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PART I

UNDERSTANDING
AND LEARNING

Overview

The first unit of the first book of our series meets students who have just entered college or university and are beginning a new phase in their lives. We hope that students will have a clear understanding of their expectations of the college experience, and will be aware of the expectations their parents and educators have of them. Furthermore, we hope they will be motivated to think about what responsibilities they will carry for the country and the world as the young generation in the new era.

Text A is a university president's welcome speech, in which the president gives valuable guidance to and expresses his expectations of freshman students. Text B is a letter written by a father to his child who is about to start college, in which the father expresses his expectations of the child. We hope that the two texts will stimulate students to share their own expectations regarding their college experience; and we also hope that the

two texts will help students look from a new perspective at the expectations their educators and parents have of them.

Text A shows the characteristics of a speech. Pronouns *I*, *we*, and *you* are more frequently used than in other kinds of writing because the speaker is addressing the audience directly, hoping to motivate the audience and to gain their support and understanding. In a speech, the speaker can employ a variety of figures of speech to make his speech vivid and powerful, such as simile, metaphor, contrast, parallelism (排比), and repetition. A very common figure of speech is parallelism. In parallelism, coordinate ideas are arranged in words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs of the same or similar structure to emphasize the relations between them or to enhance the rhythm of language. In Text A, for example, the president skillfully uses some sentences of parallel structure, which makes his speech rhythmic, powerful, persuasive, and thought-provoking. For example, "What knowledge will you acquire? What passions will you discover? What will you do to build a strong and prosperous future for the generations that will come after you?". Parallelism can even be used to contrast ideas and produce a humorous effect as in the example: "You may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with high school, and your parents may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with doing your laundry!"

The most obvious feature of Text B is that it contains many imperative sentences, and these sentences tend to be brief. An imperative sentence advises, instructs, requests, or commands. It begins with a verb; the implied subject is “you”. In Text B, the father makes use of imperative sentences to give advice and instructions to his child who has just left home for college. For example: “Don’t be bound by what other people think.” “Pick friends who are genuine and sincere.” “Become the great thinker you were born to be.”

In class, the teacher can ask students to compare the writing styles of Text A and Text B. Class activities may include pair work, group discussion, and mini-survey about students’ high school experiences, their families and friends, and their expectations of college life.

After learning the texts, students can be encouraged to think about what responsibilities they should take on as citizens of their communities, the country, and the world.

Section A

Toward a brighter future for all

Background information

1 American higher education

In the United States, students have the option of attending a two-year community college before applying to a four-year university. Admission to a community college is easier, tuition is lower, and class sizes are often smaller in comparison with a university. Community college students can earn an associate degree and transfer up to

two years’ course credits to a university.

University students pursuing a bachelor’s degree are called “undergraduates”; students pursuing a master’s or doctoral degree are called “graduate students”. Most universities give undergraduate students a liberal education, which means students are required to take courses across several disciplines before they specialize in a major field of study. Graduate and professional programs, such as medicine or law, are specialized. All degree programs require students to complete a minimum number of credit hours before graduation.

2 Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was an Italian painter, sculptor, draftsman, engineer, scientist, and architect during the Renaissance. He is considered among the greatest painters in art history as he created some of the most influential paintings such as the *Mona Lisa*. Not only was he famous as a painter, he was also well-known for his notebooks, which contain drawings and notes he made on a wide range of subjects, including anatomy, astronomy, botany, painting, and cartography (制图学). Many people consider Leonardo da Vinci one of the most talented people of all time.

Detailed study of the text

- 1 Your achievement is the **triumph** of years of hard work, both of your own and of your parents and teachers. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Entering this university is an important success for you. This success is due to many years of your hard work and many years of your parents’ and teachers’ hard work.

★ **triumph**: *n.* [C] an important victory or success after a difficult struggle (尤指苦战后获得的) 胜利, 成功, 成就

The young athlete's triumph at the Olympics brought glory to his country. 这位年轻运动员在奥运会上取得胜利, 为国争了光。

2 Here at the university, we **pledge** to make your educational experience as **rewarding** as possible. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Here at the university, we promise to make your educational experience as worthwhile as possible.

★ **pledge**:

vt. make a formal, usu. public, promise that you will do sth. 发誓; 保证; 许诺

Our government has pledged to become carbon neutral before 2060. 我们的政府承诺 2060 年前实现碳中和。

n. [C] (*fml.*) a serious promise or agreement, esp. one made publicly or officially (尤指公开或正式作出的) 誓言, 誓约, 保证

The organization has made a pledge to build a library for the school. 该组织承诺为那所学校建一个图书馆。

★ **rewarding**: *a.* giving you satisfaction, pleasure, or profit 值得的; 有意义的; 有回报的
She has found working at the kindergarten a very rewarding career. 她发现在幼儿园工作是一份非常有意义的职业。

Word formation note

形容词后缀 -ing

- ing 加在某些及物动词后构成形容词, 主要用于表示某人或某物的特征或性质, 以及某物或某事给人的感觉、情感、印象等。这类词包括 *alarming*、*charming*、*discouraging*、*disgusting*、*frightening*、*surprising*、*welcoming* 等。例如:
a charming house on the outskirts of the town 城郊一栋迷人的房子
A surprising number of people here like gardening. 这里喜欢园艺的人出奇地多。
a welcoming smile 热情的微笑
- ing 加在某些不及物动词之后构成形容词, 表示某物或某人仍然处于某种状态。例如:

developing countries 发展中国家

He is taking good care of his aging mother. 他把日渐衰老的母亲照顾得很好。

He wore his hair in the prevailing fashion. 他留着一个流行的发型。

3 In welcoming you to the university, I am **reminded of** my own high school graduation and the photograph my mom took of my dad and me. (Para. 2)

Meaning: When I am welcoming you to this university, what comes to my mind is my own high school graduation and the photo my mom took of my dad and me.

★ **remind sb. of sb. / sth.:**

1) make sb. remember sb. that they know or sth. that happened in the past 使...想起

The song always reminds me of our holiday in Mexico. 那首歌总让我想起我们在墨西哥的那个假期。

2) make sb. think of sb. or sth. else because they are similar in some way 使...想起 (相似的) 人或事

Nancy was tall and slim, and reminded me of my cousin Sarah. 南希身材高挑, 让我想起了我的表妹萨拉。

4 “Pose naturally,” Mom instructed us. (Para. 2)

★ **pose**:

vi. sit or stand somewhere so that sb. can take a photograph of you or paint a picture of you (为照相或画像而) 摆姿势
People like to pose for photographs in front of the Oriental Pearl TV Tower in Shanghai. 人们喜欢在上海的东方明珠广播电视塔前摆姿势拍照。

vt. create a difficult or dangerous situation 造成, 导致 (困难或危险)

We are relieved to hear that the incident in the chemical plant poses no threat to the environment. 得知化工厂事故没有对环境造成危害, 我们放心了。

5 You will miss your old **routines** and your parents' **reminders** to work hard and **attain** your best. (Para. 3)

Meaning: You will miss your usual life patterns and your parents' reminding words that you should work hard and achieve the best you can.

★ **routine:**

n. [C, U] your usual way of doing things, esp. when you do them in a fixed order at the same time 例行公事; 常规; 惯例
Arriving at the office at 8 a.m. and staying there until 5 p.m. has become my routine. 早上 8 点到办公室, 一直待到下午 5 点, 这已经成了我的习惯。

a. happening as a normal part of a job or process 常规的; 例行的; 惯常的
His heart problem was diagnosed during a routine medical check-up. 他的心脏问题是在一次常规体检中查出的。

★ **reminder:** n. [C]

1) a written or spoken message that reminds sb. to do sth. (告知该做某事的) 通知单, 提示信; 提醒(的话); 提示
Mom sent me off with a final reminder to be back before 11 p.m. 妈妈最后提醒我要在晚上 11 点之前回家, 然后就让我走了。

2) sth. that makes you notice, remember, or think about sth. 起提醒作用的东西
This dictionary is a gift from my English teacher and it serves as a reminder that she gave me a lot of help and encouragement. 这本词典是我英语老师给我的礼物, 它让我记得她曾给予我很多帮助和鼓励。

★ **attain:** vt. (fml.) succeed in achieving sth. after trying for a long time (通过长时间努力而) 得到, 获得, 赢得
My parents often encourage me to set goals that can stretch me and to try my best to attain them. 父母常常鼓励我设定能挑战自己的目标, 并努力去实现这些目标。

6 You may have cried tears of joy to be finally **finished** with high school, and your parents may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with doing your laundry! (Para. 3)

Meaning: Perhaps you were so happy that you cried because at last you finished high school, and perhaps your parents were so happy that they cried because eventually they wouldn't have to do your laundry anymore!

Note

Pay attention to the humor the president creates by contrasting the different responses from children and their parents – they all cried with joy, but for different reasons!

★ **finished:** a.

1) (*not before noun*) no longer doing, dealing with, or using sth. 结束了的
When you are finished with the book, give it back to me. 这本书你看完后就还给我。

2) (*only before noun*) fully and properly made or completed 完成了的
Joanna promised to send me the finished painting as soon as possible. 乔安娜向我保证会尽快把完成的画作寄给我。

3) (*not before noun*) no longer successful, effective, or able to continue 没有希望的; 完蛋了的
If Mom finds out that we watched TV before finishing our homework, we are finished. 如果妈妈发现我们作业没做完就看电视, 我们就完了。

Collocation note

- 1 The verb *do* often collocates with nouns about work, activities, or tasks. For example:
Today I have a lot of work to do. 我今天有好多工作要做。
- 2 The verb *do* is also often used together with nouns about exercise or physical labor. For example:
do physical exercise / the dishes / one's cooking 进行锻炼 / 洗碗 / 做饭

7 But know this: The future is built on the strong **foundation** of the past. (Para. 3)

Meaning: But you should know that your future is based on a solid past.

★ **foundation:** *n.* [C] the most basic part of sth. from which the rest of it develops 基础
The course gives students a solid foundation in English writing skills. 这门课为学生的英语写作能力打下了坚实的基础。

8 For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other. (Para. 4)

Meaning: For you, the next four years in university will be different from any other period of time in your life.

9 Here you are surrounded by great **resources**: interesting students from all over the country, a **learned** and **caring faculty**, a **comprehensive** library, great sports **facilities**, and student organizations covering every possible interest – from the arts to science, to **community** service, and so on. (Para. 4)

Meaning beyond words: Here the president is introducing to students the many resources available on campus – interesting schoolmates, knowledgeable and helpful teachers, a big library, great sports equipment, various student organizations, etc. All these will help make students' campus life colorful and fulfilling.

★ **resource:** *n.*

- 1) [C] sth. you can use to help you to achieve sth., esp. in your work or study 资源
Museums are important resources for teaching history. 博物馆为历史教学提供了重要资源。
- 2) [C, usu. pl.] things such as coal, trees, and oil that exist in nature and can be used by people 自然资源

Many of these countries are rich in natural resources such as iron and coal.
这些国家中有许多都拥有丰富的自然资源，如铁和煤炭。

★ **learned:** *a. (fml.)* having a lot of knowledge because you have read and studied a lot 有学问的；博学的

My advisor is a very learned person and she could answer any question I asked. 我的导师是一位非常博学的人，她能回答我提出的任何问题。

★ **caring:** *a.* thinking about what other people need or want and trying to help them 关心他人的；乐于助人的

Sam is very patient and caring – I think he would make a good nurse. 萨姆非常有耐心并且乐于助人，我认为他会是个好护士。

★ **faculty:** *n.*

1) [U] (*AmE*) all the teachers in a university, college, or school 全体教员

Both the faculty and students opposed the proposal to turn one of the playgrounds into a parking lot. 老师和学生都反对把其中一个操场改为停车场的提议。

2) [C, usu. pl.] a natural ability, such as the ability to see, hear, or think clearly 官能；天赋

She had her mental faculties even in her 100s. 即使一百多岁了，她的思维能力仍然正常。

★ **comprehensive:** *a.* complete and including everything that is necessary 全面的；综合的；包罗万象的；详尽的

This booklet offers a comprehensive guide to our goods and services. 这本小册子对我们的商品和服务提供了详尽的介绍。

★ **facility:** *n. (~ies)* [pl.] rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose (为某种目的而提供的) 设施，设备
The hotel has an indoor swimming pool and other leisure facilities. 这家宾馆有室内游泳池和其他休闲设施。

★ **community:** *n.* [C]

- 1) the people who live in the same area, town, etc. (同住一地的人所构成的) 社区
The new arts center will serve the whole community. 这个新的艺术中心将为整个社区服务。
- 2) a group of people who have the same interests, religion, race, etc. (由有着相同兴趣、宗教信仰等的人构成的) 群体, 团体
We will make further efforts to provide more support to different school communities. 我们将更加努力, 为不同校园社团提供更多的支持。

10 You will have the freedom to **explore** and learn about new subjects. (Para. 4)

★ **explore:**

- vt.* examine or discuss a subject, idea, etc. thoroughly 探讨, 研究 (主题、思想等)
We are exploring the possibility of taking legal action against the company. 我们正在探讨对这家公司采取法律行动的可能性。
- v.* travel around an area in order to learn about it or search for sth. valuable such as oil 勘探; 探测; 考察
A group of experts have set out to explore the area for minerals. 一组专家已经前往该地区勘探矿产。

11 You will learn to **get by on** very little sleep, meet **fascinating** people, and **pursue** new passions. (Para. 4)

Meaning: You will learn to manage with very little sleep, meet very interesting people, and find new interests.

- ★ **get by (on / with):** have just enough of sth. such as money or knowledge so that you can do what you need to do 过活; 过得去; 勉强应付
I couldn't possibly get by on \$300 a month with everything so expensive in New York. 纽约什么都很贵, 一个月 300 美元恐怕不足以维持我的生活。

★ **on:** *prep.*

- 1) eating or drinking only a particular type of food or drink in order to stay alive 靠…生存
Using a cave as shelter, the man survived on wild berries and raw fish. 这个男人以一个山洞作为避身之处, 靠吃野果和生鱼活了下来。
- 2) using a particular type of fuel or electrical power in order to operate 靠…运行
Is there any possibility of making a car that runs on water? 有没有可能制造出靠水驱动的汽车呢?

★ **fascinating:** *a.* extremely interesting and attractive 极有吸引力的; 迷人的

He is such a great writer that his stories are always fascinating. 他是个了不起的作家, 他写的故事总是引人入胜。

★ **pursue:** *vt.*

- 1) try to achieve sth. 追求; 致力于
My mother's words inspired me to pursue my dream of becoming an architect. 母亲的话激励我去追逐梦想, 成为一名建筑师。
- 2) chase sb. or sth. in order to catch them 追赶; 追逐
The police officer pursued the speeding car and eventually stopped it with the help of another police car. 这名警官追赶着一辆超速行驶的车, 并最终在另一辆警车的协助下, 拦下了那辆车。

★ **passion:** *n.*

- 1) [C] a very strong liking for sth. 强烈的爱好; 热爱
Her lifelong passion for music began in childhood. 她对音乐的毕生热爱始于孩童时代。
- 2) [C, U] a very strong belief or feeling about sth. 强烈的情感; 激情
The young man gave a speech with great passion and moved all those who were present. 这个年轻人的演讲充满激情, 感动了所有在场的人。

- 12 I want to encourage you to **make the most of** this unique experience, and to use your energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity. (Para. 4)

Meaning: I want to encourage you to do all you can to take advantage of this special experience, and to use your energy and passion to gain rewards from this experience.

- ★ **make the most of sth.:** gain the greatest possible advantage from sth. 最大限度地从…获益

Since the Internet is a very useful tool, we should make the most of it in our study. 既然互联网是很有用的工具，我们就应该在学习中最大限度地利用它。

- 13 You may feel **overwhelmed** by the **wealth** of courses **available** to you. (Para. 5)

Meaning: When facing the large number of courses that you can take in college, you may not know how to choose.

- ★ **overwhelm:** *vt. (usu. passive)* exist in such great amounts that sb. or sth. cannot deal with them (数量大得)使无法对付

We were overwhelmed by the number of applications for this position. 这个职位的求职申请多得让我们应接不暇。

- ★ **wealth:** *n. [U]* a large supply of useful things 大量；众多；丰富

I was impressed by the wealth of choices available in college. 大学里有这么多的选择，这让我印象深刻。

- ★ **available:** *a. (not usu. before noun)* able to be obtained, taken, or used 可获得的；可利用的；现成的

Organic food is now widely available in many stores. 如今在很多商店里都可以买到有机食品。

- 14 You will not be able to experience them all, but **sample** them widely! (Para. 5)

Meaning: You will not be able to take all the courses, but try as many different courses as possible.

- ★ **sample:**

vt. 1) try an activity, go to a place, etc. in order to see what it is like 体验

He was excited to have the chance to sample the delights of country life. 有机会去体验乡村生活的乐趣让他感到兴奋。

2) test a small amount of sth. in order to get information about the whole thing 对…作抽样检验

The air is sampled to measure the effects of air pollution on the city's population. 人们对空气进行了抽样检测，以评估空气污染对城市居民的影响。

n. [C] a small part or amount of sth. that is examined in order to find out sth. about the whole 样本；样品；货样

The doctor took a blood sample to see if the patient was infected with the disease. 医生抽取了血样来检查病人是否感染了这种疾病。

- 15 **Challenge yourself!** (Para. 5)

Meaning: Try taking courses that may be difficult for you, so you can test your abilities and discover your potential.

- ★ **challenge:** *vt.* test the skills or abilities of sb. or sth. 考验…的技术/能力；激发；激励
Prof. Lin challenges his students to try new things. 林教授激励他的学生去尝试新事物。

- 16 Don't **assume** that you know **in advance** what fields will interest you the most. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Don't think that you already know what fields will be most interesting to you.

- ★ **assume:** *vt.* think that sth. is true, although you do not have definite proof 假定；假设；认为

I assumed that the woman standing next to Jack was his wife; in fact, she was his younger sister. 我以为站在杰克旁边的女子是他的妻子，但实际上那是他的妹妹。

Usage note

assume, suppose

1 assume 指把一件尚未证实的事作为事实或真相，含有较强的武断成分。例如：

Some people assume that there is life on other planets. 有些人认为其他的行星上有生命存在。

2 suppose 表示有一定根据的猜想。在口语中，I suppose 和 I guess 用法相同，但 suppose 更常见于英国英语，guess 更常见于美国英语。例如：

I suppose we can pay by credit card, but we'd better check first. 我想我们可以用信用卡付款，但是我们最好先确认一下。

★ **in advance:** before sth. happens or is expected to happen 预先；提前
Details of the meeting had been given to the public in advance. 会议的详细内容在会前已经公之于众了。

17 You will not only **emerge** as a more broadly-educated person, but also **stand a better chance of** discovering an **unsuspected** passion that will help to shape your future. (Para. 5)

Meaning: You will not only grow and develop into a more knowledgeable person, but you will also be more likely to find a passion you don't know you have, which will help you shape your future.

★ **emerge:** vi.

1) appear or become recognized 出现；为…所公认

China has emerged as one of the world's biggest economies. 中国已成为世界上最大的经济体之一。

2) come out of sth. or out from behind sth. 出现；露出

The sun emerged from behind the clouds. 太阳从云层后面露出脸来。

Note

When in college, students accumulate a variety of experiences. In essence they are growing and developing. At the end of this journey, they will “evolve”, like the caterpillar (毛虫) that undergoes metamorphosis (蜕变). While *emerge* may not literally mean “evolve”, it has a sense of “evolving” here.

★ **stand a chance (of doing sth.):** have the possibility of succeeding or achieving sth. 有可能成功；有机会获得

Do they stand any chance of winning against France in the soccer game? 他们有希望在这次足球比赛中战胜法国队吗？

★ **unsuspected:** a. existing without your knowledge 未知的；未被想到的
Young people often have an unsuspected talent; we should help them discover that talent. 年轻人常常拥有意想不到的才能；我们应该帮助他们发现那种才能。

Word formation note

形容词后缀 -ed

1 -ed 加在某些及物动词之后构成形容词，表明人的状态。例如：

a group of very excited children 一群非常兴奋的孩子
I never got bored with my job. 我从未对我的工作感到厌倦。

Don't be frustrated when facing failure. Work harder and you'll succeed. 面对失败，不要沮丧。再努力些，你就会成功。

2 -ed 加在少数不及物动词之后构成形容词，表示该动作已经完成。例如：

a retired teacher 一位退休教师

The newly arrived visitors showed great interest in the city. 新来的游客对这座城市表现出了浓厚的兴趣。

3 后缀 -ed 和后缀 -ing 的不同

• 以后缀 -ed 结尾的形容词（如 *ashamed*、*delighted*、*excited*、*frightened*、*interested*、*moved*、*pleased*、*surprised*、*worried* 等）通常用于说明人的心理或精神状态；若修饰事物，则修饰的多为 *look*、*expression*、*air*（神态）、*appearance*、*cry*、*face*、*voice*、*mood* 等名词。

- 以后缀 -ing 结尾的形容词（如 *delighting*、*exciting*、*frightening*、*interesting*、*moving*、*pleasing*、*surprising*、*worrying* 等）主要用于说明事物的性质或特征；若用于形容人，则表示此人具有此性质或特征。例如：

- *He is frightened.* 他感到害怕。
- *He is frightening.* 他很吓人。
- *He has a frightened look on his face.* 他脸上带有惊恐的神情。
- *He has a frightening look on his face.* 他的神情很吓人。
- *I read an interested expression on his face.* 我看到他脸上露出一种感兴趣的表情。
- *I read an interesting expression on his face.* 我看到他脸上露出一种有趣的表情。

18 A wonderful example of this is Leonardo da Vinci, who originally studied painting and sculpture. (Para. 5)

Meaning: A very good example to show the importance of trying something you have never tried before is Leonardo da Vinci, who at first studied painting and sculpture.

Meaning beyond words: Here the president is citing Leonardo da Vinci as an example to show the importance of trying something new and challenging, which may bring about unexpected benefits.

- ★ **sculpture:** *n.* [U] the art of making objects out of stone, wood, clay, etc. 雕刻艺术；雕塑艺术

Anna teaches the history of European painting and sculpture at the local art school.
安娜在当地艺术学校教欧洲绘画和雕塑史。

19 **Over time**, Leonardo da Vinci **paired** his studies in art with his love of science and nature, which made him a famous painter, sculptor, **draftsman**, engineer, scientist, and **architect**. (Para. 5)

- ★ **over time:** gradually 逐渐地；慢慢地
For good or bad, things will change over time. 不管是好是坏，事情慢慢都会变的。

- ★ **pair:** *vt.* put two people or things together 使成对；配对

You will look wonderful if you pair this dress with high heels. 如果用高跟鞋来搭配这条连衣裙，你看上去一定会很棒。

- ★ **draft:**

n. [C] sth. such as a plan, letter, or drawing that may have changes made to it before it is finished (计划、信件或绘画等的) 草稿，草案

We have decided to give up the first draft of the report and start over. 我们已经决定放弃那份报告的初稿，重新开始写。

vt. write sth. such as a legal document, speech, or letter that may have changes made to it before it is finished 起草，草拟 (法律文件、演讲或信件)

Please draft a contract for the project, so we can discuss it at the meeting. 请起草一份项目合同，这样我们就可以在会上进行讨论。

- ★ **draftsman:** *n.* [C]

1) (*BrE draughtsman*) sb. whose job is to draw the plans for sth. that people are going to make or build 制图员

The draftsman spent countless hours creating the blueprint for the new office building. 那位绘图员花了大量时间为新办公楼绘制蓝图。

2) sb. whose job is to draft official or legal documents (官方或法律文件的) 拟稿人，起草人

He was one of the draftsmen of the constitution. 他是宪法起草人之一。

- ★ **architect:** *n.* [C]

1) sb. whose job is to design buildings 建筑师
The Suzhou Museum was designed by the world-famous architect I.M. Pei. 苏州博物馆是世界著名建筑师贝聿铭设计的。

2) (**the ~ of**) the person who has the idea for sth. such as a plan or policy and makes it happen 设计师；缔造者

He was the principal architect of the reform program. 他是这次改革方案的主要设计师。

20 Here at the university, it may not always be pleasant to have so many new experiences **all at once**. (Para. 6)

★ **all at once**:

1) at the same time 同时

She had two projects at hand, three classes to teach, and a baby to take care of all at once. 她同时有两个项目要做，三个班级要教，还有一个婴儿要照顾。

2) suddenly and unexpectedly 一下子；突然

All at once there was a loud banging on the door. 突然传来重重的敲门声。

21 In your dorm, the student next door may repeatedly play the one song, which gives you a **giant** headache. (Para. 6)

★ **giant**: *a. (only before noun)* extremely big, and much bigger than other things of the same type 巨大的；特大的

At a young age, she has already made giant contributions to the development of agriculture in her hometown. 她年纪轻轻就已经为家乡的农业发展作出了巨大贡献。

22 You may be an **early bird** while your roommate is a **night owl**. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Maybe you like to get up early, but your roommate prefers to stay up late.

★ **early bird**: *n. [C] (infml.)*

1) sb. who gets up early in the morning
早起的人

My mom is an early bird – she always gets up at five in the morning. 我妈妈喜欢早起，她总是早上5点就起床。

2) sb. who arrives somewhere or does sth. before other people do 早到的人；捷足先登者

The early birds got the best seats for the concert. 早到的人得到了音乐会的最佳座位。

★ **night owl**: *n. [C] (infml.)* sb. who enjoys going out at night or does not go to bed until it is late 夜猫子；惯于晚睡的人

He is indeed a night owl; he never goes to sleep before midnight. 他是个真正的夜猫子，不过半夜从不睡觉。

Sentence structure note

句中 while 用作连词，表示“但是；然而”，表明两种情况之间的差别。例如：

I like the mountains while my little sister prefers the seaside. 我喜欢山，而我妹妹喜欢海滨。

此外，while 还可以表示“虽然；尽管”，相当于 although。例如：

While a few people doubted his ability to be the team leader of the project, his father encouraged him to believe in himself. 虽然有人怀疑他领导这个项目的 ability，但是他父亲鼓励他要相信自己。

23 Don't worry if you become a little uncomfortable with some of your new experiences. I promise you that the happy experiences will **outweigh** the unpleasant ones. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Don't worry if you don't feel very happy with a few of your new experiences. I promise you that there will be more happy experiences than unpleasant ones.

★ **outweigh**: *vt.* be more important or valuable than sth. else 比…更重要；比…更有价值

I understand your concern, but the benefits of this treatment far outweigh its side effects. 我理解你的顾虑，但是这种治疗方法的益处远远大于其副作用。

24 And I promise that **virtually** all of them will provide you with valuable lessons which will **enrich** your life. (Para. 6)

Meaning: And I promise that almost all of your new experiences, pleasant or unpleasant, will give you precious lessons that will make your life more colorful and fulfilling.

★ **virtual:** *a. (only before noun)*

- 1) almost the same as the thing that is mentioned 几乎相同的; 实质上的
After her husband had a stroke, she was given virtual control of the business. 她丈夫中风之后, 生意实质上由她掌管。
- 2) made, done, seen, etc. on the Internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟的, 模拟的(指通过计算机或网络)
Students frequently use the resources of our virtual library when they are at home. 学生们在家时会经常使用我们虚拟图书馆的资源。

★ **virtually:** *ad.*

- 1) almost 实际上; 几乎; 差不多
Virtually all his spare time was spent taking care of the elderly people in the village. 他几乎把所有的空余时间都用来照顾村里的老人了。
- 2) on a computer, rather than in the real world 虚拟地; 模拟地
Nowadays visiting a museum or a zoo can be experienced virtually. 现在可以通过虚拟方式参观博物馆或动物园。

★ **enrich:** *vt.* improve the quality of sth., esp. by adding things to it 使丰富; 使充实; 强化
Education can enrich and improve your life. 教育可以充实你的生活, 并提高你的生活质量。

- 25 So, with a **glow** in your eyes and a song in your heart, step forward to meet these new experiences! (Para. 6)

Meaning: Therefore, with the excitement and enthusiasm that you have, go forward and face this new part of your life!

Note

Here the president is speaking figuratively. The expressions *a glow in your eyes* and *a song in your heart* imply the excitement and enthusiasm of the students.

★ **glow:**

- n.* [sing.] a soft steady light 柔和稳定的光
He turned on the table lamp and the room was filled with a soft glow. 他打开台灯, 房间里洒满了柔和的光。
- vi.* produce or reflect a soft steady light 发出柔和稳定的光
The fireplace was still glowing with the remains of last night's fire. 壁炉里昨晚的火余烬未灭, 还在发着微光。

- 26 We have confidence that your journey toward self-discovery and your progress toward finding your own passion will **yield** more than personal **advancement**. (Para. 7)

Meaning: We believe that in the process of discovering yourself and gradually finding your passion, you will acquire much more than personal advancement.

★ **yield:**

- vt.* 1) produce a result, answer, or piece of information 得出(结果等)
Our research has only recently begun to yield important results. 我们的研究最近才开始取得重要成果。
- 2) produce crops, profits, etc. 出产; 产生
The tourist industry yielded an estimated \$20 million for the area last year. 去年旅游业为该地区带来了约两千万美元的收益。
- vi.* finally agree to do what sb. else wants you to do 屈从; 让步
Stick to your belief and ambition and don't yield to the pressure of life. 坚持你的信念和抱负, 不要向生活的压力屈服。

★ **advancement:** *n.* [C, U] (*fml.*) progress or development in your job, level of knowledge, etc. 进步; 进展
There is plenty of room for personal advancement within the company. 该公司内部有足够的个人发展空间。

Note

Personal advancement is like getting a raise or a better title. But college education enables one to do more than that.

- 27 We believe that as you become members of our community of scholars, you will soon come to recognize that with the **abundant** opportunities for self-enrichment provided by the university, there also come **responsibilities**. (Para. 7)

Meaning: We believe that once you join our group of scholars, you will soon come to realize that while the university offers you many chances for personal development, you have duties to perform as well.

Meaning beyond words: After elaborating on the opportunities and benefits that a university education can bring to students, the president shifts to another topic – the responsibilities that students are to take on.

★ **abundant:** *a. (fml.)* existing or available in large quantities 大量的; 丰富的; 充裕的
China has an abundant supply of natural resources. 中国有丰富的自然资源。

★ **responsibility:** *n. [C]*

- 1) sth. that you ought to do because it is morally or socially right (道德、社会) 责任, 义务
Everyone should think about the question: What is the individual's responsibility to others in modern society? 人人都应该思考这个问题: 在现代社会中, 个人对他人的责任是什么?
- 2) sth. that you must do as part of your job or duty 职责; 任务; 义务
Being the manager of this project, he has many responsibilities on his shoulders. 作为该项目的经理, 他肩负着很多职责。

- 28 A wise man said: “Education is **simply** the soul of a society as it passes from one

generation to another.” (Para. 7)

Meaning: A wise man said that education is absolutely the spirit and heart of a society because it passes from generation to generation.

★ **simply:** *ad.* used to emphasize what you are saying 实在, 根本, 简直 (用于强调)
He simply didn't care about the benefits for himself. He just wanted to help others. 他根本不考虑自己的利益。他只想帮助别人。

- 29 You are the **inheritors** of the hard work of your families and the hard work of many countless others who came before you. They built and **transmitted** the knowledge you will need to succeed. (Para. 7)

Meaning: You receive the fruit of the hard work of your families and many other people who were before you. They built and passed on to you the knowledge which you will need in order to be successful.

★ **inherit:**

- vt.* receive a belief, tradition, or way of life from people who lived before you 沿袭, 秉承 (信仰、传统或生活方式)
Many countries have inherited traditions of public service. 许多国家沿袭了公共服务的传统。
- v.* receive property or money from sb. who has died 继承 (财产)
He inherited a fortune from his grandmother, and donated most of the money to local charities. 他从祖母那里继承了一大笔遗产, 并把大部分钱都捐给了当地慈善机构。

★ **inheritor:** *n. [C]*

- 1) sb. who follows an established way of life or thinking (生活或思想方式的) 后继者, 继承人
We are the inheritors of a great cultural tradition. 我们是一个伟大文化传统的继承者。

2) sb. who receives money, property, etc. from sb. who has just died 遗产继承人
He was the only inheritor of his uncle's property. 他是他叔叔财产的唯一继承人。

★ **transmit:** *vt. (fml.)* send or pass sth. from one person, place, or thing to another 传送; 传递; 传播
One of the main responsibilities of a teacher is to transmit knowledge to students. 教师的主要职责之一是把知识传授给学生。

30 Now it is your turn. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Now it is time for you to gain knowledge and pass it on.

31 What knowledge will you **acquire**? (Para. 7)

- ★ **acquire:** *vt.*
- 1) gain knowledge or learn a skill 学到, 获得 (知识、技能)
She acquired a good knowledge of Chinese. 她汉语学得很好。
 - 2) get or gain sth. 取得; 获得
We should acquire more first-hand information. 我们应当获取更多的第一手资料。
 - 3) *(fml.)* obtain sth. by buying it or being given it 购得; 得到
She hopes to acquire more ancient Chinese works of art from overseas and donate them to China. 她希望从海外多购得一些中国古代艺术品捐献给中国。

Collocation note

It is wrong to say *learn knowledge* in English. The correct collocation is *acquire knowledge*. Other words that can collocate with *knowledge* include *gain, increase, improve, broaden, expand, use, and apply*.

Usage note

acquire, attain

- 1 acquire 多指经过努力逐步获得才能、知识等, 也可用于表示获得财物等。该词强调“一经获得就会长期持有”的含义。acquire 常与 *ability, education,*

fortune, habit, information, knowledge 等词搭配使用。例如:

We want people to acquire the habit of using public transportation. 我们希望人们养成使用公共交通的习惯。

- 2 attain 强调经过不懈的努力取得结果或达到某一目标。attain 常与 *excellence, fitness, goal, level, mastery, perfection, position, proficiency, standard, target* 等词搭配使用。例如:
The salesperson attained his sales goal for the month. 这名销售员完成了当月的销售目标。

32 What will you do to build a strong and **prosperous** future for the generations that will come after you? (Para. 7)

★ **prosperous:** *a. (fml.)* rich and successful 富裕的; 繁荣的; 兴旺的

Our goal is to make China a stronger and more prosperous country. 我们的目标是将中国变成一个更强大、更繁荣的国家。

33 We **take great pleasure in opening the door** to this great step in your journey. We **take delight in** the many opportunities which you will find, and in the responsibilities that you will carry as citizens of your communities, your country, and the world. (Para. 8)

Meaning: We are very happy to give you the opportunity to take this great step in your journey. We are delighted that you will find many opportunities and will shoulder the responsibilities as citizens of your communities, your country, and the world.

★ **take pleasure / delight in (doing) sth.:**

enjoy (doing) sth. very much 以 (做) ... 为乐
She took great pleasure in walking on the beach and watching white waves rolling toward the shore. 她非常喜欢在海滩上散步, 看着白色的浪花冲向海岸。

★ **open the door to sth.:** make an opportunity for sth. to happen 给...以机会; 给...敞开方便之门

Research on genes will open the door to new medical treatments. 基因研究将会为新医疗方法的诞生创造机会。

Structure analysis and writing

There are two levels of structure analysis in the Teacher's Book. The first level focuses on the typical writing skill(s) of the text while the second level provides additional structure analysis of the whole text to meet teaching needs.

The first level of structure analysis in Book 1 focuses on the paragraph. One paragraph (or paragraphs) from Text A is chosen to be analyzed as a model for students. Another paragraph (or some other paragraphs) of similar structure is chosen to be analyzed by students themselves.

A paragraph with a topic sentence supported by details

A paragraph is a series of sentences which are organized in a coherent way and are related to a single topic. A good paragraph normally has a topic sentence and several supporting sentences with specific details to support the main idea expressed in the topic sentence. Sometimes a paragraph also has a concluding sentence to summarize the paragraph or leave the reader with something to think about.

The topic sentence presents the topic or the main idea of a paragraph, and often appears at the beginning of the paragraph. It should be neither too general nor too specific in meaning.

Sentences in a paragraph should be organized in a coherent way so that the reader can move smoothly from one piece of information to the next.

Unit 1 focuses on a paragraph with a topic sentence supported by specific details. In Para. 4 of Text A, the topic sentence is the first sentence. Then some supporting sentences with specific details are presented to explain the main idea in the topic sentence, i.e. the reasons why the next four years will be different. Finally, the paragraph ends with a concluding sentence to call for action from students. The concluding sentence will make students think and respond to the president's call.

After students study the model provided in the

Student's Book, ask them to analyze another paragraph of similar structure.

Structure analysis of the whole text

Text A is a welcome speech delivered by a university president to freshman students. The president urges students to take advantage of the unique opportunity to challenge themselves and to embrace new exciting experiences so that they will reap the benefits of their college years. The president also expresses the university's expectations of its students and mentions the responsibilities students are supposed to carry. The text has three parts.

Part One consists of the first three paragraphs. The president congratulates students on their achievements (Para. 1), uses an anecdote of his own to show the beginning of his college life (Para. 2), and reminds students of the fact that their current success is due to their own and their parents' efforts, and that their future success is built on the solid foundation of the past (Para. 3).

Part Two is the major part of the text. It is made up of four paragraphs from Para. 4 to Para. 7. In this part the president offers students comprehensive advice on how to make the most of their four college years. He also tells them the university's expectations and their own responsibilities.

Para. 4 focuses on advising students to make the most of what they have. College years will be different from other times; students have great resources as well as the freedom to explore new subjects and pursue new passions. The president encourages students to take advantage of this unique experience, and to use their energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity.

Para. 5 explains why students should challenge themselves. College offers a wealth of courses. Students should sample new subjects and try something new to broaden the range of their interests. In this way, they can become more

broadly-educated and may also discover an unknown passion that will help shape their future. Leonardo da Vinci is cited as a successful example of challenging oneself.

Para. 6 explains how to embrace new experiences in college. There will be many new experiences, some of which will be pleasant while others will not. But the pleasant experiences will outweigh the unpleasant ones. All the new experiences will eventually become valuable lessons. Students should get ready to face a new world and embrace new experiences.

Para. 7 discusses another important topic: opportunities and responsibilities. Students should understand the opportunities the university provides for them as well as their responsibilities to inherit the spirit of hard work and to acquire knowledge to pass on to future generations.

Part Three is Para. 8. The president asks students to cherish their opportunities and bear in mind their responsibilities as citizens of their communities, their country, as well as the world.

The opening part of the welcome speech

The president congratulates college freshmen on entering a new phase in life with a past triumph and a prosperous and rewarding experience to expect. (Para. 1)

The president recalls an anecdote: His mom took a picture of his father handing him an alarm clock to mark the beginning of an important phase in his life. (Para. 2)

The president reminds students that their current success was hard-won through the joint efforts of themselves and their parents; their future success is built on the solid foundation of the past. (Para. 3)

(Paras. 1-3)



The president's advice on how to make the most of the college years

Make the best of the unique experience and opportunity. The college years will be a time unlike any other in the sense that students are provided with great resources and the freedom to explore new subjects and pursue new passions. The president encourages students to make the most of this unique experience and use their energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity. (Para. 4)

Challenge oneself. In the face of the wealth of courses available, the president encourages students to try new subjects, try something they don't know, cultivate new interests, and pursue new passions. Leonardo da Vinci is cited as a wonderful example of challenging oneself. (Para. 5)

Embrace new experiences. There will be pleasant experiences as well as unpleasant ones at the university, but the former will outweigh the latter. All of them will provide students with valuable lessons to enrich their lives. Students should embrace them optimistically. (Para. 6)

Take opportunities and responsibilities. Responsibilities come with opportunities. Students should understand the opportunities the university provides for them as well as their responsibilities to inherit the spirit of hard work and to acquire knowledge to pass on to future generations. (Para. 7)

(Paras. 4-7)



Concluding remarks of the welcome speech

The president calls upon students to cherish the opportunities, and to keep in mind their responsibilities as citizens of their communities, their country, and the world. (Para. 8)

Section B

Reading skills

Previewing

In this section, important reading skills will be introduced one by one. Ask students to read carefully the explanation of each specific reading skill. Use Text B to help students see how a particular skill is applied to practical reading.

The reading skill introduced in Unit 1 is previewing. Here specific benefits of previewing are explained, and tips for previewing an article are provided.

Previewing means that the reader can get an idea of what the reading material is about without reading the whole text. Previewing the text can help students activate prior knowledge, set reading goals, and predict the content, which will lead to improved comprehension of the reading material. By using previewing as a reading strategy, students can become more focused and better remember the information they read.

Ask students to follow these four steps when previewing an article:

- 1 Read the title and subtitles if there are any. The title often indicates the topic or subject of the article. As you read the title, ask yourself, “What may be the main idea of the article?” “What information will I get from this article?” “What do I already know about this topic?”
- 2 Read the first paragraph. The first paragraph often tells the main idea of the article. As you read the first paragraph, continue thinking about the material and ask yourself, “Does the first paragraph give me any specific information about the article?” “Can I figure out the central idea of the article from the first paragraph?”
- 3 Read the last paragraph. The last paragraph usually provides a summary of the article

and leaves the reader with some thoughts on the topic. As you read the last paragraph, ask yourself, “What has the author summarized?” “Did I make a correct prediction about the central idea?” “What are the main ideas or main arguments of the article?”

- 4 Read the first sentence of each remaining paragraph. Most of the time, the first sentence of a paragraph is the topic sentence; in other words, it tells the main idea of that paragraph. Ask yourself, “What may be the main idea of this paragraph?”

Sometimes, you can also move your eyes quickly over the whole article. As you glance over the article, pay attention to any key words that might give you additional information about the main idea.

What we wish

Background information

Steve Jobs

Steve Jobs (1955-2011) was an American entrepreneur, the co-founder, chairman, and former CEO of Apple Inc. On October 5, 2011, he died at the age of 56 after a long battle with cancer.

Detailed study of the text

- 1 You **are about to participate** in the next leg of your journey through life. (Para. 1)

Meaning: You are going to enter the next part of your journey in life.

★ **be about to do sth.:** be going to happen or do sth. very soon 正要发生; 即将做
We arrived just as the opening ceremony was about to begin. 我们到达时开幕式正要开始。

★ **participate:** *vi. (fml.)* take part in an activity or event 参加; 参与

Everyone in the class participated actively in the discussions. 班里每位同学都积极参与了讨论。

★ **leg:** *n.* [C] one part of a long journey or race (旅程或赛程的) 一段, 一程

London is the final leg of our European tour. 伦敦是我们欧洲之旅的最后一段。

2 For us, this part is **bittersweet**. As you **go off** to college, exciting new worlds will **open up** to you. (Para. 1)

Meaning: We feel both happy and sad to see you leave home. When you go to college, you will find exciting new worlds.

★ **bittersweet:** *a.* happy and sad at the same time 苦乐参半

My childhood memories are bittersweet: My parents were very strict with me, but they loved me very much. 我的童年记忆苦乐参半: 我父母对我非常严格, 但他们非常爱我。

★ **go off:** leave a place, esp. in order to do sth. 离开, 走 (尤指为了做某事)

They have gone off to the coast for the summer. 他们已经去海边消夏了。

★ **open up:** if opportunities open up, or a new situation opens them up, they become available or possible (机会、新情况) 出现, 产生

New markets are opening up every day, so more marketing people are needed. 每天都有新的市场被开发出来, 所以需要更多的营销人员。

3 They will inspire and challenge you; you will grow in **incredible** ways. (Para. 1)

Meaning: The exciting new worlds will stimulate and challenge you; you will develop in wonderful ways.

★ **incredible:** *a.*

1) extremely good, large, or great 极好的; 极大的

What an incredible performance that was! 那真是一场精彩的演出!

2) too strange to be believed or very difficult to believe 不可相信的; 难以置信的

It's incredible that he has recovered from the operation so quickly. 他手术后恢复得这么快, 真是令人难以置信。

4 Your departure to college makes it **undeniably** clear that you are no longer a child. (Para. 2)

Meaning: When you leave for college, it becomes absolutely clear that you are not a child anymore.

★ **deny:** *vt.* say that sth. is not true, or that you do not believe sth. 否认; 否定

No one can deny that this is a hard time, but we should not fear difficulties – face them and deal with them. 任何人都不能否认, 这是一个艰难的时期, 但我们不应该害怕困难, 而应该去面对和解决困难。

★ **undeniably:** *ad.* in an unquestionable or obvious manner 不可否认地; 无可争辩地
Undeniably, sports are very important for the well-being of children. 不可否认, 体育对孩子们的健康至关重要。

5 There has been no greater joy than watching you arrive at this moment. (Para. 2)

Meaning: Our biggest joy is seeing you achieve this.

Usage note

该句使用了“no + 比较级”这样一种特殊的形式来表示最高级。例如:

For a mother, there are no nicer children in the world than her own children. 对于一个母亲来说, 自己的孩子是世界上最棒的孩子。

类似的表示最高级的用法包括：

No other flower in this garden is as beautiful as this one.
这朵花是花园里最漂亮的。

Nothing in the world is more precious to him than those books. 对他而言，在这个世界上没有什么比那些书更珍贵的了。

6 You have **turned** our greatest challenge **into** our greatest pride. Although we have brought you to this point, it is hard to watch you **depart**. Remember **above all things**, we will miss you. (Para. 2)

Meaning: Parenting was once our biggest challenge and you now have become our greatest pride. Although we have tried our best to help you arrive at this stage in life, we feel sad to see you leave. Remember the most important thing is that we will miss you.

★ **turn (sb. / sth.) into sth.:** become sth. different, or make sb. or sth. do this
(使) 变成

Education has turned these young students into responsible and well-rounded people.
教育已经将这些年轻学子变成了有责任心的、全面发展的人。

★ **depart:** v. leave, esp. when you are starting a journey 离开；启程；动身

The train for London will depart from Platform 6 in 10 minutes. 开往伦敦的火车 10 分钟后将从 6 号站台出发。

★ **above all things:** more than everything else
比其他任何事情都重要

He values the interests of the people above all things. 他把人民的利益看得比什么都重要。

7 It is here that you will truly discover what learning is about. (Para. 3)

Meaning: It is in college that you will really find out what learning is about.

Sentence structure note

这个句子是强调句。强调句用于强调句中的某个具体内容，从而更有效地表达思想。本句中被强调的部分是 here，即 in college。常见的强调句型为 “It is / was + 被强调的部分 + that / who / whom 从句”。例如：
It is my mother who / that cooks every day for us. 是我的母亲每天为我们做饭。

It was the story of the soldier that inspired me to join the army. 正是那个战士的故事激励我去参军。

8 I encourage you to stay **inquisitive**, but remember this: “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school.” (Para. 3)

Meaning beyond words: The quote “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school” means that the details you have learned or the information you have remembered is not important. What is really important is the fact that you have learned how to learn and that you have developed a way of thinking.

★ **inquisitive:** a.

1) keen to learn about a lot of different things 好学的；好问的

As educators, we should encourage students to stay inquisitive and keep learning. 作为教育工作者，我们应该鼓励学生保持好学的态度，并不断地学习。

2) asking a lot of questions about things, esp. things that people don't want to talk about 过分好奇的；过于好问的；好打听的
The journalist was so inquisitive that she asked me far too many questions. 那个记者太好问了，她问了我太多问题。

9 What you learn is not as important as the fact that you learn. (Para. 3)

Meaning: The fact that you learn is more important than the things you have learned.

- 10 This is the heart of scholarship: moving from teacher-taught to master-inspired, on over to the point where you become a self-learner. (Para. 3)

Meaning: The most important part about serious academic learning is that you move from simply learning from teachers to getting inspiration from masters, and then to becoming a self-motivated learner.

- 11 So, **take** each subject **seriously**, and if something doesn't immediately **engage** you, don't **despair**. (Para. 3)

Meaning: So, remember that every subject is worth your attention and your efforts. If a subject doesn't interest you at the moment, don't be discouraged.

★ **take sb. / sth. seriously:** believe that sb. or sth. is worth your attention or respect 认真对待
These suggestions may not be perfect, but we must take them seriously. 这些建议可能不是很完美, 但是我们必须认真对待。

★ **engage:** (fml.)

vt. attract and keep sb.'s interest or attention 吸引住 (某人的兴趣、注意力)

The toy engaged the little girl's interest.
那个玩具引起了小女孩的兴趣。

vi. (~ **in / on / upon**) be doing or become involved in an activity 参加, 参与 (活动)
According to one investigation, more and more adults engage in regular exercise.
一项调查发现, 越来越多的成年人会定期锻炼。

★ **despair:**

vi. (fml.) feel that there is no hope at all 绝望; 感到无望

Don't despair. Things will get better soon. 不要绝望, 情况很快会好起来的。

n. [U] a feeling that you have no hope at all 绝望

When you feel despair, hold on and think

about how to solve the problem. 当你感到绝望时, 要坚持住, 并想想如何去解决问题。

- 12 **Embrace** it as a challenge. Find a way to make it your own. (Para. 3)

Meaning: Just deal with the subject as a challenge, and find a way to make it your own interest.

★ **embrace:**

vt. (fml.) eagerly accept a new idea, opinion, religion, etc. 欣然接受, 乐意采纳 (新思想、意见、宗教等)

We hope these regions will embrace economic reforms. 我们希望这些地区会欣然接受经济改革。

v. put your arms around sb. and hold them in a friendly or loving way 抱; 拥抱
Jane warmly embraced her son when he came back from the army. 当儿子从军队回来时, 简热烈地拥抱了他。

- 13 Of course, you must still **take care to sign up** for courses which **stimulate** your passion and your **intellectual capacity**. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Of course, you should also make sure to select courses that help you develop your interest and improve your intellectual ability.

★ **take care to do sth.:** if you take care to do sth., you make sure that you do it 留意做...
If you are the last one to leave the room, please take care to turn off all the lights.
如果你最后一个离开房间, 请留心把灯都关了。

★ **sign up:** put your name on a list for sth. because you want to take part in it 报名
Don't sign up for too many courses in one semester. 不要在一个学期内报太多的课。

Note

Except for *sign up for sth.*, we can also say *sign up to do sth.* For example:

My sister and I planned to sign up to take a singing class. 我和姐姐打算报名参加歌唱班。

★ **stimulate:** vt.

- 1) encourage sb. by making them excited about and interested in sth. 激发；鼓励；激励
Her interest in engineering was stimulated by her grandfather. 她祖父激发了她对工程学的兴趣。
- 2) encourage or help an activity to begin or develop further 刺激；促使；促进
The local government is making efforts to stimulate economic growth. 当地政府正在努力促进经济增长。

★ **intellectual:** a. relating to the ability to understand things and think intelligently 智力的；脑力的
A balanced diet is one of the important factors in promoting children's intellectual development. 均衡饮食是促进儿童智力发育的重要因素之一。

★ **capacity:** n.

- 1) [C, U] sb.'s ability to do sth. 能力；才能
His capacity for reasoning is unmatched by anyone. 他的推理能力无人能及。
- 2) [sing.] the amount of space a container, room, etc. has to hold things or people 容量；容积；容纳人数
Our classroom has a seating capacity of 150. 我们的教室可容纳 150 人。

14 Don't be **bound** by what other people think. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Don't let other people's ideas restrict your thoughts.

★ **bind:** vt. (**bound, bound**)

- 1) (often passive) limit what sb. is allowed to do by making them obey a rule or agreement 使受（规则或协议）约束
Every country that signed the agreement is bound to reduce pollution levels. 每个签署协议的国家都必须降低污染水平。
- 2) tie sb.'s hands or feet together so they cannot move 捆；绑

I bound the towel around my arm to stop the bleeding. 我用毛巾绑住手臂止血。

- 3) form a strong emotional or economic connection between two people, countries, etc. 把...紧紧联系在一起；使关系密切
We are bound together by shared beliefs, passions, and love for the country. 我们因共同的信仰、爱好和对祖国的热爱而紧密地联系在一起。

15 Steve Jobs said, when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will **connect** them. (Para. 4)

Meaning: According to Steve Jobs, in college, your passion will guide you to learn a lot of new and seemingly unconnected things; but later in your life, those unconnected things will become connected and help you become a well-rounded person.

★ **connect:** vt.

- 1) join two or more things together 联结；连接
Do you know how to connect nine dots with four lines without lifting your pencil? 你知道如何用一笔画出四条线把九个点连起来吗？
- 2) realize or show that a fact, event, or person is related to sth. 联系；关联
At first, the police didn't connect him with the recent thefts. 起初，警察没有把他和最近的盗窃案联系在一起。

16 Enjoy picking your "dots". Be **assured** that one day, you will find your own meaningful career, and you will connect a beautiful **curve** through those dots. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Enjoy learning new things. Be confident that someday you will find a profession that you think is meaningful, and that you will be successful by making use of the seemingly unconnected things you have learned.

★ **assure**: vt. tell sb. that sth. will definitely happen or is definitely true so that they are less worried 向…保证; 使确信
I can assure you that your father's condition is improving. 我向你保证, 你父亲的情况正在好转。

★ **assured**: a. confident and certain 有把握的; 自信的; 肯定的
Tom is a hard-working student, so he can always answer the teacher's questions in an assured manner. 汤姆是个很用功的学生, 所以他总能充满自信地回答老师的问题。

★ **curve**: n. [C] a line that gradually bends like part of a circle 曲线; 弧线
From high above I saw the gentle curve of the bay. 我从高处看见了港湾平缓弯曲的海岸线。

17 You know that we always want you to do your best, but don't let the pressure of grades **get to** you. (Para. 5)

Meaning: You know that we always want you to try your best, but don't allow grades to become a source of pressure and upset you.

★ **get to sb.:** (infrm.) make sb. feel annoyed or upset 使生气; 使烦恼
His jokes started to get to me, so I found an excuse and left. 他的玩笑开始让我感到生气了, 所以我找了个借口离开了。

18 It is better that your greatest effort earns a lesser grade than that no effort earns you a **decent** or higher grade. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Trying your best without achieving a higher grade is better than receiving a good or higher grade with no hard work.

★ **decent**: a.
1) (usu. before noun) of a good enough standard or quality 可接受的; 相当好的; 像样的
I'm happy that I have a decent job and a

decent place to live. 我很高兴我有一份像样的工作和一个不错的住所。

2) following moral standards that are acceptable to society 正派的; 规矩的
John is a decent person, who keeps his word and respects others. 约翰是个正派人, 他信守诺言, 尊重他人。

19 Grades **in the end** are simply letters fit to give the **vain** something to **boast** about, and the lazy something to fear. (Para. 5)

Meaning: In the end, grades are just letters. They are only something for the conceited people to show off with, and something for the lazy people to be afraid of.

★ **in the end**: after a period of time, or after everything has been done 后来; 终于
In the end, he decided to work for the human resources department for another month. 最后, 他决定在人力资源部再工作一个月。

★ **vain**: a. too proud of your own appearance, abilities, or achievements 自负的; 自视过高的
She used to be so proud and vain, but now she has learned to be modest. 她过去非常骄傲、自负, 但现在她已经学会了谦虚。

Usage note

blind、employed、injured、old、poor、rich 等形容词与定冠词 the 连用, 表示某一类人。文中 the vain 指 those people who are vain / conceited (自负的人; 自视过高的人); the lazy 指 those people who are lazy (懒惰的人)。这类词作为主语时, 谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

The injured were sent to the hospital immediately. 伤员们被立即送往医院。

★ **boast**: v. talk too proudly about your abilities, achievements, or possessions 夸口; 夸耀; 吹嘘
For many years, he has been giving free haircuts to people in need, but he never boasts about it. 多年来他一直为有需要的人免费理发, 但他从不为此自夸。

20 You are too good to be either. The reward is not the grade but what you learn. (Para. 5)

Meaning: You are very good, neither vain nor lazy. The reward you get is not the grade, but what you have really learned.

21 The friends you make in college can be the best ones you will ever have. During these years, when you move into adulthood, the friends you make in college live closer to you than your family. (Para. 6)

Meaning: The friends you make in college can become your best friends. During the college years, when you become an adult, your college friends live closer to you than your family.

22 You will form **bonds** of friendship that will **blossom** over many **decades**. (Para. 6)

Meaning: The friendship you form in college will grow and develop in the decades to follow.

★ **bond:**

n. [C] sth. that unites two or more people or groups, such as love, or a shared interest or idea (两个或多个人或团体之间的) 纽带, 联系, 契合, 关系

The emotional bond between mother and child is usually very close. 母子之间的感情纽带通常非常紧密。

vi. develop a special relationship with sb. (与某人) 培养一种特殊的关系

Activities such as camping help parents bond with their children. 露营这类活动有助于父母培养和孩子的关系。

★ **blossom:**

vi. develop and become more successful 发展; 成长; 繁盛; 兴旺

Their relationship blossomed on a trip to Australia. 他们的关系在澳大利亚之旅中得到了发展。

n. [C, U] a flower or the flowers on a tree or bush (树或灌木的) 花, 花簇

By March, the cherry trees are in blossom. 到了三月, 樱桃树鲜花盛开。

★ **decade:** *n.* [C] a period of 10 years 十年; 十年期

There have been dramatic improvements in the environment in the past decade. 过去的十年间, 环境有了巨大的改善。

23 Pick friends who are **genuine** and sincere. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Choose those who are honest and truthful as your friends.

★ **genuine:** *a.*

1) honest, friendly, and sincere 真诚的; 诚挚的

I'm sure his invitation was genuine; we'd better accept it. 我肯定他的邀请是真诚的, 我们最好接受。

2) real, rather than pretended or false 真正的; 非伪造的

This medal is made of genuine gold. 这枚奖章是真金制成的。

24 Instead, trust your **instincts** when you make new friends. You are a genuine and sincere person; anyone would enjoy your friendship. So be confident, **secure**, and **proactive**. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Instead of worrying, you should believe in your inborn judgment when making new friends. You are an honest and sincere person; everyone would like to make friends with you. So you should be confident and assured, and take the lead in making friends.

★ **instinct:** *n.* [C, U] a natural tendency to behave in a particular way or a natural ability to know sth., which is not learned 本能; 直觉; 天性

When I saw a snake in the bush, I followed my instinct to run away. 看到灌木丛里有一条蛇，我本能地跑开了。

★ **secure:** *a.*

1) feeling confident and safe 自信的；有把握的；安心的

We want the children to be secure and feel good about themselves. 我希望孩子们有自信，有良好的自我感觉。

2) safe from attack, harm, or damage 安全的
They spent the night in a little cave, secure from the storm. 他们在一个小山洞里过夜，躲过了暴风雨。

★ **proactive:** *a.* taking action and making changes before they need to be made, rather than waiting until problems develop 积极的；先发制人的

We should take proactive steps to prevent inflation. 我们应该预先采取措施，防止通货膨胀。

25 Give others the benefit of the doubt, and don't reduce anyone to stereotypes. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Even though you may not be so sure, you should treat people as if they are nice and honest; don't form a premature and fixed idea about people.

★ **give sb. the benefit of the doubt:** accept what sb. tells you, even though you think they may be wrong or lying but you cannot be sure 虽有怀疑但还是相信某人；姑且相信某人

After hearing his explanation, I was prepared to give him the benefit of the doubt. 听了他的解释，我准备姑且相信他。

★ **reduce sb. to sth.:** force sb. into a particular unpleasant state or situation 使陷入（不利境地）

Learn to deal with stress. Don't let stress reduce you to a nervous breakdown. 要学会应对压力。不要让压力把你弄到精神崩溃。

★ **stereotype:** *n.* [C] a very firm and simple idea about what a particular type of person or thing is like 模式化的思想；旧框框
He certainly doesn't fit the stereotype of the romantic French man. 他肯定不符合人们心目中浪漫的法国男人的形象。

26 Nobody is perfect; as long as others are genuine, trust them and be good to them. They will give back. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Nobody is perfect; trust others and treat them well if they are honest and sincere. They will treat you well, too.

★ **as long as:** used to say that one thing can happen or be true only if another thing happens or is true 只要
We'll go camping this weekend as long as the weather is good. 只要这周末天气好我们就去露营。

★ **give back:** give sth. to sb. or do sth. for them because they have helped you in the past 回报
My team showed me so much respect and support that I want to give back. 我的团队给了我很大的尊重和支持，所以我想回报他们。

27 Remember also that your youth is full of strength and beauty, something that you will not comprehend until it is gone. You must guard and cultivate your strength and beauty. (Para. 7)

Meaning: You also need to remember that being young means being powerful and beautiful. You will not understand this until you are no longer young. You must protect and cultivate your strength and beauty.

★ **comprehend:** *v.* (*not in progressive*) understand sth. that is complicated or difficult 理解，领悟（复杂或困难的事物）
Parents should help their children comprehend the significance of pursuing

passions. 父母应该帮助孩子领悟追求爱好的重要性。

★ **cultivate**: *vt.*

- 1) work hard to develop a particular skill, attitude, or quality 培养, 养成 (技能、态度或素质)

You should try to cultivate a more positive attitude to life. 你应该努力培养更加积极的生活态度。

- 2) prepare and use land for growing crops and plants 耕; 耕作; 开垦

Rice is cultivated in many coastal regions. 很多沿海地区都种植水稻。

28 A healthy body and a **sound** mind are the greatest **instruments** you will ever possess. (Para. 7)

Meaning: A healthy body and a healthy mind are the most important things you will ever have in your life.

★ **sound**: *a.* physically or mentally healthy (生理或心理上) 健康的

My grandpa is in his 90s, but is surprisingly sound. 我爷爷九十多岁了, 但出奇地健康。

★ **instrument**: *n.* [C] (*fml.*) sb. or sth. that can be used in order to make sth. happen 手段; 工具

The law is not the best instrument for dealing with family matters. 法律并不是处理家庭问题的最佳手段。

29 But also keep yourself **safe and sound**. (Para. 7)

Meaning: But also stay out of danger and stay unharmed.

★ **safe and sound**: unharmed, esp. after being in danger (尤指经历危险后) 安然无恙的
It had been a challenging climb, so I was relieved that they got home safe and sound. 那是一次富有挑战的登山活动, 所以他们平安回到家后我才放下心来。

30 Don't let the **range** of new experiences **take** your **innocence**, health, or **curiosity away** from you. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Don't let the many new experiences take away your innocence, health, or the desire to learn about new things.

★ **range**: *n.* [C, usu. sing.] a number of people or things that are all different, but are all of the same general type 一系列

Our training program covers a range of vocational skills. 我们的培训计划涵盖一系列职业技能。

★ **take sb. / sth. away**: remove sb. or sth., or make sth. disappear 拿走; 带走; 使消失
This medicine will take your pain away. 这种药会消除你的疼痛。

★ **innocence**: *n.* [U]

- 1) lack of life experience or knowledge of the bad things in the world 阅世不深; 天真; 单纯

It impresses many people that she has the innocence of a child. 她有着孩子般的天真, 给很多人留下了深刻的印象。

- 2) the fact of being not guilty of a crime 清白; 无罪

The concept of "innocence implies" that a person is considered innocent until proven guilty. “无罪”的概念, 意味着, 一个人在未被证明有罪之前是清白的。

★ **curiosity**: *n.* [sing., U] the desire to know about sth. 好奇心

Out of curiosity, he decided to call his former roommate. 出于好奇, 他决定给以前的室友打个电话。

31 College is the time when you have: the first taste of independence, the greatest amount of free time, the most **flexibility** to change, the lowest cost for making mistakes. (Para. 8)

Meaning: College is the time when you have your first experience of independence and have a great deal of free time. In college, you have the most opportunities to make changes and have the least to lose for making mistakes.

★ **flexibility:** *n.* [U]

- 1) the ability to change or be changed easily to suit a different situation 灵活性
A freelance career has the attraction of flexibility. 自由职业吸引人的地方是它的灵活性。
- 2) the ability to bend or be bent easily 弹性; 柔韧性
Basketball requires speed, strength, balance, flexibility, and coordination. 篮球运动需要速度、力量、平衡性、柔韧性和协调性。

Usage note

amount, number

amount 一般指不可数事物的“数量; 数额”。例如:
A large amount of money was / Large amounts of money were spent on rebuilding the bridge. 大量的钱被用于重建那座桥。

That amount of land is too little to support a family.
那点儿地太少了, 不足以养活一家人。

number 表示“数目; 总数”, 与可数名词连用。例如:
The number of tourists in this area fell last month.
上个月, 这个地区的游客人数有所下降。

A small number / Small numbers of children are educated at home. 少数孩子在家接受教育。

32 Approach these years **enthusiastically!** (Para. 9)

Meaning: Begin and spend your college years with passion!

★ **approach:**

- vt.* deal with a situation or problem in a particular way 处理; 对付
I approach things seriously and I don't like leaving things half done. 我认真处理每件事, 不喜欢半途而废。
- v.* move closer to sb. or sth. 接近; 靠近

As I approached my house, I noticed a light upstairs. 当我走近家的时候, 我注意到楼上亮着一盏灯。

- n.* [C] a particular way of thinking about or dealing with sth. 方式; 方法; 态度
They are adopting a new approach to teaching languages. 他们正在采取一种新的语言教学方法。

- ★ **enthusiastic:** *a.* feeling or showing a lot of interest and excitement about sth. 热心的; 热衷的
Nowadays children are very enthusiastic about learning to play traditional Chinese musical instruments. 现在的孩子非常热衷于学习中国传统乐器。

- ★ **enthusiastically:** *ad.* in a way that shows enthusiasm 热心地; 热烈地
The audience clapped enthusiastically and called for more. 观众们热烈鼓掌, 要求再来一个(节目)。

33 Make the most of your time. (Para. 9)

Meaning: Make the best use of your time in college.

34 Become the great thinker you were born to be. (Para. 9)

Meaning: You are very suitable for being a great thinker, so become one!

- ★ **be born to be / do sth.:** be very suitable for a particular job, activity, etc. 天生适合做...; 有成为某类人的天赋

Nancy was born to be a dancer. She danced so well without having any dance training. 南希天生就是个舞者。她没有经过任何舞蹈训练, 却跳得那么好。

35 Let your talents evolve to their fullest potential. (Para. 9)

Meaning: Develop your talents fully to the best possible level.

★ **talent:** *n.* [C, U] a natural ability to do sth. well 天资; 天赋; 才能

To her parents' delight, she inherited her father's sports talent. 令她父母高兴的是, 她遗传了父亲的体育天赋。

★ **evolve:** *v.*

1) develop and change gradually over a long period of time 逐步发展; 逐渐演变
Language is constantly and gradually evolving. 语言在不断地、逐渐地发展。

2) if an animal or plant evolves, it changes gradually over a long period of time 进化; 进化形成

Fish evolved from prehistoric sea creatures. 鱼是由史前海洋生物进化而来的。

★ **potential:**

n. [U] the possibility to develop or achieve sth. in the future 潜力; 潜能

The school makes every effort to treat students as individuals and to help each one to achieve their full potential. 学校力图因材施教, 帮助每位学生发挥他们的全部潜能。

a. (only before noun) possible or likely in the future 可能的; 潜在的
They are visiting potential customers to promote their new product. 他们正在拜访潜在客户, 以推广新产品。

36 Be bold! Experiment! Learn and grow! (Para. 9)

Meaning: Be brave and confident! Try different new things! Keep learning and developing yourself!

Note

In this letter, the father gives many pieces of advice to his child. Here the father uses three very short imperative sentences to make his words sound clear and powerful.

★ **bold:** *a.* not afraid of taking risks and making difficult decisions 果敢的; 敢于冒险的; 大胆的

You must feel confident and be bold when you meet your new boss. 见到新上司时, 你一定要保持自信、大胆。

37 We are enormously proud that you've made it this far, and we can't wait to see what you will become. (Para. 9)

Meaning: We are very proud of what you have achieved up to now, and we are eager to see what you will develop into in the future.

★ **enormous:** *a.* very big in size or in amount (尺寸、数量) 巨大的, 庞大的

Our team made an enormous effort to win the competition. 我们队为赢得比赛付出了巨大努力。

★ **enormously:** *ad.* very or very much 非常; 极其

We benefited enormously from Mark's rich experience. 马克的丰富经验让我们获益匪浅。

★ **make it:**

1) be successful at sth., e.g. in your job 获得成功

From a typist to a CEO, she not only made it but made it big with hard work.

从一名打字员到首席执行官, 她靠努力工作不仅成功了, 而且大获成功。

2) succeed in getting somewhere in time for sth. or when this is difficult (尤指在困难情况下) 准时到达, 赶上

The flight leaves in 30 minutes – we'll never make it. 再过 30 分钟飞机就要起飞了, 我们无论如何也赶不上了。

★ **sb. can't wait:** (*spoken*) used to emphasize that sb. is very excited about sth. and is eager for it to happen 某人急着 / 等不及 (用于强调对即将发生的事感到兴奋和迫不及待)

I can't wait to tell my mother the good news.

我迫不及待地要把这个好消息告诉妈妈。

Collocation

What is a collocation?

A collocation is a pair or a group of words that are often used together and sound natural to native speakers. When we read in English, we come across many such pairs or groups of words even though we may not realize they are collocations. Collocations cannot be simply assumed as right or wrong in terms of grammar. Please keep the following in mind:

- 1 If a certain collocation is unacceptable to native speakers, we will say it is wrong or not acceptable. For instance, we say *do one's homework*, but not "make one's homework".
- 2 Our main focus will be on the collocations that are generally acceptable to native speakers. For instance, if we see someone who is tall and we refer to him as "a high man", it is understandable but not acceptable to native English speakers. Instead of saying "a high man", we say *a tall man*. But we say *a high mountain*.

This unit will start with some collocations about *do* and *make* that students may have learned before. Please look at the explanation below:

What to do and what to make

One can *do homework / exercises*. When we do homework / exercises, we might *make mistakes*.

In college, students are required to *do experiments / projects*. Moreover, they have to *make arrangements* to fit the school schedules. If they have any questions, they can *make calls* to *make appointments* with their professors. Also, students should *make an effort* or *do their best* to benefit themselves. A good schedule helps students to *make the most of the time* available to them. They have to *make their own decisions* as to what to do in college.

In their dormitory, limited facilities only allow them to *do some basic cooking*. Interestingly

enough, you might hear people say they are busy *making a meal*. After a meal, they will *do the dishes*.

This unit offers college freshmen advice as to how to make the most of their college experience. There are many useful collocations in both texts. It is important to go over the following collocations with students so that they can use them to describe their college life and studies.

Text A

educational experience, strong foundation, explore a new subject, pursue a new passion, unique experience, reap the benefit, discover a passion, valuable lesson, enrich one's life, personal advancement, abundant opportunities, transmit / acquire knowledge, prosperous future

Text B

great challenge, great pride, stay inquisitive, stimulate one's passion / intellectual capacity, meaningful career, great effort, decent / high grade, make / pick a friend, trust one's instincts, cultivate one's strength / beauty, healthy body, sound mind, treasure one's youth, full potential

PART II

KEY TO EXERCISES

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1

- To me, a brighter future is closely tied to the prosperity of the country. Only when the country is strong and prosperous can individuals have a happy and peaceful life. So, I will work hard in college and equip myself with knowledge and skills so that in the future I can contribute to making China stronger and more prosperous.
- A brighter future may mean many things, including success in education, career, and family life. For me, having a good career is particularly important. A good career can provide stability and security for me and my family. It can allow me to make full use of my knowledge, skills, and experience to make a contribution to my field, and can help me gain a sense of purpose and fulfillment. I will then feel motivated to work harder to achieve my life goals.

2

- “Keep a balance between learning and having fun” is very important because going to either of the extremes will do more harm than good. Only when we are able to keep the balance can we develop a sound mind and a sound body. Well-rounded young people are what our country needs.
- To have a bright future, developing a strong sense of responsibility is indispensable. If we have a strong sense of responsibility, we will take learning seriously and treat life

in a responsible way, knowing that it is our responsibility to become well-rounded students now and to better serve the people in the future. What’s more, as responsible people, we have a duty to act in the best interests of society. Those who have a strong sense of responsibility for themselves and for society are the ones who will make greater contributions to society and the country.

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

1

- 1 The president promises to make students’ educational experience as rewarding as possible.
- 2 The students will miss their old ways of life and their parents’ reminders that they should work hard and achieve their best.
- 3 The president calls on the students to make the most of this unique experience, and to use their energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity.
- 4 Because college offers many things to do and to learn, and each of them offers a different way to see the world.
- 5 We can learn from the example of Leonardo da Vinci that we should challenge ourselves. By doing so, we will become more broadly-educated and be more likely to find an interest we don’t know we have, which may help us shape our future.
- 6 They should not worry and should learn to face this new part of their life with enthusiasm. College experiences, pleasant or unpleasant, will provide them with valuable lessons which will enrich their life.
- 7 By saying “Now it is your turn”, the president means that now it is time for the students to acquire knowledge and to pass it on.
- 8 The president’s welcome speech is really

impressive. He mentions many important things about college life, e.g. the great resources available on campus, the opportunities college students have, and the responsibilities they should take on. The speech is very inspiring.

Critical thinking

2

- 1 To sample courses widely and challenge myself, I am going to come out of my comfort zone and do what I didn't have the courage to do in the past. For instance, I will make friends with people from diverse backgrounds and cultures. I will take a swimming class. I will attend various lectures, join student clubs, and try different kinds of food. Most of all, I will do whatever it takes to make the most of the four years and try to become a well-rounded person.
- 2 A university education will play a very important role in my life, and it will benefit me in a number of ways. At university I can acquire specialized knowledge about my major, and develop critical thinking and research skills. I will have opportunities to meet and share ideas with people of different mindsets. I can gain a broader view of the world by meeting people from diverse backgrounds and cultures. And I will start my life journey of self-discovery, self-improvement, and self-fulfillment.
- 3 Nowadays education, especially college education, seems to get more and more expensive, so some people complain about the high cost. But without education, one would miss an excellent opportunity to acquire knowledge. In the worst case, they might become "ignorant" and might suffer or pay high price in their life. It is true that education is not cheap, but if you ignore education and become a person of "ignorance", the cost would be even higher.
- 4 With a university education, we can have more

freedom and more choices. This educational experience provides unlimited potential. Moreover, a university education prepares us for future success. Not only can we obtain knowledge and skills essential for our career development, but we can also develop an independent mind and make the right decisions on our own.

Language focus

Words in use

3

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 benefit | 2 explore |
| 3 emerged | 4 available |
| 5 pose | 6 comprehensive |
| 7 resources | 8 yield |
| 9 inherited | 10 transmitted |

Word building

4

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 classify | 2 beautify |
| 3 solidify | 4 notified |
| 5 pollutants | 6 horrified |
| 7 resultant | 8 attendant |
| 9 informants | |

Banked cloze

5

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1) D | 2) I | 3) B | 4) K | 5) O |
| 6) F | 7) J | 8) A | 9) C | 10) N |

Expressions in use

6

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 get by | 2 make the most of |
| 3 in advance | 4 over time |
| 5 reap the benefits | 6 all at once |
| 7 stand a chance of | 8 open the door to |
| 9 takes / took pleasure in | |

Structure analysis and writing

Structure analysis

7

Topic sentence

Let me share with you something that you may not expect.



Detail 1

You will miss your old routines and your parents' reminders to work hard and attain your best.



Detail 2

You may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with high school, and your parents may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with doing your laundry!



Concluding sentence

But know this: The future is built on the strong foundation of the past.

Structured writing

8

There are some things you can do to succeed in college. First, pursue your passions. Your passions will broaden your mind and make your life interesting. Second, never let go of any opportunities that come your way. College is full of unique opportunities, which will enable you to sample new things and meet wonderful people. Lastly, take responsibilities. In college you must learn to be responsible for your own decisions and actions. With passions, opportunities, and the ability to take responsibilities, you will become successful not only in college but also in your future career.

Section B

Reading skills

1

1 A 2 A 3 B 4 C, D, E

Note

Previewing is not about how accurate your prediction is or how correct your answer is. It is about how to make you understand the material better. So, guide students to use previewing skills and help them understand that previewing makes reading easier and more effective.

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

3

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

Critical thinking

4

- 1 I felt quite sad when the time came for me to leave my parents for college because that was the first time in my life to leave them. I missed all the comforts and company they provided for me at home. But in the meanwhile, I felt excited about my new experience of living on campus. For me, living on my own means independence. I was looking forward to this new and exciting leg of my life journey.
- 2 My parents expect me to try my best in all aspects. They said to me when I left home for college, "Doing your best doesn't just mean you should try to get straight A's. It means you should work as hard as you can, develop and flourish in all aspects, and enjoy life fully." They have very high expectations of me

because they believe in me. They know that I have the motivation and ability to achieve the goals I have set.

- 3 Actually, I think almost all courses can stimulate our intellectual capacity. To some people, courses that require them to solve problems, such as math, physics, and engineering, can enhance their intellectual capacity. But to other people, their intellectual capacity can be developed more by courses such as music, philosophy, or literature, because these courses help make them empathetic, logical, and critical. I think learning something new will definitely stimulate my intellectual capacity, so I'm going to take some courses in both the arts and science.
- 4 There are many "dots" I plan to pick at university. Besides taking courses in my major, I'm thinking of signing up for some interesting courses that are not necessarily related to my major, for example, Chinese literature and European history. I also want to learn a second foreign language, maybe Italian or French, so that I could learn more about different cultures. There are many student organizations and clubs at university, and the club I'm particularly attracted to is the drama club. I will have the chance to perform on stage and learn to become more social and confident through performing. In one word, I will try to pick as many "dots" as possible, which may help me achieve my life goals.

Collocation

5

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 1 make | 2 make | 3 do | 4 make |
| 5 do | 6 do | | |

Section C

Translation

- 1 Confucius was a well-known thinker and educator in Chinese history, and he was the founder of Confucianism.
- 2 *The Analects* is a collection of the thoughts of Confucius. It is a classic of ancient Chinese culture, and it has had a great influence on the thinkers and writers of later generations.
- 3 Nowadays, the teachings of Confucius are not only valued by the Chinese people, but are also attracting increasing attention from the international community.

Unit project

Teaching tips

Unit project aims at reinforcing students' language skills as well as cultivating their creativity and capabilities for research, teamwork, and communication. The project will make students review the unit theme and reflect on both Text A and Text B.

This project requires students to talk about the mottos of some famous universities and write a letter to an international exchange student to introduce their university.

Teaching steps

Conduct Steps 1 and 2 in the Student's Book in class. Assign Step 3 as homework.

Step 1

Explain some of the mottos first. For example, the motto of the University of Cambridge is "From here, light and sacred draughts". The word *here* refers to the University of Cambridge, and *light and sacred draughts* are metaphors for enlightenment and knowledge. Then ask students which motto impresses them most.

PART III

READING PASSAGE TRANSLATION

课文 A

一起奔向更加光明的未来

Step 2

If there is no English version of their university motto, ask students to translate it into English in advance. Explain this rule to students before they discuss the questions.

Step 3

Ask students to work individually after class. Tell them to write a letter to an international exchange student of their university, introducing the campus environment, motto, history, and achievements of the university. You may tell them how many words they should write.

Step 4

In the next class, make students work in groups and read their letters. Then ask each group to choose one student to read their letter to the class.

- 1 下午好！作为校长，我为能欢迎你们来到这所大学而感到自豪。你们所取得的成就是你们自己多年努力的结果，也是你们的父母和老师们多年努力的结果。在这所大学里，我们承诺将使你们的学习经历尽可能地收获满满。
- 2 在欢迎你们入校的这一刻，我想起了自己高中毕业时的情景，还有母亲为我和父亲拍的合影。母亲吩咐我们：“姿势自然点儿。”“等一等！”父亲说。“我们来拍张我把闹钟递给他照片吧。”在大学期间，那只闹钟每天早晨叫醒我。至今它还放在我办公室的桌子上。
- 3 我想与你们分享一些你们可能预料不到的事。你们将会怀念以前的日常习惯，怀念父母要你们刻苦学习、竭尽所能的嘱咐。你们可能会因为高中生活终于结束而喜极而泣，你们的父母也可能会因为终于不用再为你们洗衣服而喜极而泣！但是要知道：未来是建立在过去扎实的基础上的。
- 4 对你们而言，接下来的四年将会是一段独一无二的时光。在这里，你们拥有丰富的资源：来自全国各地的有趣的学生、学识渊博又充满爱心的老师、藏书丰富的图书馆、完备的运动设施，还有满足各种不同兴趣的学生社团——从文科社团到理科社团、再到社区服务等等。你们将可以自由地探索和学习新的学科。你们将要学着应对睡眠不足，学着结交充满魅力的人，学着去追求新的爱好。我想鼓励你们充分利用这一段独特的经历，并用你们的干劲儿和热情去收获这一机会所能带来的成果。

- 5 有这么多课程可选，你可能会不知所措。你不可能体验所有的课程，但是要尽可能体验更多的课程！大学里有很多事可做、可学，每件事都会提供观察世界的不同视角。如果我只能给你们一条选课建议的话，那就是：挑战自己！不要以为你早就了解自己到什么领域最感兴趣。选择一些你从未尝试过的领域的课程。这样，你不仅会变得更加博学，而且更有可能发现你未曾想到的、能成就你未来的爱好。列奥纳多·达·芬奇就是一个特别好的例子。他最初学的是绘画和雕塑。随着时间的推移，列奥纳多·达·芬奇把艺术研究和他对科学与自然的热爱结合起来，成为了著名的画家、雕塑家、制图师、工程师、科学家和建筑师。
- 6 在大学里，一下子拥有这么多新的体验可能并不总是令人愉快的。在宿舍楼里，隔壁寝室的同學可能会循环播放同一首歌，令你头痛欲裂。你可能喜欢早起，而你的室友却是个夜猫子。尽管如此，你和你的室友仍然可能成为最要好的朋友。如果有些新的经历让你感觉不那么舒服，不用担心。我保证，快乐的经历会多于不快的经历。我还可以保证，几乎所有这些经历都会给你带来宝贵的经验教训，从而使你的人生更加丰富。所以，眼中有光，心中有歌，去拥抱这些新的体验吧！
- 7 我们坚信，你们的自我发现之旅和找到个人爱好的过程带给你们的将不仅仅是个人的进步。我们相信，当你们成为我们学术群体中的一员时，你们很快就会认识到，大学不仅提供大量自我充实的机会，同时也带来了责任。一位智者说过：“教育代代相传，因此它其实就是社会的灵魂。”你们是家庭奋斗成果的传承者，也是无数前辈奋斗成果的传承者。他们积累并传递给你们成功所必需的知识。现在轮到你们了。你们将会获取什么知识？你们将会发现什么兴趣爱好？你们怎样做才能为后辈创造一个强大昌盛的未来？
- 8 能为你们开启人生旅途中这一重要阶段的大门，我们为此而深感高兴。你们将发现很多机会，也将作为社区、国家乃至世界的公民承担起应有的责任，我们为此而感到高兴。欢迎你们！

课文 B

我们的期望

我亲爱的孩子：

- 1 你即将踏上人生的下一段旅程，这令我们喜忧参半。当你离家进入大学，激动人心的崭新世界将会展现在你面前。这将带给你鼓舞，也会使你面临挑战；你将获得巨大的进步与成长。
- 2 这也是令人伤感的时刻。离家去上大学无疑表明你不再是个孩子。没有什么比看到你走到今天这一步更令我们欣喜。养育你曾经是我们最大的挑战，现在你已成为我们最大的骄傲。虽然我们把你带到了这一步，但是看着你离开，我们很不舍。你要记住：最重要的是，我们会想念你。
- 3 大学将是你人生中最重要时光。在大学里，你会真正发现学习的真谛。你经常会问：“为什么我需要知道这个？”我希望你保持好奇心，但是记住：“教育就是当一个人忘记了在学校所学的一切之后剩下的东西。”你学了什么并不如学习本身重要。做学问的精髓就是：从跟着老师学，到受大师的启发而学，再到成为自学者。所以，要认真对待每一门课程。如果某门课程不能马上吸引你，不要绝望。把它当作一个挑战，设法去驾驭它。
- 4 当然，你还必须用心去选择那些能够激发你的热情、拓展你的智力的课程。不要被别人的想法所左右。史蒂夫·乔布斯曾说过，在大学里，你的热情将会创造出很多个点，在以后的生活中你会把这些点连接在一起。所以，不必过多担忧你将来会做什么样的工作，不要太实际。如果你喜欢法语或韩语，就去学，哪怕别人对你说学这些没用。尽情采集你的那些“点”。要坚信：有一天，你会找到属于你自己的有意义的事业，你会把那些点串连成美丽的曲线。
- 5 你知道我们总是希望你竭尽全力，但不要让分数的压力困扰你。我们只关心你是否尽了全力、是否学到了知识。你尽了最大的努力而分数不高，要好过你没有努力却得到了不错的或更高的分数。分数最终只不过是虚荣的人用以吹嘘和让懒惰的人所担心的数字而已。而优秀的你既不虚荣也不懒惰。努力的回报不是分数，而是你学到了东西。

- 6 更重要的是，要结交朋友并信任他人。大学里结交的朋友可能会是你结交到的最好的朋友。在你步入成年的这些年里，你在大学里结交的朋友比家人离你更近。你结下的友情将绽放几十年。选择坦率真诚的人做朋友。选择几个朋友，真正走近他们。不必计较他们的爱好、成绩或外貌。相反，结交新朋友时要相信你的直觉。你是一个坦率真诚的人，任何人都会喜欢和你做朋友，所以要自信，别害怕，要积极主动。如果你认为自己喜欢某个人，就告诉他/她。你不会损失什么的。不要害怕去信任别人。心存疑虑时，要把人往好里想，不要对任何人抱有成见。人无完人，只要他们真诚，就信任他们、善待他们。他们会给予回报的。
- 7 还要记住：你的青春充满力量和美好。这些只有失去时你才会领会到。你必须呵护和培育你的力量与美好。健康的体魄和健全的头脑是你所拥有的最大资本。享受生活吧。想跳舞就跳舞，不用担心别人怎么想。但也要让自己平安、健康。不要让各种各样的新体验带走你的纯真、健康或好奇心。珍惜青春，珍惜你眼前的大学经历吧。
- 8 在大学这一段时光里，你会初尝独立的滋味，享有最多的自由时光，拥有最大的可塑性，承担最低的犯错代价。
- 9 用满腔的热情去拥抱大学时光吧！充分利用你的时间，成为一个你注定会成为的优秀的思考者，使你的聪明才智发挥出最大的潜力。无所畏惧！勇于尝试！坚持学习，不断成长！我们对于你已经取得的成绩深感自豪，我们也迫不及待地盼望看到你未来的成就。

爱你的
父亲

PART I

UNDERSTANDING
AND LEARNING

Overview

Family is one of the most important things in our life and a harmonious relationship between children and parents has always been valued by mankind. It is said in *The Book of Rites*, “As a son, he rested in filial piety. As a father, he rested in kindness (为人子，止于孝；为人父，止于慈).” In Chinese families, parental affection toward children and children’s filial piety toward parents are two important principles for maintaining harmonious relations. This unit looks at the relationship between parents and children from two different perspectives: the parents’ perspective as in Text A and the children’s perspective as in Text B. Text A depicts a mother’s responses to her daughter’s fight for independence through a detailed description of the mess left behind by the daughter. The mother feels sad that her daughter is leaving to begin a life of independence; but at the same time, out of love, she believes that her daughter will come back no matter how rebellious

she is now. Text B demonstrates the profound love between a father and a daughter. The daughter recalls walking with her father and having smoked eel when she was little, and remembers how her father has always loved her. Then she depicts walking with her father and having smoked eel again when he is old and in a wheelchair. All the details show the love between the father and the daughter. After reading the two texts, students are expected to have a better understanding of their parents’ love.

With regard to the writing style, it is noticeable that both Text A and Text B are written in the narrative present tense. Stories are normally told using the past tense. However, if you want to make a story vivid, as if it were happening now, you can use the present tense.

Another important feature is that both texts are similar in structure to a comparison essay. Text A compares the mother’s attitudes toward her daughter’s claim for independence before and after she sees her daughter’s collection of items with sweet family memories. Text B presents vivid comparative descriptions of the daughter’s walks with her father when he was young and strong and when he is old and weak. We read about the father offering smoked eel to his daughter when she was little, and the daughter offering smoked eel to her father when he is old. We can thus feel how love flows from the father to the daughter and from the daughter back to the father.

As both texts compare things or events before and after a specific time, students are encouraged to find signals of the turning point, such as the daughter's note "DO NOT THROW AWAY" marked on the envelope in Text A. As both texts are filled with descriptions of feelings, it is important to direct students' attention to the words used to imply or indicate the author's feelings. For example, in Text A, the mother uses *embarrassment* to show her disapproval of her daughter's messy room. In order to better understand the texts, students can be encouraged to share their own stories with their parents. When reading Text A, students may learn about their parents' disappointment and frustration with their rebellious behavior. Most importantly, students should come to understand that whatever happens, the bond between parents and children will never break. When studying Text B, students may be prompted to think about how their parents care for them and what they have done or can do to return their parents' love. As Chinese, we should always remember the Chinese traditions and virtues of family harmony and affection so as to ensure that the young grow up healthily and the elderly are taken care of.

Section A

A child's clutter awaits an adult's return

Detailed study of the text

1 A child's clutter awaits an adult's return (Title)

Meaning beyond words: Here the word *clutter* refers to the many small personal

items collected by children in the course of growing up. All the items are important and dear memories to them. No matter where they are or how far away they are from home, the clutter represents the bond between them and their family.

★ **clutter:** *n.* [sing., U] a large number of things that are scattered somewhere in an untidy way 杂乱的东西

My mom refused to clear her clutter because she believed that everything might be useful one day. 我妈妈相信每样东西终有一天会派上用场, 所以她拒绝清理她的杂物。

★ **await:** *vt.* (*fml.*)

1) wait for sth. 等待; 等候

The little boy was still awaiting his father's return when the clock struck 11. 当时钟敲响 11 点时, 那个小男孩仍在等着他爸爸回来。

2) if sth. awaits you, it will happen to you (某事) 将降临到...身上

The biggest surprise awaiting the girl is that her father is flying home for her birthday. 那个女孩即将等到的最大惊喜是她爸爸将飞回家来为她庆祝生日。

Usage note

await, wait

这两个词都是动词, 都有“等候; 期待”之意, 但用法却有所不同:

- 1 await 是及物动词, 后面直接跟宾语, 用法比较正式; wait 一般用作不及物动词, 常与 for, till, until 等词连用。
- 2 一般来说, await 的宾语大多为抽象名词, 如 reply、decision、arrival、return、announcement 等; 而 wait for 的宾语一般是人或物。例如:

Excited and anxious, they were awaiting the birth of their second child. 他们既兴奋又焦急地等待着他们第二个孩子的降生。

I have been waiting for her for an hour at the bus stop. 我已经在公共汽车站等了她一小时了。

- 3 await 之后接动名词; wait 之后接动词不定式。例如:
We shall await hearing further from them. / We shall wait to hear further from them. 我们等待他们进一步的消息。

2 I watch her back her new truck out of the driveway. (Para. 1)

Note

The mother is telling a story that happened in the past. She uses the past tense to describe the events that happened before her daughter left home. But when she describes the events that happened after her daughter left, she uses the present tense. By manipulating the past tense and the present tense, the author achieves the immediacy of time and produces an effect of great vividness. The use of the present tense to describe past events is referred to as “the narrative present” or “the dramatic present”.

3 The vehicle is too large, too expensive. (Para. 1)

Meaning beyond words: Here with *too large* and *too expensive*, the mother expresses her disagreement with her daughter’s decision to buy such a large and expensive truck.

4 She’d refused to consider a practical car with good gas **efficiency** and easy to park. (Para. 1)

Meaning: She’d refused to think about buying a practical car which uses less gas and is easy to park.

★ **efficiency:** *n.* [U] the quality of doing sth. well and effectively, without wasting time, money, or energy 效率; 效能
To increase our working efficiency, we have to take advantage of every moment we have.
为了提高工作效率, 我们必须分秒必争。

5 It’s because of me, I think. She bought it to show me that she could. (Para. 1)

Meaning beyond words: Here the mother tries to emphasize that her daughter, who is eager to be independent, is purposefully acting against her wishes.

6 “I’m 18,” she’d told me so often that my teeth ached. “I am an adult!” (Para. 2)

Meaning beyond words: By saying repeatedly that she was 18, the daughter was constantly reminding her mom that she had grown up into an adult, mature enough to make her own decisions. This made the mother annoyed.

Note

Here the mother uses “my teeth ached” to show extreme annoyance, comparable to the sharp pain of aching teeth. For example:
I hate the sound of a fork scraping a plate; it makes my teeth ache. 我讨厌叉子刮擦盘子的声音, 听得我牙疼。

7 Just yesterday you watched some cartoons. What changed between yesterday and today? (Para. 3)

Meaning beyond words: When someone likes watching cartoons, we tend to think that they are still children. What the mother means here is that her daughter is still a child, though she keeps saying she is already an adult.

Note

The use of *you* instead of *my daughter* or *she* puts the mother in a position of talking directly to her daughter as if the conversation were conducted face-to-face between her and her daughter.

8 Today she’s gone, off to be an adult far away from me. I’m glad she’s gone. It means she made it, and that I’m finally **free of** 18 years of responsibilities. And yet I wonder if she could take good care of herself. (Para. 4)

Meaning beyond words: This shows that the mother is of two minds. On the one hand, she is happy her daughter is gone because this means her daughter starts to be independent and she can be free of the responsibilities to her daughter; on the other hand, she is worried about whether

her daughter could take good care of herself. To her, her daughter is still a child.

★ **free of / from:** not containing or involving sth. unpleasant 无…的; 摆脱了…的
We need to create a relaxing atmosphere in class, free of tension. 我们需要在课堂上营造一种没有压力的轻松氛围。

- 9 She left a mess. Her bathroom is an **embarrassment** of damp towels, hair in the sink, and nearly empty tubes of **toothpaste**. (Para. 5)

Meaning beyond words: Here the mother describes how messy her daughter's bathroom is. The towels are still wet, hair is scattered in the sink, and several tubes of toothpaste which are almost empty are left to be thrown away. It is so messy that she thinks it is an embarrassment.

★ **embarrass:** *vt.* make sb. feel ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable, esp. in front of other people (尤指在社交场合) 使尴尬, 使窘迫
I felt embarrassed when I went to the wrong classroom on the first day of college. 大学的第一天我就走错了教室, 感到非常尴尬。

★ **embarrassment:** *n.*

- 1) [C] sb. or sth. that makes you feel ashamed 让人难堪的人; 使人为难的事
What he said at the meeting would be a severe embarrassment to the company. 他在会上说的话将使公司处于极度难堪的境地。
- 2) [U] a feeling of being nervous or ashamed because of what people know or think about you 尴尬; 难堪; 窘迫
To her terrible embarrassment, there were many people around when one of her high heels broke off. 她一只高跟鞋的鞋跟断了, 当时周围有许多人, 这让她很尴尬。

★ **paste:**

- n.* [C, U] a soft thick mixture that can easily be shaped or spread 糊状物; 膏
Mix the flour, milk, and a little sugar to make a smooth paste. 把面粉、牛奶和少许糖混合成均匀的糊状。
- vt.* stick sth. to sth. else using glue (用糨糊) 粘贴
Please paste a label on the box to distinguish it from other boxes. 请在这个盒子上贴上标签, 以便与其他盒子区分开来。

★ **toothpaste:** *n.* [U] 牙膏

- 10 Eye shadow, face cream, nail **polish** – all go into the trash. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Eye shadow, face cream, and nail polish are all put into the garbage.

★ **polish:**

- n.* [C, U] a substance used when rubbing a surface to make it smooth and shiny 上光剂; 擦光剂; 亮光剂
The girl was told by her parents to remove the polish from her nails because she was too young for make-up. 女孩的父母让她把指甲油卸掉, 因为她还太小, 不宜化妆。
- vt.* 1) make sth. smooth, bright, and shiny by rubbing it 擦亮; 擦光
He polished his glasses with a handkerchief in order to see more clearly. 他用手帕擦了擦眼镜, 以便看得更清楚些。
- 2) improve a piece of writing, a speech, etc. by making slight changes to it before it is completely finished 修改; 润色
Your essay is good; you just need to polish it a bit. 你的文章写得不错, 只要稍加润色就可以了。

Note

The word *go* in *all go into the trash* means “be put in the position where it is supposed to be”. Another example can be found in Para. 10:
Donations to charity go into the trunk of my car; trash goes to the curb. 要捐给慈善机构的都放在我汽车的后备厢里; 要扔掉的都放在路边。

11 I **dump** drawers ... (Para. 5)

Meaning: I empty out drawers ...

★ **dump:** *vt.*

- 1) empty out a container, vehicle, as by overturning or tilting 把...倒空
He opened his bag and dumped all the books on the desk. 他打开包, 把里面的书都倒在桌子上。
- 2) get rid of sth. that you do not want 丢弃; 扔掉
To protect the environment, residents are required to sort their garbage and dump it into different cans. 为了保护环境, 居民需要把垃圾分类并投入不同的垃圾箱。

12 When I am finished, it is as neat and **impersonal** as a hotel bathroom. (Para. 5)

Meaning: When I finish cleaning the bathroom, it becomes tidy and shows no personal features, just like a hotel bathroom.

★ **impersonal:** *a.* an impersonal room or statistic does not give any information about the character of the person to whom it belongs or relates 没有个人色彩的
Artificial intelligence will give the otherwise impersonal robots facial expressions, making them more acceptable to people. 人工智能让原本不带个人色彩的机器人具有面部表情, 使它们更容易被人们接受。

13 In her bedroom I find **mismatched** socks under her bed and purple pants on the closet floor. (Para. 6)

★ **match:** *v.*

- 1) belong to the same pair (与...)属同一双; (使)成对
Your socks don't match: One is red, and the other is orange. 你的袜子不成对, 一只红色, 另一只是橙色的。
- 2) if one thing matches another or they match, they look attractive together (与...)相配, 相称

She wore a blue silk dress and a blue hat to match. 她穿了一条蓝色真丝连衣裙, 戴着与之相配的蓝色帽子。

★ **mismatched:** *a.* not matched or not suitably matched 不配对的

I wonder why my younger sister loves wearing mismatched earrings instead of identical pairs. 我不明白, 为什么我妹妹喜欢戴不配对的耳环, 而不是左右一样的耳环。

14 Desk drawers are filled with school papers, **filed** by year and subject. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Desk drawers are full of my daughter's school papers, which are kept in order according to year and subject.

★ **file:** *vt.* keep papers, documents, etc. in a particular place so that you can find them easily 把...归档 / 存档

Please file those letters by arrival date. 请将那些信件根据寄达时间归档。

15 I **catch myself reading** through poems and essays, **admiring** high scores on tests, and reading her name, **printed** or typed neatly in the upper right-hand corner of each paper. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Suddenly I realize I am reading the poems and essays written by my daughter, looking at her excellent test scores with pride, and reading her name which is printed or typed tidily and carefully in the upper right-hand corner of each paper.

★ **catch oneself doing sth.:** suddenly realize one is doing sth. 突然意识到自己在做...
One day I caught myself smiling for no reason; then I realized I was thinking of you. 有一天我忽然发觉自己在无缘无故地微笑, 随后我意识到我在想你。

★ **admire:** *vt.* look at sth. and think how beautiful or impressive it is 欣赏; 观赏

They stopped at the top of the hill to admire the scenery. 他们在山顶上停下来欣赏风景。

- ★ **print:** *v.* write words by hand without joining the letters 用印刷体书写
Please print your name and student number clearly in the top right-hand corner of the page. 请在这一页的右上角用印刷体清楚地写上你的名字和学号。

Usage note

句中 upper right-hand corner 表示“右上角”。其他类似的表达包括:

upper left-hand corner 左上角

top left-hand / right-hand corner 左上角 / 右上角

lower left-hand / right-hand corner 左下角 / 右下角

bottom left-hand / right-hand corner 左下角 / 右下角

- 16 I pack the desk **contents** into a box. Six months, I think. I will give her six months to collect her belongings, and then I will **throw** them all **away**. That is fair. Grown-ups pay for storage. (Para. 6)

Meaning beyond words: Para. 6 describes how the mother is of two minds – annoyance and love. She is very annoyed that her daughter has left the room in a mess. However, while she is reading and admiring her daughter's poems, essays, high scores on tests, etc., she feels proud of her. She decides to keep her daughter's things for six months, and she will throw them away if her daughter hasn't come back to collect them by then. The mother thinks she is right in handling her daughter's stuff in this way. Her daughter, an adult now, should pay the storage cost. At this point, the mother shows again her doubt about her daughter's claim to be an adult.

- ★ **content:** *n.* (~s) [pl.]
1) the things that are inside a box, bag, room, etc. 所容纳之物; 内容
I emptied the contents of the fridge into

boxes. 我把冰箱里的东西清理到了盒子里。

- 2) the things that are written in a letter, book, etc. (信、书等的) 内容
She kept the contents of the letter a secret, so nobody knew what it said. 她对这封信的内容秘而不宣, 所以无人知晓信里到底写了什么。

- ★ **throw sth. away:** get rid of sth. that you do not want or need 扔掉; 丢弃
Don't throw away items that can be used by someone else; put them to good use. 别人用得上的东西不要扔掉; 让它们物尽其用。

- 17 I have to pause at the books. (Para. 7)

Meaning beyond words: The mother has to think about the books before she decides what to do with them. At this point, we do not know exactly why the mother pauses, but one thing is for sure: Books are different from damp towels, mismatched socks, etc., which can be thrown away without any hesitation. As we read on, we will find that all the books are important to the daughter and the mother because they both are book lovers.

- 18 **Comic** books, teen **fiction**, **romantic** novels, **historical** novels, and textbooks. (Para. 7)

★ **comic:**

n. 1) [C] (*also ~ book*) a magazine for children that contains stories told in a series of drawings (儿童) 连环漫画册
With the combination of pictures and text, comics are a good way to get children to begin their adventures in reading. 连环漫画册图文并茂, 是让儿童开启阅读之旅的一个好办法。

2) (*AmE*) (**the ~s**) [pl.] the part of a newspaper that has comic strips (报纸的) 连环漫画栏
Traditionally, comics were printed in black and white in newspapers,

while Sunday papers offered comic sections in color. 传统上, 报纸上的漫画栏是黑白的, 但周日版的漫画栏是彩色的。

- a. amusing you and making you want to laugh 滑稽的; 好笑的
His childhood experiences were used by him to create comic movies. 他的童年经历被他用来创作喜剧电影了。

★ **fiction:** *n.*

- 1) [U] books and stories about imaginary people and events 小说
As one of the fathers of modern Chinese children's literature, Chen Bochui wrote fiction for children and set up a children's literature award. 作为中国现代儿童文学的先驱之一, 陈伯吹创作儿童小说, 并设立了一项儿童文学奖。
- 2) [C] sth. that people want you to believe is true but which is not true 虚构的事; 想象的事
Sometimes children have trouble separating fact from fiction and may believe that Spider-Man actually exists. 有时候孩子们难以区分哪些事情是真实的、哪些是虚构的, 他们可能会相信蜘蛛侠真的存在。

★ **romantic:** *a.*

- 1) used about books, plays, and films about love (书、剧本、电影) 浪漫的, 关于爱情的
In a typical romantic comedy, the two lovers tend to be young, likable, and seemingly meant for each other. 在一部典型的爱情喜剧中, 两个相爱的人往往都年轻、可爱, 似乎是天生一对。
- 2) showing strong feelings of love 多情的; 浪漫的
Qixi, a day celebrating the annual meeting of Niulang and Zhinü, is considered the most romantic festival in China. 七夕节是庆祝牛郎和织女一年一度相会的日子, 被认为是中国最浪漫的节日。

★ **historical:** *a. (usu. before noun)*

- 1) describing or based on events in the past 描写历史事件的; 基于史实的
Historical novels are a marvelous blend of fact and fiction. 历史小说是事实和虚构故事的奇妙结合。
- 2) relating to the past (有关) 历史的
Shiji, written by Sima Qian in the early Han Dynasty, is a masterpiece recording the historical events of early China. 《史记》由司马迁著于汉朝早期, 是记录中国早期历史事件的一部杰作。

Usage note

historical, historic

- 1 historical 表示“基于史实的; (有关) 历史的; 历史上的; 历史学的”等意义。常见的表达包括: historical event (历史事件)、historical novel (历史小说)、historical context (历史背景)、historical research (史学研究)、historical material (史料)、historical figure (历史人物)、places of historical interest (历史名胜)。例如:
The book I bought yesterday is based on historical facts. 我昨天买的那本书是基于历史事实的。
Could you name two historical events on October 1? 你能不能说在10月1日这天发生的两个历史事件呢?
- 2 historic 表示“历史性的; 有重大历史意义的; (地方或建筑) 历史上著名的, 古老的”等意义。常见的表达包括: historic moment (历史性时刻)、historic progress (历史性的进步)、historic level (历史水平)、historic meeting (具有历史意义的会议)、historic event (具有历史意义的事件)、historic building (历史建筑/古建筑)。例如:
The founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949 is a historic moment of victory for the Chinese people. 1949年10月1日中华人民共和国的成立对于中国人民来说是一个历史性的胜利时刻。
On May 15th, 2021, China's Tianwen-1 spacecraft completed historic landing on Mars, leaving a Chinese footprint on Mars for the first time. 2021年5月15日, 中国的“天问一号”探测器完成了在火星上的历史性着陆, 首次在火星上留下了中国的足迹。

19 Each book beloved. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Each book is a treasure for her.

Note

This is an incomplete sentence. Its complete form should be "Each book is beloved." The author leaves out the verb *is* in order to convey the message in an efficient way.

20 I want to be practical and **stuff** them in paper sacks for the used bookstore. (Para. 7)

Meaning: I want to deal with the books in a practical way: Put them in paper bags and take them to the bookstore which sells used books.

★ stuff:

vt. 1) push or put sth. into a small space, esp. in a quick careless way 填; 塞

Don't stuff anything else in the bag, or it will burst. 不要再往袋子里塞东西了, 不然袋子就要撑破了。

2) fill sth. until it is full 填满; 装满

We've been busy stuffing envelopes to send to our new students, hoping that they will like the welcome gift. 我们一直在忙着装发给新生的信封, 希望他们喜欢我们的迎新礼。

n. [U] (**sb.'s ~**) (*infml.*) the things that belong to sb. 某人的物品; 某人的所有物
Let's pack our stuff and start off right away because we are running late for the train. 我们赶紧收拾东西出发吧, 要赶不上火车了。

21 But I love books as much as she does, so I **stack** them onto a single bookshelf to **deal with** later. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Like my daughter, I love books very much, so I pile all the books neatly on one bookshelf to handle later.

★ stack:

v. (*also ~ up*) make things into a neat pile, or form a neat pile (使)整齐地堆起; 摞起
The waitress stacked the dishes on the

counter and then sat down for a rest.

女服务员把盘子整齐地码放在操作台上, 然后坐下来休息。

n. [C] a neat pile of things (叠放整齐的) 一叠, 一堆, 一摞

I eventually found the letter I was looking for under a stack of newspapers. 最终我在一摞报纸下面找到了我要找的那封信。

★ **deal with sth.:** take action to do sth., esp. to solve a problem 处理; 应付

All buildings need to have emergency plans to deal with fire risk. 所有建筑都要有应对火灾风险的应急方案。

Note

Para. 7 indicates the daughter's love of reading. "I love books as much as she does" implies that the mother is probably the model for her child's love of reading. Therefore, the mother puts her daughter's books onto a bookshelf, rather than take them to a used bookstore.

22 I go for her clothes. (Para. 8)

Meaning: I go to deal with her clothes.

23 I am a **plague** of locusts emptying the closet. (Para. 8)

★ **plague:** *n.*

1) [C] (**a ~ of locusts / rats, etc.**) an uncontrolled and harmful increase in the numbers of a particular animal or insect 蝗灾 / 鼠灾等

A plague of locusts, as a result of the warm winter and continuous drought since early spring, is threatening this region in South Asia. 由于暖冬和开春以来持续的干旱, 蝗灾正威胁着南亚的这个地区。

2) [C] a disease that causes death and spreads quickly to a large number of people 瘟疫; 疫病

We wish to have a world free of plagues and famines. 我们希望拥有一个没有瘟疫和饥荒的世界。

- 3) [sing.] sth. that is very common and harmful 普遍的祸害
Have you noticed the plague of gun violence in the U.S.? 你注意到美国普遍存在的枪支暴力危害了吗?

Note

Here "I am a plague of locusts" is a metaphor, meaning that the mother is like a plague of locusts clearing everything in the closet.

- 24 Two piles grow to **clumsy** heights: one for **charity**, the other trash. (Para. 8)

Meaning: The clothes form two large, heavy piles: One pile is to be given away for donation, while the other pile is to be thrown away.

Note

In the sentence, "one for charity, the other trash" means "one is for charity, and the other is for trash". In "the other trash", *for* is left out to avoid redundancy. Another example:
I bought two pairs of jeans, one for \$19, the other \$25.
 我买了两条牛仔裤, 一条 19 美元, 另一条 25 美元。

★ **clumsy:** *a.*

- 1) not easy to use and often large and heavy (物体) 笨重的
The first mobile phones were heavy and clumsy, but nowadays they are much easier to handle. 第一代手机很笨重, 不过如今的手机用起来轻便多了。
- 2) moving in an awkward way and tending to break things 笨拙的; 不灵活的
As Emily has just started learning Chinese, she is still quite clumsy in writing characters. 因为埃米莉刚开始学中文, 所以她写字还不灵活。

★ **charity:** *n.*

- 1) [U] organizations in general that give money, goods, or help to people who are poor, sick, etc. 慈善事业

All the money raised by the concert will go to charity. 这次音乐会筹得的全部善款收入将用于慈善事业。

- 2) [C] an organization that gives money, goods, or help to people who are poor, sick, etc. 慈善机构; 慈善团体
He invested a big sum of money in setting up a charity in his hometown to help people in need. 他斥巨资在家乡创建了一家慈善机构, 为有困难的人提供帮助。

- 25 There are more shoes, **stuffed animals**, large and small posters, hair bands, and pink hair curlers. (Para. 9)

★ **stuffed animal:** *n.* [C] (*AmE*) a toy animal covered and filled with soft material (填充松软材料的) 动物玩具

★ **curl:** *v.* form a curved or round shape, or give sth. this shape 卷; (使) 弯曲

Does Catherine's hair curl naturally, or is it permed? 凯瑟琳的头发是自然卷还是烫过?

★ **curler:** *n.* [C] 卷发夹

Hair curlers can make your hair look beautifully curly. 卷发夹可以让你拥有漂亮的卷发造型。

- 26 The job grows larger the longer I am at it. (Para. 9)

Meaning: The longer I deal with the clutter in the room, the more work there seems to be.

Note

Here *at* is used to say what event or activity someone is taking part in. For example:
I'm sorry, the manager is not available as she is at lunch now. 很抱歉, 经理现在不在, 她去吃饭了。

- 27 I stuff the garbage bags until the plastic **strains**. (Para. 10)

Meaning: I put as many things as possible into the garbage bags until the bags are about to burst.

★ **strain:**

- vi.* pull hard at sth. or push hard against sth.
使劲拉; 使劲推; 绷紧
The shirt was so small that his arm muscles strained against the sleeves. 衬衫太小了, 他的手臂肌肉把袖子绷得紧紧的。
- vt.* injure a muscle or part of your body by using it too much or making it work too hard
拉伤; 扭伤; 损伤
I strained a muscle in my back when playing tennis. 我在打网球时拉伤了背上的一块肌肉。

28 I haul them down the stairs, two bags at a time. (Para. 10)

- ★ **haul:** *vt.* pull sth. heavy with a continuous steady movement
拖; 拉
Rescue workers attached the men to ropes before hauling them to safety. 救援人员给这些人系上绳索, 然后把他们拉到安全的地方。

★ **at a time**

- 1) used for saying how many things there are in each group or on each occasion
每组; 每次; 一次
Kevin, don't take the stairs two at a time. Take one at a time. 凯文, 不要一步跨两个台阶, 一步跨一个。
- 2) if sth. happens for hours, days, months, etc. at a time, it continues for several hours, days, etc.
连续
Because of his work, he's often away for weeks at a time. 由于工作的缘故, 他常常连续几周都不在家。

29 Donations to charity go into the trunk of my car; trash goes to the curb. (Para. 10)

Meaning: The items to be given to charity are put into the trunk of my car; the items to be thrown away are placed at the edge of the road (to be collected by the garbage truck).

★ **donation:** *n.*

- 1) [C] sth., esp. money, that you give to a

person or an organization in order to help them
捐赠物 (尤指捐款)

Every year she makes a large donation to a children's hospital. 每年她都向一家儿童医院捐一大笔款。

- 2) [U] the act of giving sth., esp. money, to help a person or an organization
捐助 (尤指捐钱)

Before blood donation, I was given a physical examination. 在献血之前, 我接受了一次体检。

★ **curb:**

- n.* [C] (*BrE kerb*) the raised edge of a road, between where people can walk and cars can drive
路缘

If there are no sidewalks, you should walk as close to the curb as possible.
如果没有人行道, 你就应该尽量靠近路缘走。

- vt.* control or limit sth. in order to prevent it from having a harmful effect
控制; 抑制; 约束

China-Africa health cooperation has allowed local authorities in Africa to curb the spread of deadly diseases such as malaria. 中非卫生合作使非洲当地政府得以遏制疟疾等致命疾病的传播。

30 I'm earning myself sweat and sore shoulders. (Para. 10)

Meaning beyond words: Here the mother uses a sarcastic tone to indicate that she should have deserved something good for her hard work; but instead, all she has got is that she is sweating and her shoulders are painful.

- ★ **sore:** *a.* painful and uncomfortable, usu. as a result of an injury, infection, or too much exercise (因受伤、感染或运动过量而)痛的, 疼痛的

My muscles were sore because I had exercised too much. 我因运动过量而肌肉疼痛。

31 She left the bedroom a **ridiculous** mess, the **comforter** on the floor, the sheets **tossed** aside. (Para. 11)

Meaning: Her room is extremely untidy: The bed cover is lying on the floor, and the sheets are thrown to one side.

- ★ **ridiculous:** *a.* very silly or unreasonable 愚蠢的; 荒唐的; 可笑的
It is ridiculous to think one should get paid without working. 以为人可以不劳而获, 这也太可笑了。
- ★ **comforter:** *n.* [C] (*AmE*) a cover for a bed that is filled with a soft warm material, such as feathers 盖被
- ★ **toss:**
 - vt.* throw sth., esp. sth. light, with a quick gentle movement of your hand 扔, 掷, 抛 (尤指轻的东西)
The children tossed the ball to each other. 孩子们互相把球抛来抛去。
 - v.* move or cause to move from side to side or back and forth (使) 摇摆, 颠簸
I tossed and turned in bed all night and I just couldn't fall asleep. 我一整夜在床上翻来覆去, 就是睡不着。

Sentence structure note

句中 the comforter on the floor 和 the sheets tossed aside 是独立结构。独立结构一般由“名词 + 形容词 / 分词 / 不定式 / 介词或副词短语”构成。例如:
The children were building a snowman in the yard, their breath white in the cold air. 孩子们正在院子里堆雪人, 他们在寒冷的空气中呼出一团团白气。
He left the room, his hands shaking. 他走出房间, 双手在颤抖。
All his money was left to his children, each to receive an equal share. 他所有的钱都留给了孩子们, 每人份额一样。
The teacher came into the classroom, a book in his hand. 老师走进教室, 手里拿着一本书。
Dinner over, we decided to play games. 吃完了晚饭, 我们决定玩游戏。

32 I **strip** off the comforter, blanket, sheets, and pillows. (Para. 11)

- ★ **strip:** *vt.* remove sth. that is covering the surface of sth. else 剥去, 除去 (表面的东西)
After the guests left, Jennifer cleaned the guest room and stripped the sheets. 客人离开后, 珍妮弗打扫了客房并撤下了床单。

33 Once she starts **feeding** coins **into** laundry machines, she'll appreciate the years of clean clothes I've provided **for free**. (Para. 11)

Meaning: Once she begins to use coin-operated washing machines to wash her clothes, she'll feel grateful that I've done her laundry free of charge all these years.

Note

People can use coin-operated washing machines to wash their clothes. These machines can be found in apartment buildings or the local self-service laundries. They work similarly to regular washing machines except that they require coins to work.

- ★ **feed sth. into sth.:** put sth. into sth. else, esp. gradually and through a small hole (尤指通过一个小孔慢慢地) 把...放进 / 塞进
The workers are carefully feeding the materials into the machine. 工人们正小心翼翼地把材料推送到机器里。
- ★ **for free:** without having to pay for sth. that you would normally have to pay for 免费地
Many law students volunteer at the university legal aid center to provide legal services for free. 许多法律专业学生在大学法律援助中心当志愿者, 免费提供法律服务。

34 I will turn her room into a **crafts** room. Or create the fancy guest room I've always wanted. (Para. 12)

- ★ **craft:** *n.* (~s) [pl.] a job or activity in which you make things with your hands, and that you usu. need skill to do (指传统的手工) 工艺; 手艺

The project aims to maintain some traditional rural crafts in China. 该项目旨在保留一些中国传统的乡村手工艺。

- 35 A large brown envelope is marked “DO NOT THROW AWAY”. (Para. 13)

Meaning beyond words: The mother turns the bed over and finds a large brown envelope with the words: “DO NOT THROW AWAY”. It seems that the daughter knows her mother will clean the mess for her, so she has written these words to prevent her mother from throwing away the things kept in the envelope.

- 36 There are comics **clipped** from newspapers and magazines. (Para. 13)

Meaning: There are comics that were cut from newspapers and magazines.

★ **clip:**

vt. 1) cut an article or picture from a newspaper, magazine, etc. (从报纸、杂志等上) 剪下

I clipped the ads from the magazine in case they might be useful later. 我把杂志上的广告剪下来, 以备后用。

2) fasten one thing to another using a small object 夹住; 扣住

He collected up the documents and clipped them together. 他把文件收拾好, 并夹在一起。

n. [C] a short part of a film, television program, or news story that is shown separately (电影、电视节目或新闻的) 剪辑

I saw on TV a clip of Tu Youyou being interviewed and was deeply moved. 我在电视上看到屠呦呦接受采访的一个片段, 深受感动。

- 37 **Every single** item in this envelope has passed from our hands to hers. (Para. 13)

Meaning: Each one of the things in this envelope has been given to our daughter by my husband and me.

★ **every single:** used to emphasize that you are talking about every person or thing 每一个 (用于强调)

You don't need to write down every single word I say. 你不必把我说的每一个字都记下来。

- 38 Suddenly, I feel very **emotional**. (Para. 13)

Meaning beyond words: Suddenly, the mother is overwhelmed with strong feelings. The mother starts the narration with conflicting thoughts. But when she sees all the old family photos, letters, greeting cards, and love notes kept by her daughter in a big envelope marked “DO NOT THROW AWAY”, she is deeply moved. This can be taken as a turning point in the narration, which is proved in the paragraphs that follow.

★ **emotional:** *a.*

1) having strong feelings and showing them to other people, esp. by crying 情绪激动的 (尤指哭泣)

Grandpa gets very emotional whenever he talks about the battle in which he fought the Japanese invaders many years ago. 每当谈及他多年前打仗抗击日本侵略者, 爷爷就会变得情绪激动。

2) (*only before noun*) relating to your feelings or how you control them 情绪(上)的; 情感(上)的

The event had absolutely no emotional effect on me. 那件事丝毫没有影响到我的情绪。

- 39 My kid – my clutter **bug** – knows me too well. As I read through the cards and notes, I think maybe the truck wasn't such a bad idea, **after all**. Maybe it helps her to feel less small in a big world. (Para. 15)

Meaning beyond words: Here we have more evidence of how the mother is beginning to change her mind. The daughter knows her mother so well that she left the note “DO NOT THROW AWAY” to remind her mother not to throw away the envelope. The more the mother reads the cards and notes, the more she gets to understand her daughter. She used to think it was a bad idea to have bought a big truck, but now she thinks otherwise: The young lady might feel more powerful with the new big truck.

★ **bug:** *n.* [C]

- 1) an enthusiast or a fan 热衷于某事的人；迷
I've been a movie bug since I was seven. My grandmother used to take me to the movie theater quite a lot. 我从七岁开始就是个影迷。我奶奶以前常常带我去电影院。
- 2) (*esp. AmE*) a small insect 小虫子

Note

Clutter bug is a common idiom used to refer to someone who has an obsessive hobby of collecting clutter. Often, the items a clutter bug keeps are small personal items that hold important memories. This is probably why the daughter has marked “DO NOT THROW AWAY” on the envelope.

★ **after all:**

- 1) used for saying that sth. is true despite what was said or planned before 终究；最终还是
She had told me not to expect to lose weight overnight; she was right after all. 她曾告诫我不要奢望一夜减重；终究还是她对。
- 2) used when giving a reason to explain what you have just said 毕竟
We should not work just to make money. After all, money isn't everything. 我们工作不应该只为了赚钱，毕竟钱不是一切。

40 I reverse myself and bring back the garbage bags from the car and the curb. (Para. 16)

Meaning: I change my mind and bring back the garbage bags I have put in the car and at the curb.

★ **reverse:**

vt. change sth., such as a decision, judgment, or process so that it is the opposite of what it was before 推翻，彻底改变（决定、判决、过程等）

The Jones had planned to sell their house and move into an apartment, but later they reversed their decision. 琼斯一家原打算把房子卖掉，搬到公寓去住，但是他们后来改变了主意。

n. (**the ~**) the exact opposite of what has just been mentioned 相反情况；正相反
The latest setback has not discouraged her. Quite the reverse, in fact. 最近的一次挫折并没有让她气馁。事实上，正好相反。

a. (*only before noun*) opposite to what is usual or to what existed previously 颠倒的；相反的

A reverse trend is coming for the oil price after a 12-year growth. 油价在经历了12年的上涨后开始转向下跌。

★ **reverse oneself:** (*AmE*) change one's opinion or position in an argument (争论中) 改变主意 (或立场)

He said he would stay, but suddenly, he reversed himself completely. 他原本说会留下来，但是突然完全改变了主意。

41 I remake the bed and pile it with stuffed animals. (Para. 16)

Meaning beyond words: In Para. 5 “When I am finished, it is as neat and impersonal as a hotel bathroom” means that the mother is happy to make her daughter's bathroom clean and tidy. In Para. 11, the mother strips off the comforter, blanket, sheets, and pillows. But after the mother sees the envelope marked “DO NOT THROW

AWAY” and all the items inside, she changes her mind. As described in Para. 16, she rearranges her daughter’s bed and puts her daughter’s stuffed animals back on the bed. In this way, the mother makes her daughter’s room appear as if she were still living at home.

★ **make the / one’s bed:** tidy the bed’s covers after one has slept in it 整理好床铺

Jimmy’s mother asked him to make his own bed when he was only four. 吉米才四岁的时候他妈妈就叫他自己整理床铺了。

- 42 “Just **straightening up**,” I tell him. “Can you find some boxes for her stuff?” / He brings up boxes from the basement. / “She left a mess,” he says. / “I don’t mind,” I reply. Silence. / Then he says softly, “She’s not coming back.” I feel my throat **tighten** at the sadness in his voice. I try hard to **keep back** my tears. (Paras. 17-21)

Meaning beyond words: From Para. 17 to Para. 21, the conversation between the author and her husband clearly tells us that both of them feel at a loss when their daughter has left home and they are sad that their daughter is not coming back. Actually, when the father speaks in a sad voice, the mother feels sad, too. She tries her best not to cry.

★ **straighten up:**

- 1) make sth. tidy 把…弄整洁

As usual, she helped her mother clear away the dishes and straighten up the room. 和平时一样, 她帮妈妈清理碗碟, 并把屋子收拾整洁。

- 2) stand up straight 直起身

I straightened up and the ache in my back grew worse. 我直起身, 这时背部的疼痛加剧了。

★ **tighten:**

v. become stiff or make a part of your body

become stiff (使) (身体的某一部分) 变得僵硬, 变得僵直

His mouth tightened into a thin, angry line. 他的嘴抿成一条细线, 一副生气的样子。

vt. close or fasten sth. firmly by turning it 使变紧; 使更牢固

The number plate on the car came loose and had to be tightened. 这辆车的车牌松了, 需要紧一紧。

★ **keep sth. back:**

- 1) not show your feelings, even though you want to very much 抑制, 控制 (情感)

When she heard that her mom was seriously ill, she could hardly keep back her tears. 听到妈妈病重的消息, 她差点儿哭了。

- 2) deliberately not tell sb. all that you know about sth. 隐瞒

She told us most of the story, but kept back the part about her uncle. 她把事情的大部分告诉了我们, 但是没有讲有关她叔叔的事。

- 43 My little baby, my dependent child, isn’t coming back. But someday my daughter, the independent woman, will return home. (Para. 22)

Meaning: My little baby, who has been dependent on me all these years, has left home. But she will come back someday, as an independent grown-up.

- 44 **Tokens** of her childhood will await her. So will we, **with open arms**. (Para. 22)

Meaning: The things my daughter collected as a child carry her childhood memories and they will be here waiting for her. We will also be here waiting for her, welcoming her with all our hearts.

★ **token:** n. [C] (*fm.*) sth. that represents a feeling, fact, event, etc. 象征; 标志

We exchanged gifts as a token of friendship.
我们交换了礼物，以示友好。

★ **with open arms:** if you do sth. with open arms, you show that you are happy to see sb. or eager to accept an idea, plan, etc. 热烈地；欣然

When I went to see my boyfriend's parents for the first time, they welcomed me with open arms. 我第一次去见男友的父母时受到了他们的热情欢迎。

Sentence structure note

1 "so + be / have / do / will, etc. + sb. / sth." 结构是英语倒装句的一种，用来说明前面所说人或物的情况同样也适用于后面的其他人或物，意为“……也一样”。例如：

Next week, he will fly to Tianjin and attend a meeting there. So will I. 他下周要飞去天津开会，我也一样。

Jane can dance beautifully, and so can her little sister. 简的舞跳得很好，她妹妹跳得也很好。

2 如果前面是否定句，则可以用“nor + be / have / do / will, etc. + sb. / sth.”结构来说明前面所说的情况同样也适用于后面的其他人或物，意为“……也不……”。例如：

I don't know who objects to the plan. Nor does anybody else. 我不知道有谁反对这个计划，其他人也不知道。

I would never lie to my parents. Nor would my younger sister. 我永远不会对父母撒谎。我妹妹也永远不会。

Structure analysis and writing

A paragraph of problem-solution pattern

Text A is typical of the problem-solution pattern, one of the common patterns of text organization. The author may first present a situation (Situation), and then focus on the problem(s) concerning this situation (Problem). After that, the author talks about how to deal with the problem(s) (Solution), and sometimes comments on how successful the solution is (Evaluation). While the basic problem-solution pattern consists of two main parts, namely, problem and solution, there are variations

of this pattern, such as situation-problem-solution and situation-problem-solution-evaluation.

The Student's Book presents a structural analysis of Para. 5 of Text A. This paragraph is organized in the problem-solution-evaluation pattern. In Para. 5, the problem presented is that the daughter left a mess. Then details of the problem are described. The bathroom is messy with damp towels, nearly empty tubes of toothpaste, and so on. The mother solves the problem by tossing eye shadow, face cream, and nail polish into the trash, dumping drawers, sweeping shelves clear, and cleaning the sink. Finally, an evaluation of the solution is provided: The bathroom is as neat and impersonal as a hotel bathroom.

Para. 6, Para. 7, Para. 8, Paras. 9-10, and Para. 11 are all developed in a similar way, but the patterns vary slightly. For example, Paras. 7 and 8 are both organized in the basic problem-solution pattern, and Para. 11 is developed in the problem-solution-evaluation pattern.

Structure analysis of the whole text

The text can be divided into three parts.

Part One, made up of the first four paragraphs, introduces the general situation and the mother's response to her daughter's leaving home for independence. Para. 1 introduces the fact that the daughter is leaving, and shows the disagreement between the mother and her daughter: While the mother wants her daughter to buy a practical car, her daughter ended up buying a big and expensive truck. Then, in the following three paragraphs, the mother reveals how she feels about her daughter's leaving home for independence. The daughter wants to show that she is an adult now and can make her own decisions. The mother is humorous in saying that she is finally free of the responsibilities for her daughter. However, at the same time, she expresses her doubt and concern

whether her daughter could be an independent adult and take good care of herself.

Part Two consists of eight paragraphs, i.e.

Paras. 5-12. These paragraphs are about the mess the daughter has left and the mother's responses to this mess. The mother describes in a whole paragraph how she deals with the mess in the bathroom, and in the following six paragraphs how she deals with the mess in the bedroom.

Para. 5 deals with the mess in the bathroom: damp towels, hair in the sink, and nearly empty tubes of toothpaste. The mother puts items such as eye shadow, face cream, and nail polish into garbage bags; she dumps drawers, sweeps shelves clear, and cleans the sink. As a result, the bathroom becomes as neat as a hotel bathroom. Para. 6 is about the mess in the bedroom: mismatched socks under the bed, purple pants on the closet floor, and school papers that fill the desk drawers. The mother packs the desk contents into a box. She decides to give her daughter six months to come back and collect her belongings. Para. 7 is about the problem with the books in the bedroom: There are various kinds of books, such as comic books, teen fiction, romantic novels, historical novels, and textbooks. Since each book is a treasure for her daughter, the mother decides to stack the books onto a bookshelf and deal with later. Paras. 8-11 deal with more problems in the bedroom: dresses, sweaters, shoes, stuffed animals, large and small posters, hair bands, pink hair curlers, comforter on the floor, and sheets tossed aside. The mother separates the items into two piles: one for charity, the other for trash. She is also going to wash the bedding, and she thinks that her daughter should feel grateful for the years of clean clothes she has provided for free.

Through the description of these problems and her responses, the mother shows mixed feelings of disapproval, sadness, frustration, and concern after her daughter has left home for independence. She thinks her daughter is not coming back. In

Para. 12, she expresses her intention to turn her daughter's room into a crafts room or a fancy guest room. Para. 12 can also be regarded as a solution to all the problems mentioned in Part Two.

However, after the mother finds a large brown envelope with all the memorable things that she and her husband gave their daughter, the mother's attitude changes completely. Part Three, from Para. 13 to Para. 22, is about this great change. Para. 13 is about the large brown envelope that is full of the daughter's childhood memories. When the mother turns the bed over, a large brown envelope marked "DO NOT THROW AWAY" catches her eye. She dumps the contents onto the floor and finds old family photographs, letters, greeting cards, love notes, and comics clipped from newspapers and magazines. These are the things that she and her husband gave their daughter. Suddenly, the mother feels very emotional. Paras. 14-22 describe three changes in the mother's attitude. Firstly, as she reads through the cards and notes, she thinks maybe the big and expensive truck her daughter bought wasn't such a bad idea after all. Maybe it helps her daughter feel less small in a big world (Paras. 14-15). Secondly, the mother decides to put the items back in their place (Para. 16), and she no longer minds if her daughter's room is in a mess (Paras. 17-20). Finally, while her husband feels sad that their daughter is not coming back, she is confident that their daughter will eventually return as a grown-up (Paras. 21-22).

As we can see, Part One and Part Two form a strong contrast with Part Three: Part One and Part Two reflect the mother's disapproval, sadness, doubt, and concern over her daughter's leaving home for independence, whereas Part Three shows a complete change in her attitude – from doubt to understanding and confidence in her daughter.

General situation and my response

My daughter is gone in her large and expensive truck, declaring that she is an adult.

(Paras. 1-4)

My response: I'm glad she's gone and I'm free of years of responsibilities for her. And yet I wonder if she could take good care of herself.

The mess left in my daughter's bathroom and bedroom and my responses

Mess in her bathroom: damp towels, hair in the sink, and nearly empty tubes of toothpaste (Para. 5)

I put items such as eye shadow, face cream, and nail polish into garbage bags. I dump drawers, sweep shelves clear, and clean the sink. The bathroom is as neat as a hotel bathroom. (Para. 5)

Mess in her bedroom: mismatched socks under her bed, purple pants on the closet floor, and school papers that fill the desk drawers (Para. 6)

I pack the desk contents into a box. I will give her six months to collect her belongings, and then I will throw them away. (Para. 6)

Various kinds of books: comic books, teen fiction, romantic novels, historical novels, and textbooks (Para. 7)

I stack them onto a single bookshelf to deal with later. (Para. 7)

Clothes and other things in the bedroom: dresses, sweaters, shoes, stuffed animals, posters, hair bands, pink hair curlers, comforter on the floor, sheets tossed aside (Paras. 8-11)

I separate the items into two piles: one for charity, the other for trash. I will also wash the bedding. I think my daughter should feel grateful for the years of clean clothes I've provided for free. (Paras. 8-11)

I will turn her room into a crafts room or a fancy guest room. (Para. 12)

(Paras. 5-12)

The change of my attitude

I find a large envelope marked "DO NOT THROW AWAY", inside which are old family photographs, letters, greeting cards, love notes, and comics. These are all things that we gave her. Suddenly, I feel very emotional. (Para. 13)

The words "DO NOT THROW AWAY" make me change my mind. As I read through the cards and notes, I think maybe the truck wasn't such a bad idea. Maybe it helps her to feel less small in a big world. (Paras. 14-15)

I change my mind. I bring back the garbage bags. Clothes and shoes go back into the closet. I remake the bed and pile it with stuffed animals. When my husband comes home, I don't complain about the mess, but ask him to get some boxes for our daughter's stuff. I tell him that I don't mind the mess in her room. (Paras. 16-20)

My husband says that she's not coming back. But I believe someday she will return as an independent woman. All the tokens of her childhood will await her and we will also await her with open arms. (Paras. 21-22)

(Paras. 13-22)

Section B

Reading skills

Reading in thought groups

The reading skill introduced in this unit is how to read in thought groups. To achieve a faster reading speed and better comprehension, you should read in thought groups instead of word by word.

To learn this reading skill, you need to understand the physical factors involved in the reading process, such as eye and lip movement. When you are reading, your eyes stop to focus on a word or a group of words. Slow readers focus on each word instead of a group of words, so they have to make more stops, i.e., more fixations. This reduces their reading speed. Some readers even whisper each word as they read, which also slows down their reading speed.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop the habit of reading in groups of words by widening your fixation span. Research shows that readers can see two or three words at one fixation, and can see more with the help of side vision. The more words you take in at one stop, i.e., the wider the fixation span, the faster you read.

Meanwhile, remember that when you read, you read for ideas. An idea is seldom contained in a single word, but rather in a group of words. A slow reader who reads word by word may find it difficult to get the information efficiently because his mind is concentrating on the words instead of meaning. As a result, he is getting information slowly as he has to form ideas by putting those words together. Therefore, to read faster and more effectively, you should learn to read in thought groups. By doing so, you are reading in the same way you think or in the same way the author thinks.

To develop the habit of reading in thought groups,

you may start with using a “/” to mark off phrases or thought groups. The following paragraph from Text A is marked in this way as an example.

She left the bedroom / a ridiculous mess, / the comforter on the floor, / the sheets tossed aside. / I strip off / the comforter, blanket, sheets, and pillows. / Once she starts / feeding coins / into laundry machines, / she'll appreciate / the years of clean clothes / I've provided / for free.

After you mark off a paragraph, try to read it as quickly as possible. In this way, you may train yourself to read in thought groups instead of word by word. Keep practicing until reading in thought groups becomes a habit of yours. By then, you will become a faster as well as a more efficient reader.

Time slows down

Background information

Nursing home

In some countries, when elderly people are not able to live by themselves, they can stay at a nursing home. Nursing homes provide help for people who need constant nursing care or have difficulty in living by themselves. Nursing homes not only provide daily care, a healthy and balanced diet, 24-hour staff assistance, and medication management, but also organize social activities and help the elderly develop hobbies.

Detailed study of the text

1 Time slows down (Title)

Meaning beyond words: The author describes “time” as a person who slows down his pace to hold onto something that has passed or is passing.

Note

Like Text A, Text B is also written in the narrative present or the dramatic present. The author uses the present tense throughout the text to describe events that happened in the past. The purpose is to make the past events sound vivid, as if they were happening right now.

★ **slow down:** become slower or make sth.

slower (使)慢下来; (使)减速

Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, it is hard to slow down. 你一旦习惯了快节奏的生活, 就很难慢下来。

2 He nods, puts his hands on the arms of his wheelchair, whispers something that **makes** little **sense**. (Para. 2)

★ **make sense:**

1) have a clear meaning and be easy to understand 有意义; 表述清晰; 易于理解
His answer was so confusing that it didn't make any sense. 他的回答太混乱了, 让人完全无法理解。

2) be a sensible thing to do 是明智的; 是合乎情理的

To protect the earth, it makes sense to do whatever we can to reduce the waste we generate. 为保护地球, 我们要想尽一切办法来减少我们产生的垃圾, 这是明智之举。

Collocation note

The collocation *make sense*, with its variations such as *make little / no / any / some sense*, is worth our attention.

Make is particularly strong in terms of collocation.

As well as *make sense*, in Unit 1 we have come across *make mistakes / friends*, etc. When *make* collocates with nouns indicating actions, it means to take the actions. For example, if someone suggests something, you can say that they *make a suggestion*; if someone promises something, you can say that they *make a promise*. In this unit, we are going to review the collocations with the verb *make*. Please refer to the Collocation section in the Student's Book for more details.

3 I try to help him up, but he is too heavy and **limp**. (Para. 2)

Meaning: I try to help him get up from his wheelchair, but he is too heavy and too weak to get up.

★ **limp:**

a. not firm or strong 软的; 不强壮的

The volunteer wrapped his strong fingers around the old man's limp fingers, sending a message of love and encouragement. 志愿者用他有力的手指握住老人无力的手指, 传递着爱意和鼓励。

vi. walk slowly and with difficulty because one leg is hurt or injured (因一腿受伤而)跛行, 一瘸一拐地走

The dog limped forward slowly; one of its back legs had been seriously injured. 那条狗一瘸一拐地慢慢往前走; 它的一条后腿受了重伤。

4 The white curtains **surge** in the breeze. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Suddenly, the white curtains move quickly in the gentle wind.

★ **surge:**

vi. 1) suddenly move very quickly in a particular direction 迅速涌动; 蜂拥向前
The people surged forward to see the sports star they had been waiting for so long. 人群向前涌去, 希望看到他们等待已久的体育明星。

2) suddenly increase 突然上涨; 激增
Domestic orders for products celebrating the New Year have surged as the Spring Festival draws nearer. 随着春节临近, 国内年货的订单量大增。

n. [C, usu. sing.]

1) (~ **in / of**) a sudden increase in amount or number (数量的) 急剧增加

Erhai is getting increasingly popular and the surge in tourists has brought enormous economic benefits to the local people. 洱海越来越受欢迎, 游客的激增为当地人带来了巨大的经济收益。

2) (**a ~ of sth.**) a sudden, large increase in a feeling 某种情感的突发、涌现

He felt a surge of joy at the possibility of a new job after a successful interview.

在面试成功后, 想到有新的工作机会, 他感到一阵喜悦。

5 Shivering, he complains it's chilly. (Para. 5)

Meaning: Slightly shaking, he says he feels unhappy about the cold weather.

* **shiver:** vi. shake slightly because you are cold or frightened (因寒冷或害怕而) 颤抖, 哆嗦, 发抖

She shivered at the thought of having to walk five kilometers in the snowstorm. 想到要在暴风雪中走五公里, 她不寒而栗。

* **complain:** v. say that you are annoyed, not satisfied, or unhappy about sth. or sb. 抱怨; 不满; 发牢骚

Usage note

1 complain 表示“抱怨; 埋怨; 发牢骚”等意义时有下列用法:

complain that

As many guests complain that it is hard to get a taxi, the hotel has decided to provide a free shuttle bus to the airport every 30 minutes. 由于许多客人抱怨很难打到出租车, 酒店决定提供去机场的免费班车, 每 30 分钟一趟。

complain about / of

Don't just complain about what's wrong with it; suggest some positive ways to solve the problem. 不要只是抱怨哪里有问题, 要提出一些积极的办法去解决问题。

complain to

He threatened that he would complain to the boss. 他威胁说要去向老板投诉。

2 complain of 还可以表示“诉说有……病痛”。例如:
In August, my mother started complaining of an ache in her back. 八月份, 我妈妈开始说后背疼。

* **chill:** n. [sing.] a feeling of coldness 寒冷; 寒气

There was a chill in the room, and the young mother immediately turned on the heater for her children. 房间里冷飕飕的, 年轻的妈妈立刻为孩子们打开了加热器。

* **chilly:** a. cold enough to be unpleasant 寒冷的; 冷得难受的

It's chilly in the house, even when it's sunny outside. 即使外面阳光明媚, 屋子里还是很冷。

6 Suddenly we're far away in a time long past in part of a harbor I've never seen before. December, Chicago, I'm five, and cold. One glove is lost. My feet are tired. (Para. 6)

Meaning beyond words: When the father is reluctant to take a walk and complains about the chilly weather, the daughter's memory flashes far back to a similar situation, when she is a little child, tired and cold, in a harbor which she has never seen before. Here the daughter starts to recall the past.

Usage note

1 past 常用作形容词, 表示“过去的; 昔日的”。例如:
Those times are past. 那些时光都过去了。
2 past 与过去分词 passed 的用法和意义有所不同。例如:
With all these examinations past, he could enjoy a carefree holiday. 所有这些考试结束后, 他就可以享受一个无忧无虑的假期了。

With all these examinations passed, he could enjoy a carefree holiday. 所有这些考试他都通过了，可以享受一个无忧无虑的假期了。

3 **past** 还可以用作名词、介词或副词。例如：

The past is past. Let's make a new beginning. 过去的就让它过去吧。让我们重新开始。(名词；形容词)

Although he was the last runner in the marathon, Alan did not stop until he ran past the finish line. 虽然艾伦在马拉松赛中跑在最后，但是他没有停下脚步，直到跑过终点。(介词)

A horse galloped past. 一匹马疾驰而过。(副词)

7 His legs are longer; he **strides** quickly through **melting** snow, toward buildings like airplane sheds with **immense** doors. (Para. 6)

Meaning: He has longer legs, so he walks quickly with big steps through melting snow. He walks toward buildings with extremely large doors, which look like places for keeping airplanes.

* **stride:**

vi. (**strode, stridden**) walk quickly with long steps 迈大步走；大踏步走
China and many African countries have been striding toward win-win cooperation. 中国和许多非洲国家一直在向着双赢合作大步迈进。

n. [C] 1) a long step you make while you are walking 大步；阔步
A younger man was coming along in the distance, taking big strides. 一个年轻人迈着大步从远处走来。

2) an improvement in a situation or in the development of sth. 进步；进展；发展
China has made great strides in maintaining economic growth in a relatively short period of time. 在一个比较短的时期内，中国在保持经济增长方面取得了巨大进展。

* **melt:**

v. if sth. solid melts or if heat melts it, it becomes liquid (使)融化；(使)熔化

It was so hot that the butter started to melt. 天太热了，黄油都开始融化了。

vi. (*also ~ away*) gradually disappear 逐渐消失

The conflict between the parents and their son melted away after they had a few open discussions. 经过几次坦诚的讨论，父母和儿子之间的矛盾逐渐化解了。

* **melting:** a. (of a solid substance) changing into a liquid 融化的；熔化的；溶解的
Melting ice at both poles of the earth suggests that the climate is changing rapidly. 地球两极的融冰表明气候正在迅速变化。

* **immense:** a. extremely large 巨大的
Driven by enormous data and immense computing power, China's AI technology is evolving into its next generation. 在海量数据和强大的计算能力的推动下，中国的人工智能技术正在进化到下一代。

8 Suddenly my **fatigue** is gone. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Suddenly I no longer feel tired.

* **fatigue:** n. [U] very great tiredness 疲劳；疲惫；劳累
After the long journey, the girl looked pale with fatigue. 长途旅行之后，那个女孩看起来脸色苍白、疲惫不堪。

9 I could walk along here forever, **at least** until I find out how to get **aboard** one of the boats. (Para. 7)

* **at least:**

1) used when you are correcting or changing sth. that you have just said 至少；起码
I always knew he wanted to go to medical school – or at least I thought I did. 我一直知道他想要上医学院——至少我是这么认为的。

2) no less than a particular number or amount 不少于；至少；起码
It is recommended that children between

6 and 17 years of age do at least one hour of physical exercise every day. 建议年龄在6—17岁之间的青少年每天进行至少一小时的体育锻炼。

★ **aboard:** *prep.* on or onto a ship, plane, or train 在(船、飞机、火车)上; 上(船、飞机、火车)

After waiting for two hours, they got aboard the plane. 等了两个小时之后, 他们登上了飞机。

10 We slow down our pace. Smaller sheds now. A green **diner**. (Para. 8)

Meaning beyond words: The daughter is describing her childhood memories of going to a harbor with her father. Noun phrases instead of complete sentences are used to create vividness. Now they come to a place where there are smaller sheds. There is a small green restaurant that serves cheap meals.

★ **diner:** *n.* [C] (*esp. AmE*) a small restaurant that serves cheap meals (价格便宜的) 小餐馆, 小饭店

11 Barrels of salty water, string bags of shellfish, **bundles** of fish **laid out** on ice. (Para. 8)

Note

Here the daughter keeps using noun phrases instead of full sentences to describe what they see. She uses *barrels of*, *string bags* (网兜) *of* and *bundles of* to emphasize the great number of things.

★ **bundle:** *n.* [C] a group of things, such as papers, clothes, or sticks that are fastened or tied together 捆; 把; 扎; 束

On National Day, representatives from all walks of life presented bundles of flowers or flower baskets to fallen national heroes.

国庆节那天, 来自各行各业的代表向牺牲的民族英雄们敬献花束或花篮。

★ **lay sth. out:** spread sth. out 铺开; 展开

It's a tradition that you lay out a welcome tray filled with candies, dried fruits, and nuts for your guests during the Spring Festival. 按传统习惯, 在春节期间你要摆一个盛满糖果、果干和坚果的盘子, 款待来访的客人。

12 “**Smoked.** We’ll take a **portion** home for supper.” (Para. 10)

Meaning: “The eel is smoked. And we will take a part of it back home for supper.”

★ **smoked:** *a.* (of fish, meat, etc.) left in smoke to give it a special taste 熏制的

smoked eel / salmon / sausage 熏鳗鱼 / 熏三文鱼 / 熏香肠

★ **portion:** *n.* [C] a part of an amount or total (数量或总数的) 一部分, 一份

The computer factory represents only a small portion of the company's business.

这个计算机工厂只代表该公司业务的一小部分。

13 As we walk back, he tells me about **migrations** of eels to the Sargasso Sea ... (Para. 12)

Meaning: On our way back home, my father tells me how eels travel regularly to the Sargasso Sea ...

★ **migrate:** *vi.*

1) if birds or animals migrate, they travel to another part of the world for warmer weather at a particular time of the year (鸟或兽) 迁徙

How do birds know when to migrate, and how do they find their way back home?

鸟类是怎么知道该什么时候迁徙, 又是如何找到回家的路的呢?

2) go to live in another area or country, esp. in order to find work (尤指为找工作) 移居, 迁移

Many elderly people cannot stand the

winter cold and migrate to warmer cities after retirement. 许多年纪大的人无法忍受

冬天的寒冷, 在退休后移居到比较暖和的城市。

★ **migration:** *n.* [C, U]

- 1) when birds or animals travel regularly from one part of the world to another (鸟或兽的) 迁徙

These birds travel thousands of kilometers on their yearly migration.

这些鸟每年迁徙时要飞越几千公里。

- 2) when large numbers of people go to live in another area or country, esp. in order to find work (一大群人尤为找工作的) 移居, 迁移

The seasonal migration of workers during this period totaled about one million people.

这段时间里, 季节性迁移的工人共计约一百万。

- 14 Back at last in the apartment, he **unwraps** the eel, opens his pocket knife, and **slices** carefully. (Para. 13)

★ **wrap:** *vt.* (also ~ **up**) put paper or cloth over sth. to cover it (用纸或布) 包, 裹 (某物)

He followed Nancy into the room and held out a bundle of flowers wrapped in paper.

他跟着南希走进房间, 拿出一束用纸包着的花。

★ **unwrap:** *vt.* remove the paper, plastic, etc. that is around sth. 拆开, 打开 (包装)

Unwrap that package and you'll see what I've got for you.

打开包装, 你就知道我给你带来带了什么啦。

★ **slice:** *vt.* (also ~ **up**) cut meat, bread, vegetables, etc. into thin flat pieces 把...切成薄片

Slice (up) the onions and add them to the meat.

把洋葱切成薄片, 然后加到肉里。

- 15 "I won't eat it," I say **suspiciously**. / "Try one bite, just for me." / "I won't like it." (Paras. 14-16)

Meaning beyond words: Paras. 14-16 contain a short conversation between the father and the daughter in the distant past, which presents the image of a loving

and affectionate father encouraging his suspicious daughter to try something new.

★ **suspicious:** *a.*

- 1) feeling that you do not trust sb. or sth. 感到怀疑的; 认为有问题的

I am always suspicious of anyone who wants to sell me something cheap. 我总是不相信向我推销便宜货的人。

- 2) thinking that sb. might be guilty of doing sth. wrong or dishonest 怀疑的; 猜疑的

His colleagues became suspicious when he started acting strangely. 当他的举止开始变得怪异时, 他的同事们起了疑心。

- 3) making you think that sth. bad or illegal is happening 可疑的; 引起怀疑的

Finding his words suspicious, the police decided to make further investigation.

警察发现他的话很可疑, 因此决定进一步调查。

★ **suspiciously:** *ad.*

- 1) 感到怀疑地; 不信任地

As he looked at the food suspiciously, Elsa came over and told him not to worry.

他正不放心地看着食物时, 埃尔莎走过来告诉他无须担心。

- 2) 怀疑地; 猜疑地

Helen looked at her husband suspiciously and said, "Someone must have smoked in the room."

海伦怀疑地看了看她丈夫, 说道: "肯定有人在房间里抽过烟。"

- 3) 可疑地; 引起怀疑地

The cashier called the police when he saw two men acting suspiciously in the store.

收银员看到两个男人在商店里形迹可疑, 于是就报了警。

- 16 While he **hangs up** our coats, I test one **pinch**. Smelly, smoky, and salty. (Para. 17)

Meaning: While he hangs up our coats, I try a small amount of the eel to see how it tastes. It has a strong unpleasant smell with a taste of smoke, and it contains too much salt.

Meaning beyond words: Since the daughter suspects that the smoked eel is not good in taste, the father encourages her to try one bite. The daughter then tries a little bit, but with great caution. Perhaps to her, tasting the smoked eel is like an experiment. From the word *test*, we can tell how suspicious and careful the little girl is.

★ **hang sth. up:** hang clothes on a hook, etc.
挂起（衣服）

Don't throw your clothes about on the chair; hang them up. 不要把衣服随便扔在椅子上，把它们挂起来。

Usage note

hang 在表示不同意义时，其过去式和过去分词形式不同。

- 1 hang 在表示“（被）绞死；（被）吊死”的意义时，其过去式和过去分词都是 *hanged*。例如：
A schoolboy saved the life of a dog who had jumped out of a truck window and would have hanged itself on its leash. 一只狗跳出卡车车窗，差点被自己脖子上的绳子吊死。一个小男生救了它的命。
- 2 hang 在表示其他意义时，其过去式和过去分词都是 *hung*。例如：
Her long hair hung over her face. 她的长发垂下来，遮住了脸庞。

★ **pinch:**

n. [C] a small amount of sth. that you can hold between your finger and thumb 一小撮
While you are cooking tomatoes, add a pinch of sugar. 在做番茄的时候，加一小撮糖。

vt. press a part of sb.'s skin very tightly between your finger and thumb, esp. so that it hurts 捏；掐；夹
He pinched his little sister's arm and she began to cry. 他捏了下妹妹的手臂，妹妹哭了起来。

Word formation note

smelly、smoky、salty 都是由名词加后缀 -y 构成的形容词，在文中用来形容鳗鱼的味道。常见的由后缀 -y 构

成的形容词还有：bloody、cloudy、dusty、fatty、flowery、foggy、grassy 等。文中还用了其他类似的形容词，例如 *chilly* (Para. 5)、*fishy* (Para. 28)、*silvery* (Para. 32)。

- 17 He goes into the kitchen to heat milk for me and tea for himself. I test another pinch. Then another. He returns with the steaming cups. / The eel has **vanished**. (Paras. 18-19)

Meaning beyond words: This is a very vivid description of how the daughter tastes bit by bit the smelly, smoky, and salty eel until she finishes the eel all by herself.

★ **vanish:** *vi.* disappear suddenly, esp. in a way that cannot be easily explained（尤指莫名其妙地）突然不见，消失
Each day he would come home very tired, but as soon as he saw his lovely wife and daughter all his tiredness vanished. 每天他回到家的时候都非常疲惫，但是一见到可爱的妻子和女儿，他就倦意顿消。

- 18 Because it is Sunday and I am five, he forgives me. Time slows down and the love flows in – father to daughter and back again. (Para. 20)

Meaning beyond words: The daughter thinks her father does not blame her probably because it is Sunday and she is little. But for whatever reasons, no words of complaint come from her father. At this moment, time slows down when affectionate love flows between the father and the daughter.

- 19 At 19, I fly out to Japan. My father and I climb Mount Fuji. High above the Pacific, and hours up the **slope**, we picnic on dried eel, seaweed crackers, and cold rice wrapped in the eel skin. He reaches the **peak** first. (Para. 21)

Note

Dried eel, seaweed crackers, and cold rice wrapped in the eel skin are all typical Japanese food. Here the daughter mentions food with eel again, showing that she and her father have something in common and enjoy their moments together.

★ **slope:** *n.* [C] a straight surface that has one end higher than the other 斜面; 斜坡
There's a very sharp slope just before you reach the top of the mountain. 在你到达山顶之前有个很陡的斜坡。

★ **peak:** *n.*

1) [C] the sharply pointed top of a mountain 山顶; 山峰

Climbing this mountain is very difficult, so people take great pride in getting to its peak. 这座山很难爬, 因此人们都为能登上山顶而自豪。

2) [C, usu. sing.] the time when sth. or sb. is best, greatest, highest, most successful, etc. 高峰; 顶点

The company has been devoted to delivering quality products, and their sales this year are expected to reach a new peak. 该公司一直致力于提供优质产品, 今年他们的销售额有望创新高。

20 As the years **stretch**, we walk along **waterways** all over the world. With his long strides, he often **overtakes** me. (Para. 22)

Meaning beyond words: The daughter is still recalling the time when her father was healthy and strong. At this point, the daughter is preparing us for a comparison: Her father who was strong and energetic in the past is weak now.

★ **stretch:** *v.*

1) continue over a period of time or in a series, or make sth. do this (使) 延续; (使) 延伸

As time stretched on, Jack found joy in painting. 随着时间的推移, 杰克喜欢上了

绘画。

2) make sth. bigger or looser by pulling it, or become bigger or looser as a result of being pulled (使) 变大; (使) 变松; 拉长

My T-shirt stretched after I washed it, and it doesn't fit me anymore. 我的T恤洗过后变长了, 不再合身了。

3) straighten your arms, legs, or body to full length 伸开, 伸展 (肢体)

Stretching keeps the muscles flexible, and helps us maintain a range of motion in the joints. 拉伸运动能使肌肉保持柔韧性, 并有助于我们保持关节的活动幅度。

★ **waterway:** *n.* [C] a river or canal that boats travel on 水路; 航道

The Grand Canal is the longest and oldest artificial waterway in the world with a history of more than 2,500 years. 中国大运河是世界上最长、最古老的一条人工水道, 拥有2,500多年的历史。

★ **overtake: (overtook, overtaken)**

v. go past a moving vehicle or person because you are going faster than them and want to get in front of them 追上, 超过 (汽车或人)

Drivers should keep in mind that it is dangerous to overtake another car on a bend. 驾驶员应记住, 在弯道上超车很危险。

vt. develop or increase more quickly than sb. or sth. else and become more successful, more important, or more advanced than them (发展或增长) 超越, 超过

According to the latest financial analysis, the company's profits are expected to overtake last year's. 根据最新的财务分析, 该公司的利润预计将超过去年。

21 Some days, **time flies** with joy all around. Other days, time **rots** like old fish. (Para. 23)

Meaning beyond words: Here the daughter looks back on the years of life

with her father. There are good old days when time flies fast and days when they are not so happy. In effect, this short paragraph serves as a transition from the past to the present. From the next paragraph on, the story comes to the present: the aging father in a nursing home in Virginia.

★ **time flies:** (*also the hours / the days, etc. fly*) used to say that a period of time seems to pass very quickly 时间飞逝

How time flies! The one-month training is coming to the end. 时间过得真快啊! 一个月的培训快要结束了。

★ **rot:** v. decay by a gradual natural process, or make sth. do this (使)腐烂; (使)腐败
When a plant's roots rot and the condition is left untreated, the plant will die. 当植物的根部腐烂, 又未得到及时处理时, 植物就会死亡。

Note

Here "time rots like old fish" is a simile, implying that some days are not happy days, so time can feel like something unpleasant, just like rotting fish.

22 Today in the nursing home in Virginia, **anticipating his reluctance**, I beg boldly and encourage him, "Please, Daddy, just a little walk. You **are supposed to** exercise." (Para. 24)

Meaning: Today I am visiting my father, who is living in a nursing home in Virginia. I know it is likely that he won't be willing to take a walk, but I still ask and encourage him, "Please, Daddy, let's just take a short walk. You should do some exercise."

★ **anticipate:** vt. expect that sth. will happen and be ready for it 预期; 预料
We anticipate that we will meet our target in the next two years through our joint efforts. 通过我们的共同努力, 我们预期将在今后两年内实现我们的目标。

★ **reluctance:** n. [sing., U] when sb. is unwilling to do sth. 勉强; 不情愿
She showed reluctance at first, but finally accepted our interview. 她起初显得有些不愿意, 但最终还是接受了我们的采访。

★ **be supposed to do sth.:** used to say what sb. should do, esp. because of rules or what sb. in authority has said 应该做...
Students are supposed to work actively and creatively rather than just acquire knowledge passively. 学生应该在学习上主动、创新, 而不只是被动地接受知识。

23 Not that he often gets up on his own, but **once in a while** he'll suddenly have a surge of strength. (Para. 25)

Meaning: He does not often get up from the wheelchair by himself; but now and then, he'll suddenly become strong enough to stand up.

★ **once in a while:** sometimes, although not often 偶尔; 有时; 间或
I feel quite good, but I do get a little anxious once in a while. 我感觉还不错, 但我的确偶尔会有点儿焦虑。

Sentence structure note

not that ... but (that) ...

- 1 这个结构表示“不是……而是……”, 其中 but 后面的 that 可以省略。例如:
Not that I'm unwilling to lend you a hand, but (that) I'm too busy for the moment. 不是我不想帮你, 而是我现在太忙了。
- 2 not that ... but (that) ... 前面可以加上 it is, 即 It is not that ... but (that) ...。例如:
It is not that Kate doesn't want to help you, but that it is beyond her power. 不是凯特不想帮你, 而是她无能为力。
- 3 not that ... but (that) ... 也可以引导原因状语从句, 相当于 not because ... but because ...。例如:
He intends to quit the job, not that he dislikes it, but that he is too old for it. 他打算辞职, 不是因为他讨厌这项工作, 而是因为他年纪太大了, 不适合这项工作。

24 I **stoop** to lift his feet from the foot **restraints**, fold back the metal pieces which often **scrape** his **delicate**, paper-thin skin. (Para. 25)

Meaning beyond words: From the description of what the daughter does for her father, we can see that the father is weak and aging. We can also feel how caring the daughter is.

★ **stoop:** *vi.* (*also ~ down*) bend your body forward and down 俯身; 弯腰
The entrance was so low that we had to stoop to go through it. 入口很低矮, 我们不得不弯腰过去。

★ **restraint:** *n.*

1) [C] sth. that prevents sb. from moving freely, such as a rope or a seat belt 安全装置 (如绳索、安全带等)

The car is equipped with head restraints for the safety of passengers. 这辆车配备了头部保护装置以保证乘客的安全。

2) [U] the limit or control of the expression of strong emotion or opinion 抑制; 克制; 控制

We all admire the considerable restraint Sarah showed toward the picky customer. 对那个挑剔的顾客, 萨拉表现出极大的克制, 对此我们大家都很佩服。

3) [C, U] a rule or principle that limits what people can do 管制措施; 限制; 控制

Lack of human resources is the main restraint on the company's development. 人力资源的匮乏是阻碍这家公司发展的主要原因。

★ **scrape:**

v. rub against a rough surface in a way that causes slight damage or injury, or make sth. do this (使) 摩擦; 擦伤; 刮坏
Jack scraped his knee on the wall as he was climbing over it. 杰克在爬墙时擦伤了膝盖。

vt. remove sth. from a surface using the

edge of a knife, a stick, etc. (用小刀等) 刮除

Scrape all the mud off your shoes before you come in. 你进来前先把鞋上的泥土蹭掉。

★ **delicate:** *a.*

1) easily damaged or broken 易坏的; 易碎的; 脆弱的

This Chinese artist can carve poems and pictures on delicate egg shells. 这位中国艺术家能够在易碎的鸡蛋壳上雕刻诗句和图画。

2) needing to be dealt with carefully or sensitively in order to avoid problems or failure 微妙的; 需要谨慎处理的

It's a rather delicate situation and therefore needs to be dealt with carefully. 这个情况比较微妙, 因此需要谨慎处理。

3) made skillfully and with attention to the smallest details 精巧的; 精致的; 精美的
The delicate pattern of the vase will be a selling point. 这个花瓶上的精美图案将是一个卖点。

25 He **grips** the **walker** and struggles forward. Gradually I lift and pull him to his feet. Standing unsteadily, he **sways** and then gains his balance. (Para. 26)

Meaning: My father holds the walker tightly and tries hard to move forward. I slowly lift and pull him up. He stands up unsteadily, moves a bit from side to side, and finally puts himself in a steady position.

★ **grip:**

vt. hold sth. very tightly 紧握; 紧抓

He gripped my arm, partly to restrain me and partly to reassure me. 他紧紧抓住我的胳膊, 一方面是要制止我, 一方面是安抚我。

n. [C, usu. sing.] the way you hold sth. tightly, or your ability to do this 紧握; 紧抓; 握力

Don't loosen your grip on the rope, or you'll fall. 抓紧绳子别松手，否则你会掉下去。

★ **walker:** *n.* [C] (*esp. AmE*) a metal frame on wheels that old or sick people use to help them walk (老人或病人用的) 助行架

★ **sway:** *vi.* move slowly from one side to another 摇摆; 摆动; 摇晃
At the bottom of the hill, the trees swayed in the wind, graceful like dancers with long hair. 山脚下, 树木在风中摇曳, 如长发舞者般优美。

26 “See, you made it! That’s wonderful! All right, I’ll be right behind you, my hand in **the small of your back**. Now – forward, march!” (Para. 27)

Meaning beyond words: The daughter is encouraging the weak father to walk.

★ **the small of one’s back:** the lower part of one’s back where it curves 后腰
He told the doctor that the pain ran from the small of his back all the way down to his left leg. 他告诉医生, 疼痛从他的后腰一直蔓延到左腿。

27 He is impatient with the walker as I **accompany** him to the dining room. I help him to his chair, and hand him a spoon. It slips from his fingers. Pureed tuna is **heaped** on a plastic plate. I encourage him, sing him old songs, tell stories, but he won’t eat. When I lift a **spoonful** of gray fishy stuff to his mouth, he says politely, “I **don’t care for** any.” (Para. 28)

Meaning beyond words: Here we can see that the daughter is very caring and considerate. She helps the father sit in his chair and hands him a spoon, but it falls out of his hand, because he is too weak or maybe he has no interest in the food. With a plate of pureed tuna, the daughter tries

every means to make him eat. She says encouraging words to him, sings him old songs, tells stories, and lifts a spoonful of pureed tuna to his mouth, but the father just refuses to eat.

★ **accompany:** *vt.* go somewhere with sb. 陪伴; 陪同

Since his mother has some hearing problem, he would accompany her whenever she sees a doctor. 因为他母亲听力有问题, 所以每次她去看病他都会陪着她。

★ **heap:** (*also ~ up*) *vt.* put a lot of things on top of each other in an untidy way (杂乱地) 堆积, 堆放

Bundles of clothing were heaped on the floor. 一包包衣物被堆放在地板上。

★ **spoonful:** *n.* [C] the amount that a spoon will hold 一匙的量; 一满勺

He likes to add a spoonful of sugar to his coffee. 他喜欢往咖啡里加一勺糖。

★ **not care for sth. / sb.:** (*fml.*) not like sth. or sb. 不喜欢…

He likes pop music; but he doesn’t care for noisy music. 他喜欢流行音乐, 但不喜欢太闹的音乐。

28 Nor would I. (Para. 29)

Meaning beyond words: The father doesn’t like the pureed tuna. The daughter uses “Nor would I” to show that she understands that the pureed tuna doesn’t look or taste good. This explains why she tries hard to get a piece of smoked eel for her father.

Note

Facing the pureed tuna, the father says politely, “I don’t care for any.” The daughter would not care for any, either. The normal inversion should be “Nor do I.” As the fish is not for the author, she uses the

subjunctive mood in the inversion structure and hence "Nor would I."

- 29 Then I take the small smelly package covered in white wrapping paper from a plastic bag. He loves presents, and he reaches forward with **awkward** fingers to try to open it. The smell fills the room. (Para. 30)

Meaning beyond words: This paragraph may help us have a better understanding of Para. 28. The father refuses to eat the pureed tuna because he doesn't like it. Though he is old and weak, he is still interested in gifts and he tries eagerly to open the small smelly package. Maybe it reminds him of the moments when he tried to persuade his little daughter to eat the smelly eel.

* **awkward:** *a.*

- 1) lacking skill 笨拙的; 不灵巧的

Encouraged by his Chinese friend, Peter is now able to use chopsticks skillfully, his grip no longer awkward as it used to be. 在他的中国朋友的鼓励下, 彼得现在能够熟练使用筷子, 筷子握得不再像以前那样笨拙了。

- 2) making you feel embarrassed so that you are not sure what to do or say 令人尴尬的; 使人难堪的

After the teacher asked a very difficult question, an awkward silence followed. 老师问了个很难的问题, 之后便是一片令人尴尬的沉默。

- 30 "Look, Daddy, they've been **out of** it for months, but at last this morning at the fish seller near the Potomac, I found some smoked eel." (Para. 31)

Meaning beyond words: This is another touching episode to show how considerate the daughter is. She tries hard to get the

smoked eel even though it has been out of supply for months.

* **out of sth.:** used to say that there is none of sth. left because you have used it all, sold it all, etc. 一点不剩

Please use that printer as this one has run out of ink. 请使用那台打印机, 因为这台打印机的油墨用完了。

- 31 We unwrap it, and then I take out the pocket knife my beloved aunt gave me "**for safekeeping**", and slice the silvery flesh. (Para. 32)

Meaning: My father and I remove the paper around the smoked eel, and then I take out the pocket knife my dear aunt gave me to "keep it safe", and use it to cut the shiny eel flesh into thin flat pieces.

* **for safekeeping:** if sth. is given to you for safekeeping, it is given to you so that you will make sure that it is not harmed or stolen 为妥善保管

I kept my passport in the inner pocket of my bag, for safekeeping. 为了安全起见, 我把护照放在了包的内袋里。

Note

Here "for safekeeping" is used with quotation marks to show that these are the words said by the author's aunt. It means that the aunt thinks the knife is so precious that the author should keep it safe.

- 32 "What a beautiful picnic," my father **beams**. / He takes a **sip** of his champagne, and then with steady fingers picks up a slice of eel and **downs** it easily. (Paras. 33-34)

Meaning beyond words: In contrast to his reluctance to eat the pureed tuna, the father is happy to have the special meal, which he calls "picnic" in a humorous way. He

drinks a small amount of champagne, picks up a slice of eel with steady fingers, and eats it without any difficulty. This shows the father takes delight in eating the smoked eel. The daughter knows very well what her father really wants. Therefore, the smoked eel is not only a delicious food, but also a token of the daughter's love for the father.

★ **beam:** *vi.* smile very happily 开怀大笑; 眉开眼笑

After winning the championship, the four teammates wrapped themselves in the national flag of China and beamed with joy.
夺得冠军后, 四名队友披上中国国旗, 开心地笑着。

★ **sip:**

n. [C] a very small amount of a drink 一小口 (饮料)

He took a sip of the wine and went on with his story. 他喝了一小口葡萄酒, 然后继续讲故事。

v. drink sth. slowly, taking very small mouthfuls 小口地喝; 抿; 呷

She was sitting at the table sipping her coffee. 她坐在桌边呷着咖啡。

★ **down:** *vt.* drink or eat sth. quickly 大口喝下; 快速吃下

He was so thirsty that he downed a whole bottle of water in one go. 他实在太渴了, 一口气就把一整瓶水喝完了。

33 And again, time slows down and the love flows in – daughter to father and back again. (Para. 34)

Meaning beyond words: The end of the paragraph echoes Para. 20. The repetition of “time slows down and the love flows in” in the two paragraphs shows that time slows down when affectionate love flows back and forth between the father and the

daughter. There is a notable change between the two paragraphs. In Para. 20 the love flows from “father to daughter and back again” when the daughter was only a child of five; and now at the end of this story the love flows from “daughter to father and back again” when the daughter is an adult while the father ages and becomes weak. The change indicates that the daughter takes good care of her father in return and shows her gratitude for her father's care and love.

Collocation

This unit aims to review some commonly used collocations with the verb *make*.

The verb *make* is one of the most commonly used words in our everyday conversations. It is advisable that the teacher spend some time in class reviewing the following nouns that can collocate with *make* as some of them will be practiced in the collocation exercise in the Student's Book:

<i>acquaintance</i>	<i>complaint</i>	<i>mess</i>
<i>apology</i>	<i>contribution</i>	<i>preparation</i>
<i>arrangement</i>	<i>decision</i>	<i>profit</i>
<i>attempt</i>	<i>discovery</i>	<i>promise</i>
<i>calculation</i>	<i>effort</i>	<i>remark</i>
<i>change</i>	<i>impression</i>	<i>suggestion</i>
<i>choice</i>	<i>meal</i>	

Besides the above collocations, we also learned some other collocations with *make* in Unit 1, such as *make mistakes* and *make friends*.

This unit describes the love between parents and children. There are some useful collocations in both texts. Encourage students to use these collocations to discuss family topics such as doing house chores and strengthening the parent-child relationship.

Text A

leave a mess, dump the drawer, sweep the shelf, clean the sink, collect belongings, sore shoulder, ridiculous mess, say softly, throat tightens, dependent child, independent woman

Text B

take / come for a walk, stride quickly, slice carefully, say suspiciously / politely, time flies, nursing home, beg boldly, gain one's balance

PART II

KEY TO EXERCISES

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1

(Answers may vary. All answers are acceptable.)

2

- 1 For those who want to be closer to their parents, there are many things they can do. If I were them, I would try the following things:
 - offer to help with housework, e.g. washing dishes, doing the laundry;
 - do some activities together with my parents such as going to a movie or taking a walk;
 - call my parents on a regular basis when I am away from home;
 - keep my parents posted on my progress;
 - ask about my parents' feelings and express my love for them;
 - show gratitude for what my parents have done for me; and
 - always remember my parents' birthdays.
- 2 My parents, like many other Chinese parents, value Chinese traditions and virtues such as family harmony and affection, integrity and honesty, self-discipline and responsibility. They have a deep love of the country, have affection for their family, relatives, and friends, get along well with their colleagues, and are ready to help others in need. They have a great sense of responsibility and are committed to their work.

They have had a profound influence on me with their words and deeds. They are my eternal

source of strength and the best teachers in my life. They have taught me to be polite and modest and be determined and perseverant in overcoming difficulties. They have helped me develop a deep love for our country's profound history and culture.

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

1

- 1 The daughter bought a large and expensive vehicle probably because her mother advised her to buy a practical car that is gas efficient and easy to park. The daughter did this on purpose because at this age, she was being rebellious.
- 2 The mother wants to prove that although her daughter tries to show she is an adult, actually she is not.
- 3 The mother is happy that her daughter is independent now, but at the same time she doubts whether her daughter could take good care of herself.
- 4 Because the mother wants to prove that her daughter is not ready to be an adult yet.
- 5 The mother puts her daughter's books onto a single bookshelf to deal with later.
- 6 The mother finds an envelope with the items they gave their daughter and sees the words "DO NOT THROW AWAY" marked on the envelope. Her attitude then changes.
- 7 At first the mother decides to throw some of the items away and donate the rest to charity. After she sees the brown envelope, she changes her mind and puts back her daughter's things in their place.
- 8 Because the mother knows that the sweet childhood memories will bring her daughter back.

Critical thinking

2

- 1 If I were the daughter, after reading the article, I would be very touched by my parents' deep love for me. I would probably cry, knowing how difficult it would be for them to see me leave. I would call my mom to say sorry for acting rebelliously and would tell her how much I love her. Probably I would return home as soon as I could.
- 2 I think good communication helps build a good relationship. The following are my ways to strengthen communication with my parents:
 - visit them whenever possible;
 - keep them informed of what I am doing in college;
 - keep in contact with them through social media;
 - try to look at things from their perspectives; and
 - share with them my feelings, concerns, and ambitions.
- 3 It is hard to define an ideal parent-child relationship. However, we may find that in a good relationship, parents and children tend to:
 - understand each other;
 - respect each other;
 - support and encourage each other;
 - love each other;
 - have fun together; and
 - be friends.
- 4 Harmony at home has always been at the core of Chinese traditions and social values. When family members love and care for each other, we feel happy. When family members support each other, we feel the strength of harmony. Family is the basic cell of society, so millions of happy families make a harmonious society and provide a solid foundation for social stability and national development.

Language focus

Words in use

3

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 awaits | 2 efficiency |
| 3 donation | 4 polished |
| 5 stuffed | 6 historical |
| 7 emotional | 8 embarrassment |
| 9 dumping | 10 curb |

Word building

4

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 boiler | 2 dealer |
| 3 starters | 4 laborious |
| 5 examiners | 6 injurious |
| 7 thunderous | 8 lockers |

Banked cloze

5

- 1) E 2) M 3) D 4) F 5) L
6) J 7) N 8) I 9) O 10) C

Expressions in use

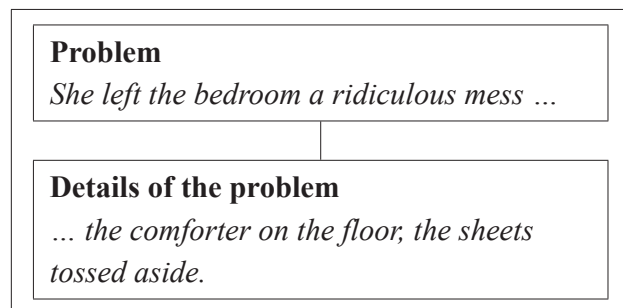
6

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 at a time | 2 reversed herself |
| 3 with open arms | 4 throw away |
| 5 straighten up | 6 keep back |
| 7 free of | |

Structure analysis and writing

Structure analysis

7



Solution

I strip off the comforter, blanket, sheets, and pillows.

Evaluation

Once she starts feeding coins into laundry machines, she'll appreciate the years of clean clothes I've provided for free.

Structured writing

8

My parents may disagree with my career goals, for fear that I may make wrong career choices. To solve this problem, I will try to make them understand that I am a responsible person with clear long-term career goals. I will tell them that I understand their love for me and I am willing to listen to their reasons for objection. Then I will share with them the details of my career plan. I will also explain to them how I will prepare myself to achieve my goals. I may not be able to make their concerns disappear overnight, but such communication will help them have a better understanding of me and become more supportive along the road.

Section B

Reading skills

1

"All right," / he says, / and carries the smelly package. / As we walk back, / he tells me / about migrations of eels / to the Sargasso Sea: / how eels come down Dalmatian rivers / and swim across the Mediterranean / and then the whole Atlantic, / until / they reach the warm Sargasso Sea. / Here / they lay their eggs, / and then / the baby eels / swim back / to the native rivers / of their parents.

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

2

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

Critical thinking

3

- 1 To be a good parent is quite challenging and demanding. A good parent should:
 - care for their children's physical and spiritual needs;
 - be supportive in times of difficulty;
 - share life experience without preaching;
 - do sports and play with their children; and
 - respect their children's privacy.
- 2 My parents take good care of my sister and me. They regard it as their duty to make sure that we have nutritious food, clean clothes, and a decent place to live in. But they also expect us to follow their instructions strictly. And we are supposed to keep no secrets from them. If I were a parent, I would try to provide the best for my children's daily needs, just as my parents have done for me. But I would also do something different: I would show more respect for my children's privacy; I would not simply give orders. Instead, I would try to become their friend and encourage them to do what they like.
- 3 Disagreements between parents and children may be inevitable. However, we can do some of the following things to deal with disagreements:
 - calm down – anger only makes things worse;
 - analyze the reason for the disagreements;
 - try to be in our parents' shoes and see things from their angles;
 - explain what is on our mind and try to gain their support; and
 - make compromises whenever we can.

- 4 After reading the two stories in this unit, I have come to a better understanding of my parents' love for me. Though my father and mother show their love in different ways, everything they do is for my good, even when they are tough with me. Most times I tend to take their love for granted. I rarely spend time thinking about their love for me, let alone expressing thanks for their love. A better understanding of my parents' love will prompt me to think about what I can do for them, and how I can repay them for their selfless love.
- 5 Some young people are living away from their parents, and are mostly busy with their study or work. As a result, they are unable to spend much time with their parents. As children, we should try our best to improve the situation. We can find different ways to bond with our parents. For example, if we don't live in the same city as our parents, we can call and talk with them as often as we can. We can visit them whenever we have time. We can also invite them to visit us or travel with us on holidays. As Mencius said, "To love one's parents is benevolent; to hold one's elder brothers in reverence is righteous. Fostering virtue requires nothing but extending one's love for his kin to all the people in the world (亲亲, 仁也; 敬长, 义也。无他, 达之天下也。)" Our sincere love for our parents will certainly help make a better world.

Collocation

4

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 preparations | 2 arrangements |
| 3 meal | 4 mess |
| 5 complaints | 6 attempts |
| 7 sense | 8 excuses |
| 9 suggestions | 10 contribution |

Section C

Translation

- 1 Filial piety is one of the basic codes of ethics in ancient Chinese society.
- 2 Generally speaking, filial piety refers to children's obligations to their parents, mainly including respect, care, and support for the elderly.
- 3 In Chinese society, filial piety has been the moral standard for maintaining family relationships for thousands of years. It is undoubtedly a traditional Chinese virtue.

Unit project

This unit project asks students to conduct a survey about what their parents think of them. It aims to promote understanding between parents and children.

➤ Teaching steps

Step 1

Explain in class what the survey is for and how it can be conducted. Ask students to read the survey questions carefully.

Step 2

Ask students to work in groups of four and make predictions about how their parents will answer the questions.

Step 3

Ask students to send their parents the survey questions after class. They may contact their parents and talk with them on the phone or face-to-face if possible.

Step 4

In the next class, ask students to work in groups and share their survey results. Ask them to discuss how their parents are similar or different in answering the survey questions, and how communication like this can help improve parent-child relationships. Then each group works out a report on the survey results

based on their discussion. By doing the survey and writing a report on the survey results, students will form a larger picture of how parents tend to view their children. This will help them understand their parents better and promote their relationship with their parents.

Step 5

A speaker from each group presents their group's report to the whole class.

PART III

READING PASSAGE TRANSLATION

课文 A

儿时百宝犹在，待你成年归来

- 1 我看着她把她的新卡车倒出车道。车太大，而且太贵。她就是不考虑买辆开起来省油、停下来省心的实用型汽车。我想，原因在我。她买这辆车就是为了让看看她的能耐。
- 2 “我18岁了。”她经常这样对我说，以至于听得我牙都疼了。“我是成年人了！”
- 3 我心想，真的吗？昨天你还在看动画片呢。今天和昨天相比，又能有什么变化？
- 4 今天她走了，远离我去当她的成年人了。我很高兴她离开了。这意味着她成功了，而我也终于可以从18年的责任中脱身了。但是我不知道她能不能照顾好自己。
- 5 她留下一片狼藉。她的卫生间看上去令人难堪，有没拧干的毛巾、散落在洗脸池里的头发，还有几支快空了的牙膏。我拿了一盒大号的黑色垃圾袋上了楼。眼影、面霜、指甲油——这些统统扔进垃圾袋。我把抽屉清空，把架子清理干净，还把洗脸池清洗干净。我打扫完后，卫生间变得井井有条，没有了女儿生活过的痕迹，就像酒店的卫生间。
- 6 在她的卧室里，我发现床下有不配对的袜子，壁橱地板上扔着紫色的裤子。桌子抽屉里满是读书期间的作业和试卷，按照年份和科目归了类。我发现自己竟然在翻看她的诗歌和作文，欣赏着试卷上的高分，端详着每张试卷右上角她用印刷体工整书写的或是打印的她的名字。我把书桌里的东西收拾到一个盒子里。六个月，我心想。如果过了六个月她还来拿她的东西，我就会把它们一股脑儿全扔了。这很公平吧。成年人存放东西是要付费的。
- 7 轮到整理书的时候，我有些犹豫了。连环漫画册、青少年小说、言情小说、历史小说，还有课本。每本书都是她的心爱之物。我想现实一点，把这些书塞进纸袋，然后送到旧书店。但是我跟女儿一样爱书，于是我把这些书堆放到一个单独的书架上，等日后再做处理。
- 8 接下来我着手整理她的衣服。那些她从七年级起就不再穿的裙子、毛衣和鞋子都被装进了垃圾袋。我就像蝗虫洗劫一样，清空了壁橱。理出乱蓬蓬的两大堆东西：一堆捐给慈善机构，另一堆扔掉。
- 9 可是还有更多的鞋子、毛绒动物玩具、大大小小的海报、发箍和粉色的卷发夹。我越整理，东西就越多。一个小姑娘怎么能在仅仅18年里收集这么多东西？
- 10 我把东西往垃圾袋里塞，直到塑料袋快要被撑破了。我把垃圾袋拽下楼梯，一次拽两个。要捐给慈善机构的都放在我汽车的后备厢里；要扔掉的都放在路边。我弄得浑身是汗，肩膀酸痛。
- 11 她把卧室弄得乱到匪夷所思的地步，盖被掉在地板上，床单掀到一边。我把盖被、毯子、床单和枕套都拆了下来。等到她开始往洗衣机里投币洗衣服的那一天，她就会感激我这些年来为她无偿提供的干净衣服了。
- 12 我打算把她的房间改成手工工作室，或者改成一间我一直想要的漂亮客房。
- 13 我把床翻了个个儿，发现一个棕色的大信封，上面写着“不要扔掉”。我打开一看，又是一些纸。我把信封里的东西都倒在地板上。其中有家里的老照片、书信、贺卡、我们写给她的爱心留言，还有从报纸和杂志上剪下来的漫画。信封中的每一样东西都是我们亲手给她的。我们以前给她的东西都在这个信封里。刹那间，我百感交集。
- 14 “不要扔掉”。
- 15 我的孩子——我那爱收罗杂物的小家伙——太了解我了。我一边翻看着卡片和留言，一边想：也许她买那辆卡车也不算什么太糟糕的主意。也许这能让置身于大千世界中的她感到不那么渺小。

- 16 我改变了主意，把垃圾袋从车里和路边又拿了回来。我把衣服和鞋子放回壁橱，重新铺好床，再堆上毛绒动物玩具。我丈夫回家了，朝着楼上喊我。
- 17 “我把房间稍微整理一下。”我告诉他。“你能找些盒子来装她的东西吗？”
- 18 他从地下室拿上来几个盒子。
- 19 “她弄得真乱啊。”他说。
- 20 “我不介意。”我回答。我们两人都沉默了。
- 21 然后他轻轻地说道：“她不会回来了。”他伤感的语气让我喉头一紧。我努力克制，不让眼泪流下来。
- 22 我的小宝贝儿，那个什么都让我操心的孩子，不再回来了。但是有一天，我的女儿，那位独立的女士，会回来的。家里有满载童年回忆的物品等着她。我们也在等着她，张开双臂等她回来。

课文 B

那一刻，时光驻足

- 1 “爸爸，我们去散散步吧。”
- 2 这是弗吉尼亚四月的一天。他点点头，把手放到轮椅的扶手上，嘟哝着谁也听不懂的话。我试着扶他起来，但是他太重了，而且也太虚弱了。
- 3 “去散散步，然后呢——我给你带来了惊喜。”
- 4 白色的窗帘随风飘动起来。
- 5 他哆嗦着，抱怨天太冷。“好冷，我累了。我们现在回家不行吗？”
- 6 突然间，我们仿佛回到了很久以前，到了一个我从来没见过的港口。那是十二月份的芝加哥，我五岁，感觉很冷。一只手套丢了。我的脚也累得走不动了。他的腿长，他大步流星地走过正在融化的雪地，走向一片装着巨型大门、像飞机库一样的建筑。
- 7 这是我到过的最令人兴奋的地方。忽然之间，我的疲惫消失得无影无踪。我可以一直在这里走下去，起码可以一直走到我设法登上其中的一条船为止。

- 8 我们放慢了脚步。现在我们看到的是一些小一点的棚屋，还有一间绿色的小餐馆。四周弥漫着鱼和烟的味道。我们走进一个小棚里。里面是一桶桶的海水、一网兜一网兜的贝类海鲜，还有一捆捆放在冰块上的鱼。
- 9 “爸爸，看那条蛇！”
- 10 “不，那是鳗鱼。”爸爸说。“烟熏的。我们买一段回家当晚饭吃。”
- 11 “我才不吃那个东西呢！”
- 12 “好吧。”他说道，然后拿起那包腥味很重的鱼。我们往回走的时候，他给我讲鳗鱼向马尾藻海洄游的故事：鳗鱼怎样从达尔马提亚地区的河流游过地中海，再游过整个大西洋，一直游到温暖的马尾藻海。它们在那里产卵，然后幼鱼再游回到它们的父母原先待过的河流。
- 13 我们终于回到了公寓。他拆开鳗鱼包，打开折叠小刀，小心地把鳗鱼切成片。
- 14 “我不吃。”我满腹疑心地说道。
- 15 “尝一口，就算为了我。”
- 16 “我不会喜欢的。”
- 17 在他挂我们的外套时，我尝了一丁点儿。很腥，带着烟熏味，还咸咸的。
- 18 他去厨房帮我热牛奶，并给他自己热茶。我又尝了一丁点儿。然后，又尝了一丁点儿。他从厨房回来，端着热气腾腾的杯子。
- 19 鳗鱼已经没了。
- 20 因为是星期天，我又只有五岁，所以他原谅了我。那一刻，时光驻足，爱意流淌——从父亲流向女儿，又从女儿流向父亲。
- 21 十九岁的时候，我飞往日本。父亲和我一起登富士山。爬了几小时后，我们在俯瞰太平洋的山坡上野餐，吃着鳗鱼干、海苔饼干和鳗鱼皮包的冷饭团。他先登上了山顶。
- 22 随着岁月的流逝，我们游遍了世界各地的江川湖海。他跨着大步，经常走得比我快。我不知道除了他，还有谁有如此旺盛的精力。

- 23 有些日子，时间在快乐中飞逝，也有些日子像不新鲜的鱼一样，令人难受。
- 24 今天，在弗吉尼亚的养老院里，虽然明知他不太愿意，我还是大胆地请求他、鼓励他：“来吧，爸爸，就走一小会儿。你应该锻炼锻炼。”
- 25 他无法从轮椅上站起来。他通常无法靠自己站起身来，但是偶尔，他会突然来那么一股子劲儿。我弯下腰，把他的脚从脚踏板上拿下来，收起经常把他脆弱的、纸片般薄的皮肤擦伤的金属脚踏板。“来，你现在可以站起来了。”
- 26 他抓住助步车，努力往前起身。慢慢地，我连拉带拽地帮他站了起来。他站在那儿，有点儿不稳，摇晃了几下，然后才站稳。
- 27 “看，你做到了！太好了！好，我就跟在你后面，我会用手扶着你的后腰。好——往前，往前走！”
- 28 我陪着他往餐厅走，一路上他要使用助步车，这让他不耐烦。我扶他在椅子上坐下，递给他一把勺子。勺子从他的指间滑落。塑料餐盘上是一堆金枪鱼糜。我鼓励他吃，唱老歌给他听，给他讲故事，但是他不肯吃。当我举起一勺灰色的鱼糜送到他嘴边时，他客气地说：“我一点儿也不想吃。”
- 29 换了我，我也不想吃。
- 30 于是，我从一个塑料袋里取出一小包用白纸包着的带着腥味的东西。他喜欢礼物。他伸出不怎么灵活的手指试图打开纸包。鱼腥味在房间里弥漫开来。
- 31 “看，爸爸，他们已经断货好几个月了。今天早上，我终于在波托马克河附近的鱼贩那里找到了一些烟熏鳗鱼。”
- 32 我们把纸包打开，然后我拿出我亲爱的姨妈交我“妥善保管”的那把折叠小刀，把银色的鱼肉切成片。
- 33 “多么美妙的野餐啊。”父亲笑容满面地说。
- 34 他呷了一口香槟，然后用一点儿也不哆嗦的手指捏起一片鳗鱼，轻松地咽了下去。接着，他吃了一片又一片，直到把整块鱼吃完。再一次，时光驻足，爱意流淌——从女儿流向父亲，又从父亲流向女儿。