



UNIT

1

The way to success

PART I UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

Overview

This unit tells students that every person can succeed as long as they stick to their dream. Text A tells why people should not give up, and Text B illustrates that adequate preparation and determination is the key to success. Through reading these two texts, students may realize that a strong will, adequate preparation, and determination are very important to make their life a successful one. Text A is an example essay using several examples to illustrate the importance of a strong will in success. An example essay may use specific instances or actual cases to convince readers that a particular point is true. On the other hand, Text B is a narrative combined with a detailed description of Les Brown's persistence in preparing for his dream. When teachers familiarize students with the readings, they need to point out the two texts' respective writing styles and also think about how to involve students in class activities from two different perspectives: celebrities vs. themselves.

Meanwhile, students should be encouraged to express their opinions about the road to success, thereby expressing their thoughts freely. Activities can range from group discussion, story telling, to peer interview and panel debate with respect to whom the students admire most and why, and how they are going to discover their own road to success.

Section A

Never, ever give up!

Background information

1 Winston Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) grew up as the son of a British noble. He attended a private school from age seven, and entered Harrow in 1888. He was not impressed with his education. Later he entered Sandhurst Royal Military College in 1893, after three attempts to pass the entrance test. He joined the army in 1895.

He was a British Conservative politician and statesman known for his leadership of the United



Kingdom during World War II. Widely regarded as one of the greatest wartime leaders of the 20th century, he served as prime minister twice (1940-1945 and 1951-1955). A noted statesman and orator, Churchill was also an officer in the British Army, a historian, a writer, and an artist. He is the only British prime minister to have received the Nobel Prize for Literature (in 1953), and was the first person to be made an Honorary Citizen of the United States.

2 public school

In the UK, public school, also called independent school, is one of a relatively small group of institutions educating secondary-level students for a fee. It is independent of the state system in regard to endowment and administration. The typical great public school such as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester evolved from an institution founded by a single benefactor during the late European Middle Ages or the Renaissance. The curriculum from the beginning placed heavy emphasis on the Greek and Roman classics and continued to do so until well into the 20th century.

In the US, public schools generally refer to elementary or secondary schools, offered to all children by the government, and paid for, in whole or in part, by public funding from taxation. The term may also refer to institutions of post-secondary education funded, in whole or in part, and overseen by the government.

3 Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein (1879-1955), born to a Jewish family in Germany, grew up in Munich and moved to Italy in 1894. As a boy, he was said to be slow in learning to talk, but later in his childhood he showed great curiosity about nature and a likewise great ability to solve difficult mathematical problems. After he left school, he went to Switzerland, where he graduated from university with a degree in mathematics. In 1905, Einstein published a series of papers which shook the whole scientific and intellectual world. For the theories he established

in his papers, he won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921. Among the important discoveries Einstein made in his life, the greatest is the creation of his famous Theory of Relativity. He was considered the greatest scientist of the 20th century and one of the greatest of all time. His discoveries and theories have greatly influenced science in many fields.

4 Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison (1847-1931) was an American inventor, scientist and businessman. Edison had very little formal education as a child, attending school only for a few months. He was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic by his mother, but he was always a very curious child and taught himself much by reading on his own. This belief in self-improvement remained throughout his life.

He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of mass production and large teamwork to the process of invention, and therefore is often credited with the creation of the first industrial research laboratory. He is credited with numerous inventions that contributed to mass communication and, in particular, telecommunications. Edison originated the concept and implementation of electric-power generation and distribution to homes, businesses, and factories – a crucial development in the modern industrialized world.

5 Sandra Day O'Connor

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930-) is an American jurist who was the first female member of the Supreme Court of the United States. She served as an Associate Justice from 1981 until her retirement from the Court in 2006.

She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor of the US in 2009.



6 Stanford

Commonly referred to as Stanford University or Stanford, it is an American private research university located in Stanford, California. Stanford is a founding member of the Association of American Universities, and one of the world's leading research and teaching institutions.

Its academic reputation, alumni, influence, and wealth have made it one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

Detailed study of the text

1 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. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Churchill was not a good student. If he had not been from a famous family, he probably would have been dismissed from the school because of breaking the rules.

★ **remove sth. / sb. from sth.:** take sth. or sb. away from a place 移开; 拿开; 去掉; 从...机构开除
The new computerized system removed 700 people from their jobs. 新系统的计算机化使得700人失去了工作。

★ **deviate from sth.:** be different from sth.; do sth. differently from what is usual or expected 背离; 偏离; 违背
Those who deviate from one part of the plan are almost certain to deviate from the whole in the end. 偏离部分计划的人最终几乎一定会背离整体计划。

Sentence structure NOTE

"Had he not been ..." 为倒装的虚拟条件句, 相当于 "If he had not been ..."。在书面语中, 条件从句可以不用连词 *if*, 而将谓语中的 *had, were* 或 *should* 等移至主语之前, 构成倒装。例如:

Had it not been for his help, I would never have completed the project. 要不是他帮忙, 我完不成这个项目。

Were you in my position, you would do the same. 你要是处于我这个位置, 你也会这样做的。

Should you be passing, do come and see us. 如果你经过这里, 一定要来看我们。

2 Thankfully, he did finish at Harrow and his errors there did not **preclude him from going on** to the university. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Fortunately, he graduated from Harrow and his mistakes there did not keep him from going to college.

★ **preclude sb. from doing sth.:** prevent sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事; 妨碍某人做某事
Better options may come along later, and taking the first option will preclude them from being free for the later and better ones. 后面可能会出现更好的选择, 选了第一个他们就无法自由选择后面更好的了。

3 He eventually had a **premier** army career **whereby** he was later elected prime minister. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Finally he joined the army, and then his outstanding army career made it possible for him to be elected prime minister.

★ **premier:**
a. (only before noun) best, largest, or most important 最好的; 最大的; 最重要的
The best women players from 56 nations began to compete for what is the premier team prize in women's tennis. 来自56个国家的最好的女子选手开始竞夺女子网球最重要的团体奖。
n. [C] a prime minister 首相; 总理
Today's paper reports that the premier has given up the idea of visiting his hometown. 今天的报纸报道说, 总理已经放弃了访问其故乡的想法。

★ **whereby:** *ad. (fml.)* used for saying that sth. is done according to the method, arrangement, rule, etc. that has been referred to 凭那个; 借以
Officials proposed a system of double-checking on traders whereby they would be obliged to list



every item exported and imported. 官员们提出了一个对贸易商进行复核的制度，这样贸易商将被迫列出进出口的每一个项目。

- 4 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. (Para. 1)

Meaning: He became well-known because of his intelligence, wisdom, responsibility of a citizen, and remarkable courage in his refusal to give up during the most painful days of the Second World War.

★ **civic:** *a. (only before noun)*

- 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
She felt it was her civic duty to give the police the names of the destroyers. 她觉得向警察提供那些破坏者的名字是她作为一个市民的责任。
- 2) relating to a town or city 城镇的；城市的
He takes on a lot of responsibilities, both at work and in civic affairs. 在工作和市政事务方面他承担了许多责任。

- 5 His amazing determination helped motivate his entire nation and was an inspiration worldwide. (Para. 1)

Meaning: He was determined to win the war, which inspired the British people and the world as well.

- 6 Toward the end of his period as prime minister, he was invited to address the **patriotic** young boys at his old school, Harrow. (Para. 2)

Meaning: As his period as prime minister was coming to an end, he was invited to give a speech to the students who loved their country, at his old school, Harrow School.

★ **patriotic:** *a. feeling a lot of love, respect, and duty toward your country* 爱国的；有爱国心的

The Chinese people have a glorious patriotic tradition, and they are great peace-loving people. 中国人民具有光荣的爱国传统，是伟大的、热爱和平的人民。

- 7 ... and gave this short, **clear-cut** speech: “*Young men, never give up. ...*” (Para. 2)

★ **clear-cut:** *a. definite and easy to understand, recognize, or make a decision about* 明确的；清楚的

You have to be really clear-cut about who you are and what you’re trying to achieve. 你必须真正清楚你是谁，你想达到什么目的。

- 8 Personal history, educational opportunity, individual dilemmas – none of these can **inhibit** a strong spirit committed to success. (Para. 3)

Meaning: Personal experience, educational background or individual difficult situations – nothing can prevent a person with a strong will from succeeding.

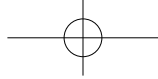
★ **inhibit:** *vt. make it difficult for a process to start or continue in a normal way* 阻碍；妨碍；抑制
This strict supervision of their activities will make them less decisive and may inhibit them from giving orders or taking charge of the situation. 对他们行动的这种严密监控将使他们优柔寡断，还可能会妨碍他们发布命令、掌控局势。

- 9 No task is too hard. No amount of preparation is too long or too difficult. (Para. 3)

Meaning beyond words: A person with a strong will is not fearful of any difficult task and is willing to put in lots of time and hard effort to get prepared for his goal.

Sentence structure NOTE

“No ... too ...” 是一种强调句型。例如：
No job is too small. 没有任何一种工作是微不足道的。



10 Take the example of two of the most **scholarly** scientists of our age, Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison. (Para. 3)

Meaning: The two most learned scientists of our age, Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison, are typical examples.

★ **scholarly:** *a.*

- 1) sb. who is scholarly knows a lot about a particular subject or studies sth. seriously 博学的; 学问精深的
This extraordinarily scholarly young man had already advanced far in the study of art. 这位学问极其渊博的年轻人已经在艺术研究领域取得了卓越的成绩。
- 2) connected with scholars or the formal study of a subject 学者的; 学术的
Recently, scholarly research is showing that marriage, by and large, makes people happier, healthier, and better off financially. 近来, 学术研究大多显示婚姻使人更幸福健康, 经济上更富裕。

11 Both were called “slow to learn” and **written off** as idiots by their teachers. (Para. 3)

Meaning: Both of them were labeled as boys with learning difficulties and described as stupid by their teachers.

★ **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)
Don't write John off too soon; he may surprise you! 不要过早放弃约翰, 他也许会出乎你的意料!

12 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. (Para. 3)

Meaning: They spent lots of time and energy helping their sons each day, and the boys learned that without long hours of hard work success will be impossible.

★ **bypass:** *vt.*

- 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)
A flexible plan can allow us to bypass unnecessary tasks and ignore unimportant interruptions. 一个灵活的计划可以让我们避开不必要的任务, 忽略不重要的干扰。
- 2) avoid the center of a town or city by using a road that goes round it 绕过; 绕…走
Roadways, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges could run through or bypass urban areas. 公路、桥梁、天桥和立体交叉道穿过或绕过城区。

13 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)

Meaning: At last, both Einstein and Edison conquered the prejudice against them in their childhood and made impressive achievements from which the whole world benefits today.

★ **persecution:** *n.* [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
Unfortunately, the persecution of religious minorities has been common in the history of the world. 遗憾的是, 在世界历史上, 对宗教少数派的迫害很常见。

14 Consider also the heroic example of Abraham Lincoln, who faced substantial hardships, failures and repeated **misfortunes** in his lifetime. (Para. 4)

★ **misfortune:** *n.*

- 1) [C] sth. harmful or unpleasant that happens to sb. 不幸的事; 灾难
Very often, comedians use the misfortunes in their personal life to create jokes and make other people laugh. 很常见的是, 喜剧演员用他们个人生活中的不幸来制造笑料, 给其他人带来笑声。



2) [U] bad luck 厄运; 不幸

I have no doubt that the misfortune of a serious illness in his family caused his financial difficulties. 我可以肯定他家人不幸得了重病导致他经济困难。

15 His background was certainly not **glamorous**. (Para. 4)

Meaning: His background was actually very plain.

★ **glamor:** *n.* [U] a special quality that makes a person, place, or situation seem very exciting, attractive, or fashionable 魅力; 吸引力
She has the glamor of a movie star as it is rarely seen in office environments. 她具有电影明星的魅力,而这种魅力在职场是很少见的。

★ **glamorous:** *a.* attractive and interesting in an exciting and unusual way 极富魅力的; 非常吸引人的
She became an entertainment journalist because she wanted to spend her working life in the glamorous world of celebrities and top politicians. 她成为了一名娱乐新闻记者,因为她想在风光无限、满是社会名流和著名政治家的圈子里工作。

16 He **failed in** business twice, suffered a nervous breakdown when his first love died suddenly and lost eight political elections. (Para. 4)

Meaning: He tried to run a business twice, neither of which was successful. He experienced a serious emotional and psychological collapse when his first love died suddenly, and he failed in eight political elections.

★ **fail in sth.:** not be successful in achieving sth. 做...失败; 未能做到...
I'm sorry to tell you that your friend failed in his attempt to get the position. 很抱歉地告诉你,你朋友争取得到这个职位的尝试失败了。

17 Later in life, he suffered profound grief over the **tragic** death of three of his four children. (Para. 4)

★ **tragic:** *a.* causing or involving great sadness, because sb. suffers or dies 可悲的; 悲惨的; 不幸的; 悲剧性的

When she heard about her husband's tragic experience, she could hardly choke back her tears. 当她听到自己丈夫的不幸经历时,几乎无法抑制住自己的眼泪。

18 Yet his strong will was the **spur** that pushed him forward, strengthening his **optimism, dedication** and determination. (Para. 4)

Meaning: However, his strong will motivated him to go forward and made him more optimistic, dedicated, and determined.

★ **spur:** *n.* [C] sth. that encourages sb. to do sth. 刺激; 激励; 鞭策; 鼓舞

The soccer team's manager said that the team's success on Saturday would be a spur which would lead to even greater effort this season. 这支足球队经理说球队周六的胜利将会鼓舞球队在本赛季更加努力。

vt.

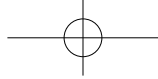
1) encourage sb. to do sth. 刺激; 激励; 鞭策; 鼓舞
The promise of bonuses or gifts can spur workers to higher achievement. 承诺给工人奖金或礼品可以激励他们取得更大的成绩。

2) cause sth. to happen 使发生
The discovery of diamonds and gold spurred wealth and immigration in this region. 钻石和黄金的发现使该地区财富激增,并引发了涌往该地区的移民潮。

★ **optimism:** *n.* [U] a tendency to be hopeful and to expect that good things will probably happen 乐观; 乐观主义

Although they were poor, disabled or ill, they faced life with optimism and vigor. 虽然他们贫穷、残疾或疾病缠身,但他们乐观而充满活力地面对生活。

★ **dedication:** *n.* [U] the large amount of time and effort that sb. spends on sth. 奉献; 献身



The volunteers' dedication and support have been invaluable for the Art Association's funds and for managing them effectively. 在艺协基金及其有效管理上，志愿者的奉献和支持是非常宝贵的。

- 19 It intensified and focused his efforts and enabled him to **triumph over** the overwhelming failures and profound difficulties in his life. (Para. 4)

Meaning: It made his efforts stronger and more focused, and enabled him to defeat a large number of failures and serious difficulties in his life.

★ **triumph over:** defeat sb. or sth.; be successful 打败；战胜；成功

The Qin triumphed over six rival states and emerged as the only power posed to unify China. 秦国战胜了六国对手，成为统一中国的唯一强权。

- 20 A hundred years later, people from around the world **commend** Abraham Lincoln as the greatest American president of all time. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Now, people around the world praise Abraham Lincoln as the greatest American president of all time.

★ **commend:** *vt.* (*fml.*)

- 1) praise sb. or sth. formally or publicly (正式或公开) 表扬，称赞，表彰

I would like to commend you for the support you give with your excellent articles to rural artists and craftspeople. 我十分赞赏你通过精彩的文章而给予农村艺术家和手工艺人的支持。

- 2) tell sb. that a person or thing is good, useful, or suitable 推荐

I don't usually commend everyone who does a good job; I only commend people who do an excellent job. 对工作干得好的人我不是都推荐，我只推荐工作成绩优异的人。

- 21 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)

Meaning: Just like Churchill and Lincoln, only those who stay focused on their goal and concentrate their will and spirit on their work, will finally achieve success through their sustained efforts.

★ **uphold:** *vt.* (*fml.*) show that you support sth. such as an idea by what you say or do 支持；拥护；维护

The president swore to uphold the constitution. 总统宣誓维护宪法。

★ **endeavor:**

n. [C, U] an effort to do sth., esp. sth. new or difficult 努力；尽力

Driving is a serious endeavor and all drivers must remain alert, awake, and aware to reduce the number of accidents on the roads. 驾车是一个严肃认真的行为，所有的司机都必须保持警觉，头脑清醒，尽力减少道路事故的发生。

vi. (*fml.*) (~ to do sth.) try very hard to do sth. 努力做(某事)；尽力做(某事)

They endeavor to tell the stories behind each picture, allowing visitors to see paintings of landscapes with a greater understanding. 他们尽力去讲述每幅画背后的故事，让参观者欣赏风景画时有更深层的理解。

Note keep one's eyes on the prize: stay focused on the end result; not let small problems get in the way of good results 执著地追求成功

I know it's difficult going to class after work, but just keep your eyes on the prize. At the end of next year, you'll have your MBA. 我知道下班之后再去上课是很困难的，但是你得坚持既定目标！明年底你就能获得工商管理硕士了。

- 22 They achieved prosperity because they possessed a fierce will to keep preparing and working and a passion to succeed. (Para. 5)

Meaning: They made such great achievements because they had a strong will to persist in preparing and working, and they were eager to be successful.



23 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. (Para. 5)

Meaning: They became successful not because it didn't need much hard work, but because they were strong-willed to defeat many great difficulties, and they worked extremely hard to realize their aims.

★ **diligent:** *a. (fml.)* sb. who is diligent works very hard and very carefully 勤奋的；用功的
Both ants and bees are extremely diligent insects. Therefore, we have a saying for a person who works very carefully and hard: "He is as diligent as a bee." 蚂蚁和蜜蜂都是极其勤劳的昆虫。因此，对那些工作认真努力的人，我们有句俗话说得好：“他像蜜蜂一样勤劳。”

★ **diligently:** *ad.* 勤奋地
He worked diligently and spent long hours in the laboratory. 他工作勤奋，大量的时间都花费在了实验室。

★ **pursuit:** *n.* [U] the process of trying to achieve sth. 追求；寻求
The main reason for the changes was the pursuit of profit. 作出这些改变主要是为了追求利润。

★ **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
Unfortunately, not every magazine is produced and edited in the pursuit of excellence. 遗憾的是，不是每本杂志的制作和编辑都力求卓越。

Sentence structure NOTE

“not because ... but because”是比较重要的平行结构句型，表示“不是因为…，而是因为…”。这种句型一般否定前半部分，肯定后半部分，从而形成对比。例如：

Sometimes plagiarism occurs not because students are trying to cheat, but because they have not been taught how to paraphrase accurately. 剽窃的存在有时不是因为学生想作弊，而是因为老师没有教他们如何准确地转述。

I think markets move not because of an external force, but because the internal structures are either strengthening or weakening. 我认为市场的变化不是因为外部力量，而是因为其内部结构在加强或削弱。

24 After growing up on a cattle ranch without running water or electricity, Sandra Day O'Connor fought to achieve the best education possible. (Para. 6)

Meaning: After growing up on a cattle ranch where neither running water nor electricity was available, Sandra Day O'Connor struggled to get the best education she could.

25 Consistently graduating at the top of her class, she **worked her way into** Stanford Law School, where she graduated with honors. (Para. 6)

Meaning: After graduating as one of the best students from high school and college, she went on with her studies at Stanford Law School and graduated there with excellent performance.

★ **work one's way to / through / into:** achieve sth. gradually by working (通过努力) 逐步达到
He spent 16 years with one company and worked his way into a top management position. 他在一家公司干了16年，通过努力最后成为了公司高层。

26 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**. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Even with the educational background of world-famous Stanford University, she was refused by all the law firms, as they preferred to employ male lawyers even if they were less capable instead of taking the risk to employ a female lawyer, because this had never happened before.

★ **prestige:** *n.* [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
The old universities of Oxford and Cambridge still have a lot of prestige. 古老的牛津大学和剑桥大学仍然享有很高的声望。



★ **unprecedented: a.**

- 1) never having happened or existed before 前所未有的; 史无前例的

The vice-president would take the unprecedented step of using federal money to raise the salaries of some teachers. 副总统将采取史无前例的措施, 利用联邦基金来提高部分教师的工资。

- 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

In the late 1950s, the slaughter of dolphins began on an unprecedented scale. 20世纪50年代后期, 对海豚前所未有的大规模屠杀开始了。

- 27 Through sheer persistence she was eventually **nominated** and then **appointed** the first woman Supreme Court Justice of the United States of America. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Always keeping trying, she was finally chosen and assigned as the first female Supreme Court Justice of the USA.

- ★ **nominate: vt.** officially suggest that sb. should be given a job, or that sb. or sth. should receive a prize 提名; 推荐

The private school's director nominated Mr. Williams as his official representative at the conference. 在这次会议上, 该私立学校的校董提名威廉斯先生为他的官方代表。

★ **appoint: vt.**

- 1) choose sb. to do a particular job or have a particular position 任命; 委派; 指派
He was hospitalized last week, the next day after he was appointed to the finance ministry. 他上周在被委派到财政部任职后的第二天就住院了。
- 2) (fml.) choose a time or place for sth. to happen 确定, 指定, 约定 (时间或地点)
His young instructor failed to turn up at the appointed time. 在约定的时间, 他的年轻导师没能出现。

- 28 There, she **acted as** a crucial vote on issues like abortion and women's rights. (Para. 6)

Meaning: She played a critical role on issues like abortion and women's rights.

- ★ **act as:** perform a particular role or function 充当; 起作用

My dictionaries act as great helpers in my study. 我的字典是我学习中的好帮手。

- 29 Many people simply say that they want something, but they do not **expend** the substantial effort required to achieve it. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Many people just say that they want something, but they do not spend the time and energy needed to make it happen.

- ★ **expend: vt. (fml.)** use time, energy, money, etc. to do sth. 花费; 消耗; 支出

We will have to expend all our energies on the development of our communities rather than on political party quarrels. 我们必须把所有的精力放在社会发展上, 而不是政党之争上。

- 30 Many people let the **threat** of failure stop them from trying with all of their heart. (Para. 7)

Meaning: Many people couldn't try their best because they are afraid of failure.

★ **threat: n.**

- 1) [C, U] a situation or activity that could cause harm or danger 危害; 威胁
Even the most security-conscious computer user is under constant threat from computer viruses. 即使是最具有安全意识的计算机用户也常常面临计算机病毒的威胁。
- 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
Officials say they received a bomb threat at about 9:30 a.m. 官员们说上午9:30左右他们收到了炸弹恐吓。



31 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. (Para. 7)

Meaning: The secret of success is based on a burning desire inside your heart; it is a strong, powerful will and concentration that gives the energy to act, and to keep preparing and moving forward even when we are tired, or when we face failure.

★ **inward:** *a.*

1) (*only before noun*) felt or experienced in your own mind but not obvious to other people 内心的; 精神的

The story caters to everyone's inward yearning for success. 这个故事迎合了大家内心追求成功的渴望。

2) going toward the inside or center of sth. 向内的; 向中心的

It is useful to consider the external and inward factors of landscaping for the new building. 考虑一下新建筑环境美化的内外部因素是有用的。

★ **robust:** *a.*

1) firm and determined 坚定的; 强硬的

I would prefer to take a robust attitude. 我宁愿采取坚定的态度。

2) (of a person) strong and healthy (人) 强壮的, 强健的

The healthy and robust young man has a glorious future before him. 这个年轻人身强力壮, 前途辉煌。

32 ... "It's not how many times you **fall down** that matters. It's how many times you get back up that makes success!" (Para. 7)

Meaning: ... It doesn't matter if you have failed many times. What does matter is that you will always recover from the failures on the way to success.

★ **fall down:** fail because of a particular reason or in a particular way 不足; 不够好

The local authority is falling down on the job of keeping the streets clean. 地方政府没能做好保持街道整洁的工作。

33 Focus on becoming more knowledgeable. Focus on gradual, consistent progress. (Para. 8)

Meaning: Emphasis should be put on getting more knowledge and on gradual but consistent progress.

34 **Maintain** the strong will to keep going – even when you are tired and want to **slack** or the odds seem too large. (Para. 8)

Meaning: Even when you are tired and want to be lazy or are faced with too many difficulties, you should always have the strong will to move forward.

★ **maintain:** *vt.* make sth. stay the same; keep 保持; 维持

Only a few people nowadays are able to maintain friendships into adulthood. 如今只有少数人能将友谊维持到成年了。

★ **slack:**

vi. try to avoid working 偷懒; 逃避工作

He felt so tired after the long journey that he ignored his job and began to slack off when he was at work. 长途旅行后他感到非常疲倦, 于是对工作漠不关心, 开始在工作中偷懒。

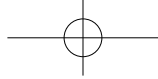
a.

1) loose and not pulled tight 松弛的; 不紧的

After being washed too many times, the elastic band in her skirt became slack, and she had to replace it with a new one. 她裙子上的松紧带洗的次数太多了, 都变松了, 她不得不换了条新的。

2) not taking enough care to make sure sth. is done well 松懈的; 懈怠的; 疏忽的

Since he came into power one month ago, the new mayor has done a lot to change the slack image of his city's government. 自从一个月前上



任以来，新市长做了许多工作来改变市政府的懒散形象。

35 Where there's a will, there's a way! (Para. 8)

Meaning: A strong-willed person will be successful!

36 With hard work, determination, dedication and preparation, you can **transcend** any **handicap**, accomplish any **feat**, and achieve success! (Para. 8)

Meaning: With hard work, determination, dedication and preparation, you can overcome any difficulty, make any achievement, and be successful!

★ **transcend:** *vt. (fml.)* 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）

She was able to transcend her own suffering and help others. 她能够战胜自身的痛苦并帮助他人。

★ **handicap:** *n. [C]*

1) a disadvantage that prevents you from doing sth. well 障碍；不利条件

Smoking is a known handicap to sleep. 人们已知吸烟对睡眠不利。

2) (*old-fashioned*) 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）

Often some physical or mental handicap prevents a child from learning. 身体或智力上的某种缺陷常常妨碍孩子学习。

★ **feat:** *n. [C]* sth. impressive that sb. does 技艺；业绩；功绩

This feat has never been approached by any player in baseball history. 在棒球历史上，这一业绩还没有任何选手达到过。

Structure analysis and writing

Develop an example essay

In an example essay, you support your point by illustrating it with examples. If, for instance, you make a statement and someone says to you, “Prove it”, what do you do? Most likely, you will provide an example or two to support your claim. Indeed, it is hard to write a good essay of any kind without using at least some examples. Good examples help to clarify your thought by making the general specific, and the abstract concrete. They also add interest and help to persuade or convince your readers.

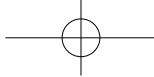
A successful example essay depends on the following two guidelines:

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.

What examples are used depends on the purpose of the essay. Text A, “Never, never give up!”, provides five specific and typical examples, all of which are about world-famous people, to illustrate the thesis. These examples are carefully selected because they share common features: The people in the examples all faced difficulties at the very beginning, but they refused to give up and kept following their dreams until they succeeded.

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.

Paragraph 3 of Text A employs the two examples of Einstein and Edison to prove that slow-learning children can eventually achieve success after long hours of hard work and preparation. The two famous persons share common features: They were both slow learners and judged as poor students in their childhood; yet, they both accomplished great achievements



in the long run. These two examples are grouped together to back up the point of this paragraph: No task is too hard. No amount of preparation is too long or too difficult.

Analysis of the whole text structure

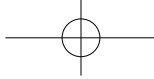
“Never, ever give up!” is an example essay, in which examples are provided to explain the statement the author makes: Only those with a strong will, those who “keep their eyes on the prize”, and those who expend the substantial effort to keep going, will finally succeed. This text can be divided into three parts as follows:

Part One (Paras. 1-2) is the introduction. In Paragraph 1, Winston Churchill’s story functions as the beginning. Paragraph 2 goes on to depict the speech given by Churchill to young boys in his old school, eliciting the statement this text is concerned with: Never give up. The first two paragraphs together naturally introduce the theme question of this text: What is the secret of success?

Part Two (Paras. 3-7) is the body of the whole text aiming to answer the theme question from three points. Paragraphs 3-4 together make up the first point. Paragraph 3 illustrates that nothing can stop a strong will committed to success, with the examples of Einstein and Edison as support for the statement. Paragraph 4 provides the example of Abraham Lincoln to further strengthen the point illustrated in Paragraph 3. Paragraphs 5-6 together make up the second point. Paragraph 5 states that only those who “keep their eyes on the prize”, those who uphold a committed and focused will and spirit, will find their endeavors successful. The detailed example of Sandra Day O’Connor, the first woman Supreme Court Justice of the United States of America, is offered in Paragraph 6 as strong support. Paragraph 7 puts forward the third point, arguing that those who simply say they want something but move without any substantial effort will never succeed. The secret of success is

based upon a burning inward desire that fuels the determination to act, to keep preparing, and to keep going.

Part Three (Para. 8) is the conclusion. This paragraph just restates the thesis of the text by summing up what has been illustrated previously to reach the conclusion: With hard work, determination, dedication and preparation, you can transcend any handicap, accomplish any feat, and achieve success.



Introduction: Use the example of Churchill to lead to the question: What's the secret of success?

Churchill managed to be a successful man although he was not a good student when he was young. (Para. 1)

(Paras. 1-2)

"Never give up" is the speech given by Churchill to young boys in his old school. (Para. 2)



Body: Give illustrations and examples to bring forward the statement that only those with a strong will, those who "keep their eyes on the prize", and those who expend the substantial effort to keep going, will finally succeed.

Nothing can inhibit a strong spirit committed to success: Einstein and Edison are good examples to illustrate this. (Para. 3)

The example of Abraham Lincoln is added here to show that his strong will was the spur to push him forward and finally to make him successful. (Para. 4)

Only those who "keep their eyes on the prize" will find their endeavors successful: Many artists, statesmen, writers and inventors have had the same experience. (Para. 5)

The example of Sandra Day O'Connor is given here to show that her success is due to her sheer persistence. (Para. 6)

The secret of success is based upon a burning inward desire that fuels the determination to act, to keep preparing, to keep going. Without substantial effort, only saying they want something will not bring success to people. (Para. 7)

(Paras. 3-7)



Conclusion: Reinforce the statement above.

With hard work, determination, dedication and preparation, you can transcend any handicap, accomplish any feat, and achieve success. (Para. 8)

(Paras. 1-8)



Section B

Chance favors the prepared

Reading skills

Understanding denotation and connotation

As we have learned in B2U5, denotation and connotation are two aspects of meaning. A word's denotation refers to its literal meaning which can be found in dictionaries while connotation refers to the specific feeling or idea aroused by it in a specific person. A word's denotation may remain relatively constant, whereas the feeling suggested by the word varies from person to person and from time to time. Let's take the word *dog* for example. By looking up the word in the dictionary, we get the denotation of "dog", i.e. "an animal with four legs and a tail, often kept as a pet or trained for work". As for connotation, it differs a lot from one person to another. People who like dogs may describe a dog as a cute and loyal animal, while people who were attacked by a dog may dismiss it as a horrible animal.

A large vocabulary helps readers understand passages, but a person's ability to grasp connotation matters much more. Connotation goes hand in hand with the author's attitude and thus constitutes the 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 one word instead of another. 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 dislikes the person, he may prefer the former and if the author likes the person, he may prefer the latter.

Let's take a look at the sentences taken from Text A. Pay attention to the underlined words, of which

both denotation and connotation have been given.

- 1 *Both were called "slow to learn" and written off as idiots by their teachers. (Para. 3)*

Denotation: decide that sb. or sth. is a failure or not worth paying any attention to

Connotation: The author uses *write off* instead of *regard* because *write off* connotes the teachers' contempt for and disappointment in Einstein and Edison.

- 2 *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. (Para. 7)*

Denotation: supply sth. with material that can be burnt to produce heat or power

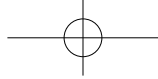
Connotation: The author compares the desire burning inward to the fuel added to an engine to demonstrate the power of an inner driving force. The word *fuel* implies the crucial role, which a fierce will plays in one's pursuit of success.

Background information

1 Les Brown

Les Brown was born in 1945 in low-income Liberty City in Miami, Florida. When he was six weeks old, Les Brown, together with his twin brother, was adopted by Ms. Mamie Brown, a single woman who had very little education and financial means. As a child, his inattention to schoolwork, his restless energy and the failure of his teachers to recognize his real potential resulted in him being mislabeled as a slow learner, which greatly damaged his self-esteem.

However, he never gave up. Although he had no formal education after high school, he initiated and continued self-education with his persistence and determination, which distinguished him as an example of human potential. His passion to learn and his hunger to realize great potential in himself and others helped him to achieve great success.



In 1986, Les entered the public speaking arena on a full-time basis and established his own company. He was selected one of America's Top Five Speakers. Les Brown is not only an internationally recognized speaker, but also the author of the highly acclaimed and successful book, *Live Your Dreams*, and former host of *The Les Brown Show*, a daily television talk show which focused on solutions rather than problems.

As a motivational speaker, he uses the catch phrase, "it's possible", which is a message he has learned from his own life and one he is helping others apply to their lives.

2 special education

Special education refers to educational services for disabled students and students who have difficulty learning at the usual rate.

Some special education services may involve separate classrooms for students unable or unready to be in a mainstream course. Other times, special education services may help students with a particular issue. For example, students with speech delays may have speech therapy and students with physical problems might take special occupational therapy courses.

3 disc jockey

A disc jockey, also known as a DJ, is someone who plays records. The contents of the records are music, which matches the venue (场所) in which the disc jockey is playing. DJs often mix the content of several records with other instruments or equipment to produce a "sound" or a certain "energy".

DJs are employed by radio stations and clubs, and work at weddings and parties. Some DJs are independent, and work at a variety of venues. Some even become famous worldwide, such as, German DJ Paul van Dyk, who is widely acknowledged to be one of the best disc jockeys in the world.

A job as a DJ can be one of the most fun and exciting jobs possible. However, it is not always fun and glamorous. Although it is not necessary to have an advanced college degree to become a DJ, it is necessary to put in a lot of work and long hours.

4 Cadillac

Cadillac is an American luxury vehicle brand owned by General Motors (GM). It was founded in 1902 by Henry Leland, a master mechanic and entrepreneur, who named the company after his ancestor, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of the city of Detroit. General Motors purchased the company in 1909 and within six years, Cadillac had laid the foundation for the modern mass production of automobiles by demonstrating the complete interchangeability of its precision parts while simultaneously establishing itself as one of America's premier luxury cars.

5 MC

MC means either "master of ceremonies" or "microphone controller". An MC is either the host of an event or someone with enough flow and skill to be considered a master of the art of rap. MC is a term for the only individual at a party who can speak on the microphone while the DJ is copying and pasting sounds from different sources.

Detailed study of the text

- 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. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Les Brown and his twin brother, born in an extremely poor region in Miami, were taken by Mamie Brown, a kitchen worker, as her sons soon after their birth.



★ **stricken:**

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 majority of young couples are well-educated even in the poverty-stricken areas. 大部分年轻夫妇都受过良好的教育, 即使在贫困地区。

a.

- 1) affected by serious problems such as injury or illness 患病的; 受伤的

She was too hurt to argue and too stricken with pain to reason with him. 她感觉太受伤害而不愿争辩, 太痛苦而不愿和他理论。

- 2) damaged or destroyed by a bomb, fire, flood, etc. 罹难的; 受侵害的; 受灾的; 遭损失的

Fire broke out on the stricken ship and two helicopters raced in to help put it out. 出事轮船爆发了火灾, 两架直升机迅速赶往现场帮助扑救。

- 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. (Para. 2)

Meaning: Because he was more active and talkative than normal kids during his childhood, Les was sent to the classes specially set up for those with learning difficulties; he was there until he graduated from high school.

- 3 Upon graduation, he became a garbage collector. (Para. 2)

Meaning: As soon as he graduated from high school, he became a garbage collector.

Sentence structure NOTE

“upon + n. / v.-ing” 结构相当于 “as soon as / when ...”。
例如:

Upon the completion of data collection, each survey was reviewed to ensure that the responses were properly documented. 数据一收集完, 每一项调查都要被复查, 以确保所有的答复都被准确地记录下来。

Upon uttering this word, Dan and Harry exchanged a quick, meaningful look. 一说完这话, 丹和哈里就意味深长地迅速对视了一下。

- 4 The **prospective** opportunities for his future looked slim to others, but not to Les. (Para. 2)

Meaning: Others believed that he would have a hopeless future, but Les did not think so.

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

- 1) likely or expected to happen 可能发生的; 预期的

He was worried about the prospective loss of muscle mass resulting from his lack of exercise at the job; therefore, he went to the gym every morning before work. 他担心由于工作中缺少锻炼, 肌肉量会减少, 因此每天上午工作前他会先去健身房健身。

- 2) likely to be or become a particular thing 可能的; 有希望的

The plain look of these houses discourages many prospective buyers. 这些房屋的简朴外观使很多潜在买家很失望。

- 5 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. (Para. 2)

Meaning: He was certain to be a disc jockey, also known as a “DJ”, a famous person mixing and broadcasting various music to the audience of the whole city.

★ **destined: a. (never before noun)**

- 1) certain to do sth. or certain to happen in the future 注定的; 肯定的

She liked Yeats well enough, for she could see that he was destined for a great future. 她非常喜欢叶芝, 因为她能看得出来他是注定有远大前程的。

- 2) (~ for) intended for a particular purpose or person 指定的; 预定的

The country had a production capacity of around 1,100,000 tons of steel a year, of which about half was destined for domestic



use and the rest for export. 该国的钢产量约为每年110万吨，其中约一半用于满足国内需要，剩余的用于出口。

★ **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

Unfortunately, as was the case so many times, history was destined to repeat itself. 不幸的是，正如多次所发生的那样，历史注定要重演。

★ **celebrity:** *n.*

1) [C] a famous person, esp. in entertainment or sport (尤指娱乐界、体育界的) 名人，名流
Because celebrities are on such a high platform, we think going to the shops or the movies doesn't exist in their lives. 名流们身居高处，所以我们认为逛商店去影院在他们的生活中是不存在的。

2) [U] (*fml.*) the state of being famous 出名；著名
She wanted to stay in the public eye to keep her celebrity status. 她需要一直处于公众视野内以保持其出名度。

6 At night he would take a radio to bed so he could **indulge** his dream by listening to the local DJs. (Para. 3)

Meaning: At night he would take a radio to bed and listened to the DJs so he could enjoy his own dream of becoming a DJ.

★ **indulge:**

v. allow yourself to have or do sth. that you enjoy (使) (自己) 沉湎于；(让自己) 享受一下
She indulged herself in idle daydreams. 她让自己沉溺于无聊的白日梦中。

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)
This proposal is what we should be concentrating on, rather than indulging in ambitious yet not immediately helpful plans. 这个提议才是我们应该一直专注的，而不是沉迷于野心勃勃、眼下却无用的计划。

7 A hairbrush **served as** his microphone as he energetically practiced speaking his **masterpieces**

to his imaginary listeners. (Para. 3)

Meaning: He used a hairbrush as his microphone when he energetically practiced his best performance as a DJ to the listeners he imagined in his mind.

★ **serve as:** be suitable for a particular use, esp. when nothing else is available 被用作…；充当…；起…的作用

Remains of plants on the ground serve as a natural fertilizer and help support the roots of future crops. 地面上植物的残余物可以用作天然肥料，为未来农作物的根系提供滋养。

★ **masterpiece:** *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
Every year, millions of tourists travel to Paris to see da Vinci's masterpiece, the Mona Lisa. 每年都有数百万的游客到巴黎欣赏达·芬奇的名作《蒙娜·丽莎》。

2) an extremely good example of sth. 典范
The architect's most recent design is a masterpiece of harmony, where the building blends in with its natural surroundings. 该建筑师的最新设计是一个和谐的典范，建筑与周围的自然环境融为一体。

8 He **aggravated** his friends with his constant practicing. (Para. 4)

Meaning: He practiced broadcasting music constantly, which made his friends extremely annoyed.

★ **aggravate:** *vt.*

1) annoy sb. 激怒；惹恼
I remained silent because I didn't want to aggravate him. 我保持沉默，因为我不想激怒他。

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
His problems were aggravated by his refusal to wear glasses, without which his eyesight



was very poor. 使其问题更为严重的是，他拒绝戴眼镜，而如果不戴眼镜，他的视力非常糟糕。

9 They **scorned** him and said to stop dreaming and focus on the real world. (Para. 4)

Meaning: They laughed at him and told him to stop daydreaming and face reality.

★ **scorn:**

vt. treat sb. or sth. as if they do not deserve your approval or respect 看不起；鄙视

He scorned the girls who worshipped the football heroes. 他藐视那些崇拜足球明星的姑娘们。

n. [U] a feeling that sb. or sth. is not good enough to deserve your approval or respect 轻蔑；鄙视

He had nothing but scorn for my ideas. 他对我的建议只有轻蔑。

10 **Nonetheless**, Les didn't let their negativity stop him. (Para. 4)

Meaning: However, Les didn't give up in spite of their negative attitudes toward him.

★ **nonetheless:** *ad. (fml.)* despite what has just been said 然而；不过

This traffic ticket is unjust and undesirable, but nonetheless it is a fact. 这张交通罚单是不公平的，也令人讨厌。尽管如此，这已是既成事实。

11 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. (Para. 4)

Meaning: He kept his dream deep in his heart and soul and was totally involved in his own world, completely focusing on getting ready for his future in which he saw himself as a famous DJ.

★ **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）

She didn't pay much attention to her family and her friends because she was completely wrapped up in a world of her own. 她并不怎么关注家人和朋友，因为她完全沉浸于自己的世界。

★ **renowned:** *a.* famous and admired for a special skill or achievement 有名望的；著名的
By 1980, the normal university had developed into a nationally renowned university. 这所师范大学到1980年已经发展成了一所国内知名大学。

Note live one's dream: realize one's dream 实现梦想

After Louis was able to buy the house with the beautiful yard, he lived his childhood dream of owning an ideal house. 在路易斯有能力买下那套带有漂亮院子的房子后，他实现了自己儿时拥有一套理想房子的梦想。

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

Meaning: One day Les made up his mind to take action and to begin his career as a DJ.

★ **enterprise:** *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
This new enterprise is taking all of our time. 这一新计划占据着我们全部的时间。

2) a business company or organization 企业；公司；事业单位
The fast development of an enterprise will give its employees the opportunity to discover their potential. 企业的快速发展将给员工带来挖掘自身潜力的机会。

13 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. (Para. 5)

★ **layout:** *n.* [C] the way in which sth. such as a room, building, or city is arranged 陈设；布局；安排
The layout of the road system is not only a function of history and geography, but is also linked to the local and regional development patterns. 道路系统如何布局不仅受历史和地理因素的影响，而且也跟当地及地区发展模式相关。



14 The manager looked **dubiously** at the untidy young man in overalls and a straw hat and inquired, “Do you have any **expertise** in broadcasting?” (Para. 6)

Meaning: The manager looked with suspicion at the young man who was dressed rather unprofessionally, and he asked him if he had any experience in broadcasting.

★ **dubious:** *a.*

- 1) not sure about the truth or quality of sth., or whether you should do sth. 无把握的; 怀疑的
I am still dubious about the plan. 我对这个计划还是表示怀疑。
- 2) not completely good, safe, or honest 令人怀疑的; 不确定的; 靠不住的
Professor Smoller looked only once at John's dubious report, and he knew that John had bought it from the Internet. 斯莫勒教授对约翰令人生疑的报告只看了一遍, 就知道这个报告是他从互联网上买来的。

★ **dubiously:** *ad.* 怀疑地; 疑惑地

When he came home from the party, Aileen was looking dubiously at her husband who forgot to tell her that he was leaving and where he was going. 当丈夫聚会后回到家时, 艾琳一脸迷惑地看着他, 因为他忘了告诉她他要出去, 也没说要去哪里。

★ **expertise:** *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
The government will offer incentives to people with expertise in technology to go working in these underdeveloped regions. 政府将鼓励技术上有专长的人到这些欠发达地区工作。

15 “Well, son, I’m afraid we don’t have a job for you then,” he responded **bluntly**. (Para. 8)

★ **blunt:** *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
You should be a bit more delicate and not so very blunt with people; it offends them. 你要更巧妙细致一点, 对人不要太直接, 这样会冒犯别人的。

★ **bluntly:** *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

Maybe I delivered my opinion more bluntly than I should have, but I had always been honest with him. 也许我发表意见不应该过于直率, 但是我过去与他一直都是坦诚相待的。

16 So, Les’ first chance at success had been a complete **bust**. (Para. 8)

★ **bust:** *n.* [sing.] (*infml.*) (*mainly AmE*) a complete failure 彻底的失败

There’s a type of rapid expansion, which might be called the irrational boom that always leads to a bust. 有一种快速扩张, 也可称之为非理性的繁荣, 总是会招致失败。

17 He **adored** his adoptive mother, Mamie Brown, and was careful with his money to try and buy her nice things. (Para. 9)

Meaning: He loved his adoptive mother very much and instead of wasting his money, he bought things that she enjoyed having.

★ **adore:** *vt.* love sb. very much 疼爱; 爱慕; 崇拜
She is a world-famous opera singer, and her fans adore her as the queen of classical music. 她是世界知名的歌剧演员, 歌迷们推崇她为古典音乐皇后。

18 His persistence was very **persuasive**, and the station manager finally gave in and **took** Les on to do small tasks – at no pay. (Para. 10)

Meaning: His persistence finally persuaded the station manager to give him a job of doing tiny things without any pay.

★ **persuasive:** *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

If it’s a sales position, go all out to show how well-spoken and persuasive you are. 如果这是一个销售职位, 就尽全力去展示一下你的好口才和说服力。



★ **take sb. on:** start to employ sb. 开始雇用某人
The company is taking on extra staff to cope with the growing work load due to increasing demand for their products. 公司正在另外招收员工，以应对随产品需求增加而越来越大的工作压力。

19 He **catered** to their every need at work and **worked overtime** whenever necessary. (Para. 10)

Meaning: He tried to satisfy every person's need at work and worked extra time when it was necessary.

★ **cater:** *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）
Our high-tech company caters to our employees' growing desire to work from home. 我们的高科技公司迎合了雇员越来越想在家办公的愿望。
- 2) provide food and drinks at an event (为…) 提供饮食，承办酒席
The restaurant is capable of catering food for several hundred people. 这个饭店能为数百人提供饮食。

★ **overtime:** *n.* [U] extra hours that sb. works at their job 加班（时间）
The firm had taken steps to control overtime and to ensure engineers were taking an adequate amount of breaks. 公司已经采取措施控制加班，以确保工程师能够得到充足的休息。

★ **work overtime:** spend time working at your job in addition to your normal working hours 加班
The workers are demanding higher pay because their manager often makes them work overtime. 工人们要求涨工资，因为经理经常让他们加班。

20 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! (Para. 10)

Meaning: Finally, his passion made them believe him, and they would ask him to receive famous persons with their luxury

vehicle, without knowing that he didn't even have a driver's license.

21 While **hanging out with** the station's real DJs, Les taught himself their **posture** and hand movements on the control **panel**. (Para. 11)

Meaning: During the time spent with the station's real DJs, Les learned by himself how to operate the control panel.

★ **hang out (with):** (*informal.*) spend a lot of time in a particular place or with particular people 泡在某处；与…经常在一起
Sometimes people came into the coffee shop to hang out and meet other people. 有时人们进咖啡店是为了休闲和交友。

★ **posture:** *n.*

- 1) [C, U] the position your body is in when you sit, stand, or walk 姿势；姿态；仪态
Ballet dancers and fashion models have excellent posture. 芭蕾舞演员和时装模特儿都姿态优美。
- 2) [C] an attitude, or the way sb. behaves toward other people 态度；行为方式
He analyzed himself and realized his posture toward his boss and co-workers needed improvement, or else he might lose his job. 他对自己进行了分析，意识到自己对老板和同事的态度需要改善，否则自己就将失去工作。

★ **panel:** *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
The total length of all the control panels in this modern machine may be more than 100 feet long. 在这部现代化的机器中所有控制面板的总长度可能有100多英尺。
- 2) a group of people who make decisions or judgments 评判小组
A panel of international experts are presently working on computer programs which will accurately translate from one language into another. 一个国际专家组目前正在开发可以把一种语言准确地译成另一种语言的计算机程序。



22 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. (Para. 11)

Meaning: He stayed around the studio, absorbing as much knowledge as possible. He was a self-controlled man. When he was back at his bedroom every night, he practiced devotedly, expecting that his opportunity would eventually come.

★ **soak sth. up:** learn sth. quickly and easily 迅速吸收; 轻松学会(知识)

A detached perspective can allow the mind to soak up ideas and to put them together in new ways. 一个客观的角度可以让思维吸收各种观点并以新的方式将这些观点进行整合。

★ **disciplined:** *a.* well organized and following rules or standards 训练有素的; 遵守纪律的
Many sports are a form of disciplined warfare. 很多体育运动就像一种训练有素的战争。

★ **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
Sandra could hardly wait any longer in anticipation of the examination result. 桑德拉期待着考试成绩, 几乎都等不及了。

23 Les stayed close in case there was some way he might help **alleviate** his co-worker's distress. (Para. 12)

Meaning: Les accompanied him, trying to find some way to help relieve his colleague's suffering.

★ **alleviate:** *vt.* make sth. less painful, severe, or serious 减轻; 缓解; 缓和
These strong pills will alleviate your pain. 这些强效药丸将减轻你的疼痛。

24 He also worried that the illness was sure to **doom** this broadcast. (Para. 12)

Meaning: He also worried that the illness would make the broadcast a failure.

★ **doom:**

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)

Negative thinkers feel helpless because they have learned to believe they're doomed regardless of what they will do. 消极思想者感到无助, 因为他们已经认定, 不管做什么, 他们都命该如此。

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

There are some people who believe that the earth is on the countdown of doom, and that everyone will die on the "day of doom". 有些人相信地球正处在毁灭倒计时中, 而所有的人都将在“世界末日”那天死亡。

25 "Yes," he **murmured**, "I know." (Para. 15)

★ **murmur:**

v. say sth. in a very quiet voice 咕哝; 小声说

When they are explaining how something works, many Americans expect the listener to nod or to murmur, such as "mm-hmm". 美国人在解释工作原理的时候, 他们期望聆听者能点点头或者小声回应一声, 比如“哦”。

vi. (fml.) complain in a quiet or secret way about sb. or sth. 低声抱怨; 私下发牢骚

All of his friends didn't know what to say when Charles began to murmur a little foolishly. 当查尔斯有点愚蠢地开始低声抱怨时, 所有的朋友都不知道该说什么。

n. [C] sth. that is said in a very quiet voice 低声说出的话; 低语

There were murmurs of approval and disapproval about the new work schedule; however, no one spoke up what they were thinking about these changes. 对于新的工作计划, 既有同意也有反对的窃窃私语声。然而, 没有人说出自己对这些变化的想法。

26 **Frantic** with distress, Les called the general manager. "Mr. Klein, I can't find nobody," Les said. (Para. 19)



Meaning: Crazily and anxiously, Les called the general manager. “Mr. Klein, I can’t find anybody,” Les said.

★ **frantic:** *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

I don’t mind telling you that I’ve been almost frantic with worry this last half-hour. 我不介意告诉你, 这最后半个小时我几乎担心得要疯了。

Note can’t find nobody 常见于美国口语, 意思相当于 can’t find anybody.

27 “Yes sir,” replied Les, **grinning** with the sudden opportunity. (Para. 21)

Meaning: Les answered happily, “Yes sir”, and there was a big smile on his face because of the sudden opportunity.

★ **grin:**

vi. smile showing your teeth 露齿而笑; 咧嘴笑
When Mary received permission from her parents to buy the expensive shoes she liked, she couldn’t help but grin. 当玛丽得到父母允许去买那双自己喜欢的昂贵鞋子时, 她忍不住咧嘴笑了。

n. [C] a big smile that shows your teeth 露齿笑; 咧嘴笑

He was standing in the doorway, a big grin on his face. 他站在门口咧着嘴笑。

28 He didn’t even **blink** before he called his mother and his friends. (Para. 21)

Meaning: He lost no time in calling his mother and his friends.

★ **blink:**

v. close your eyes for a very short time and quickly open them again 眨(眼)

When we work at the computer for too many hours, we forget to blink, and our eyes become irritated and tired. 当我们在电脑前工作时间过长的時候, 我们会忘了眨眼, 眼睛就会不适、疲劳。

vi. shine with an unsteady light; flash on and off (灯) 闪烁; 闪亮

In the US, during the Christmas holiday season, people decorate the outside of their homes with numerous, sometimes countless little lights which blink after dark. 在美国, 人们在圣诞节期间会把房子外部用很多的——有时甚至是多到数不清的——小灯泡装饰, 这些小灯泡到了晚上就闪闪发光。

n. [C, usu. sing.] the act of closing and opening your eyes quickly 眨眼睛

If he is notably relaxed, the blink rate of his eye may drop to a subnormal 20 or less. 如果他极其地放松, 他眨眼的速率就会低于正常值, 降到20或者更低。

29 “You all go out on the front porch and turn up the radio because I’m about to come **on the air!**” he said. (Para. 21)

Meaning beyond words: Les Brown was so excited and proud that he wanted his family and friends to share his great joy of realizing his long-pursued dream.

★ **on (the) air:** be broadcasting on the radio or television at the present moment 正在广播
People offered to raise whatever sum of money needed to keep the Community Radio Station on the air. 人们表示愿意筹集维持社区电台广播所需的一切款项。

30 Les rushed into the booth, **hoisted** Rock onto a nearby couch, and sat down in his place. (Para. 22)

Meaning: Les ran quickly into the studio, lifted Rock and put him onto a nearby couch, and sat down in Rock’s place.

★ **hoist:** *vt.*

1) lift sb. or sth. to a higher place 提起; 举起
Sighing, the girl hoisted her backpack on to her shoulder. 那女孩长吁一口气, 把她的背包提起来背在肩上。

2) increase the amount or value of sth. 提高(数量或价值)
The government hoisted interest rates to 15



percent on Thursday. 政府周四把利率提高到了15%。

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

Meaning: He turned on the microphone and fluently talked in a rhythmic way ...

★ **flip:**

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)

At the end of the movie, when they flipped on the lights, everyone directed their attention to the actor who had been in the audience watching the film together with all the other people. 当电影结束他们把灯光打开的时候, 每个人都把注意力投向了那个演员, 他就坐在观众中与所有其他人一起看的这部电影。

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

Harry was flipping the pages over when suddenly the title of a poem caught his eye. 哈里正在快速翻着书页。突然, 一首诗的标题引起了他的注意。

★ **eloquent:** *a.* expressing what you mean using clear and effective language 雄辩的; 口才流利的
Mr. Zhang never managed to become an eloquent speaker, not even after many years of speaking before public audiences. 张先生从来就不能成为一个雄辩的演说家, 哪怕他已在公众面前演说了许多年。

★ **eloquently:** *ad.* 雄辩地; 口才流利地
The Declaration of Independence eloquently expressed the colonies' reasons for proclaiming their freedom. 《独立宣言》雄辩地表达了殖民地宣告自由的原因。

★ **rap:**
vi. talk using rhythm and rhyme, usu. over a strong musical beat 说唱
The band has been rapping at local clubs. 这个乐队一直在当地俱乐部里表演说唱。
v. hit sth. hard and quickly 猛敲; 急拍

She rapped on the table with her pen. 她用钢笔敲打着桌子。

n.

1) [C] a quick hard hit, or the sound of this 叩击(声); 轻敲(声)

There was a series of raps on the window. 有一连串敲击窗户的声音。

2) [U] a way of talking using rhythm and rhyme, usu. over a strong musical beat 说唱

Among young people all over the world, the art of rap has become a popular form for expressing feelings of both frustration and joy. 在全世界的年轻人当中, 说唱艺术已经成为表达失意和快乐情感的流行形式。

32 There were none before me and there will be none after me. Therefore, that makes me the one and only. (Para. 22)

Meaning: Nobody was like me in the past and nobody will be like me in the future. So, that makes me unique.

33 Young and single and love to mingle. (Para. 22)

Meaning: I am a young and single man, and love talking to old friends and making new friends.

★ **mingle:**

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

Glasses in hand, the chatting groups mixed and mingled, and greeted each other with glad cries as if they hadn't seen each other for years. 聊天的人们手里拿着酒杯聚集在一起, 四处走动, 彼此欢快地高声打招呼, 仿佛他们已经多年不见。

v. combine or make one thing combine with another (使)混合

Now the cheers and applause mingled in a single sustained roar. 此时欢呼声和掌声混在一起, 形成了一阵持续的喧嚣。

34 Qualified to bring you satisfaction, a whole lot of action. Look out, baby, I'm your lovin' man. (Para. 22)



Meaning: I am sure to bring you happiness and stir you up to move and dance. Attention, love, I'm your favorite.

35 He had **dazzled** the audience and heard **applause** from his general manager. (Para. 23)

Meaning: His great performance amazed the audience and also got the approval from his general manager.

★ **dazzle:**

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

We are dazzled by the colors of the rainbow in the ice. 我们对冰上的七色彩虹赞叹不已。

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

He might have been dazzled by the glitter around him. 他也许是被周围的闪光弄花了眼。

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

As the rock group is singing on stage, a dazzle of green and red spotlights explodes onto the platform in front of them. 当摇滚组合在舞台上演唱的时候, 红红绿绿的聚光灯突然令人目眩地投射到他们身前的舞台上。

2) an extremely impressive quality 光彩夺目的品质; 令人赞叹的品质

This film combines the dazzle of Hollywood with the calm style of British cinema. 这部片子把好莱坞电影的迷人之处和英国电影的冷静风格融为一体。

★ **applause:** *n. [U]* the sound of many people hitting their hands together and shouting, to show that they have enjoyed sth. 掌声; 鼓掌
His speech was met with loud applause. 他的讲话赢得了热烈的掌声。

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

Meaning: After that decisive moment, Les was inspired to go forward and finally became a symbolic figure in broadcasting, politics, public speaking and television.

★ **propel:** *vt. (usu. passive)*

1) cause sb. to do a particular thing or to cause sth. to happen 驱使; 促使; 导致

Truman had been propelled into the presidency through the sudden death of Franklin Roosevelt on 12 April, 1945. 1945年4月12日, 富兰克林·罗斯福的突然死亡把杜鲁门推上了总统的位置。

2) move or push sb. or sth. forward 推进; 驱动
Franklin suggested new ways to propel a ship through the water or to stop or slow it down. 富兰克林提出了帆船水中推进、停止和减速的新方法。

★ **icon:** *n. [C]*

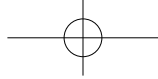
1) sb. who is very famous and who people think represents a particular idea 偶像; 崇拜对象
In the 1950s, Chaplin was one of the icons of the Beat Generation. 在20世纪50年代, 卓别林是“垮掉的一代”中的一名偶像级人物。

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
This is the area of the screen that displays the icons of programs installed on your computer. 屏幕的这块区域显示安装在你电脑上的程序图标。

Collocation

This unit reflects on the theme of success, the purpose of which is to encourage students that as long as they maintain a strong will, they'll triumph over the seemingly overwhelming failures and attain success eventually.

Examples of the collocations in this unit associated with this topic are *amazing determination*,



overwhelming failures and *sheer persistence*. Students are strongly encouraged to underline all the possible collocations in the two reading texts first. By doing this, they'll gradually have the habit of spontaneously looking for possible collocations whenever they read. The collocations in this unit are listed as follows:

B3U1A: *achieve fame, amazing determination, sound advice, immense obstacles, heroic example, substantial hardships, repeated misfortunes, strong will, overwhelming failures, profound difficulties, attain success, sheer persistence, substantial effort, fuel the determination*

B3U1B: *poverty-stricken, prospective opportunities, sudden opportunity, dazzle the audience*

Note: The typical examples of using an adjective to modify various nouns to form different collocation pairs in this unit are *substantial, profound* and *strong*:

- 1 *substantial hardships, substantial effort*
- 2 *profound grief, profound difficulties, profound obstacles*
- 3 *strong spirit, strong will*

eventually accomplish them.

- 2 To accomplish amazing results in your life, you have to be 100 percent committed and you must be willing to sacrifice your time and effort.
- 3 1) Map your goals out
2) Believe in yourself
3) Take action

2

- 1 I think there are mainly three reasons leading to most people's failure to achieve success in the end. First, they do not have the passion. All the successful people love their work and they have a strong passion for it. Second, most people are not clear about what they want. They do not know the exact destination that they want to reach, so they end up going nowhere. Finally, most people do not focus on what they want. They are only focusing on and thinking about what they do not want, but successful people think about their dreams and their goals and how they can achieve them all the time.
- 2 In my opinion, there are at least three steps apart from the ones introduced in the talk. First, we should learn to adopt suitable strategies, which are critical to making your action efficient and effective. Second, we should realize the significance of learning, which can provide us with sufficient knowledge and skills needed for achieving our goals. And finally, we should create or find opportunities rather than wait for opportunities to find us.

Scripts:

Is it really possible to achieve anything you want in your life? The answer is a "yes". As long as you are committed to your goals and you are passionate about your dreams, you will eventually accomplish them. To accomplish amazing results in your life, you have to be 100 percent committed and you must be willing to sacrifice your time and effort. Here are three steps that you may follow to make your dreams come true.

PART II

KEY TO

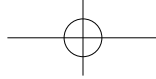
EXERCISES

SECTION A

Pre-reading activities

1

- 1 As long as you are committed to your goals and you are passionate about your dreams, you will



Step 1 – Map your goals out

Write down your goals and develop a detailed blueprint of how you are going to achieve them. Without goals, you are not going to stay focused on the direction you are heading; you will be distracted by your surroundings.

Step 2 – Believe in yourself

You must believe that you can attain your goals and that your dreams will come true. If you don't believe in what you do, you will never achieve what you seek. This is common sense. Belief is what drives you. You need to have a firm belief before you can achieve something.

Step 3 – Take action

Take massive and consistent action. Success is all about taking consistent action each day. Without taking action, nothing will come true. It is not that one day you wake up and you have a million dollars in your bank. Success will not come automatically. You have to work for it; you have to bring about the results.

- 7 We should never give up on our dream, and one day we can change the world and make it a better place.
- 8 The secret of success is built 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.

Critical thinking

2

- 1 You may have tried and failed many times before you finally get success. But it does not matter. What matters is whether you can summon up (鼓起) all your courage again and again to face the hardships standing in the way of success.
- 2 Luck, talent, good relationships with your colleagues, etc.
- 3
 - When I have realized that I am pursuing something that is hard to achieve, I would try to stick to the goal. But I will begin to think of what I can do to improve the situation. When it still doesn't work, I would try to analyze what the problem is and then make some changes and probably reset my goal.
 - Yes, sometimes we are pursuing the wrong goal which can never be achieved, only to find ourselves in deep frustration and profound fatigue. In this situation, I may give up the wrong goal and set up another goal that is achievable.
- 4
 - Following the guidance of senior people.
 - Getting sound advice from our parents.
 - Setting a correct goal.
 - Achieving success step by step.
 - Developing good interpersonal relationships.

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

1

- 1 He achieved fame for his wit, wisdom, civic duty, and abundant courage.
- 2 They were thought to be slow learners in childhood, but they overcame their childhood difficulties and made magnificent discoveries that benefit the entire world today.
- 3 His strong will.
- 4 It means to keep their focus on achieving a positive end result, instead of letting small problems get in the way of good results.
- 5 Because they have the will to overcome profound obstacles and to work diligently in the pursuit of their goals, and have the passion for success.
- 6 Because firms preferred to hire less qualified men rather than risk hiring a female lawyer, which was unprecedented.

Language focus

Words in use

3

- 1 whereby 2 pursuit 3 inhibit



- 4 maintain 5 patriotic 6 transcended
 7 endeavors 8 dedication 9 prestige
 10 nominate

Word building

4

Words learned	New words formed
-ant	
inhabitant	<i>inhabitant</i>
participate	<i>participant</i>
attend	<i>attendant</i>
pollute	<i>pollutant</i>
descend	<i>descendant</i>
contest	<i>contestant</i>
tolerate	<i>tolerant</i>
result	<i>resultant</i>
-ful	
neglect	<i>neglectful</i>
resource	<i>resourceful</i>
boast	<i>boastful</i>
respect	<i>respectful</i>

5

- 1 resultant 2 tolerant 3 pollutants
 4 inhabited 5 contestants 6 descendants
 7 attendants 8 respectful 9 participants
 10 neglectful 11 resourceful 12 boastful

Banked cloze

6

- 1 F 2 G 3 H 4 J 5 E
 6 A 7 N 8 I 9 K 10 M

Expressions in use

7

- 1 removed from 2 failed in
 3 in the pursuit of 4 deviated from
 5 precludes; from 6 triumph over
 7 work their way into 8 written off

Structure analysis and writing

Structured writing

8

They say there's no place like home. In my case, there isn't much that is good about my apartment. My apartment has given me nothing but headaches. From the day I signed the lease, I've had to deal with an uncooperative landlord, an incompetent janitor, and inconsiderate neighbors.

First of all, my landlord has been uncooperative since the first day I moved to the apartment. He didn't let me bring my fish into the apartment. He said that pets are not allowed even though it's just a fish. Because of that, I must leave my fish at my parents' house. He also forbids me from using water from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. Because of that, I must wake up at 7 a.m. every day to take a bath. Of course I complained about this to him, but he said that is the apartment's rule. Before I leased the apartment, he didn't say that there are such rules in the apartment.

I've had problems not only with my landlord but also with an incompetent janitor. The janitor is a retired policeman. He tried to fix the pipe in the apartment, but he flooded the apartment instead. He also broke my air conditioner when he tried to fix it. Because of that, my apartment becomes as hot as a desert every afternoon. Not only that, but he also broke my antique vase that cost me \$100. Even worse, when he plugged his USB flash drive into my laptop to copy my songs, the viruses from his flash drive spread into my laptop. I had to reformat my laptop, and because of that, all of my important documents are gone.

Perhaps the worst trouble of all has been with the inconsiderate neighbors who live in the apartment above me. My neighbors are two university students. They have lived upstairs for about one year. They like to party, so I can't sleep. This happened not only once, but every Saturday night. I tried to speak to them, but they suggested putting in ear plugs when



I'm about to sleep. On top of it all, they always turn up the volume of their music to the maximum.

Sometimes, my apartment seems like a small, friendly oasis surrounded by hostile enemies. I never know what other trouble is going to come from next: the landlord, the janitor, or the neighbors. Home may be where the heart is, but my sanity is thinking about moving out.

Translation

9

世界公民是指一个人承认自己是新兴的全球社区的一分子，而且其行动对全球社区的价值打造和实践活动有所贡献。世界公民相信人类从本质上来说是一个整体，每个人都有改变事物的能力。在我们这样一个相互依赖的世界中，世界公民意识鼓励我们认识到对彼此的责任，并从对方身上学习。世界公民关心全球的教育、疾病、贫穷和环境问题。在当今，全球合作的力量在使一些人萌发世界公民的意识，让他们拥有对全球社区的归属感。这种不断发展的世界公民意识在很大程度上来讲，要归功于现代信息、通信和交通技术的力量。世界公民意识致力于给予人们力量，让他们付诸行动。世界公民除了要从世界问题中学习知识和价值观，还要拥有必需的技能，使他们拥有能力和自信，积极推动世界的发展。

10

Nowadays, many young people no longer choose "stable" jobs. Instead, they prefer to start their own businesses and realize their self-value through their own wisdom and efforts. Young entrepreneurship is the source of national economic vitality in the future. The success of entrepreneurs not only creates fortune, increases job opportunities, improves people's life, but it is also good for the country in the long term. Entrepreneurs are a driving force in upgrading China's economy. Especially for the time being, our country is encouraging people to start their own businesses and make innovations and giving policy support for medium and small businesses. This further arouses young people's enthusiasm to start their own businesses.

Section B

Reading skills

1

2 Denotation: a large project, especially one that is difficult

Connotation: Les Brown took his dream as an enterprise, a lifelong career, to which he attached great importance. At the same time, to become a DJ was by no means an easy job.

3 Denotation: take in or absorb liquid

Connotation: Soak up implies that Les Brown was eager to seize every opportunity to learn something new in order to be better prepared to become a DJ in the future.

4 Denotation: take or hold sb. / sth. with your hand suddenly

Connotation: Grab in this context means to pick up the phone in a very quick movement, implying a sense of anxiety.

5 Denotation: turn over into a different position with a sudden quick movement

Connotation: Flip shows that Les Brown had become quite familiar with the machine because he practiced a lot in his free time.

6 Denotation: move, drive or push forward or in a particular direction

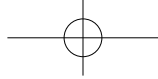
Connotation: Propel here suggests that Les Brown was driven to go forward by his strong determination and adequate preparation.

Reading comprehension

Understanding the text

2

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



Critical thinking

3

- 1 Those who are well prepared are most likely to get success. Determination and preparation are two important components of the secret of success.
- 2 Family background can have both positive and negative effects upon one's success. Many people believe that a wealthy family should have positive effects on one's personal development, while a poor family is more likely to cause negative impacts on one's success. However, sometimes things could be completely different. If born into a very wealthy family, you may lack the iron will to achieve success because everything is there for you and you are born to enjoy all these good fortunes. But if you are brought up in a poor family, you can only depend on yourself, which will strengthen your determination to pursue your dreams.
- 3 We should judge whether the goal is accessible or not. If the goal is not accessible, we may well give it up. If the goal is accessible and we have not tried our best yet, we should work harder.

Language focus

Words in use

4

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 indulge | 2 propelling | 3 aggravated |
| 4 dazzled | 5 alleviating | 6 renowned |
| 7 eloquent | 8 destined | 9 scorned |
| 10 applause | | |

Expressions in use

5

- | | | | |
|------------|------|------|-------|
| 1 up | 2 in | 3 on | 4 up |
| 5 to / for | 6 on | 7 as | 8 out |

Sentence structure

6

- 1 He always prefers to start early rather than leave everything to the last minute.
- 2 She prefers to be the boss, to be in charge and to organize others rather than be organized by someone whom she may not even rate very highly.
- 3 My brother preferred to take the whole blame himself rather than allow it to fall on the innocent.

7

- 1 Try as he would, he was not able to think up any way to find the place where the first black men had dug their diamonds.
- 2 Search as they would, they were unable to find anything that was at all different from other well-known portions of China.
- 3 Try as we might, we could not get out of the difficult situation that we are in at the moment.

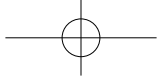
Collocation

Warm-up

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 1) repeated | 2) overwhelming | 3) immense |
| 2 1) heroic | 2) sound | 3) substantial |
| 3 1) attained | 2) fueled | 3) achieve |

8

- 1 sudden opportunity
- 2 immense obstacles
- 3 amazing determination
- 4 profound difficulties
- 5 overwhelming failures
- 6 poverty-stricken
- 7 substantial hardships
- 8 repeated misfortunes
- 9 sheer persistence
- 10 dazzle ... audience
- 11 achieve fame
- 12 strong will



Unit project

Objectives

- Help students gain deeper insights into the factors that contribute to success.
- Develop students' ability to collect and summarize information from various sources.
- Improve students' analytical skills and the ability to make a public speech.

Teaching tips

To engage students in the theme of the unit and to provide a good opportunity for students to learn about the truth of success, the teacher will assign the class the current unit project which is to be accomplished by groups consisting of four to five students each. To better conduct the project, the teacher needs to make sure each group finishes the steps exactly as required in the Student's Book. The following tips are offered for reference.

- 1 Help each group determine a successful person for their exploration. It is preferable that each group talk about a person different from those of other groups.
- 2 Encourage members in each group to make joint efforts to collect information about the person they are interested in. They can focus on how he / she started to become successful in his / her professional field or industry; what difficulties he / she has encountered; how he / she overcame them; what achievements he / she has made; and what comments people have on him / her. They should take detailed notes to prepare for the discussion.
- 3 While the students are working in groups to share and discuss the information collected, tell them to give special attention to the exploration of why the person they are talking about has become successful and to the traits he / she possesses that are critical to his / her success.
- 4 After the discussion, ask each group to choose a representative who is expected to present a comprehensive report to the whole class. The report is supposed to summarize the common traits of the successful person they have

explored, and reflect on what they can learn from this person and how his / her success can guide them in their future career.

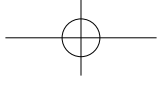
PART III

READING PASSAGE TRANSLATION

课文 A

永不言弃!

- 1 英国的伟大首相温斯顿·丘吉尔爵士，小时候在哈罗公学上学。当时他可不是个好学生，要不是出身名门，他可能早就因为违反纪律被开除了。谢天谢地，他总算从哈罗毕业了，在那里犯下的错误并没影响到他上大学。后来，他凭着军旅生涯中的杰出表现当选为英国首相。他的才思、智慧、公民责任感以及在二战痛苦而黑暗的时期拒绝投降的无畏勇气，为他赢得了美名。他非凡的决心，不仅激励了整个民族，还鼓舞了全世界。
- 2 在他首相任期即将结束时，他应邀前往母校哈罗公学，为满怀报国之志的同学们作演讲。校长说：“年轻的先生们，当代最伟大的演说家过几天就会来为你们演讲，他提出的任何中肯的建议，你们都要听从。”那个激动人心的日子终于到了。温斯顿爵士站了起来——他只有5英尺5英寸高，体重却有107公斤。他作了言简意赅的讲话：“年轻人，要永不放弃。永不放弃！永不放弃！永不，永不，永不，永不！”
- 3 个人经历、教育机会、个人困境，这些都不能阻挡一个全力以赴追求成功的、有着坚强意志的人。任务再苦，准备再长，难度再大，都不能让他放弃自己的追求。就以本时代最有学问的两位科学家——阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦和托马斯·爱迪生为例，他们都曾面临



巨大的障碍和极端的批评，都曾被说成“不开窍”，被老师当成笨蛋而放弃。托马斯·爱迪生还曾逃学，因为老师嫌他问的问题太多而经常鞭打他。爱因斯坦一直到将近9岁才能流利地说话，学习成绩太差，有些人认为他都已经学不好了。然而，这两个男孩的父母都相信他们。他们坚持不懈地每天和儿子一起努力，孩子们也了解到，要想成功，就绝不要怕付出长期而艰辛的努力。最终，爱因斯坦和爱迪生都摆脱了童年的困扰，进而作出了造福当今全世界的伟大发现。

4 再如亚伯拉罕·林肯这个英雄的典范，他一生面临了无数艰辛、失败和接二连三的不幸。他的出身和经历真是一点也算不上光鲜。他在一个非常贫困的家庭长大，只受过一年正规教育。经商两度失败，初恋爱人的突然离世也使他精神崩溃，还在八次政治选举中落马。此后，他的四个孩子有三个不幸去世，令他悲痛欲绝。然而，坚强的意志鞭策着他，推动他前进，使他更加乐观、投入、坚毅。这让他得以全力以赴，一次次战胜生命中的巨大困难和挫折。一百年之后，世界各地的人们都赞颂亚伯拉罕·林肯，认为他是有史以来最伟大的美国总统。

5 与丘吉尔和林肯一样，只有那些“执著地追求成功”的人，那些保持始终如一的精神意志的人，才会通过自身的努力，获得成功。许多艺术家、政治家、作家和发明家都有同样的经历。他们之所以能取得这样的成就，是因为他们拥有强烈的意愿，不懈地准备、奋斗，并保持对成功的激情。他们取得了成功，并不是因为成功很容易，而是因为他们拥有克服重重障碍的意志，为了追求目标而勤奋努力。

6 桑德拉·戴·奥康纳成长于既没自来水也没电的养牛场，她努力学习以使自己接受到最好的教育。她的学习成绩在班上始终名列前茅，一路奋斗终于进入了斯坦福大学法学院，并以优异的成绩从法学院毕业。尽管奥康纳勤奋刻苦，但在20世纪50年代，她仍然受到女人身份的制约。即使斯坦福大学的学位有良好的声誉，她仍被整个法律界拒之门外，因为事务所宁愿聘请才干稍逊的男性，也不愿冒险破例雇佣一位女律师。然而，桑德拉·戴·奥康纳并未放弃梦想。她执著地坚持下去，终于得到提名并被任命为美国第一位女性最高法院大法官。她任职期间，对很多问题，例如堕胎和妇女权利，都起到了极为关键的作用。

7 很多人只是嘴上说他们想要什么东西，但并不真正地付出大量努力去实现。很多人因为害怕失败而不敢全心尝试。而成功的秘诀在于内心燃烧的欲望——一种坚定不移的意志和专注力——从而激发行动的决心，即使疲惫，即使失败，也会继续准备，继续前进。正如一句箴言所说：“你摔倒了多少次并不要紧；你能多少次重新站起来对成功才至关重要！”

8 专注于汲取更多的知识，争取持之以恒地渐进，保持永不言退的坚强意志——即使在你疲惫想要松懈的时候，或者困难重重之时。“执著地追求成功！”“有志者，事竟成！”只要刻苦努力，意志坚决，专心投入，准备充分，你就能跨越一切障碍，完成所有壮举，取得成功！

课文 B

机会偏爱有准备之人

1 莱斯·布朗和其孪生兄弟出生于迈阿密一个异常贫困的街区，出生后不久就一起被厨工玛米·布朗收养。

2 由于儿时过度好动，还爱不停地说话，莱斯被送到专为学习困难儿童而设的特殊教育班，并一直读到了高中。一毕业，他就成了一名垃圾清运工。大家都觉得他将来不会有什么好前途，但他自己却不这么想。他有激情，有梦想——一个让他为之奋斗的伟大梦想。他觉得自己一定会成为电台音乐唱片节目主持人，通常也叫“DJ”，那可是电台名人，专门为面向全市的广播制作音乐节目。

3 一到晚上，他就带着收音机上床睡觉，这样他就可以一边听着当地DJ的节目，一边沉浸在自己的梦想里。他在自己的小卧室里营造了一个假想电台。他把梳子当麦克风，劲头十足地对着想象中的听众练习自己的杰作。

4 他无休止地练习让朋友们不胜其烦。他们都说他根本没有机会，永远都不可能成为DJ。他们嘲弄他，告诉他别做白日梦，要面对现实。然而，这些负面影响并没有让莱斯停止追求。他心中一直铭记自己的目标，继续沉浸在自己的世界里，全身心投入到对未来的准备中，去实现他成为著名DJ的梦想。

5 一天，莱斯决定主动出击，开始自己的事业。他大胆



地来到当地电台，告诉经理他熟悉电台布局环境，完全可以成为一名DJ。

- 6 经理满腹狐疑地看着这个一身工作服还戴着顶草帽的邋邋年轻人，问他：“你了解播音的专业知识吗？”
- 7 莱斯回答说：“不，先生，我不了解。”
- 8 “哦，孩子，那恐怕我们没法雇用你，”经理直截了当地回应。就这样，莱斯对成功的第一次尝试完全以失败告终。
- 9 莱斯十分坚定。他很爱自己的养母玛米·布朗，还精打细算攒钱为她买喜欢的东西。尽管人人都打击他，但她却十分信任他，告诉他不管别人怎么说，都要追求自己的目标，坚持自己的梦想。
- 10 因此，不管电台经理之前怎么说，莱斯每天还是会去电台，这样持续了一周。他的坚持很能打动人，电台经理终于让了步，让他做一些小事情——不过没有报酬。莱斯负责给大家提供咖啡和吃的东西。他在工作中尽力满足大家的每一个要求，而且只要有需要，任何时候都可以加班。最后，他的工作热情赢得了大家的信任，他们让莱斯开着凯迪拉克去接送名人，居然不知道他连驾照都没有。
- 11 与电台真正的DJ相处时，莱斯自学他们操作调音台的姿势和手势。他徘徊在播音间，力所能及地汲取全部知识。他非常自律，晚上一回到房间，就满怀期待不懈地练习，他知道机遇终会降临。
- 12 一天下午，工作期间，一个名叫洛克的DJ在直播时突然病得厉害。周围只有莱斯，而他意识到洛克正在咳嗽，都快不能说话了。莱斯凑近他，看看有什么办法能帮助同事减轻痛苦。他也担心这病肯定会让广播无法进行下去。
- 13 最后，电话铃响了，莱斯抓起电话。正是电台经理，对此他已有预感。
- 14 “莱斯，我是克莱因。我觉得洛克没办法做完这期节目了。”
- 15 “是的，”他低声说，“我知道。”

16 “你能打电话叫其他DJ来接替他吗？”

17 “好的，先生，我一定去叫。”

18 但他找了个遍，却发现一个正式DJ都找不到。主持人考密克和DJ斯雷克都出城度周末去了，尼尔身体也不舒服。似乎电台的麻烦大了。

19 莱斯无计可施，几欲抓狂，只好给总经理打电话。“克莱因先生，一个人都找不到，”莱斯说。

20 克莱因先生于是问道：“小伙子，你知道怎么操作播音间里的调音台么？”

21 “我知道的，先生，”莱斯回答，为突如其来的机会笑了。他一刻都不耽搁，马上给母亲和朋友们打了电话。“你们都到前廊去，打开收音机，我马上要直播了！”他说。

22 莱斯冲进播音间，把洛克扶到附近的沙发上，然后坐上了他的位置。他已做好准备。打开麦克风，他流利地开始了一段说唱：“注意啦！我是莱布，莱斯·布朗！空前绝后的莱斯·布朗，独一无二的莱斯·布朗。我青春年少，单身无挂，喜爱结交；我会让你心满意足，动能无限。来吧，亲爱的，我就是你喜爱的那个人。”

23 正因为莱斯勤于准备，他才能一切就绪。听众为之折服，经理为之鼓掌。在那决定命运的一刻后，莱斯不断前进，成为在广播、政治、演讲和电视等领域的一位偶像级人物。