers how to become good online facilitators
3. Unlike regular schools, teachers cannot see their students in the online environment, so online students must _____.
 - A. understand technical problems they meet in learning their courses
 - B. make their comments and requests directly and clearly
 - C. discuss their ideas according to their knowledge about the subject being studied
 - D. explain their problems and those of other students
4. When problems arise, online students must _____.
 - A. explain the reasons and learn from other students
 - B. use their own experiences to understand the problems themselves
 - C. tell the instructors and other students what problems they are having
 - D. try to reinforce their own knowledge of these problems
5. Successful online students think that online learning is _____.
 - A. easier than learning in regular classrooms
 - B. a fun way to study
 - C. less convenient
 - D. a convenient way to receive education



Unit 1

- 
6. According to Paragraph 6, online learning requires that students should _____.
- respect the instructor and their classmates
 - think critically and make decisions based on facts
 - understand the information of online courses
 - feel good about their work
7. Why is testing and challenging of ideas encouraged in the online classroom?
- Because students must help each other grow by learning from their mistakes.
 - Because students need to prepare to accept a challenge.
 - Because this helps online students realize where they are wrong and helps them make progress.
 - Because facilitators must discover what students know and don't know.
8. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- Virtual classroom is playing a more important role than traditional classroom.
 - In an online classroom most communication is spoken.
 - Online learning is popular with some people because it is easier.
 - Once you are left behind in online courses, you will have difficulty catching up.

Vocabulary

- III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

comment	commit	perspective	effective	unique
remove	community	explicit	reinforce	hinder
essential	challenge	arise	expand	

- Let's hope that both younger and older members of our _____ follow Lisa's example and come forward to become volunteers to help the disabled in our district.
- Mary's use of color was not as _____ as she had hoped in making her room look bigger; it still looked small.
- It was a(n) _____ achievement; no one has ever won the championship five times before.
- When people of the town discovered that the rich man had _____ so much money to the poor, they no longer thought he was unkind.
- Advertising can expand and _____ a company's image.
- From my _____, Victor Hugo is the greatest writer the world has ever known.
- When you are writing directions, you've got to be direct and _____ to make everything rightly understood.



8. The other team we played against today was not much of a(n) _____; we beat them easily.
9. The project has been somewhat _____ from reaching greater success, and much remains undone.
10. At a later stage, some new problems _____, which seemed more difficult to deal with.

○ **IV. Fill in each of the blanks with a suitable preposition or adverb.**

1. The new plan is not considered practical as it does not allow _____ the unknown changes which will occur over the next 20 years.
2. I was just finished _____ my prayers (祈祷) when I heard loud explosions and the ground moved beneath our feet.
3. I have been asked to comment particularly _____ the usefulness of some of these new designs.
4. The old woman reflected _____ how much she had accomplished and realized that, of everything she had ever done, she was most proud of raising her children to be good people.
5. The investigation showed that the mistake was _____ the part of the authorities.
6. I am aware _____ the risks involved in the project, but I am willing to take the risks.
7. The car is here to stay and will play an even bigger role _____ our lives in the future.
8. The other players on the team are better than me, but I'm slowly catching _____.
9. The government has a special warning on the package of cigarettes to remind people _____ the harm of the tobacco.
10. _____ addition, they are also required to spend four weeks in Italy during the summer vacation of their third year.

