

# Contents

<b>UNIT 1 Campus</b>	<b>2</b>
Warm-up	3
In-depth Reading What I Wish Someone Had Told Me	4
Further Reading The First Year in College	11
Applied Listening and Speaking	15
Sentence Writing 简单句	17
Grammar Focus 强调句	19
Team Project	21
A Glimpse of Workplace Where Should I Get My College Job?	22
<b>UNIT 2 Idols</b>	<b>24</b>
Warm-up	25
In-depth Reading Meeting My Idol, Alex Wong	26
Further Reading You Are Not Your Idol	33
Applied Listening and Speaking	37
Sentence Writing 并列句和复合句	39
Grammar Focus 不定式	41
Team Project	44
A Glimpse of Workplace Make Your Career Idol Your Mentor	45
<b>UNIT 3 Networks</b>	<b>48</b>
Warm-up	49
In-depth Reading The Social Network Brings Parents and Children Closer	50
Further Reading Facebook Is Bad for You	57
Applied Listening and Speaking	61
Paragraph Writing 空间顺序法	63
Grammar Focus 被动语态	66
Team Project	68
A Glimpse of Workplace Social Media in the Workplace	69

## **UNIT 4 Honesty** 72

---

<b>Warm-up</b>	73
<b>In-depth Reading</b> How Telling the Truth Could Boost Your Health	74
<b>Further Reading</b> The Real Meaning of Honesty	81
<b>Applied Listening and Speaking</b>	84
<b>Paragraph Writing</b> 时间顺序法	86
<b>Grammar Focus</b> 分词	88
<b>Team Project</b>	91
<b>A Glimpse of Workplace</b> Honesty in the Workplace	92

## **UNIT 5 Multi-culture** 94

---

<b>Warm-up</b>	95
<b>In-depth Reading</b> Remember Your Home	96
<b>Further Reading</b> Multicultural Experiences Make People More Creative	103
<b>Applied Listening and Speaking</b>	108
<b>Paragraph Writing</b> 比较与对比法	110
<b>Grammar Focus</b> 定语从句	112
<b>Team Project</b>	115
<b>A Glimpse of Workplace</b> Business Meeting and Gift-giving	116

## **UNIT 6 E-commerce** 118

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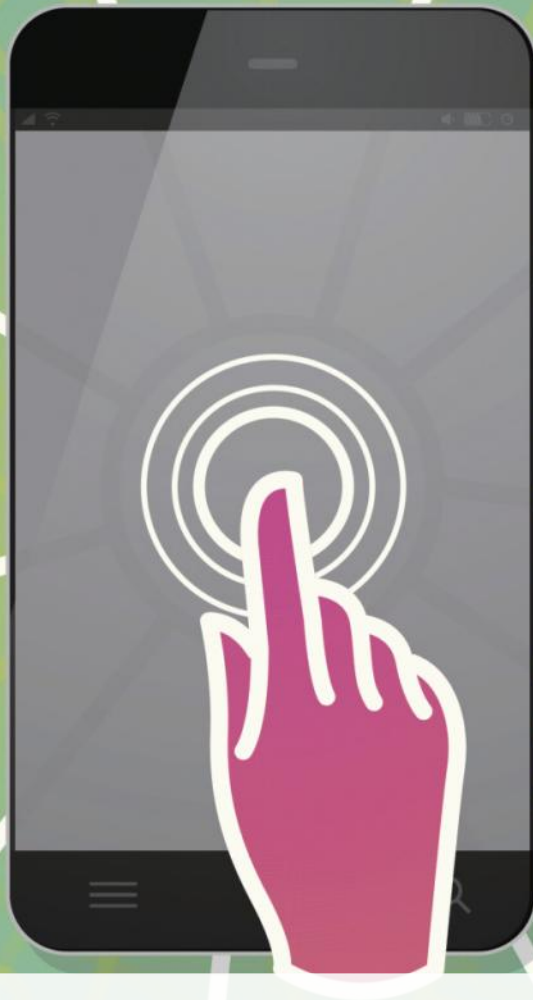
<b>Warm-up</b>	119
<b>In-depth Reading</b> Taking the Sweat Out of Online Shopping	120
<b>Further Reading</b> Online Auctions	127
<b>Applied Listening and Speaking</b>	131
<b>Paragraph Writing</b> 分类法	133
<b>Grammar Focus</b> 虚拟语气 (1)	135
<b>Team Project</b>	137
<b>A Glimpse of Workplace</b> Online Retailers Benefit from Female Consumers	138

<b>UNIT 7 Space</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Warm-up</b>	141
<b>In-depth Reading</b> The Science of <i>Interstellar</i>	142
<b>Further Reading</b> Space Debris and Human Spacecraft	149
<b>Applied Listening and Speaking</b>	154
<b>Paragraph Writing</b> 举例法	156
<b>Grammar Focus</b> 虚拟语气 (2)	158
<b>Team Project</b>	160
<b>A Glimpse of Workplace</b> Life in Space Through the Eyes of a Cosmonaut	161
<b>UNIT 8 Nature</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Warm-up</b>	165
<b>In-depth Reading</b> Lessons from the Sea	166
<b>Further Reading</b> Understanding the Facts of Fire Tornadoes	173
<b>Applied Listening and Speaking</b>	177
<b>Paragraph Writing</b> 因果分析法	179
<b>Grammar Focus</b> 倒装	181
<b>Team Project</b>	184
<b>A Glimpse of Workplace</b> Naturalist Intelligence	185
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>187</b>

UNIT

# 3

# Networks



**After studying this unit, you will be able to:**


- ▶ understand how the social network helps to enhance the parent-child relationship;
- ▶ beware of the dark side of the social network;
- ▶ write a paragraph in spatial order;
- ▶ use the passive voice correctly;
- ▶ conduct a survey on the use of social networking sites.

# Warm-up

**Task 1** Write down the names of the following social networking sites and match them with their major functions in the middle.

 _____  _____  _____  _____	Social Communicating  Multimedia Sharing  Professional Exchanging	 _____  _____  _____  _____
--	---	--

**Task 2** Complete the following profile copied from the Weibo homepage and then post a new Weibo to tell your experiences during your first college days.

Profile		A new Weibo
<b>Account</b>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>What's on your mind?</b></p> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> 
<b>Name</b>		
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Location</b>		
<b>About</b>	<b>Introduce yourself</b>	

# In-depth Reading

## Topic Preview:

Today, it is not uncommon to see young people using various social networking sites. Users of those sites usually have a long list of “friends,” with whom they discuss hot issues and share daily stories, photos and videos. The social network, indeed, brings about a new pattern for friendships as well as relationships, and the parent-child relationship is inevitably one of them.



## The Social Network Brings Parents and Children Closer

- 1 Yesterday evening, I had a very interesting conversation with a parent who joined Facebook after the **persistence** of his friends. He spoke of his two sons' **reactions** when he requested to add them as friends on Facebook by saying “My elder son did not **hesitate** to add me but my younger one felt as if I wanted to tail him!” He then spoke of how Facebook, in a way, was able to bring him closer to his elder son who lives abroad through looking at his posted pictures and **status updates**.
- 2 This got me thinking...
- 3 Indeed, parents may not be as familiar with social networking sites as their **teenage** children, but new research shows they shouldn't shy away from sending their **teens** friend requests on Facebook or **engaging** them on Twitter, Instagram and other social platforms.
- 4 Brigham Young University professor Sarah Coyne found that teenagers who are connected to their parents on social networking sites feel closer to their parents in real life. The study of nearly 500 families also found that teens who **interact** with their parents on social networking sites have higher **rates** of “pro-social” **behavior**—meaning that they are kinder, more **generous** and helpful to others.
- 5 How does the social network help families feel more connected? “You can do a lot with the social network. Your kid might post a picture, and you might show support by liking it or making a nice comment, or a status update that does the same kind of thing. It gives more **opportunities** to give positive **feedback** or show **affection**,” said Dr. Coyne.



- 6 “The social network gives an **intimate** look at your teenager’s life. It lets parents know what their kids are going through, what their friends think is cool or fun, and helps them feel more connected to their kids. It gives a nice little window into what is going on,” she added.
- 7 It is important to note, however, that parents can take it too far. Dr. Coyne said, “Parents need to be smart about how they use it. I think it is a really great tool to connect with your kids. But just like everything else, it’s got to be used in **moderation**. You don’t want to be the parent who posts **embarrassing** pictures of your kids all the time or makes **offensive** comments. You have to keep it at the level that is **appropriate** and **respectful** of what the teens want as well.”
- 8 But how much of this is a chicken-and-egg **phenomenon**? If a family was already close to each other, the parents would seem more likely to friend their kids on social networking sites. “Parents who are more connected to their teens in general want to keep that **connection** elsewhere. I think it’s a bit of both—it’s bi-directional. As we have experiences in new media, it **strengthens bonds** that are already there,” explained Dr. Coyne.
- 9 “Social media **represent** just one point of an **overall** healthy **parenting** style. It’s just one tool in a workshop that parents have to connect with their teens. This is what teens are doing—they are on social media already, so it’s a nice tool to use,” she said.
- 10 Some teens prefer newer social platforms that haven’t caught on with parents as much as Facebook has. Dr. Coyne **recommends** that parents be **media-acquainted** and know where their kids are. “A lot of teenagers are on Twitter and not a lot of parents are on that. If you really want to stay involved with your kids, you can’t be afraid to learn new technology, to learn new **websites** and to know where your teens are.”

(602 words)

## Words

**persistence** /pə'sɪstəns/ *n.* 1. determination to do sth. even though it is difficult or other people oppose it 坚持 ; 2. the state of continuing to exist for a long period of time 维持

**reaction** /ri'ækʃn/ *n.* what you do, say or think as a result of sth. that has happened 反应, 回应

**hesitate** /'hezɪ,tet/ *v.* be slow to speak or act because you feel uncertain or nervous 犹豫, 迟疑不决

**status** /'stetəs/ *n.* 1. the situation at a particular time 状况, 情形 ; 2. the social or professional position of sb. / sth. 地位, 身份

**update** /'ʌpdeɪt/ *n.* the most recent information 最新信息, 最新情况

**teenage** /'ti:n,eɪdʒ/ *a.* between 13 and 19 years

old 十几岁的(指 13 至 19 岁), 青少年的

**teen** /ti:n/ *n.* (also **teenager**) a person who is between 13 and 19 years old (13 至 19 岁之间的) 青少年

**engage** /ɪn'geɪdʒ/ *v.* 1. attract and keep sb.'s attention or interest 吸引住(注意力、兴趣); 2. employ sb. or use their services 雇用 ; 3. be involved in 从事, 参加

**interact** /,ɪntər'ækt/ *v.* 1. communicate 交流, 沟通 ; 2. if two things interact, they have an effect on each other 相互影响, 相互作用

**rate** /reɪt/ *n.* 1. the number of times sth. happens during a particular period 比率 ; 2. the speed at which sth. happens 速度, 进度 ; 3. an amount of money that is charged or paid for sth. 费用, 价格

**behavior** /bɪ'heɪvjə/ *n.* (BrE **behaviour**) the way that sb. behaves, especially toward other people 行为, 举止

**generous** /'dʒenərəs/ *a.* 1. giving or willing to give freely 慷慨的, 大方的; 2. more than is necessary 丰富的, 充足的; 3. kind in the way you treat people 宽厚的

**opportunity** /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ *n.* a time when a situation makes it possible to do or achieve sth. 机会, 时机

**feedback** /'fi:dbæk/ *n.* advice, criticism or information about how good or useful sth. or sb.'s work is 反馈, 反应

**affection** /ə'fekʃn/ *n.* the feeling of liking or loving sb. / sth. very much 喜爱, 钟爱

**intimate** /'ɪntɪmət/ *a.* 1. (of knowledge) very detailed and thorough 详尽的; 2. (of people) having a close and friendly relationship 亲密的, 密切的

**moderation** /,mɒdə'reɪʃn/ *n.* the quality of being reasonable and not being extreme 适度, 适中

**embarrassing** /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ *a.* making you feel shy, awkward or ashamed 令人尴尬的, 使人害羞的

**offensive** /ə'fensɪv/ *a.* rude in a way that causes you to feel upset, insulted or annoyed 冒犯的, 无理的

**appropriate** /ə'prəʊpriət/ *a.* suitable, acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances 合适的, 恰当的

**respectful** /rɪ'spektfəl/ *a.* showing or feeling respect 尊敬的, 表示敬意的

**phenomenon** /fə'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* a fact or an event in nature or society 现象

**connection** /kə'nekʃn/ *n.* sth. that connects two facts, ideas, etc. 联系, 关联

**strengthen** /'streŋθ(ə)n/ *v.* make sb. / sth. stronger 加强, 巩固

**bond** /bɒnd/ *n.* sth. that forms a connection between people or groups 联系, 纽带, 关系

**represent** /,reprɪ'zent/ *v.* 1. be sth. 意味着, 相当于; 2. be a symbol of sth. 代表, 象征

**overall** /,əʊvər'ɔ:l/ *a.* general 全面的, 综合的, 总体的

**parenting** /'peərəntɪŋ/ *n.* the process of caring for your child or children 养育, 抚养, 教养

**recommend** /,rekə'mend/ *v.* 1. advise sb. to do sth. 劝告, 建议; 2. tell sb. that sth. is good or useful, or that sb. would be suitable for a particular job 推荐, 介绍

**acquainted** /ə'kweɪntɪd/ *a.* familiar with sth. 熟悉的, 了解的

**website** /'web,sait/ *n.* a place on the Internet where information is available about a particular subject organization etc. 网站

## Phrases and Expressions

**as if** in a way that suggests sth. 似乎, 好像, 仿佛

**in a way** to some extent 在某种程度上

**shy away from** avoid doing sth. because you are nervous or frightened 回避, 躲避

**all the time** 1. very often 经常, 总是; 2. during the whole of a particular period of time 一直, 始终

**a bit of** a little of 一点儿

**catch on** become popular or fashionable 受欢迎, 流行起来, 变得时髦

## Proper Names

**Instagram** /'ɪnstə,græm/ 趣味相机 (图片分享应用软件)

**Brigham Young University** /'brɪgæm jʌŋ ,ju:ni'vɜ:səti/ 杨百翰大学 (美国最大的教会大学)

**Sarah Coyne** /'seərə kɔɪn/ 萨拉·科因 (人名)



# Comprehension

**Task 1** Complete each of the following five sentences by matching the first part in Column A with its second part in Column B.

### Column A

- 1 Parents shouldn't avoid sending friend requests to their kids online,
- 2 You can either like or make nice comments on the photos posted by your kids,
- 3 The social network can be a great tool for parents to connect with their kids,
- 4 Parents and children can communicate better on social networking sites,
- 5 Parents are recommended to stay familiar with social media

### Column B

- A if they already enjoy a good relationship in real life.
- B although they may not be good at using social networking sites.
- C in order to stay involved with their kids.
- D only if they use it in moderation.
- E so as to show your affection and support.

**Task 2** Complete the following summary according to the text. Write no more than three words on each line.

SUMMARY		
<b>Findings</b>	The children communicating with their parents on social networking sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ to their parents in real life;</li> <li>• are more likely to become _____.</li> </ul>
<b>Opinions</b>	1. The parents communicating with their children on social networking sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enjoy more chances to give _____ or show support and affection for their children;</li> <li>• manage to have a(n) _____ look at their children's life.</li> </ul>
	2. There is a(n) _____ phenomenon: The social network brings parents and children closer _____, while being close in real life can in turn bring parents and children more connected on social media.	
<b>Suggestions</b>	1. The social network, despite a nice tool for communication, needs to be used _____.	
	2. If you really want to _____ with your children, you should not be afraid to learn and use new technology.	

# Follow-up Exercises

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## I Vocabulary

**Task 1** Match the following words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

### Column A

- 1 behavior
- 2 opportunity
- 3 appropriate
- 4 status
- 5 affection
- 6 bond
- 7 intimate
- 8 generous

### Column B

- A proper
- B love
- C tie
- D chance
- E detailed
- F act
- G kind
- H situation

**Task 2** Rewrite the following sentences using the words or phrases given in brackets.

1 I strongly hope that he goes to the hospital right now. (recommend)

---

2 The movie manages to attract a huge audience, both young and old. (engage)

---

3 The girl talked as though she knew Taylor Swift very well. (as if)

---

4 I'm glad, to some extent, that you lost the game this time. (in a way)

---

5 It is hard for the boss of such a huge company to communicate with each employee. (interact)

---

6 Lily forgets to turn off the lights very often. (all the time)

---

7 Why are you avoiding my eyes if you didn't do anything wrong? (shy away from)

---

8 This book was not really popular when first published. (catch on)

---

**Task 3** 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.

The social network is the talk of the day. It has developed at an unprecedented (1) \_\_\_\_\_ over the past few years. Various social networking sites provide many kinds of services to users, like helping them to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with new friends, share opinions and comments with like-minded people, and stay (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with old friends and colleagues. Popular social networking sites are built in such a way that they are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ user-friendly. Most sites are so easy to use that they require

very little knowledge of the Internet. Above all, the best feature of those (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is that they are mostly free to use.

You must be wondering how these sites earn when they provide everything for free. Advertisement! They bring in money by (6) \_\_\_\_\_ advertising. These sites are great for advertisers as they can (7) \_\_\_\_\_ millions of people. If you have a product on "music" you wish to promote, all you need to do is to join one of these social platforms and promote it to music lovers. Once successful, your product will most (8) \_\_\_\_\_ become the hottest of the year. This is what makes social networking sites heaven for advertisers and all the more popular worldwide.

- |             |            |           |             |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| A) engage   | B) overall | C) rate   | D) websites |
| E) involved | F) running | G) likely | H) interact |

## II Sentence Structure

**Task 1** Combine two short sentences into a long one after the model.

*Model:*

Yesterday evening, I had a very interesting conversation with a parent. The parent joined Facebook after the persistence of his friends.

→ Yesterday evening, I had a very interesting conversation with a parent who joined Facebook after the persistence of his friends.

1 Teachers speak highly of James. James is always modest and hard-working.

---

2 The man is one of my best friends. The man is delivering a speech on TV.

---

3 Joe and Grace are making a cake for their dad. They respect and love their dad very much.

---

**Task 2** Rewrite the following sentences after the model by using "not as... as... "

*Model:*

Indeed, parents may be less familiar with social networking sites than their teenage children.

→ Indeed, parents may not be as familiar with social networking sites as their teenage children.

1 Money is less important than job satisfaction.

---

2 Houses in Wuhan are generally less expensive than those in Beijing.

---

3 To be happy alone is less meaningful than to be happy together with you.

---

### III Translation

**Task 1** Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.

1 在众人面前跳舞太令人难为情了。(embarrassing)

---

2 你父母对你要结婚的消息有何反应?(reaction)

---

3 老师建议她明年毕业后出国深造。(recommend)

---

4 如果需要任何帮助,请尽管告诉我。(hesitate)

---

**Task 2** Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

1 Nowadays, it is not a rare phenomenon that parents and children interact actively online.

---

2 Social networking websites connect a person with others who share similar interests.

---

3 It is no good making offensive comments on the Internet all the time.

---

4 It was with the persistence of his girlfriend that Chuck went to the Halloween party.

---

# Further Reading



## Facebook Is Bad for You

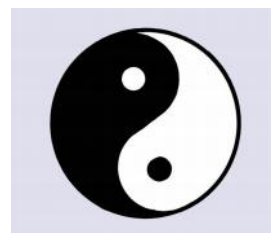
- 1 When an online **forum** for shared experiences posted the line, “I think Facebook makes me **depressed**,” dozens of similar stories streamed in.
- 2 “It makes me sad when other girls post pictures of themselves and get a whole **bunch** of ‘likes’ and comments saying ‘beautiful,’ ‘**gorgeous**,’ or ‘you’re so pretty,’” one girl wrote on the website. “No one has ever commented or liked any of the pictures of me, so what am I supposed to think?”
- 3 Researchers and social media users **alike** are discovering a darker side of Facebook. As “friends” post their successes in all **aspects** of life, **displaying** their seemingly perfect world, the viewer’s life often appears, well, **miserable**.
- 4 Researchers **surveyed** hundreds of college students on their Facebook use and the **findings** showed that the more time someone spent on Facebook, the more likely they would believe that friends lived happier lives and that life was unfair.
- 5 This probably wasn’t Mark Zuckerberg’s plan when he made his social media site.
- 6 The fact of the matter is that people carefully display themselves online, **deleting** anything ugly or socially damaging. Even with over 3,000,000,000 pieces of shared information every month, the complete picture of a person’s life is **rarely** given. In fact, **depression** caused by social media has become a problem amongst the younger generation.
- 7 “As with **offline** depression, those who suffer from Facebook depression are at risk for social **isolation** and sometimes turn to risky Internet sites that may **promote** bad behavior for ‘help.’”
- 8 But to say that Facebook causes depression may be a bit **hasty**. Getting depressed because other people seem happier has indeed been around for a long time. Laozi, an **ancient** Chinese **thinker** and the **founder** of Taoism, offered his advice against comparing, saying that “When you are content to be simply yourself and don’t compare or **compete**, everybody will respect you.”

- 9 While Facebook doesn't necessarily cause depression, it may make the **tendency** to compare even worse. For this reason, we should take **caution** in comparing our real lives with the Facebook life of another. Teenagers and those people already **prone** to depression should be especially careful, since they are most likely to suffer Facebook depression.
- 10 Some **experts** mention that social media are capable of making us not just sad, but lonely. Social media, along with other modern forms of **communication**, cause us to **flee** from real conversation, thus damaging our chances for real relationships. We turn to things like social media because they support **fantasies**, **namely** that we are always heard and that we are never alone. And then it is **depressing** when we discover that even with 400 "friends," nobody is actually offering their ears or a shoulder to lean on.
- 11 Feeling sad and lonely after a Facebook session might be a **signal** that something needs to be changed. Some people need to change who they **communicate** with on Facebook and for others it is simply a matter of time spent on the site. Remember that social media should never be considered a **substitute** for real human-to-human **interaction**, which is what develops real relationships that form a lasting support. Don't make Facebook the ground you build your social life upon, because when the rain comes, you may discover it's a **sandy foundation**.

(537 words)

### Note

**Taoism** (道家), founded by Laozi, is a philosophical tradition of Chinese origin that emphasizes living in harmony with Tao. The term "Tao" indicates something that is both the source and the force behind everything that exists. Taoist ethics tend to emphasize *wu-wei* (action through non-action), naturalness, simplicity and the Three Treasures: compassion, moderation and humility.



## Words

**forum** /'fɔːrəm/ *n.* a place where people can exchange opinions and ideas 论坛, 讨论会

**depressed** /dɪ'prest/ *a.* very sad and without hope 沮丧的, 意志消沉的

**bunch** /bʌntʃ/ *n.* 1. a large amount 大量, 大批; 2. a number of things which are growing or tied together 串, 束, 扎

**gorgeous** /'gɔːdʒəs/ *a.* 1. very beautiful and attractive 非常漂亮的, 美丽动人的; 2. with very deep color, impressive 绚丽的, 灿烂的, 华丽的

**alike** /ə'laɪk/ *ad.* both or equally 两者都, 同样地

**aspect** /'æspekt/ *n.* a particular part or feature of sth. 方面, 层面

**display** /dɪ'spleɪ/ *v.* 1. show sth. to sb. 展示, 展出; 2. show signs of sth., especially a quality or feeling 显露, 表现 (特性或感情等)

**miserable** /'mɪz(ə)rəbl/ *a.* very unhappy or uncomfortable 痛苦的, 可怜的

**survey** /sə'veɪ/ *v.* 1. investigate people by asking them questions 调查; 2. study and give a general description of sth. 总体研究, 概述

**finding** /'faɪndɪŋ/ *n.* (findings) information that discover or opinions that you form after doing research 调查发现, 调研结果

**delete** /dɪ'li:t/ *v.* remove sth. that has been written or printed, or that has been stored on a computer 删除

**rarely** /'reəli/ *ad.* not very often 罕有, 很少, 不常

**depression** /dɪ'preʃn/ *n.* 1. the state of feeling very sad and without hope 沮丧, 消沉, 抑郁; 2. a period when there is little economic activity and many people are poor or without jobs 萧条期, 不景气

**offline** /,ɒf'laɪn/ *a.* not connected to a computer or to the Internet 未联网的, 线下的



**isolation** /ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃn/ *n.* 1. the state of being alone or lonely 孤独, 孤立状态; 2. the state of being separated 隔离, 隔离状态

**promote** /prəˈməʊt/ *v.* 1. help sth. to happen or develop 推动, 促进; 2. help sell a product, service, etc. 促销; 3. move sb. to a higher rank or position 晋升

**hasty** /ˈheɪsti/ *a.* 1. acting or deciding too quickly, without enough thought 草率的, 考虑不周的; 2. done in a hurry because you don't have much time 匆忙的, 仓促的

**ancient** /ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt/ *a.* 1. relating to people who lived a very long time ago, and to their culture and way of life 古代的, 古人的, 古文化的; 2. very old 古老的, 很老的

**thinker** /ˈθɪŋkə/ *n.* a person who thinks seriously, and often writes about important things 思想家

**founder** /ˈfaʊndə/ *n.* a person who starts an organization, institution, etc. or causes sth. to be built 创始人

**compete** /kəmˈpi:t/ *v.* try to be more successful or better than sb. else 竞争, 对抗

**tendency** /ˈtendənsi/ *n.* 1. a habit or situation that is starting to develop 趋势, 趋向; 2. a strong chance that sth. will happen in a particular way 偏好, 倾向

**caution** /ˈkɔːʃn/ *n.* care that you take in order to avoid danger or mistakes 谨慎, 小心

**prone** /prəʊn/ *a.* likely to suffer from sth. or to do sth. 易遭受……的, 有……倾向的

**expert** /ˈekspɜ:t/ *n.* a person with special knowledge, skill or training in sth. 专家, 行家

**communication** /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* the process of giving information or making emotions or ideas known to sb. 表达, 交流

**flee** /fliː/ *v.* leave a person or a place very quickly to avoid possible danger 逃避, 逃跑

**fantasy** /ˈfæntəsi/ *n.* a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen 幻想, 想象

**namely** /ˈneɪmli/ *ad.* used to introduce more detailed information about sth. you are discussing 即, 也就是

**depressing** /dɪˈpresɪŋ/ *a.* making you feel very sad and without hope 令人沮丧的, 令人抑郁的

**signal** /ˈsɪgn(ə)l/ *n.* 1. an event, action or fact that shows sth. is likely to happen 预示; 2. a movement or sound that you make to give sb. information 信号, 暗号

**communicate** /kəˈmjuːnɪˈkeɪt/ *v.* exchange information, news, ideas, etc. with sb. 交流, 沟通

**substitute** /ˈsʌbstɪˌtjuːt/ *n.* 1. sth. that is used instead of sth. else 代替物; 2. sb. who does sb. else's job 代替者, 顶替者

**interaction** /ˌɪntərˈæktʃn/ *n.* 1. communication 交流, 沟通; 2. a process by which two or more things affect each other 相互作用, 相互影响

**sandy** /ˈsændi/ *a.* covered with or containing sand 铺满沙子的, 含沙的

**foundation** /faʊnˈdeɪʃn/ *n.* 1. the solid underground base of a building 地基, 地脚; 2. the most basic part of sth. from which the rest of it develops 基础

## Phrases and Expressions

**at risk** in danger of sth. unpleasant or harmful happening 有危险, 冒风险

**turn to** go to... for help, advice, etc. 向……求助 (或寻求指教等)

**be capable of** have the ability or qualities necessary for doing sth. 有能力做某事

**along with** in the same way as 一起, 一道

**lean on** depend on sb. / sth. for help and support 依靠, 依赖

## Proper Names

**Mark Zuckerberg** /mɑ:k 'zʌkəbɜ:g/ 马克·扎克伯格 (脸书创始人)

**Laozi** 老子 (中国古代伟大的思想家、哲学家, 道家创始人)

## Comprehension

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**Task** Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or statements according to the text.

- 1 The expression “stream in” in the first paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come in great numbers                      B. take place  
C. discuss    D. gather together
- 2 What do the research findings show according to Paragraph 4? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. If someone spends a lot of time on Facebook, they will feel as happy as others.  
B. The less time someone spends on Facebook, the more likely they will think life is fair.  
C. If someone spends more time on Facebook, they will probably think others are happier.  
D. The more time someone spends on Facebook, the more likely they are happier than others.
- 3 What kind of people will most probably suffer Facebook depression? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. People who like to talk with others.      B. People usually posting photos on Facebook.  
C. People using Facebook a lot.              D. Teenagers.
- 4 Social media are capable of making us lonely because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. support fantasies                              B. offer actual listening and support  
C. cause us to flee from the real world      D. cause depression
- 5 What can we infer from the text? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It is social media that cause depression and sadness.  
B. Real human-to-human relationships cannot be replaced by online interaction.  
C. Social media like Facebook can help people get a lasting support.  
D. People should not use social media which often bring about loneliness.

## Level-up Exercise

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**Task** Make an overall analysis on the dark sides of the social network and then give some suggestions on how to deal with them.

### Dark Sides

- Causing depression.

### Suggestions

- Be objective when viewing other people's posts; learn to find the beauty of one's own life and be content with it.

# Applied Listening and Speaking

**Task 1** Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you have just heard.

- 1 A. 800. B. 120.  
C. 200. D. 880.
- 2 A. He uses the social network to make new friends.  
B. He seldom uses the social network.  
C. He uses the social network to share daily stories with old friends.  
D. He likes sharing stories with new friends through the social network.
- 3 A. Because he is preparing for an important exam.  
B. Because he fails an important exam.  
C. Because he loses interest in Facebook.  
D. Because he is busy with a lot of exams.
- 4 A. She went to Joe's wedding last weekend.  
B. She had no idea about Joe's wedding.  
C. She saw Joe's wedding photos online.  
D. She took many photos at Joe's wedding.
- 5 A. The man knew Joyce would like his WeChat Moments.  
B. The woman liked the man's WeChat Moments.  
C. The man added Joyce as a WeChat friend.  
D. The woman added the man as a WeChat friend.

## Word Bank

wonder /'wʌndə/ *n.* 惊讶, 惊奇

*v.* 想知道

WeChat Moments 微信朋友圈

**Task 2** Listen to two long conversations and choose the best answer to each question you have just heard.

## Conversation One

- 1 A. Because the project is interesting.  
B. Because the project is popular.  
C. Because he wants to know his online friends better.  
D. Because he wants to have coffee with people.
- 2 A. Three weeks or more. B. Three years.  
C. Five years. D. Three years or more.
- 3 A. He asks them out in person.  
B. He sends them messages online to invite them out.  
C. He posts online videos to invite them out.  
D. He gives them phone calls before going out.

## Conversation Two

- 4 A. To keep in touch with friends.  
B. To teach his students.  
C. To post interesting videos.  
D. To share some information.
- 5 A. They will find information by themselves.  
B. They will discuss with each other online.  
C. They will visit Mr. Blake's Facebook page.  
D. They will visit Mr. Blake in person.
- 6 A. Because he wants to know more about his students.  
B. Because he thinks it can help him know what his students really want in class.  
C. Because he wants to communicate with his students.  
D. Because he thinks his students will like that.

## Word Bank

confident /'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/ *a.* 自信的

account /ə'kaʊnt/ *n.* 账号

notice /'nəʊtɪs/ *n.* 通知

encounter /ɪn'kaʊntə/ *v.* 遇到

**Task 3** Listen to a passage and choose the best answer to each question you have just heard.

- 1 A. Write a letter through the site.  
B. Make a request through the site.  
C. Mention the person through the site.  
D. Post a photo through the site.
- 2 A. See a list of postings on each other's Facebook homepage.  
B. See what on each other's wall is.  
C. View photos and videos posted by each other.  
D. Accept each other's friend request.
- 3 A. Facebook friendship is stronger than friendship in real life.  
B. A Facebook friend is someone who knows you very well on the social networking site.  
C. Users who are not Facebook friends cannot view other users' list of Facebook friends.  
D. It is up to the users themselves to accept or reject a friend request.



**Task 4** Work in pairs to make a conversation according to the situation given below, using the useful expressions given in the box if necessary.

**Situation:** Kimi and Joe are good friends and they haven't seen each other for a long time. Joe is an active user of Weibo, who knows nearly every update of his friends. So Kimi, who hasn't been on Weibo for a while, is asking Joe about their friends' latest posts.

### Useful Expressions

Asking about new posts on social networking sites:

- What's new on...?
- Is there anything interesting on...?
- Have you got anything new online?
- Have you seen the latest posts of...?

Talking about new posts on social networking sites:

- ... just shared an interesting link on...
- ... posted beautiful photos of their journey.
- ... updated their status... days / minutes ago.

Asking for comments:

- What's your idea about...?
- What do you think of...?
- How do you like...?

Making comments:

- Oh, ... is so cute in that video. I like... very much.
- Well, in my opinion, it is cool / not bad / gorgeous...
- To be honest, I don't like...

# Paragraph Writing

## 空间顺序法

空间顺序法 (Spatial Order) 是一种非常有效的写作方法, 在描写地点和物体时尤为适用。顾名思义, 空间顺序法就是按照事物的空间结构顺序来对其进行说明或描写, 或从内到外, 或从上到下, 或按顺时针方向, 或从整体到局部, 等等。

在运用空间顺序法写作时, 通常会使用一些表示空间位置的过渡词或词组来说明事物的具体位置或方向, 如 *above*、*alongside*、*beneath*、*beyond*、*farther along*、*in front of*、*nearby*、*on top of*、*to the left*、*to the right*。

例如, 用空间顺序法来描写某大学校园时, 可以先从整体入手, 介绍校园的总体方位, 继而从校园的各个组成部分依次展开具体的描写, 或从南到北, 或从前往后, 或从中间向四周扩散。



### Sample:

**Our campus** is located *next to* a gorgeous lake. As you can see, *the front gate* faces the south, enjoying full sunshine on every sunny day. *The main teaching building*, the symbol of the school, stands *in the middle of* the campus. Most of the teachers' offices are on the third floor. There is *a huge square in front of* the main teaching building. *On the left of* the square is *our library* and *on the right* is *a large playground*. And *the dormitory building* is situated *right behind* the playground.

描写对象

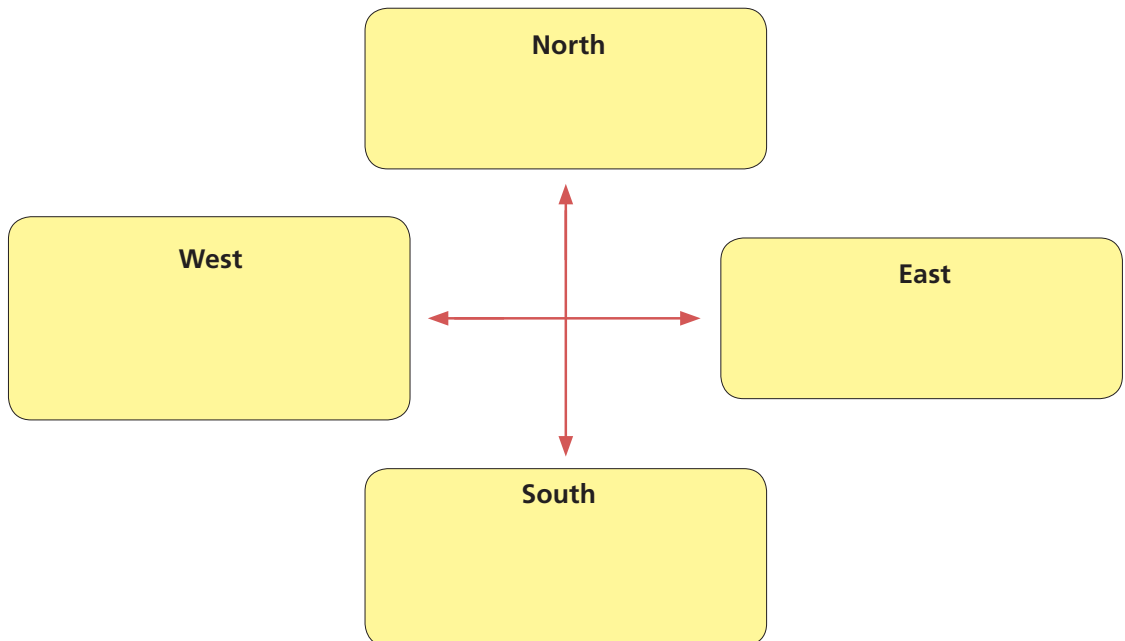
该描写对象的主要组成部分

表示空间位置的词组

**Task 1** Look at the pictures below and then fill in the boxes with the four cities in China and their famous dishes.

**FOOD  CITY**

	
Chengdu	Beijing
	
Xiamen	Guangzhou





**Task 2** Write a paragraph on China's top food cities listed in Task 1 in spatial order. You should write at least 60 words but no more than 90 words.



A light green rectangular area with a scalloped top edge, containing 12 horizontal lines for writing.

# Grammar Focus

## 被动语态

语态 (Voice) 是动词的一种形式, 用以说明主语和谓语之间的关系。英语中的语态分为两种, 即主动语态 (the Active Voice) 和被动语态 (the Passive Voice)。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者, 被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。一般只有及物动词可用于被动语态。被动语态的基本结构为“be + 动词过去分词”。时态不同, 被动语态的具体结构也不同, 如下表所示:

	现在时	过去时	将来时
一般时	am / is / are done	was / were done	will / shall be done
进行时	am / is / are being done	was / were being done	—
完成时	have / has been done	had been done	—

### 被动语态的转换: 主动句转换为被动句

- ✓ 把主动句中的宾语变为被动句的主语。
- ✓ 把动词变为被动结构, 并且注意其人称和数的相应变化, 动词的时态则保持不变。
- ✓ 原句的主语如需要则放在 by 后面以宾格形式出现, 如不需要则可省略。
- ✓ 其他成分 (定语、状语等) 不变。

例如:

- ① CCTV invited her to host the final show. → She was invited by CCTV to host the final show.
- ② Your family will always support you. → You will always be supported by your family.
- ③ They have run this website for three years. → This website has been run (by them) for three years.
- ④ We are considering a travel plan. → A travel plan is being considered.
- ⑤ They were holding a party when I arrived. → A party was being held when I arrived.
- ⑥ People hadn't heard of the news before yesterday. → The news hadn't been heard of before yesterday.

此外, 情态动词的被动语态结构为“情态动词 + be + 动词过去分词”, 例如:

- ① Homework should be handed in on time.
- ② What's done is done and cannot be undone.

### 被动语态的特殊用法

1. 不及物动词无被动语态, 如 happen、come、disappear、rise。
2. 有些动词用主动形式表示被动意义, 如 sell。例如:  
Rowling's new book sells well.
3. 感官动词 (如 see、hear) 和使役动词 (如 make、let、have) 在主动语态中接不带 to 的动词不定式, 但变为被动语态时, 必须加上 to。例如:  
The boss made Tom do heavy work.  
→ Tom was made to do heavy work by the boss.
4. 如果是将接双宾语的动词改为被动语态, 且将直接宾语 (物) 变为主语时, 那么动词后需要加介词, 这个介词由与其搭配的动词决定。例如:  
The teacher showed me an example. → An example was shown to me by the teacher.
5. 有些动词短语用于被动语态时, 应将动词短语看作一个整体, 不能省略其中的介词或副词。例如:  
The boy is taking care of those flowers. → Those flowers are being taken care of by the boy.

**Task 1** Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 The book \_\_\_\_\_ by Jennifer by the end of last month.  
A. have finished    B. finished    C. have been finished    D. had been finished
- 2 A stylish bike was bought \_\_\_\_\_ me by my parents as a birthday present.  
A. to    B. for    C. by    D. on
- 3 A stranger \_\_\_\_\_ walk into the building.  
A. has seen to    B. was seen to    C. has seen    D. was seen
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ one day to decide whether I should accept this invitation.  
A. give    B. gave    C. has given    D. was given
- 5 The movie star \_\_\_\_\_ everything before he went out of the hotel.  
A. had been told    B. has told    C. has been told    D. is told
- 6 Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in my hometown during the past 20 years.  
A. were taken place    B. have been taken place  
C. have taken place    D. taking place
- 7 The milk \_\_\_\_\_ to each house before 7:00 every morning.  
A. send    B. should be sent  
C. will send    D. has been sent
- 8 No one likes \_\_\_\_\_ in public.  
A. to laugh at    B. laugh at  
C. been laughed at    D. to be laughed at

**Task 2** Rewrite each of the following sentences by using the passive voice.

- 1 People regard Vint Cerf as Father of the Internet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The teacher mentioned two books of Mark Twain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The clown made the kids laugh.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We have not completed the preparations for the new semester.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A young lady saw my cell phone drop when she passed by.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We should focus our attention on finding solutions to the hazy weather.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The audience gave warm applause to all performers taking part in the show.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 His team must finish the design of a new product by the end of this week.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Team Project



Work in groups to conduct a survey on the use of social networking sites. Each member in the group is supposed to invite several people of different age groups to complete the following questionnaire. After finishing that, analyze all the information collected by group members and then give a report on your findings.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### PERSONAL DETAILS

Age group  10-15  16-20  21-25  26-30  30+

Job \_\_\_\_\_

### QUESTIONS

1. Are you part of a social networking society?  Yes  No  
(If yes, go directly to Question 3; if no, go to Question 2.)
2. For what reason are you not part of a social networking society?  No interest  No time  
 No reason  Others \_\_\_\_\_  
(For all respondents who answered Question 2, this is the end of the questionnaire.)
3. How long have you been using social networking sites?  Less than 6 months  
 6 months to 1 year  
 1-2 years  More than 2 years
4. What is your favorite social networking site?  Weibo  WeChat  
 Qzone  Others \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do you usually access the social network?  Laptop  Cell phone  
 PC  Others \_\_\_\_\_
6. When do you most frequently use the social network?  Right after getting up  
 During meal time  
 Right before going to bed  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_
7. How much time do you spend on social networking sites every day?  Less than 1 hour  1-2 hours  
 2-3 hours  More than 3 hours
8. What do you usually post on social networking sites?  Photos  Videos  Text  
 Shared links  Others \_\_\_\_\_
9. What do social networking sites bring to you?  Positive feelings  
 Negative feelings  Both
10. Will you continue to use social networking sites in the future?  Yes  Yes and more  
 Yes but less  No

**THE END**

### Your report should:

- ▶ tell how the survey has been conducted;
- ▶ sum up the answers to each of the questions and explain them;
- ▶ offer a conclusion to your findings.

# A Glimpse of Workplace

## Social Media in the Workplace

If you're anything like me, you've probably heard of or even experienced an office communication failure that led to unhappiness or even a career ending. No matter how we use social media, we must always be aware of their limits. It's easy to feel anxiety over saying the wrong thing, but if you know how to use them well, social media in the office can and should do good to your career.



### 1. Understand the company policy

If your office has an **internal** social network, you should understand what types of interaction are considered valuable (helping a **co-worker**, for example) and what kinds of action would be frowned upon (like posting pictures of Hello Kitty all day).

### 2. Be professional

When communicating over your company's **digital** platforms, your focus should be on getting your work done and helping your **colleagues** get their work done. Sometimes, mixing a bit of your own "flavor" is a good thing. But remember that you can easily cross the line to **overly** personal.

### 3. Be mindful before posting anything

Suppose you posted something to a private space or sent a note to someone's **inbox**, it doesn't mean it won't find its way into the hands of someone else later. Before writing anything to anyone—publicly or privately—ask yourself if you'd mind seeing it on the front page of *The New York Times*. Being mindful is always right.

### 4. Respect privacy

Suppose someone told you something in another channel, it doesn't give you the right to repost it. If you'd like to repost something, make sure that the **original** author has **approved**. The same is true when adding new members to a private group—make sure that the existing members feel comfortable that this new member will be able to see what's already been posted.

## Questions:



- 1 What should you do before you post or repost something through social media?

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- 2 As an employee, will you add your boss as a friend on social networking sites? Why or why not?

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## Words

**internal** /ɪn'tɜːnl/ *a.* existing or happening within an object, building, organization, country, etc. 内部的

**co-worker** /'kəʊ,wɜːkə/ *n.* a person that you work together with 同事, 合作者

**professional** /prə'feʃnəl/ *a.* connected with a job that needs special training or skill 职业的, 专业的

**digital** /'dɪdʒɪtl/ *a.* storing information such as sound or pictures as numbers or electronic signals 数字的, 数码的

**colleague** /'kɒliːg/ *n.* a co-worker or sb. that you work with 同事

**overly** /'əʊvəli/ *ad.* too, very 过于, 十分

**mindful** /'maɪndfʊl/ *a.* careful about or conscious of sth. 小心的, 注意的, 意识到的

**inbox** /'ɪn,bɒks/ *n.* (on a computer) a folder in a mailbox where incoming messages are received 收件箱

**privacy** /'praɪvəsi/ *n.* the state of being alone and not watched or distributed by other people 隐私, 私密

**original** /ə'ɒrɪdʒənəl/ *a.* existing at the beginning of a particular period, process or activity 原来的, 起初的

**approve** /ə'pruːv/ *v.* 1. think that sb. / sth. is good, acceptable or suitable 赞成, 同意; 2. officially agree to a plan, proposal, request, etc. 批准



## Phrases and Expressions

**be aware of** know or realize 知道, 意识到

**frown upon** disapprove of 不赞成, 不同意, 不许可

**make sure** do sth. in order to be certain that sth. else happens 确保, 设法保证

## Proper Names

**Hello Kitty** /hə'ləʊ 'kɪti/ 凯蒂猫 (品牌名)

**The New York Times** 《纽约时报》(美国报纸名)

