

UNIT

1



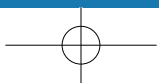
The way to success

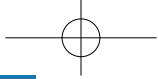
Genius is 1% inspiration, 99% perspiration. Accordingly, a “genius” is often merely a talented person who has done all of his or her homework.

—Thomas Edison (American inventor)

Do the best you can in every task, no matter how unimportant it may seem at the time.

—Sandra Day O’Connor (American jurist)





Preview

What makes some people able to confront hardship when others despair and give up? What makes some people able to face difficult circumstances with strength – and even enthusiasm – when the chances of success are slim?

When we think of successful people, we imagine they are successful because of destiny or good fortune. Yet, the reality is quite different. Every person is faced with criticism, obstacles and failures in the course of their life. It's the inner will and strength to face and overcome these difficulties that makes the difference. It's this inner will that shapes successful artists, inventors and heroic leaders who motivate and inspire us even decades later. While opportunity is important, success always comes from a passion to succeed and as a result of careful preparation, consistent hard work and amazing determination. Do you happen to know someone who has overcome difficulties on the road to success? What will you do to overcome the obstacles in your pathway?

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 Listen to a talk about steps to make your dreams come true. Fill in the blanks based on what you hear.

- 1 As long as you are committed to your goals and you are _____ about your dreams, you will _____ accomplish them.
- 2 To accomplish _____ results in your life, you have to be 100 percent committed and you must be willing to _____ your time and effort.
- 3 What are the three steps that you should follow to achieve success?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____

2 Listen to the talk again and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Why do most people fail to achieve success in the end?
- 2 Can you think of any other helpful steps that can be taken to make your dream come true?



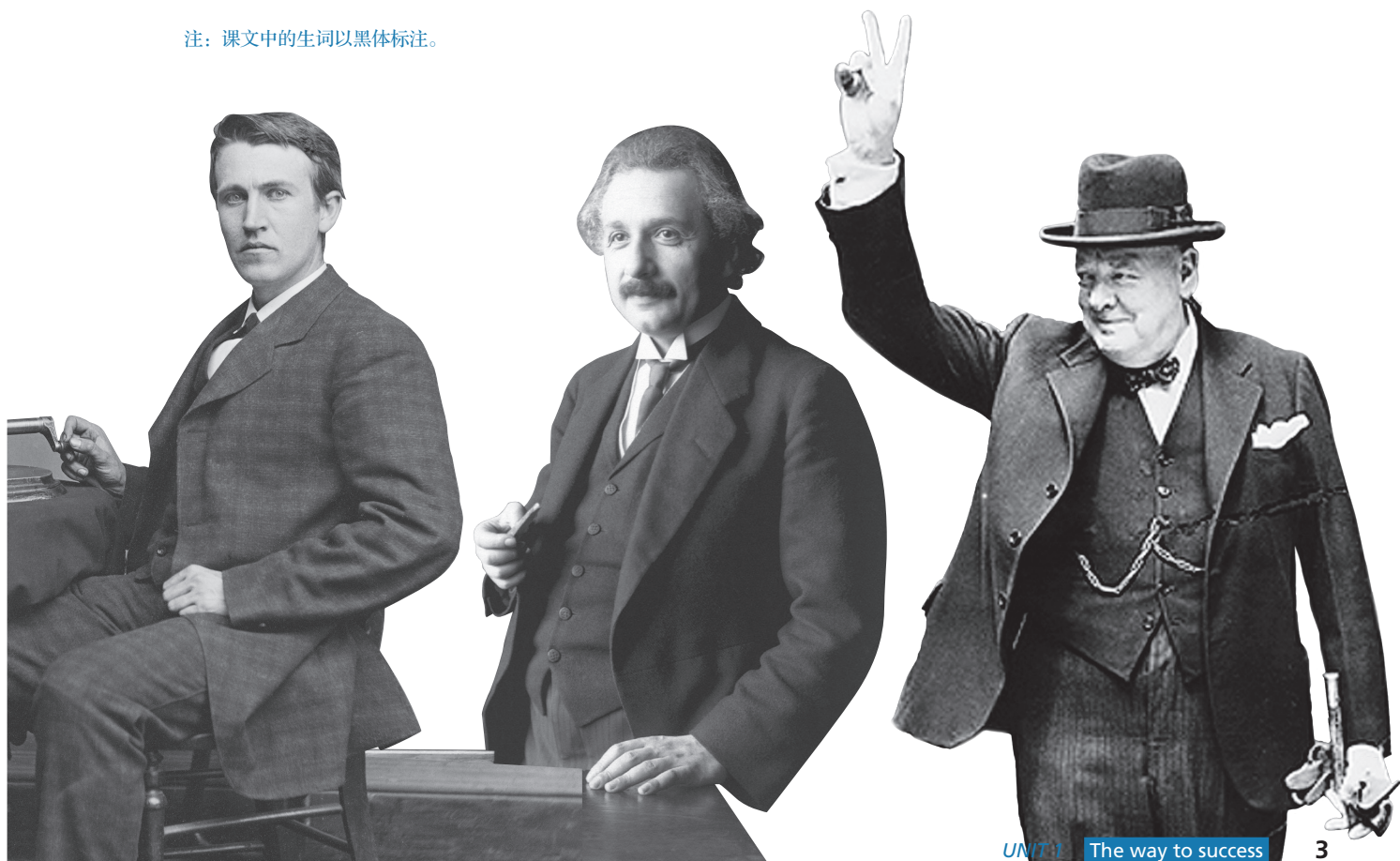


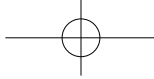
Text A

Never, ever give up!

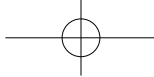
- 1 As a young boy, Britain's great Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, attended a public school called Harrow. He was not a good student, and had he not been from a famous family, he probably would have been removed from the school for **deviating** from the rules. Thankfully, he did finish at Harrow and his errors there did not **preclude** him from going on to the university. He eventually had a **premier** army career **whereby** he was later elected prime minister. He achieved fame for his wit, wisdom, **civic** duty, and abundant courage in his refusal to surrender during the miserable dark days of World War II. His amazing determination helped motivate his entire nation and was an inspiration worldwide.
- 2 Toward the end of his period as prime minister, he was invited to address the **patriotic** young boys at his old school, Harrow. The headmaster said, "Young gentlemen, the greatest speaker of our time, will be here in a few days to address you, and you should obey whatever sound advice he may give you." The great day arrived. Sir Winston stood up, all five feet, five inches and 107 kilos of him, and gave this short, **clear-cut** speech: "*Young men, never give up. Never give up! Never give up! Never, never, never, never!*"

注：课文中的生词以黑体标注。





- 3 Personal history, educational opportunity, individual dilemmas – none of these can **inhibit** a strong spirit committed to success. No task is too hard. No amount of preparation is too long or too difficult. Take the example of two of the most **scholarly** scientists of our age, Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison. Both faced immense obstacles and extreme criticism. Both were called “slow to learn” and written off as **idiots** by their teachers. Thomas Edison ran away from school because his teacher whipped him repeatedly for asking too many questions. Einstein didn’t speak fluently until he was almost nine years old and was such a poor student that some thought he was unable to learn. Yet both boys’ parents believed in them. They worked intensely each day with their sons, and the boys learned to never **bypass** the long hours of hard work that they needed to succeed. In the end, both Einstein and Edison overcame their childhood **persecution** and went on to achieve magnificent discoveries that benefit the entire world today.
- 4 Consider also the heroic example of Abraham Lincoln, who faced substantial hardships, failures and repeated **misfortunes** in his lifetime. His background was certainly not **glamorous**. He was raised in a very poor family with only one year of formal education. He failed in business twice, suffered a nervous breakdown when his first love died suddenly and lost eight political elections. Later in life, he suffered profound grief over the **tragic** death of three of his four children. Yet his strong will was the **spur** that pushed him forward, strengthening his **optimism, dedication** and determination. It intensified and focused his efforts and enabled him to triumph over the overwhelming failures and profound difficulties in his life. A hundred years later, people from around the world **commend** Abraham Lincoln as the greatest American president of all time.
- 5 Just like Churchill and Lincoln, only those who “keep their eyes on the prize”, those who **uphold** a committed and focused will and spirit, will find their **endeavors** successful. Many artists, **statesmen**, writers and inventors have had the same experience. They achieved prosperity because they possessed a fierce will to keep preparing and working and a passion to succeed. They attained success, not because it was easy, but because they had the will to overcome profound obstacles and to work **diligently** in the **pursuit** of their goals.
- 6 After growing up on a cattle **ranch** without running water or electricity, Sandra Day O’Connor fought to achieve the best education possible. Consistently graduating at the top of her class, she worked her way into Stanford Law School, where she graduated with honors. But despite all of her hard work, Sandra Day O’Connor was still a woman in the 1950s. Even with the **prestige** of her degree from Stanford, she was rejected from the entire law **circuit** as firms preferred to hire less qualified men rather than risk hiring a female lawyer, which was **unprecedented**. Yet Sandra Day O’Connor refused to give up on her dreams. Through sheer persistence she was eventually **nominated** and then **appointed** the first woman Supreme Court Justice of the United States of America. There, she acted as a crucial vote on issues like **abortion** and women’s rights.



- 7 Many people simply say that they want something, but they do not **expend** the substantial effort required to achieve it. Many people let the **threat** of failure stop them from trying with all of their heart. The secret of success is based upon a burning **inward** desire – a **robust**, fierce will and focus – that fuels the determination to act, to keep preparing, to keep going even when we are tired and fail. As a wise saying goes: “It’s not how many times you fall down that matters. It’s how many times you get back up that makes success!”
- 8 Focus on becoming more knowledgeable. Focus on gradual, consistent progress. **Maintain** the strong will to keep going – even when you are tired and want to **slack** or the odds seem too large. “Keep your eyes on the prize!” “Where there’s a will, there’s a way!” With hard work, determination, dedication and preparation, you can **transcend** any **handicap**, accomplish any **feat**, and achieve success!

(912 words)

Culture notes

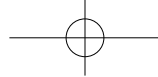
public school: In the UK (with the exception of Scotland), the term *public school* refers to a group of older, more expensive and exclusive fee-paying private schools, which cater primarily for children aged between 13 and 18.

Stanford Law School: a graduate school at Stanford University. It was established in 1893 and is regularly ranked among the top three law schools in the United States, along with Harvard Law School and Yale Law School.

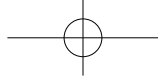
New words

deviate /'di:vi,eɪt/	<i>vi.</i> start doing sth. different from what is expected or agreed 背离; 偏离
preclude /prɪ'klu:d/	<i>vt. (fml.)</i> prevent sth. or make sth. impossible 阻碍; 阻止; 妨碍
premier /'premiə/	<i>a. (only before noun)</i> best, largest, or most important 最好的; 最大的; 最重要的 <i>n.</i> [C] a prime minister 首相; 总理
whereby /weə'baɪ/	<i>ad. (fml.)</i> used for saying that sth. is done according to the method, arrangement, rule, etc. that has been referred to 凭那个; 借以
civic /'sɪvɪk/	<i>a. (only before noun)</i> 1 relating to the people who live in a town or city or the duties and responsibilities that they have as citizens 公民的; 市民的 2 relating to a town or city 城镇的; 城市的
patriotic /,pætri'ɒtɪk/	<i>a.</i> feeling a lot of love, respect, and duty toward your country 爱国的; 有爱国心的

注: 单词表中斜体的单词为派生词或复合词。



clear-cut /'klɪəkʌt/	<i>a.</i> definite and easy to understand, recognize, or make a decision about 明确的; 清楚的
inhibit /ɪn'hɪbɪt/	<i>vt.</i> make it difficult for a process to start or continue in a normal way 阻碍; 妨碍; 抑制
scholarly /'skɒləli/	<i>a.</i> 1 sb. who is scholarly knows a lot about a particular subject or studies sth. seriously 博学的; 学问精深的 2 connected with scholars or the formal study of a subject 学者的; 学术的
idiot /'ɪdiət/	<i>n.</i> [C] (<i>informal.</i>) sb. who behaves in an extremely stupid way 笨蛋; 傻子
bypass /'baɪ,pɑ:s/	<i>vt.</i> 1 avoid dealing with sb. or sth., esp. because you think you can achieve sth. more quickly without using them (做某事时) 避开, 越过 (某人) 2 avoid the center of a town or city by using a road that goes round it 绕过; 绕...走
persecution /,pɜ:sɪ'kju:ʃn/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] extremely bad treatment of sb., esp. because of their race, religion, or political beliefs (尤指因种族、宗教或政治信仰而进行的) 迫 害, 残害
misfortune /mɪs'fɔ:tʃ(ə)n/	<i>n.</i> 1 [C] sth. harmful or unpleasant that happens to sb. 不幸的事; 灾难 2 [U] bad luck 厄运; 不幸
glamor /'glæmə/	<i>n.</i> [U] a special quality that makes a person, place, or situation seem very exciting, attractive, or fashionable 魅力; 吸引力
glamorous /'glæməərəs/	<i>a.</i> attractive and interesting in an exciting and unusual way 极富魅力的; 非常吸引人的
tragic /'trædʒɪk/	<i>a.</i> causing or involving great sadness, because sb. suffers or dies 可悲的; 悲惨的; 不幸的; 悲剧性的
spur /spɜ:/	<i>n.</i> [C] sth. that encourages sb. to do sth. 刺激; 激励; 鞭策; 鼓舞 <i>vt.</i> 1 encourage sb. to do sth. 刺激; 激励; 鞭策; 鼓舞 2 cause sth. to happen 使发生
optimism /'ɒptɪ,mɪzəm/	<i>n.</i> [U] a tendency to be hopeful and to expect that good things will probably happen 乐观; 乐观主义
dedication /,dedɪ'keɪʃn/	<i>n.</i> [U] the large amount of time and effort that sb. spends on sth. 奉献; 献身
commend /kə'mend/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>formal.</i>) 1 praise sb. or sth. formally or publicly (正式或公开) 表扬, 称 赞, 表彰 2 tell sb. that a person or thing is good, useful, or suitable 推荐
uphold /ʌp'həʊld/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>formal.</i>) show that you support sth. such as an idea by what you say or do 支持; 拥护; 维护
endeavor /ɪn'devə/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] an effort to do sth., esp. sth. new or difficult 努力; 尽力 <i>vi.</i> (<i>formal.</i>) (~ to do sth.) try very hard to do sth. 努力做(某事); 尽力做(某事)
statesman /'steɪtsmən/	<i>n.</i> [C] an experienced political leader that many people respect 政治家
diligent /'dɪlɪdʒ(ə)nt/	<i>a.</i> (<i>formal.</i>) sb. who is diligent works very hard and very carefully 勤奋的; 用功的
diligently /'dɪlɪdʒ(ə)ntli/	<i>ad.</i> 勤奋地



pursuit /pə'sju:t/	<i>n.</i> [U] the process of trying to achieve sth. 追求; 寻求
ranch /rɑ:ntʃ/	<i>n.</i> [C] a very large farm in the western US or Canada, where cows, horses, or sheep are bred (美国或加拿大西部的) 大牧场
prestige /pre'sti:ʒ/	<i>n.</i> [U] the high reputation and respect that sb. or sth. has earned, based on their impressive achievements, quality, etc. 声望; 名望; 威信
circuit /'sɜ:kɪt/	<i>n.</i> [C] 1 a series of places that are regularly visited by sb. involved in a particular activity (与某种活动相关的人) 定期前往的一系列场所 2 the complete path that an electric current flows around 电路; 回路; 线路 3 a journey all the way around the edge of sth. 环形路线
unprecedented /ʌn'presɪ,dentɪd/	<i>a.</i> 1 never having happened or existed before 前所未有的; 史无前例的 2 the greatest in size, amount, degree, etc. that has ever been known (大小、数量、程度等) 前所未有的, 空前的
nominate /'nɒmɪ,neɪt/	<i>vt.</i> officially suggest that sb. should be given a job, or that sb. or sth. should receive a prize 提名; 推荐
appoint /ə'pɔɪnt/	<i>vt.</i> 1 choose sb. to do a particular job or have a particular position 任命; 委派; 指派 2 (<i>fml.</i>) choose a time or place for sth. to happen 确定, 指定, 约定 (时间或地点)
abortion /ə'bo:ʃn/	<i>n.</i> [C] a medical operation in which a developing baby is removed from a woman's body so that it is not born alive 人工流产; 堕胎
expend /ɪk'spend/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>fml.</i>) use time, energy, money, etc. to do sth. 花费; 消耗; 支出
threat /θret/	<i>n.</i> 1 [C, U] a situation or activity that could cause harm or danger 危害; 威胁 2 [C] an occasion when sb. says that they will cause you harm or problems, esp. if you do not do what they tell you to do 恐吓; 威胁
inward /'ɪnwəd/	<i>a.</i> 1 (<i>only before noun</i>) felt or experienced in your own mind but not obvious to other people 内心的; 精神的 2 going toward the inside or center of sth. 向内的; 向中心的
robust /rəʊ'bʌst/	<i>a.</i> 1 firm and determined 坚定的; 强硬的 2 (of a person) strong and healthy (人) 强壮的, 强健的
maintain /meɪn'teɪn/	<i>vt.</i> make sth. stay the same; keep 保持; 维持
slack /slæk/	<i>vi.</i> try to avoid working 偷懒; 逃避工作 <i>a.</i> 1 loose and not pulled tight 松弛的; 不紧的 2 not taking enough care to make sure sth. is done well 松懈的; 懈怠的; 疏忽的
transcend /træn'send/	<i>vt.</i> (<i>fml.</i>) become free of negative attitudes, thoughts, or feelings that limit what you can achieve 超越, 摆脱 (消极的态度、思想或情绪)
handicap /'hændɪ,kæp/	<i>n.</i> [C] 1 a disadvantage that prevents you from doing sth. well 障碍; 不利条件 2 (<i>old-fashioned</i>) a physical or mental injury or illness that is severe and permanent (身体或智力的) 缺陷, 残疾 (该词现在被认为具冒犯义)
feat /fi:t/	<i>n.</i> [C] sth. impressive that sb. does 技艺; 业绩; 功绩

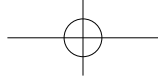


Phrases and expressions

remove sth. / sb. from sth.	take sth. or sb. away from a place 移开; 拿开; 去掉; 从...机构开除
deviate from sth.	be different from sth.; do sth. differently from what is usual or expected 背离; 偏离; 违背
preclude sb. from doing sth.	prevent sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事; 妨碍某人做某事
write sb. / sth. off	decide that sb. or sth. is a failure or not worth paying any attention to 认定...失败(或没有价值、不可救药等)
fail in sth.	not be successful in achieving sth. 做...失败; 未能做到...
triumph over	defeat sb. or sth.; be successful 打败; 战胜; 成功
in (the) pursuit of sth.	in the process of looking for or trying to find sth. 在追求...的过程中; 在寻求...的过程中
work one's way to / through / into	achieve sth. gradually by working (通过努力) 逐步达到
act as	perform a particular role or function 充当; 起作用
fall down	fail because of a particular reason or in a particular way 不足; 不够好

Proper names

Winston Churchill /ˌwɪnst(ə)n ˈtʃɜːtʃɪl/	温斯顿·丘吉尔(1874-1965, 英国保守党政治家, 二战期间担任英国首相, 1951-1955年再度出任英国首相)
Harrow /ˈhɑːrəʊ/	哈罗公学(Harrow School, 位于伦敦西北角, 英国历史悠久的著名公学之一)
Albert Einstein /ˈælbət ˌaɪnstaj̃n/	阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦(1879-1955, 美国物理学家、数学家)
Thomas Edison /ˈtɒməs ˌedɪsən/	托马斯·爱迪生(1847-1931, 美国发明家)
Abraham Lincoln /ˈeɪbrəhæm ˌlɪŋkən/	亚伯拉罕·林肯(1809-1865, 美国第16任总统)
Sandra Day O'Connor /ˈsændrə deɪ əʊˌkɒnə/	桑德拉·戴·奥康纳(1930-, 美国首位联邦最高法院女法官)
Stanford /ˈstænfəd/ Law School	斯坦福大学法学院
Supreme Court Justice	(美国)最高法院大法官



Reading comprehension



Understanding the text

1 Answer the following questions.

- 1 According to the first paragraph, for what did Winston Churchill achieve fame?
- 2 What did Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison have in common?
- 3 What enabled Abraham Lincoln to succeed despite all the misfortunes in his life?
- 4 How do you understand “keep their eyes on the prize” in Paragraph 5?
- 5 According to the author, why do many artists, writers and statesmen achieve prosperity?
- 6 Why was Sandra Day O'Connor rejected from the law circuit?
- 7 What can we learn from Sandra Day O'Connor?
- 8 According to the text, what is the secret of success built upon?

Critical thinking

2 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 How do you understand the remark “It's not how many times you fall down that matters. It's how many times you get back up that makes success!”?
- 2 Can you name several other important components for the secrets of success?
- 3 Do you agree that there are times when it's simply better to give up?
- 4 How can we avoid wasting time and energy in achieving success?

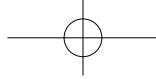
Language focus

Words in use

3 Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

maintain	prestige	whereby	nominate
inhibit	patriotic	pursuit	dedication
	endeavor	transcend	

- 1 Most cities in the country have introduced “Clean Air Zones” _____ factories and households are only allowed to burn smokeless fuel.
- 2 He knows that the _____ of social status can consume vast amounts of his time and effort.
- 3 The doctors are at a loss because so far no medicine has been found to _____ the spread of the disease.
- 4 We see many special education directors trying to _____ the quality of their programs with much less money and much smaller staff.
- 5 People there are told it is their _____ duty to support the national economy by buying their own products.
- 6 Darwin's thinking both drew upon and _____ the conventional ideas of his time.
- 7 In spite of all your _____, there may be times when you encounter difficulties in the training process.
- 8 My advice to Mr. Stewart is to think carefully before entering into a career in medicine, as this is a field which requires a lot of _____ and long working hours.
- 9 Most Chinese parents would prefer to choose some professions that are stable and could bring _____ and economic benefits.
- 10 It is legally possible for an elderly person to _____ someone to act for them, should they become incapable of looking after themselves.



Word building

The suffix *-ant* combines with verbs to form nouns which refer to someone who does a particular thing. The suffix *-ant* also combines with verbs to form nouns which refer to an object or substance which has a particular effect. In addition, *-ant* may occur in adjectives which mean performing a specified action or being in a specified condition.

Examples

Words learned	Add <i>-ant</i>	New words formed
apply	→	applicant
assist	→	assistant
account	→	accountant
resist	→	resistant

The suffix *-ful* combines with nouns that refer to a particular characteristic or quality in order to form adjectives. Adjectives formed in this way describe someone or something as having the characteristic or quality mentioned.

Examples

Words learned	Add <i>-ful</i>	New words formed
pain	→	painful
use	→	useful
power	→	powerful
harm	→	harmful
peace	→	peaceful
hope	→	hopeful

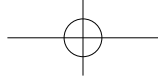


4 Add *-ant* or *-ful* to or remove them from the following words to form new words.

Words learned	New words formed
<i>-ant</i>	
inhabitant	_____
participate	_____
attend	_____
pollute	_____
descend	_____
contest	_____
tolerate	_____
result	_____
<i>-ful</i>	
neglect	_____
resource	_____
boast	_____
respect	_____

5 Fill in the blanks with the newly-formed words in Activity 4. Change the form where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

- 1 Thomas Edison is often cited as an example of a great inventor who would never yield to hardships in his quest for new inventions and deserve his _____ success.
- 2 They're _____ of unconventional attitudes toward marriage and the changing roles of the sexes.
- 3 Most scientists in the world today firmly believe the effective means to stop global warming is to reduce emissions of air _____.
- 4 Earthquakes have plagued our lives and resulted in great damage to the human beings for as long as people have _____ the earth.
- 5 Miss World organizers claim on their official website that _____ are judged on qualities other than just their physical appearance.
- 6 Many of today's Chinese Americans are the _____ of early immigrant miners and railroad workers who came from southeast China.
- 7 The Princess was followed by five or six _____ when she got off the plane at the Pittsburgh International Airport.
- 8 I don't think she'd get angry if you were a little more _____ when you disagreed with her on matters of child rearing.
- 9 The attendance has increased steadily over the last five years and the conference attracts more and more international _____.
- 10 Although she had sacrificed so much for her family, her husband accused her of being _____ of her duty as a wife and mother.
- 11 Educated young people in China now are clever and _____, full of plans, and able to cope with the world of high technology and constant change.
- 12 In order to leave a good impression on the interviewers, you should emphasize your good points without sounding _____.



Banked cloze

6 Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

A committed	F eventually	K feats
B scarcely	G premier	L diligent
C dedication	H endeavor	M slightest
D tragic	I transcend	N attained
E handicaps	J bypass	O diligently

Where there is a will, there is a way. This proverb means that if you are really determined to do something, however difficult it might be, you will 1) _____ find a way to do it well. The 2) _____ point is that you must have the will to achieve success.

Ninety percent of the failures that occur are due to the fact that there is no strong will involved. Many people simply say that they want something, but they do not make any 3) _____ to achieve it. So, instead of getting it, they use the poorest excuse to explain the situation away.

On many occasions, people tend to 4) _____ every minute obstacle, making the objective impossible to attain. In reality, if they have the will to succeed, they can get rid of the 5) _____ and achieve their goals.

Only those with a(n) 6) _____ and focused will and spirit can fight their way to final victory. Many a famous man has the same experience. They have 7) _____ their prestige because they have had the will to 8) _____ apparently insuperable (无法克服的) obstacles. Many artists, statesmen, writers and inventors have managed to succeed because they possess a fierce will, which has helped them to accomplish major 9) _____.

Therefore, we can see that the main thing which one needs is a strong will. Weak-willed people never climb to the top. They collapse at the

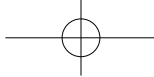
10) _____ use of force against them. Strong-willed people, on the other hand, will stand up against all odds and will make it a point to succeed.

Expressions in use

7 Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary. Each expression can be used only once.

preclude ... from	deviate from	fail in
triumph over	work one's way into	in the pursuit of
	write off	remove ... from

- When Francis got back after Easter, he was far behind his classmates and he was _____ the second into the third class at his own desire.
- The president acknowledged that he had somehow _____ his ability to communicate to the American people.
- Unfortunately, as history has shown, some of the companies are guilty of misconduct _____ profit.
- The ship _____ the agreed voyage and arrived about 10 days late and in the meantime the price of sugar had fallen and the merchants lost over £4,000.
- Because the transcript is still under seal, the law _____ them _____ reading and discussing the evidence in detail.
- In carrying out the plan we are likely to come across difficulties, but we are determined to _____ them all.
- Without increasing investment in education, it will be increasingly difficult for low-income people to _____ the middle class.
- All the passengers in the plane that crashed in the middle of the Andes Mountains a week ago were _____ as dead.



Structure analysis and writing

Structure analysis

Develop an example essay

In this unit, you will learn how to write an example essay. In an example essay, you support your point by illustrating it with examples. Vivid examples light up abstract ideas and make them clear, interesting, memorable, or convincing. Take Paragraphs 3-4 of Text A for instance to see how examples are used to support the point.

Topic sentence: Personal history, educational opportunity, individual dilemmas – none of these can inhibit a strong spirit committed to success.



Further illustration: No task is too hard. No amount of preparation is too long or too difficult.



Examples: Take the example of two of the most scholarly scientists of our age, Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison.

(Para. 3)



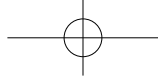
Another more detailed example: Consider also the heroic example of Abraham Lincoln, who faced substantial hardships, failures and repeated misfortunes in his lifetime.

(Para. 4)

Paragraph 3 starts with a topic sentence and a further illustrating sentence, followed by two concrete examples to back up the point. Another more detailed example is provided in Paragraph 4 to strengthen the point and better impress the audience.

A successful example essay depends on the following two guidelines:

- 1 A wise selection of sufficient examples which are specific and typical, interesting and relevant. The examples may consist of either personal experiences or second-hand information from reliable sources.
- 2 An expert arrangement of these examples. Similar or related examples should be grouped together and arranged according to the order of time, space, or importance.



Structured writing

Read the sample essay and see how the examples are developed and organized.

Topic:

Biological clocks

Introduction:

Thesis statement: Even though it is not easy to explain why, scientists believe living things must have built-in biological clocks that can be reset.

Body:

1 Topic sentence: To start with, various 24-hour rhythms observed in people's biological clocks can be adjusted.

Example: A traveler flying from New York to London can adjust his normal rhythms to London time.

2 Topic sentence: The same kind of resetting also takes place in the biological clocks of animals and plants.

Example 1: The clock of an animal or plant can be set to the laboratory-produced hours of light and dark.

Example 2: Mussels can adjust to the tides of the new beach after being moved from the old one.

Conclusion:

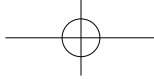
Biological clocks, in a way, serve as automatic internal "watches" for all living things.

Sample essay

Have you ever heard about "biological clock", a popular term for an internal regulator responsible for various time-based responses in living things? Many scientists think all living things are able to act on a regular timetable. Even though it is not easy to explain why, scientists believe living things must have built-in biological clocks that can be reset.

To start with, various 24-hour rhythms observed in people's biological clocks can be adjusted. The most obvious is the alternation of wakefulness with sleep. Disruption of the human built-in rhythms can temporarily upset the body. When a passenger flies across many time zones in a few hours, the discomfort, called "jet lag", results. Let's look at the example of a traveler flying from New York to London. In New York, his normal 24-hour rhythm of sleep and all his other important body activities are set to the eastern time of the United States. However, when he gets to London, the day begins five hours earlier. The New Yorker's rhythms are now out of step with London by about the same amount of time. In other words, his clock is still working for New York rather than London. However, within a few days his body rhythm will gradually shift into step with the time in England.

The same kind of resetting also takes place in the biological clocks of animals and plants. When a biological clock is reset, activities can start and stop at any hour of the day. This may be shown in a simple experiment where an animal or plant is placed in a laboratory, shut off from outside natural light influences. Light is turned on during the daylight hours of some other part of the world and turned off during the night hours. After a few such 24-hour days, the clock of the animal or plant will be set to the laboratory-produced hours of light and dark.



The same is true of mussels (贻贝) that are moved to a new beach. The tides rise and fall about six hours later than they do at the home beach. For a few days, the mussels open at the wrong time but always with the same amount of time between these openings. Finally, they will adjust to the rhythm of the new beach.

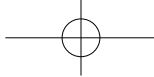
Thus, biological clocks, in a way, serve as automatic internal “watches” for all living things. But how the built-in biological clocks work remains a myth for humans. One can expect that in the near future there will be an even greater understanding of biological clocks.

8 Write an essay of no less than 200 words on one of the following topics. One topic has an outline that you can follow.

<p>Topic: My troublesome apartment</p> <p>Introduction: Thesis statement: My apartment has given me nothing but headaches.</p> <p>Body: Example 1: My landlord has been uncooperative. Example 2: I also have problems with the janitor (大楼管理员). Example 3: The worst trouble is with the neighbors who live above.</p> <p>Conclusion: My apartment is surrounded by all these troubles, which make me think about moving out.</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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More topics:

- Over-dependence on computers
- Colorful college life



Translation

9 Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

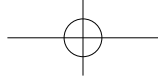


Global citizen is someone who identifies with being part of an emerging world community and whose actions contribute to building this community's values and practices. Global citizenship believes that humankind is essentially one and each individual has the power to change things. In our interdependent world, global citizenship encourages us to recognize our responsibilities toward each other and learn from each other. Global citizens care about education, disease, poverty, and environmental issues around the world. Today, the forces of global engagement are helping some people identify themselves as global citizens who have a sense of belonging to a world community. This growing global identity in large part is made possible by the forces of modern information, communications and transportation technologies. Global citizenship aims to empower people to lead their own action. Along with the knowledge and values that they have gained from learning about global issues, people need to be equipped with the necessary skills to give themselves the ability and confidence to be pro-active in making a positive difference in the world.

10 Translate the following paragraph into English.

如今，很多年轻人不再选择“稳定”的工作，他们更愿意自主创业，依靠自己的智慧和奋斗去实现自我价值。青年创业（young entrepreneurship）是未来国家经济活力的来源，创业者的成功不但会创造财富、增加就业机会、改善大家的生活，从长远来看，对于国家更是一件好事，创业者正是让中国经济升级换代的力量。尤其是在当前，国家鼓励大众创业、万众创新，在政策上给予中小企业支持，这更加激发了年轻人的创业热情。





Section B

Reading skills:

Understanding denotation and connotation

B2U5 has given us a detailed explanation of denotation and connotation. Connotation goes hand in hand with the author's attitude and thus constitutes the major tone of the passage. Successful readers can understand the implied meaning of a specific word or even figure out the reason why the author chooses this one instead of that one. To describe someone who is hard to be persuaded, we can use the adjective *stubborn*, *obstinate*, or we can use *determined* and *resolute*. The difference lies in the author's attitude toward this person. If the author disapproves of the person, he may prefer the former, and if the author approves of the person, he may prefer the latter.

Here, let's look at some sentences from Text A. Pay attention to the underlined words, of which both denotation and connotation have been given.

- 1 Thankfully, he did finish at Harrow and his errors there did not preclude him from going on to the university. He eventually had a premier army career whereby he was later elected prime minister. (Para. 1)

Denotation: fortunately

Connotation: The word *thankfully* is associated with a feeling of relief and pleasure, indicating the author's positive attitude toward Churchill.

- 2 In the end, both Einstein and Edison overcame their childhood persecution and went on to achieve magnificent discoveries that benefit the entire world today. (Para. 3)

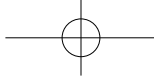
Denotation: extremely bad treatment of someone, especially because of their race, religion, or political beliefs

Connotation: The word *persecution* is too big a word for the trouble a child goes through, but it indicates the tremendous hardships Einstein and Edison suffered in their childhood. It makes the author's point quite clear, that is, despite the great trouble, they finally succeeded because they never gave up.

- 3 Just like Churchill and Lincoln, only those who "keep their eyes on the prize", those who uphold a committed and focused will and spirit, will find their endeavors successful. (Para. 5)

Denotation: an attempt to do something

Connotation: The word *endeavor* is usually associated with a sense of great efforts and hard work, indicating that Churchill and Lincoln had made painstaking efforts to overcome a lot of difficulties before they finally succeeded.



1 Read the following sentences from Text B and pay close attention to the underlined words. Write the denotation of each word and its connotation. The first one has been done for you.

1 A hairbrush served as his microphone as he energetically practiced speaking his masterpieces to his imaginary listeners. (Para. 3)

Denotation: a work of art that is excellent

Connotation: Les Brown regarded his own performance in his shabby room as a masterpiece. The word implies Les Brown's confidence in realizing his dream as a DJ.

2 One day Les decided to take the initiative and begin with this enterprise. (Para. 5)

Denotation:

Connotation:

3 He stayed around the studio, soaking up whatever knowledge he could. (Para. 11)

Denotation:

Connotation:

4 Finally, when the phone rang, Les grabbed it. (Para. 13)

Denotation:

Connotation:

5 He flipped on the microphone and eloquently rapped ... (Para. 22)

Denotation:

Connotation:

6 From that fateful beginning, Les was propelled to become an icon in broadcasting, politics, public speaking and television. (Para. 23)

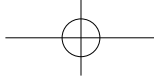
Denotation:

Connotation:

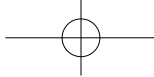
Text B

Chance favors the prepared

- 1 Les Brown and his twin brother were adopted by Mamie Brown, a kitchen worker, shortly after their birth in a poverty-**stricken** Miami neighborhood.
- 2 Because of his overactive behavior and nonstop talking as a child, Les was placed in special education classes for the learning disabled all the way through high school. Upon graduation, he became a garbage collector. The **prospective** opportunities for his future looked slim to others, but not to Les. He had a passion, a dream – a big dream that he was ready to work hard for. He was **destined** to be a disc **jockey**, also known as a “DJ”, one of the radio **celebrities** mixing music broadcasts for the whole city.



- 3 At night he would take a radio to bed so he could **indulge** his dream by listening to the local DJs. He created an imaginary radio station in his tiny bedroom. A hairbrush served as his microphone as he energetically practiced speaking his **masterpieces** to his imaginary listeners.
- 4 He **aggravated** his friends with his constant practicing. They all told him that he didn't have a chance and he would never be a DJ. They **scorned** him and said to stop dreaming and focus on the real world. **Nonetheless**, Les didn't let their negativity stop him. He kept his goals close to his heart and remained wrapped up in his own world, completely absorbed in preparing for his future, preparing to live his dream as a **renowned** DJ.
- 5 One day Les decided to take the initiative and begin with this **enterprise**. He boldly went to the local radio station and told the station manager he understood the **layout** of the station and was ready to be a disc jockey.
- 6 The manager looked **dubiously** at the untidy young man in overalls and a **straw** hat and inquired, "Do you have any **expertise** in broadcasting?"
- 7 Les replied, "No sir, I don't."
- 8 "Well, son, I'm afraid we don't have a job for you then," he responded **bluntly**. So, Les' first chance at success had been a complete **bust**.
- 9 Les was determined. He **adored** his adoptive mother, Mamie Brown, and was careful with his money to try and buy her nice things. Despite everyone's discouragement, she believed in him and had taught him to pursue his goals and persist in his dreams no matter what others said.



- 10 So, in spite of what the station manager had originally said, Les returned to the station every day for a week. His persistence was very **persuasive**, and the station manager finally gave in and took Les on to do small tasks – at no pay. Les brought coffee and food. He **catered** to their every need at work and worked **overtime** whenever necessary. Eventually, his enthusiasm won their confidence and they would send Les in their Cadillac to pick up celebrities, not knowing that he didn't even have a driver's license!
- 11 While hanging out with the station's real DJs, Les taught himself their **posture** and hand movements on the control **panel**. He stayed around the studio, soaking up whatever knowledge he could. He was **disciplined**; back in his bedroom at night, he faithfully practiced in anticipation of the opportunity he knew would come.
- 12 One afternoon at work, the DJ named Rock started to feel very sick while on the air. Les was the only person around, and he realized that Rock was coughing and losing his voice. Les stayed close in case there was some way he might help **alleviate** his co-worker's distress. He also worried that the illness was sure to **doom** this broadcast.
- 13 Finally, when the phone rang, Les grabbed it. It was the station manager, as he knew it would be.
- 14 "Les, this is Mr. Klein. I don't think Rock can finish his program."
- 15 "Yes," he **murmured**, "I know."
- 16 "Would you call one of the other deejays to come in and take over?"
- 17 "Yes, sir, I sure will."
- 18 But try as he might, none of the regular DJs were available. MC Cormick and DJ Slick were both out of town for the weekend and DJ Neil was also feeling sick. It seemed that the radio station was in big trouble.
- 19 **Frantic** with distress, Les called the general manager. "Mr. Klein, I can't find nobody," Les said.
- 20 Mr. Klein then asked, "Young man, do you know how to work the controls in the studio?"
- 21 "Yes sir," replied Les, **grinning** with the sudden opportunity. He didn't even **blink** before he called his mother and his friends. "You all go out on the front porch and turn up the radio because I'm about to come on the air!" he said.
- 22 Les rushed into the booth, **hoisted** Rock onto a nearby couch, and sat down in his place. He was ready. He **flipped** on the microphone and **eloquently rapped**, "Look out! This is me, LB, Les Brown! There were none before me and there will be none after me."



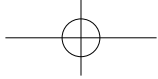
Therefore, that makes me the one and only. Young and single and love to **mingle**. Qualified to bring you satisfaction, a whole lot of action. Look out, baby, I'm your lovin' man."

- 23 Because of his preparation, Les was ready. He had **dazzled** the audience and heard **applause** from his general manager. From that fateful beginning, Les was **propelled** to become an **icon** in broadcasting, politics, public speaking and television.

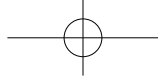
(886 words)

New words

stricken /'stri:kən/	suffix (--) used with some nouns to describe people or things affected by serious problems or unpleasant emotions (与某些名词连用) 受...侵袭的
	a. 1 affected by serious problems such as injury or illness 患病的; 受伤的 2 damaged or destroyed by a bomb, fire, flood, etc. 罹难的; 受侵害的; 受灾的; 遭损失的
prospective /prə'spektɪv/	a. (only before noun) 1 likely or expected to happen 可能发生的; 预期的 2 likely to be or become a particular thing 可能的; 有希望的
destined /'destɪnd/	a. (never before noun) 1 certain to do sth. or certain to happen in the future 注定的; 肯定的 2 (~ for) intended for a particular purpose or person 指定的; 预定的
jockey /'dʒɒki/	n. (informal) sb. whose work involves the use of a particular object or machine 操作者
celebrity /sə'lebrɪti/	n. 1 [C] a famous person, esp. in entertainment or sport (尤指娱乐界、体育界的) 名人, 名流 2 [U] (formal) the state of being famous 出名; 著名
indulge /ɪn'dʌldʒ/	v. allow yourself to have or do sth. that you enjoy (使)(自己) 沉湎于; (让自己) 享受一下 vi. (~ in) become involved in sth. that people do not approve of 沉迷于, 沉溺于 (不被认可的事物)
masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/	n. [C] 1 an excellent painting, book, piece of music, etc., or the best work of art that a particular artist, writer, musician, etc. has ever produced 杰作; 名著; 大作 2 an extremely good example of sth. 典范
aggravate /'ægrə'veɪt/	vt. 1 annoy sb. 激怒; 惹恼 2 make sth. bad become worse, esp. a situation or a medical condition 使 (尤指局势或病情) 恶化; 加剧
scorn /skɔ:n/	vt. treat sb. or sth. as if they do not deserve your approval or respect 看不起; 鄙视 n. [U] a feeling that sb. or sth. is not good enough to deserve your approval or respect 轻蔑; 鄙视
nonetheless /,nʌnðə'les/	ad. (formal) despite what has just been said 然而; 不过



- renowned** /rɪ'naʊnd/
enterprise /'entəpraɪz/
layout /'leɪaʊt/
dubious /'dju:biəs/
dubiously /'dju:biəsli/
straw /strɔ:/
expertise /,ekspə'ti:z/
blunt /blʌnt/
bluntly /'blʌntli/
bust /bʌst/
adore /ə'dɔ:/
persuasive /pə'sweɪsɪv/
cater /'keɪtə/
overtime /'əʊvə,taim/
posture /'pɒstʃə/
panel /'pænl/
disciplined /'dɪsə,plɪnd/
alleviate /ə'li:vi,eɪt/
doom /du:m/
- a.* famous and admired for a special skill or achievement 有名望的; 著名的
n. [C] 1 a large or important project, esp. one that is new or different (尤指全新或不同的) 事业, 计划
2 a business company or organization 企业; 公司; 事业单位
n. [C] the way in which sth. such as a room, building, or city is arranged 陈设; 布局; 安排
a. 1 not sure about the truth or quality of sth., or whether you should do sth. 无把握的; 怀疑的
2 not completely good, safe, or honest 令人怀疑的; 不确定的; 靠不住的
ad. 怀疑地; 疑惑地
n. 1 [U] the yellow stems of dried crops such as wheat (干燥的) 麦秆, 稻草, 禾秆
2 [C] a long thin paper or plastic tube that you use for drinking (喝饮料用的) 吸管
n. [U] special skill or knowledge that you get from experience, training, or study (从经历、培训或学习中得来的) 特殊技能, 专门知识
a. saying what is true or what you think, even if this offends or upsets people (言语) 率直的, 直言不讳的, 直截了当的
ad. speaking in a direct and honest way, even if this offends or upsets people 率直地; 直言不讳地; 直截了当地
n. [sing.] (*inform.*) (*mainly AmE*) a complete failure 彻底的失败
vt. love sb. very much 疼爱; 爱慕; 崇拜
a. good at making people agree to do or believe what you want them to 有说服力的; 能使人信服的
v. 1 (~ to / for) provide a particular group of people with the things they need or want 满足, 迎合 (某群人的需要)
2 provide food and drinks at an event (为...) 提供饮食, 承办酒席
n. [U] extra hours that sb. works at their job 加班 (时间)
n. 1 [C, U] the position your body is in when you sit, stand, or walk 姿势; 姿态; 仪态
2 [C] an attitude, or the way sb. behaves toward other people 态度; 行为方式
n. [C] 1 the part of a vehicle or machine where the switches and other instruments are found (交通工具或机器的) 仪表盘, 面板
2 a group of people who make decisions or judgments 评判小组
a. well organized and following rules or standards 训练有素的; 遵守纪律的
vt. make sth. less painful, severe, or serious 减轻; 缓解; 缓和
vt. (*usu. passive*) make sb. or sth. certain to fail, be destroyed, be extremely unhappy, etc. 注定, 命定 (失败、毁灭或极不高兴等)
n. [U] a bad event, usu. death, destruction, or complete failure, that will happen in the future and cannot be avoided 厄运; 劫数



- murmur** /'mɜ:mə/
v. say sth. in a very quiet voice 咕哝; 小声说
vi. (*fml.*) complain in a quiet or secret way about sb. or sth. 低声抱怨; 私下发牢骚
n. [C] sth. that is said in a very quiet voice 低声说出的话; 低语
- frantic** /'fræntɪk/
a. extremely worried and frightened about a situation, so that you cannot control your feelings (因极端焦急恐惧而)发疯似的, 情绪失控的
- grin** /grɪn/
vi. smile showing your teeth 露齿而笑; 咧嘴笑
n. [C] a big smile that shows your teeth 露齿笑; 咧嘴笑
- blink** /blɪŋk/
v. close your eyes for a very short time and quickly open them again 眨(眼)
vi. shine with an unsteady light; flash on and off (灯)闪烁; 闪亮
n. [C, usu. sing.] the act of closing and opening your eyes quickly 眨眼睛
- hoist** /hɔɪst/
vt. 1 lift sb. or sth. to a higher place 提起; 举起
2 increase the amount or value of sth. 提高(数量或价值)
- flip** /flɪp/
vi. (~ on / off) press a button or switch in order to turn a machine, etc. on or off 按(开关); 开(或关)(机器等)
v. turn over into a different position with a sudden quick movement, or make sth. do this (使)快速翻转, 迅速翻动
- eloquent** /'eləkwənt/
a. expressing what you mean using clear and effective language 雄辩的; 口才流利的
- eloquently** /'eləkwəntli/
ad. 雄辩地; 口才流利地
- rap** /ræp/
vi. talk using rhythm and rhyme, usu. over a strong musical beat 说唱
v. hit sth. hard and quickly 猛敲; 急拍
n. 1 [C] a quick hard hit, or the sound of this 叩击(声); 轻敲(声)
2 [U] a way of talking using rhythm and rhyme, usu. over a strong musical beat 说唱
- mingle** /'mɪŋɡl/
vi. move around and talk to a lot of people, esp. at a social event (尤指在社交场合)四处走动与人交谈
v. combine or make one thing combine with another (使)混合
- dazzle** /'dæzəl/
vt. (*usu. passive*) 1 impress sb. a lot, e.g. with your beauty, intelligence, or skill (用美貌、智力或技能)使倾倒, 使赞叹不已
2 if a strong light dazzles you, it is so bright that you cannot see for a short time (强光等)使目眩, 使眼花
n. [sing., U] 1 the extreme brightness of a light that makes you unable to see for a short period of time 耀眼; 目眩
2 an extremely impressive quality 光彩夺目的品质; 令人赞叹的品质
- applause** /ə'plɔ:z/
n. [U] the sound of many people hitting their hands together and shouting, to show that they have enjoyed sth. 掌声; 鼓掌
- propel** /prə'pel/
vt. (*usu. passive*) 1 cause sb. to do a particular thing or cause sth. to happen 驱使; 促使; 导致
2 move or push sb. or sth. forward 推进; 驱动
- icon** /'aɪkɒn/
n. [C] 1 sb. who is very famous and who people think represents a particular idea 偶像; 崇拜对象
2 a small sign or picture on a computer screen that is used to start a particular operation (计算机屏幕上可用鼠标点击的)图标

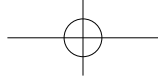


Phrases and expressions

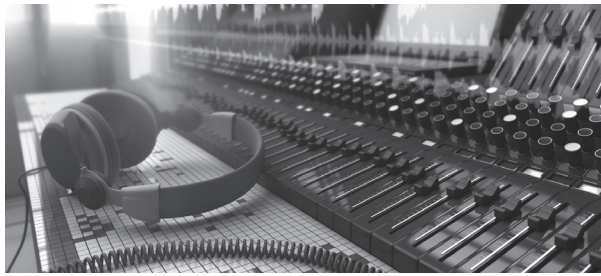
destined to do sth.	having a future which has been decided or planned at an earlier time, esp. by fate 预定; 注定; (尤指) 命中注定
serve as	be suitable for a particular use, esp. when nothing else is available 被用作...; 充当...; 起...的作用
be wrapped up in sth.	give so much of your attention to sth. that you do not have time for anything else 把全部精力放在某事上(以至于没有时间关心别的事)
take sb. on	start to employ sb. 开始雇用某人
work overtime	spend time working at your job in addition to your normal working hours 加班
hang out (with)	(<i>informal</i> .) spend a lot of time in a particular place or with particular people 泡在某处; 与...经常在一起
soak sth. up	learn sth. quickly and easily 迅速吸收; 轻松学会(知识)
in anticipation of sth.	if you do sth. in anticipation of an event, you expect it to happen and you prepare yourself for it 预料某事; 期待某事
on (the) air	be broadcasting on the radio or television at the present moment 正在广播

Proper names

Les Brown /'les ,braʊn/	莱斯·布朗(1945-, 美国著名的励志演说家)
Mamie Brown /'mæmi ,braʊn/	玛米·布朗(莱斯·布朗的养母)
Miami /maɪ'æmi/	迈阿密(美国佛罗里达州东南部城市)
Cadillac /'kædɪlək/	凯迪拉克(美国著名汽车品牌)
Rock /rɒk/	洛克(人名)
Klein /klaɪn/	克莱因(人名)
Cormick /'kɔ:mɪk/	考密克(人名)
Slick /slɪk/	斯雷克(人名)
Neil /ni:l/	尼尔(人名)



Reading comprehension



Understanding the text

2 Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 Why was Les Brown placed in special education classes?
 - A Because he was born into a poor family.
 - B Because he had a non-realistic dream.
 - C Because he was overactive and talked too much.
 - D Because he wanted to be a garbage collector.
- 2 Why did the station manager take on Les Brown to do small tasks at last?
 - A Because Les Brown was talented.
 - B Because Les Brown's efforts were impressive.
 - C Because Les Brown asked for no salary.
 - D Because Les Brown was diligent.
- 3 How did Les Brown learn to work the controls in the studio?
 - A He learned it by himself.
 - B The local DJs taught him.
 - C His mother taught him when he was young.
 - D The general manager taught him.
- 4 When the DJ named Rock started to feel very sick, Les Brown _____.
 - A immediately telephoned the general manager
 - B took the place of Rock immediately without informing anyone
 - C was happy because the opportunity came
 - D stood close and looked after Rock

- 5 What did Les Brown immediately do when he got his first chance?
 - A He called the general manager, asking for his advice.
 - B He rushed to the booth and turned up the radio immediately.
 - C He lifted Rock onto a nearby couch.
 - D He couldn't wait to tell his mother and friends.
- 6 All of the following qualified Les Brown for his first broadcasting except that _____.
 - A he had learned the posture of local DJs
 - B he received special education
 - C he knew how to work the controls
 - D he had practiced a lot when he was alone
- 7 What made Les Brown's first show a complete success?
 - A The manager's support.
 - B His friends' support.
 - C His long preparation.
 - D No regular DJ available.
- 8 According to the passage, all of the following contributed to Les Brown's success except that _____.
 - A he had an enduring passion to make his dream come true
 - B he never gave up his determination to succeed in what he pursued
 - C he had the persistence to work for what he wanted
 - D he desired to succeed because he wanted to make more money to support the family

Critical thinking

3 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 What does the story of Les Brown suggest for young people nowadays?
- 2 What do you think about the effects of family background upon one's success?
- 3 What should we do when we are far from our dreams?

Language focus

Words in use

4 Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

dazzle	destined	aggravate	renowned
scorn	indulge	alleviate	propel
	applause	eloquent	

- 1 Although he was a famous politician and Prime Minister of Great Britain, Churchill found time to _____ in his hobbies of painting and gardening.
- 2 The young actress was lucky to get a major part in a movie which was _____ her into fame overnight.
- 3 The external debt problems in the developing countries throughout the world were further _____ by the rise in interest rates.
- 4 Watching the NBA is a visual treat; we are often _____ by the skills of the best players in this sport.
- 5 A new study published this week in the journal *Science* suggests that emotional tears may play a direct role in _____ stress.
- 6 Many members of the academic staff are internationally _____ experts who insist on methodical (有条理的) approaches to the analysis of society.
- 7 He is nice and bright, and is always ready and determined to discuss the truth with his _____ tongue.
- 8 His attempt to control the meeting and to convince everyone to get the tax law passed will be _____ to fail.
- 9 He _____ social norms and politeness, and always said exactly what he felt: He was progressively rejected by many colleagues because of this behavior.

- 10 At a conference in Beijing, Mr. Li apparently received more _____ than any other speaker even though he made the shortest speech of the entire day.

Expressions in use

5 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or adverbs.

- 1 She was totally wrapped _____ in her painting when her father came to tell her that there was a phone call for her.
- 2 When his mother was in the hospital producing his sister, he was very excited – _____ anticipation of having a cute baby sister.
- 3 Another three-hour interview with the former president will be _____ the air tomorrow morning from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Channel 9.
- 4 Gentle Annie appeared to enjoy every minute of her visit and soaked _____ the information like a sponge (海绵).
- 5 The more a company desires to focus on its market share, the more it needs to cater _____ its customers in the right way.
- 6 The number of staff members we can take _____ will be determined by how much money we're allowed to spend.
- 7 For all its customers the hotel issued a list that served _____ a reminder for easily forgotten items, such as address books, belts, sunglasses and hairdryers.
- 8 Government officials must hang _____ with common people to listen to their complaints and suggestions at regular intervals.



Sentence structure

6 Combine the following sentences by using the sentence pattern “prefer to do sth. (rather) than do sth.”. Make changes where necessary.

Model: Firms tended to hire less qualified men. They didn't want to risk hiring a female lawyer, which was unprecedented.
→ Firms preferred to hire less qualified men rather than risk hiring a female lawyer, which was unprecedented.

1 He always starts early. He doesn't like leaving everything to the last minute.

2 She likes to be the boss, to be in charge and to organize others. She doesn't want to be organized by someone whom she may not even rate very highly.

3 My brother would like to take the whole blame himself. He wouldn't allow it to fall on the innocent.

7 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using the conjunction “as” after a verb to mean that something is true despite what you are saying.

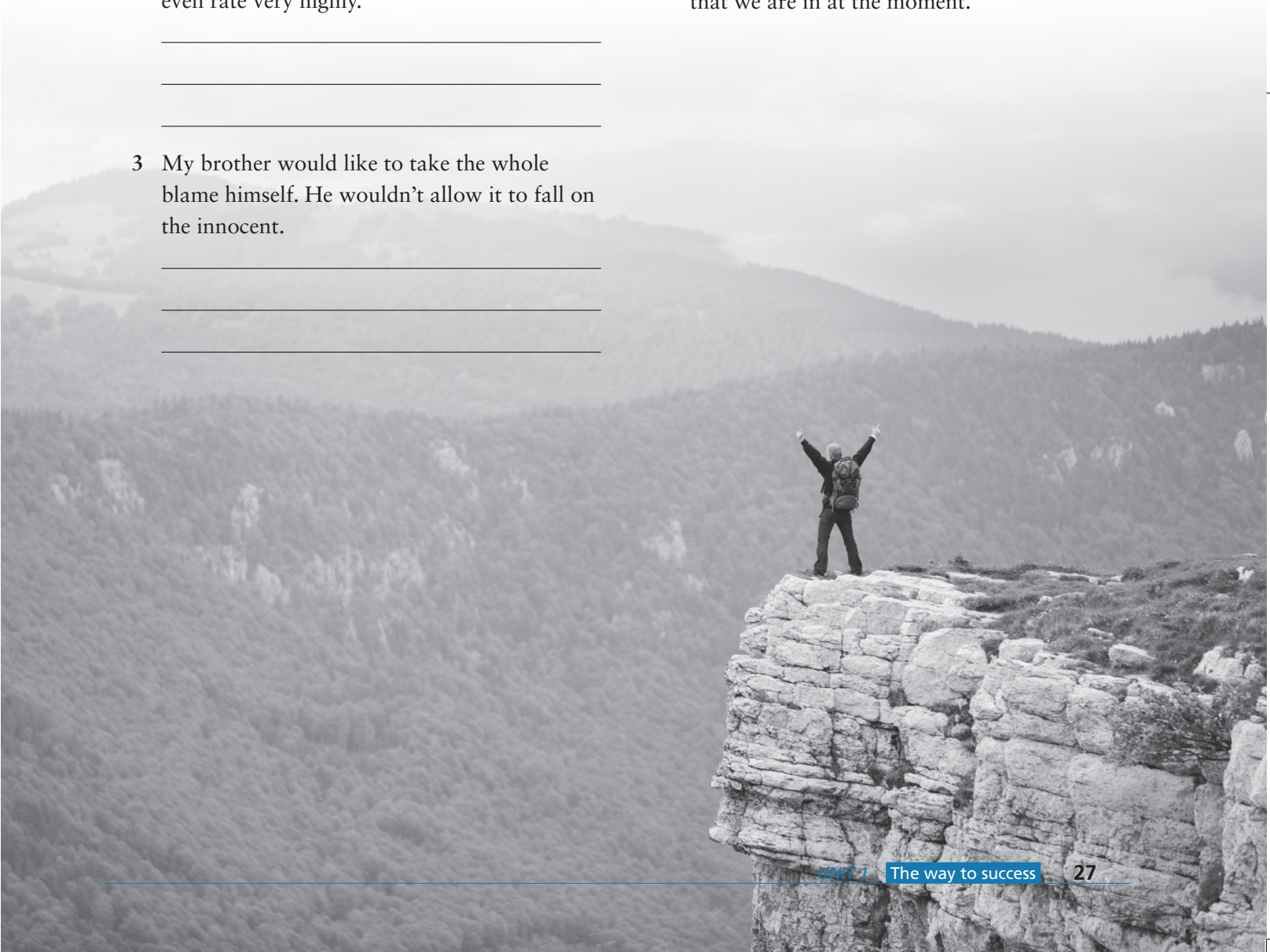
Model: But _____ (无论他怎么尽力去找), none of the regular DJs were available.

→ But try as he might, none of the regular DJs were available.

1 _____ (无论他怎么试), he was not able to think up any way to find the place where the first black men had dug their diamonds.

2 _____ (无论他们怎样搜寻), they were unable to find anything that was at all different from other well-known portions of China.

3 _____ (无论我们怎么努力), we could not get out of the difficult situation that we are in at the moment.





Collocation

Success is an everyday topic that always inspires us to show our **amazing determination** (B3U1A) to overcome **profound difficulties** (B3U1A) and survive **substantial hardships** (B3U1A) on our way toward our goals. With a **strong will** (B3U1A) to succeed and **sheer persistence** (B3U1A), even in extremely harsh or **poverty-stricken** (B3U1B) situations, we can still remain optimistic to embrace **prospective opportunities** (B3U1B). Just like a celebrity who can immediately **dazzle the audience** (B3U1B), sometimes a **sudden opportunity** (B3U1B) can delight us unexpectedly, but only those who are ready can always seize such an opportunity.

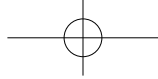
Warm-up: Improve the style by replacing the underlined words with the words provided in brackets to form strong collocations. Change the form where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

1 (*overwhelming / immense / repeated*)
The founder of KFC started his dream at 65 years old! Despite his big 1) _____ misfortunes, big 2) _____ failures and big 3) _____ obstacles, he drove around the country knocking on doors, sleeping in his car, wearing his white suit. Do you know how many times people said “no” till he got one “yes”? 1009 times!

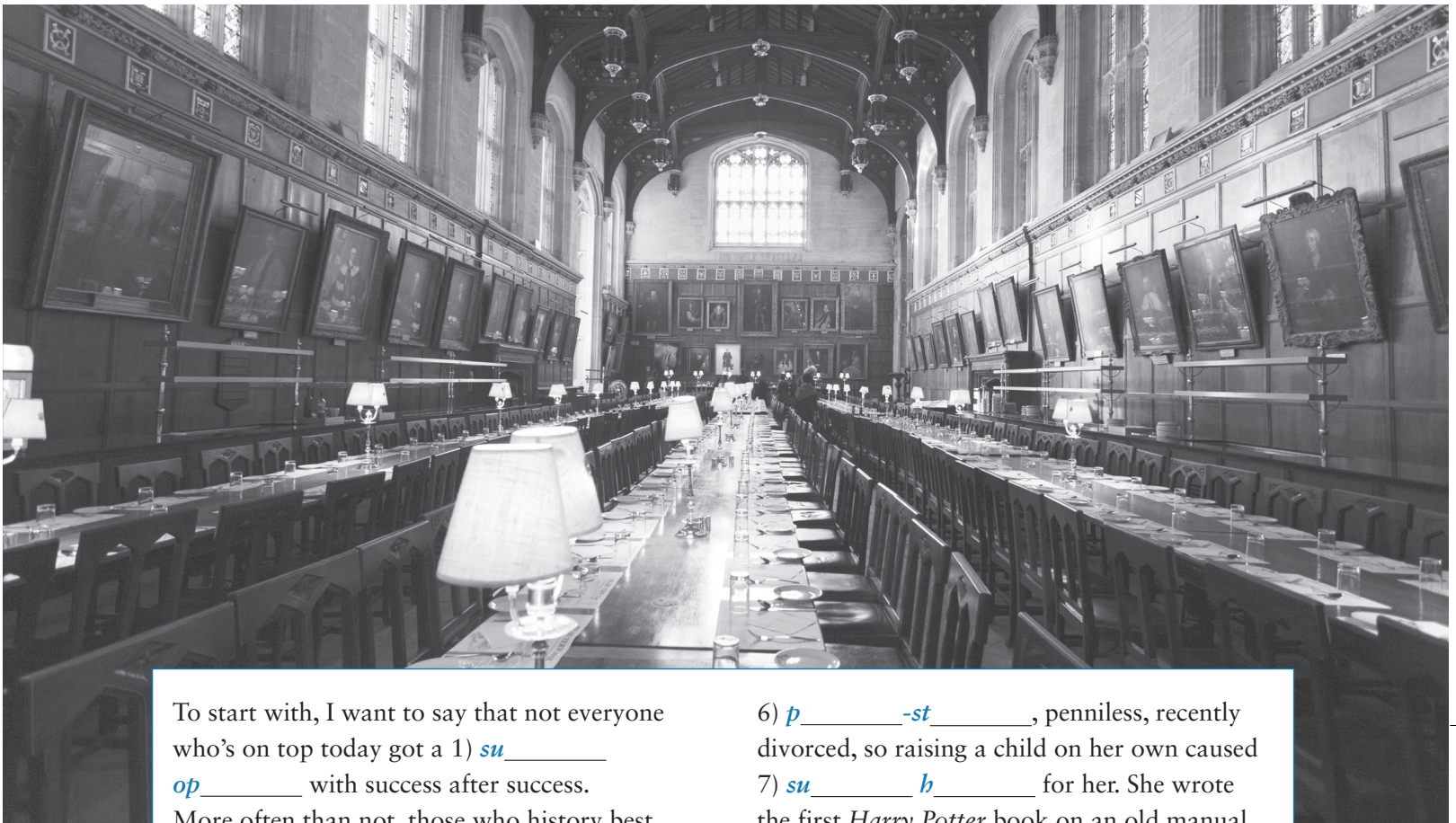
2 (*sound / heroic / substantial*)
Stephen King, a contemporary American author of horror, suspense, science fiction and fantasy, has set us a good 1) _____ example. His first book *Carrie* was rejected 30 times, so he threw it in the trash. But his wife gave him the

good 2) _____ advice to resubmit it. The rest is history due to his nice 3) _____ effort. He has sold more than 350 million copies of his books.

3 (*achieve / attain / fuel*)
Before the Beatles had 1) _____ success, they were rejected by many record companies. In a famous rejection, the company said “guitar groups are on the way out” and “the Beatles have no future in show business”, but they still had 2) _____ the determination to succeed. After the Beatles signed with EMI, they started to have 3) _____ fame in the United States and became the greatest band in history.



8 The following is a mini speech delivered by a faculty member at a private college on the first day of a new semester. He addressed the topic of success to the students. Complete the speech with appropriate collocations from the texts. You are provided with the first letter(s) for each of the collocations.

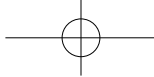


To start with, I want to say that not everyone who's on top today got a 1) *su* _____ *op* _____ with success after success. More often than not, those who history best remembers were faced with 2) *im* _____ *ob* _____ that forced them to work harder than others and show 3) *a* _____ *d* _____. This can be said for education as well when furthering your study with a bachelor's or master's degree. Next time when you're feeling down about your 4) *pr* _____ *di* _____ in college, remind yourself that sometimes failure is just the first step toward success.

J. K. Rowling, the author of *Harry Potter*, spoke to the graduating class of Harvard in June 2008. She didn't talk about success; instead, she talked about 5) *ov* _____ *fa* _____, her own in particular. Here is what she said, "You might never fail on the scale I did, but it is impossible to live without failing at something." She was once

6) *p* _____ *-st* _____, penniless, recently divorced, so raising a child on her own caused 7) *su* _____ *h* _____ for her. She wrote the first *Harry Potter* book on an old manual typewriter. Twelve publishers rejected the book! How could she deal with her 8) *r* _____ *mi* _____? What if she stopped at the first rejection? The fifth? Or the tenth? The measure of success can be shown by how many times someone with 9) *sh* _____ *pe* _____ keeps going despite hearing only "No".

Certainly, a success story is not told to 10) *d* _____ the *au* _____ or, as you may probably assume, to encourage you to 11) *ac* _____ *f* _____, but it is told in order to inspire, motivate and encourage you to succeed in school. By knowing the 12) *s* _____ *w* _____ of a successful person, you will learn how the road to success looks like and your chance of succeeding in school will become much higher.



Unit project

Reporting on the traits of a successful person in your field



Successful people should have some unique traits that are critical to their success. Understanding what these traits are and reflecting on one's own characteristics may be of great importance for anyone who wants to have success. In the current unit project, you are going to analyze the common traits of the successful people in the professional field or industry you are interested in. Here are some steps you may follow to complete your task.

- 1** Work in groups of three or four. For each group, choose a person who you all agree is successful in the professional field or industry you are interested in.
- 2** Collect information about the successful person through reading, surfing the Internet, etc. after class. The information may include interesting stories about professional achievements of and people's comments on the person you chose. You are supposed to collect as much information about the person as possible.
- 3** Work in groups in class and share with your group members the information you have collected after class. Then discuss what traits the successful person has.
- 4** Summarize what you have discussed in a report. Then choose a representative from your group to present the report to the class.