

# Unit 1

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# Section

# A

## Pre-reading Questions



1. Do you have a friend who has a girl/boy friend?
2. What would your parents think if you had a girl/boy friend?

## Going Out on Dates

- 1 When I was a young fellow, about thirteen, I had a group of friends who were a little older than I was, and more experienced. They knew a lot of different girls, and would often go to the **beach** with them if the **weather** was good.
- 2 One time we were at the beach, and most of the **guys** had gone out on some rocks, with the girls. I was interested in a **particular** girl a little bit, and said to myself: “I think I d like to take Barbara to the movies...” 5
- 3 That s all I had to say, and the guy next to me got all excited. He marched out onto the rocks and found her. He **pushed** her back to the beach, all the while saying in a loud voice, “Feynman has something to say to you, Barbara!” It was most **embarrassing**.
- 4 Pretty soon the guys were all standing around me, making a **scene**, and saying, “Well, 10  
say it, Feynman!” So I invited her to the movies. It was my first date.
- 5 I went home and told my mother about it. She gave me all kinds of **instructions** on how to do this and that. For example, if we have to walk in the street, I should walk on the outside. She even told me what kinds of things to say. She was following a **tradition**: women teach their sons how to treat the next **generation** of women well. 15
- 6 After dinner, I **bathed**, got all dressed up, and went to Barbara s house to call for her. It was a big **adventure** for me, and I was feeling nervous and a little **shy**. She was still **upstairs** getting ready of course (it s always like that), so her family had me wait for her in the dining room, where they and their friends were eating **pie** — a lot of people. They all had **forks** in their mouths and were saying things like “Isn t he **sweet!**” and all kinds of other **stuff**. I 20  
didn t feel sweet. It was absolutely terrible!
- 7 I remembered everything about the date. As we walked from her house to the theater in town, we talked about playing the piano. I told her how, when I was younger, my parents had

注: 本书课文中黑色粗体词为预备级必须掌握的词汇, 如 **beach**; 黑色变体词为四级词汇, 如 **tradition**; 绿色粗体词为超纲词汇, 如 **flute** (本文中并没有此类词汇)。



made me learn piano for a **period** of time, but after six months I was still playing “Dance of the Flowers” and couldn't stand it any more. You see, I was **bothered** by the thought that the other boys would think I was weak, and to be **stuck** for weeks playing “Dance of the Flowers” was too much for me, so I quit. I was really **sensitive** about showing any sign of **weakness**.

After the movie I walked her back to her home. I praised the **pink overcoat** she was wearing. Then we **shook** hands and I said goodbye to her.

- 8
- 9 Barbara said to me, “Thank you for a very lovely evening.”
- 10 “You're **welcome!**” I answered. I felt wonderful.
- 11 The next time I went out on a date — it was with a different girl — I said goodbye to her, and she said, “Thank you for a very lovely evening.”
- 12 I didn't feel quite so wonderful. I was beginning to understand that “thank you for a very lovely evening” might mean, “I don't want to see you again.”
- 13 When I said goodbye to the third girl I took out, she's got her mouth open, ready to speak, and I said, “Thank you for a very lovely evening!”
- 14 She **paused** and **stared** at me for a moment, and said, “Thank you-uh-Oh! Yes-uh, I had a lovely evening, too, thank you!”

Words: 600



## NEW WORDS

beach /bi:tʃ/ *n.*

[C] a shore of the sea covered by sand or small stones 海滩

weather /'weðə(r)/ *n.*

[U] the condition of wind, rain, snow, etc. 天气

\*guy /gaɪ/ *n.*

- [C] a man 男人
- (*pl.*) a group of people 一伙人

particular /pə'tɪkjʊlə(r)/ *a.*

- specific 特定的; 某个的
- unusual; demanding special notice 特殊的; 特别的

push /puʃ/ *vt.*

- use force against sth. for the purpose of moving it 推
- make one's way by pushing 挤; 推进
- try to force sb. to do sth. 催促; 逼迫

\*embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/ *v.*

cause to feel anxious and uncomfortable 使发窘, 使尴尬, 使不好意思

注: 单词表中凡预备级必须掌握的词汇, 不加任何标记; 四级词汇加“\*”; 超纲词汇加“■”; 缩进两格的词汇为派生词。

scene /si:n/ <i>n.</i>	1. [C] a show of emotions in public 当众吵闹; 出丑 2. [C] a picture or view 景色
instruction /ɪn'strʊkʃən/ <i>n.</i>	1. [C] advice on how to do sth. 指示 2. [U] the act of teaching 指导; 教学 3. [C] an order 命令
*tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	[C; U] an opinion, belief or practice passed down from the past to the present 传统的思想(信仰, 习俗等)
generation /ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a period of time in which a human being can grow up and have a family 代
bathe /beɪð/ <i>v.</i>	wash one's body 洗澡
adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	1. [C] an experience that is strange, exciting or dangerous 冒险的经历 2. [U] participation in sth. exciting 冒险, 冒险活动
shy /ʃaɪ/ <i>a.</i>	not feeling at home with others 羞怯的
upstairs /ˌʊp'steɪz/ <i>ad.</i>	在楼上
pie /paɪ/ <i>n.</i>	[C; U] 派; 馅饼
fork /fɔ:k/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a tool with two or more long points used to pick up food or sth. else 餐叉
sweet /swi:t/ <i>a.</i>	1. lovable 可爱的 2. having a taste like that of sugar 甜的
*stuff /stʌf/ <i>n.</i>	[U] anything that is not known clearly 东西
period /'pɪəriəd/ <i>n.</i>	[C] time lasting for a certain while 一段时间
bother /'bɒðə(r)/ <i>vt.</i>	cause trouble or worry to sb. 打扰
stick /stɪk/ <i>v.</i> ( <i>stuck, stuck</i> )	1. cause to be fixed; not move 卡住; 困住 2. keep to; not give up 坚持
*sensitive /'sensɪtɪv/ <i>a.</i>	easily or quickly moved by what others say or do 易受影响的; 敏感的
weakness /'wi:kni:s/ <i>n.</i>	1. [U] the state of being weak in mind, body or character 软弱, 虚弱, 缺陷 2. [C] a fault 缺点
pink /pɪŋk/ <i>a.</i>	light red 粉红色的
overcoat /'əʊvəkəʊt/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a heavy coat worn in cold weather over other clothes 大衣; 厚外套
shake /ʃeɪk/ <i>vt.</i> ( <i>shook, shaken</i> )	move sth. up and down, or from side to side 摇; 晃
welcome /'welkəm/ <i>a.</i>	gladly accepted 受欢迎的
<i>vt.</i>	greet in a friendly way 欢迎
<i>n.</i>	[C] a greeting given to sb. when he or she arrives 欢迎
pause /pɔ:z/ <i>vi.</i>	stop for a short time before continuing 停顿
stare /steə(r)/ <i>v.</i>	look without moving the eyes away for a long time 盯着看

生词总量	占课文的比率	预备级词汇	四级词汇	超纲词汇
29	4.8%	24	5	0



## PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

a group of	a couple of; several 一组; 一群; 一些
go to the beach	去海滩
next to	beside; after 在旁边; 下一个
all the while	all the time 始终; 一直
in a loud voice	loudly 大声地; 响亮地
make a scene	give a bad show of oneself 当众吵闹; 出丑
invite sb. to (n.)	ask sb. to (n.) 邀请某人去(……)
give sb. instructions on sth.	tell sb. how to deal with sth. 教某人做某事
follow a tradition	follow the ideas or methods that have existed for a long time 遵循传统
dress up	make one seem different or more beautiful with clothes 打扮; 化妆
call for	1. come and get sb. or sth. 约请; 要求 2. need 需要
play the piano	弹钢琴
can't stand sth.	can't put up with sth. 难以容忍
on a date	约会
take out	拿出去; 带出去
stare at	look at sth. or sb. in a fixed way 盯着; 注视



## PROPER NAMES

Feynman /'faɪnmən/	范曼(男子名)
Barbara /'bɑ:bərə/	芭芭拉(女子名)
Dance of the Flowers	“花之圆舞曲”(钢琴曲名)

# Exercises



## Reading Aloud

**I** Read the following paragraph aloud until you can say it from memory.

I remembered everything about the date. As we walked from her house to the theater in town, we talked about playing the piano. I told her how, when I was younger, my parents had made me learn piano for a period of time, but after six months I was still playing “Dance of the Flowers” and couldn’t stand it any more. You see, I was bothered by the thought that the other boys would think I was weak, and to be stuck for weeks playing “Dance of the Flowers” was too much for me, so I quit. I was really sensitive about showing any sign of weakness.



## Comprehension of the Text

**II** Answer the following questions.

1. In whom was the writer interested when he and his friends were at the beach?
2. Who was older and more experienced, the writer or his friends?
3. How did the writer feel when he was inviting Barbara to a movie?
4. What did the writer’s mother do when he told her about his first date?
5. Why did the writer think calling for Barbara at her house was a big adventure?
6. For what reason did the writer give up learning piano?
7. How did the writer feel when Barbara said to him, “Thank you for a lovely evening”?
8. What was the real meaning of “Thank you for a very lovely evening” said by the girls the writer dated?



## Vocabulary

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

period	pink	pause	sweet
instruction	push	tradition	welcome
shake	shy	stick	adventure

1. During the time of a lecture, it is by \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone keeps silent and that no one is allowed to stop the speaker.
2. Lucy was \_\_\_\_\_ and quiet while her brother was sure and noisy.
3. We have to wait for a \_\_\_\_\_ of time and then we will ask the people in charge to give us answers.

4. This is a political question and now it is a good time to start \_\_\_\_\_ the government. The government should give us a reply.
5. He loves his job because it offers \_\_\_\_\_, travels, and experience.
6. The teacher during his lecture came to the end of the first point and without a \_\_\_\_\_ he was off on the second point.
7. Your partner is also \_\_\_\_\_. So why not come along together with him to discuss the different methods of birth control?
8. It made me angry, and that sort of accident made me get \_\_\_\_\_ in for hours.

#### **IV** Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. I sat at the front part of the car, next \_\_\_\_\_ the driver.
2. He spoke \_\_\_\_\_ a soft, but sure and unmistakable voice.
3. I was also excited to be invited \_\_\_\_\_ a small family party, the wedding of Jack Woolley and Peggy Archer.
4. At last he was able to struggle free, run to his car and call out \_\_\_\_\_ help.
5. It seems she dressed herself \_\_\_\_\_ in the most beautiful way that had been ever possible.
6. She stood up and stared \_\_\_\_\_ me, her eyes wide with disbelief.
7. For some reasons he let down Diana \_\_\_\_\_ a date and since then they have never seen each other.
8. I have no direct instructions \_\_\_\_\_ what action to take in this case.



## Translation

#### **V** Translate the following into English using the words in the brackets.

1. 如果明天天气晴朗, 他将带他的女友去海滩玩。(take sb. to)
2. 当他是个年轻小伙子的时候, 他对自己的言行非常敏感。(be sensitive about)
3. 他对一位女孩特别感兴趣, 经常同她一起去上海大剧院 (Shanghai Grand Theater) 看戏。(be interested in)
4. 他一说完要说的话, 旁边的那个伙伴便兴奋至极, 哈哈大笑。(next to)
5. 那个男孩那天不愿去上课, 他父母不得不反复催促他上学。(be willing to)

#### **VI** Translate the following into Chinese.

1. Pretty soon the guys were all standing around me, making a scene, and saying, "Well, say it, Feynman!"
2. I went home and told my mother about it. She gave me all kinds of instructions on how to do this and that.

3. She was following a tradition: women teach their sons how to treat the next generation of women well.
4. She was still upstairs getting ready of course (it's always like that), so her family had me wait for her in the dining room, where they and their friends were eating pie.
5. I told her how, when I was younger, my parents made me learn piano for a period of time, but after six months I was still playing "Dance of the Flowers" and couldn't stand it any more.



## Follow-up Activities

### VII

Complete the following tasks with your group or with the class.

1. Do you think parents should give full instructions to their sons or daughters when they have dates? Why?
2. What do you think is most important about your boy/girl friend if you have one?
3. Retell the story in your own words.



## Spotlight on Grammar

### would 和 used to 的比较

- (1) They knew a lot of different girls, and *would* often go to the beach with them if the weather was good. (Passage A, Unit 1)
- (2) That *used to* suggest a man, not a woman. (Passage A, Unit 2, Preband 1)
- (3) Think of all the words that *used to* end in *-man*. (Passage A, Unit 2, Preband 1)

上面第(1)例中的 *would* 表示过去的习惯动作；第(2)、(3)例中的 *used to* 则表示过去的状态。情态助动词 *would* 和 *used to* 都可用来表示过去经常的或习惯的动作，两者常可替换使用。例如：

I *would* / *used to* take this bus every day. 我曾经每天都乘这辆公交车。

As a child, she *would* / *used to* pass this shop every day after school. 她小时候每天放学都经过这家商店。

两者相比，*used to* 更强调现在已不复存在的过去的习惯。例如：

He *used to* play football, but it was a long time ago. 他以前常踢足球，可那是很久以前的事了。

I *used to* go to the cinema very often, but now I seldom do that. 我以前经常看电影，但现在很少看了。

除了表示过去的动作以外，*used to* 还可表示过去持续的状态或情形。在这种情况下，只可用 *used to*，不可用 *would*。例如：

I *used to* have a very old car. 我曾经有一辆很旧的汽车。

[误] I *would* have a very old car.

People *used to* believe that the sun went around the earth. 过去人们相信太阳绕着地球转。

[误] People *would* believe that the sun went around the earth.

## Grammar

### VIII Fill in the following blanks with *would* or /and *used to*.

- When he was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ make a living from selling newspapers.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ feel sad whenever he heard that particular piece of music.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ read many novels, but now I have no time to read them.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ think that he was always correct.
- When we were studying in the university, we \_\_\_\_\_ sit beside the lake and chat.
- The old man \_\_\_\_\_ collect stamps, and now he has sold his stamps to me.
- The Thompsons \_\_\_\_\_ live next-door to us.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of sweets, which damaged her teeth.
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ scold (责骂) me for forgetting things.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ believe that everybody was as honest as I was.

### IX Translate the following into English using *would* or /and *used to*.

- 他以前曾骑自行车上班。
- 他身体很强壮，我猜想他以前是个运动员 (athlete)。
- 鲁迅曾在这幢房子里住过。

4. 我很想到我曾经教过的那所学校去看看。
5. 他以前经常到我家来，跟我父亲闲聊。
6. 好久没见到马丁了，他以前常来这个咖啡馆喝咖啡。
7. 我曾经认为学英语很容易，没想到会这么难。
8. 他年轻的时候经常打棒球 (baseball)，但是现在不常玩了。
9. 他看上去很诚实，我们曾相信他说的每一句话。
10. 她以前是个害羞的女孩，可现在非常外向 (outgoing)。

## Spotlight on Pronunciation and Intonation

### Stressed Syllables

Most English disyllabic words (two syllable words) receive primary stress on the first syllable(A). But some are stressed on the second syllable(B). Listen to the following words and read after the tape.

- |     |          |          |          |          |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | 'brother | 'apple   | 'letter  | 'country |
|     | 'foreign | 'promise | 'engine  | 'recent  |
|     | 'famous  | 'central | 'golden  | 'scholar |
| (B) | ho'tel   | po'lice  | be'fore  | ma'chine |
|     | su'ppl'y | e'nough  | pre'tend | o'ccur   |
|     | a'dapt   | ad'dress | ac'cept  | es'cape  |

Some compound words have double stress(A) and some have single stress(B). And some have double or single stress(C). Listen to the tape and pay attention to them.

- |     |                        |                      |               |                 |
|-----|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) | 'straw 'hat            | 'book re'view        | 'deaf-'mute   | 'north-'west    |
|     | 'raw ma'terial         | 'ruling 'class       | 'hand-'made   | 'absent-'minded |
| (B) | 'classroom             | 'blackboard          | 'world-wide   | 'colour-blind   |
|     | 'daydream              | 'broadcast           | 'sleeping-car | 'swimming-pool  |
| (C) | 'black 'board (黑色木板)   | 'blackboard (黑板)     |               |                 |
|     | the 'White 'House (白宫) | 'white house (白色的房子) |               |                 |
|     | 'green 'house (绿色的房子)  | 'greenhouse (花房)     |               |                 |
|     | 'English 'book (英文书)   | 'Englishbook (英语教材)  |               |                 |

In English, a shift of stress may change the part of speech of a word. Normally the noun has the stress on the first syllable while the corresponding verb has it on the second syllable. Listen to the tape carefully.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 'contrast (n.)      | con'trast (v.) (对照) |
| 'desert (n.) (沙漠)   | de'sert (v.) (遗弃)   |
| 'produce (n.) (农产品) | pro'duce (v.)       |
| 'increase (n.)      | in'crease (v.)      |



## Pronunciation and Intonation

**X** Listen to the following groups of words carefully and find out the words that don't belong to the same stress pattern.

Example: You will hear:

A. brother      B. apple      C. letter      D. enough

You should choose D.

- |                    |               |                 |                |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. product      | B. promise    | C. primary      | D. pretend     |
| 2. A. difficulty   | B. university | C. nationality  | D. possibility |
| 3. A. talkative    | B. productive | C. active       | D. native      |
| 4. A. ordinary     | B. secretary  | C. satisfactory | D. necessary   |
| 5. A. basket       | B. expect     | C. correct      | D. direct      |
| 6. A. present (v.) | B. invent     | C. absent       | D. create      |
| 7. A. correction   | B. condition  | C. direction    | D. question    |
| 8. A. arrival      | B. usual      | C. natural      | D. general     |

**XI** Listen to the tape carefully and make the right choice from the words given. Take care that you have to make the choice according to the stress pattern you hear.

- It is rather warm in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. greenhouse                      B. green house
- Mr. Smith likes the \_\_\_\_\_ better; he doesn't like the red one.  
A. greenhouse                      B. green house
- They said \_\_\_\_\_ to get the information have been tried.  
A. always                              B. all ways
- They came \_\_\_\_\_ for a day in the country.  
A. all ready                              B. already
- I think that many years ago, blackboards were often just large \_\_\_\_\_ hung on the walls of classrooms.  
A. black boards                      B. blackboards
- In fact, modern \_\_\_\_\_ are often actually green, brown, or even red.  
A. black boards                      B. blackboards
- The post office is beside the \_\_\_\_\_ on the street corner.  
A. white house                      B. White House
- They go to school every day to learn \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. everyday                              B. every day

# Section

# B

## My Early Memories

- 1 I was born on April 5, 1937 at a time when my family was living on Morningside **Avenue**, Harlem. My parents' first child, my sister Marilyn, had been born five and a half years before. I have no memory of the Harlem years. They say our earliest memories usually **involve** something bad, and mine do. I was four, and we had moved to the South Bronx. Gram Alice McKoy, my grandmother, was taking care of me, since both my parents worked. I was playing on the floor and stuck a piece of **metal** into an electricity **outlet**. I remember the blinding light and the shock almost **lifting** me off the floor. And I still remember a **frightened** Gram **scolding** and holding me at the same time. When my mother and father came home from work, much **sharp discussion** occurred, followed by more scolding and attention. My clearest memory of that day is not of the shock and pain, but of feeling important, being the center of attention, seeing how much they loved me and cared about me. 5
- 2 When I was nine, trouble **struck** the Powell family. As a student at Public School 39, I passed from the third to the fourth **grade**, but into the **bottom** form, called "Four Up", a term that meant the kid is a little slow. This was the sort of secret to be **whispered** with shaking heads in our family **circle**. 15
- 3 Education was the **escape** door, the way up and out for people from the West Indies. My sister was already an **excellent** student, and planning to go to college. And here I was, having difficulty in the fourth grade. The **explanation** is that I **lacked drive**, not ability. I was an easy-going kid, and didn't worry about my marks in school.
- 4 I was not much of an **athlete** either, though I enjoyed playing street games. One of my boyhood friends once **counted** thirty-six of them. One day, I was playing **baseball** in an empty lot and saw my father coming down the street. I hoped he would keep on going because I was having a bad day. But he stopped and watched. All the while my father was there, I never **connected** — no matter how hard I tried. I just wasn't able to hit the ball. I would miss, again and again, every time it was my turn to hit the ball. I can still feel the burning feeling of being embarrassed. It always hurt me to disappoint my father. In truth, he probably wasn't really disappointed, and I was probably just imagining something that was not there. It was unlikely he was disappointed, since he seldom said anything to criticize me. 20  
25

5 As a boy, I took piano lessons; but the lessons did not take with me, and they soon ended. I later studied the **flute**. Marilyn thought the **noises** coming out of it were very funny. I gave **30** up the flute too. It seemed that I would not be an athlete and that I had no **musical** ability. Still, I was a **contented** kid, growing up in the security of the circles within circles my family had formed. At the center stood my parents. In the next circle were my mother's sisters and their families. My father's only sister in America, Aunt Beryl, formed the next circle by herself. These circles continued on with more and more distant relatives, but the whole family stayed **35** quite close. Family members were a **chain** of people who looked out for, pushed, and helped each other.

Words: 588



## NEW WORDS

\*avenue /'ævnju:/ *n.*

- [C] a broad street in a town, sometimes having trees on each side (城市的)大街; 林阴道
- [C] a way of getting sth. done 途径

\*involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *vt.*

- include as a necessary part 包括
- cause to become connected or concerned 使卷入

metal /'metl/ *n.*

[C; U] 金属

\*outlet /'aʊtlet/ *n.*

- [C] 电源插座
- [C] the opening by which sth. is let out 出口(孔)

lift /lɪft/ *vt.*

raise; bring from a lower to a higher level 举起

*n.*

- a machine that takes people and things up and down in a high building 电梯
- a free ride in another person's car 搭车

frightened /'fraɪtənd/ *a.*

full of fear 受惊的

scold /skəʊld/ *v.*

speak angrily (for sth. wrong that has been done) 责骂

sharp /ʃɑ:p/ *a.*

- strict; serious 严厉的
- having a thin cutting side or point 锋利的; 尖的

discussion /dɪ'skʊʃən/ *n.*

[C; U] the act of talking about sth. 讨论

strike /straɪk/ *v.*

1. come upon suddenly, as with bad effect 突然降临; 突然发作

(*struck, struck*)

2. hit sharply or forcefully 打; 撞

*n.*

- [C] a sudden charge 袭击; 打击
- [C] a time when no work is done because there is no agreement e.g. over pay or working conditions 罢工, 罢课

grade /greɪd/ *n.*

- [C] a class for the work of a particular year of school courses (学校的) 年级
- [C] a particular level of state or quality (按品质分的) 等级
- [C] a mark for study at school 分数

v.	1. set a level for sth. 分级别 2. give marks to 打分
bottom /'bɒtəm/ n.	[C; U] the lowest part of sth. 底部
whisper /'wɪspə(r)/ vt.	1. suggest (sth.) or pass (information) secretly 私下传说, 秘密流传 2. speak or say very quietly 低语
circle /'sɜ:kəl/ n.	1. [C] a group of people connected 圈子 2. [C] sth. having the general shape of a ring 圆圈
v.	move around in a circle 环绕
escape /ɪ'skeɪp/ n.	[C; U] the act of finding a way out 逃脱
v.	1. get away 逃走; 逃脱 2. avoid 逃避; 避开 3. be forgotten 被疏忽; 被遗忘
excellent /'eksələnt/ a.	very good 极好的
explanation /ɪk'splə'neɪʃən/ n.	[C; U] words that explain sth. 解释
lack /læk/ v.	be without; not have 缺乏
n.	[U] the state of not having sth. 缺乏
drive /draɪv/ n.	[U] an active quality of mind with energy or motivation that gets things done 冲劲; 动力
v.	1. move or travel in a car, bus, etc. 驾驶 2. force to go 赶走; 迫使; 逼迫
(drove, driven)	
*athlete /'æθli:t/ n.	[C] a person who is trained or skilled in sports 运动员
count /kaunt/ v.	1. get the total number 计算 2. say the numbers in order 数数
*baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/ n.	1. [U] 棒球运动 2. [C] the ball used in playing this game 棒球
connect /kə'nekt/ v.	1. hit or strike with good effect 击中 2. join one to another; unite 连接
flute /flu:t/ n.	[C] 长笛
noise /nɔɪz/ n.	[C; U] sound, esp. unwanted sound 噪音; 杂音
musical /'mju:zɪkəl/ a.	1. having a gift and interest in music 有音乐才能的 2. of or producing music 音乐的
contented /kən'tentɪd/ a.	satisfied; happy 满足的; 满意的; 知足的
chain /tʃeɪn/ n.	1. [C] a number of connected things 一连串 2. [C; U] metal rings fitted into one another 链条
v.	limit with a chain 拴住; 束缚

生词总量	占课文的比率	预备级词汇	四级词汇	超纲词汇
28	4.8%	21	5	2



## PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

on the floor	在地板上
stick sth. into	force sth. into 插入; 刺入
a piece of	一片; 一页; 一条
at the same time	meanwhile 同时
care about	feel concerned about or interested in 关心, 关注; 爱护
worry about	be anxious about 操心; 担忧
keep on	continue 继续; 坚持
no matter how	however; in whatever way 无论怎样; 尽管
in truth	in fact 事实上
give up	stop doing sth. 放弃做某事
look out for	take care of; keep watching 照看; 关注, 留心



## PROPER NAMES

Morningside Avenue	莫宁赛德大街
Harlem /'hɑ:ləm/	哈莱姆 (纽约市的一个区)
Marilyn /'mæri:lɪn/	玛丽琳 (女子名)
South Bronx /brɒŋks/	南布朗克斯 (布朗克斯为纽约市的一个区)
Alice McKay /'æli:s mə'keɪ/	艾丽斯·麦考伊
Public School 39	第39公立学校
West Indies /'west'ɪndɪz/	西印度群岛
Beryl /'berɪl/	贝里尔



## ONLINE RESOURCES

Harlem: a district in New York. Visit the web site <http://www.harlem-ontime.com/main.html> and you will learn a brief history about Harlem.

# Exercises



## Comprehension of the Text

**XII** Read the following statements carefully, and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- ( ) 1. I remember the blinding light and the shock almost lifting me off the floor when my sister was playing on the floor and stuck a piece of metal into an electricity outlet.
- ( ) 2. My clearest memory of that day's accident is of the scolding, shock and pain because my sister, being loved and cared about, was the center of attention.
- ( ) 3. I fell behind in my school work when I was nine, passing from the third to the fourth grade.
- ( ) 4. I was having difficulty in the fourth grade because, as an easy-going kid I had ability, but lacked drive.
- ( ) 5. I did not want my father to watch me when I was playing street games in an effort not to disappoint him because I was not much of an athlete and didn't want to disappoint him.
- ( ) 6. My father criticized me because he was quite disappointed.
- ( ) 7. I gave up piano and flute for I had no interest in music.
- ( ) 8. From the passage we learn that the writer was not looked down upon by his family and relatives because they were so close that they encouraged and helped each other.



## Vocabulary

**XIII** Complete the following sentences with the help of the first letter(s). Fill in each blank with one word only.

1. Caring for a one-year-old baby i\_\_\_\_\_ some special tasks such as making special meals several times a day.
2. His mother sc\_\_\_\_\_ him for his mistakes and made him feel shamed.
3. These potatoes are g\_\_\_\_\_ according to size and quality.
4. Big tears es\_\_\_\_\_ from the corner of her eyes but she made no move to look away.
5. He had such energy and dr\_\_\_\_\_, and liked to play hard as well as work hard.
6. They believe in the truth and they aren't fr\_\_\_\_\_ of telling you about it.
7. She co\_\_\_\_\_ the children in her class; she found that nine of them had blue eyes and seven brown eyes.
8. They smoked with co\_\_\_\_\_ expressions shortly after supper.





**Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning.**


1. The wire broke this morning and we have been anxious about the electricity for the night.
2. The company does not have money to develop new products.
3. I knew no other way to learn the technique, so I continued trying to do what she told me, hoping for the best.
4. The war would be over if one of the countries would stop fighting.
5. With a sick husband and three little children, she had to stay in the house all day.
6. We'll keep watching for changes in their behaviour at home or in their performance at school.
7. In fact, however, we just do not know whether this is possible.
8. It was passed around that our troops were going to win the battle.

# Section



## A Person I'll Never Forget

- 1 During the course of our lives we have many experiences, both good and bad. Sometimes they are caused by someone else's actions (行动), sometimes they come from our own actions. Sometimes something happens that we can never forget. As a human being who lives within the world, I have also had experiences that I'll never forget. One experience involved a woman who worked as a nurse at a public hospital in this town. 5
- 2 In late 1982 I was in a traffic (交通) accident on Jalan Veteran. My leg was broken in the accident, and I had to stay for a few months in the hospital. Here, in the hospital, was the first time we met.
- 3 As I woke up one morning, a woman wearing a white dress was standing beside my bed. She greeted me with a friendly "good morning". Becoming aware of the sound of her greeting, I looked up at her. Her name was Nellimurnif, and she was 20 years old and 160 centimetres (公分) tall. She had a beautiful round face and wore glasses. Her white and even teeth made her even more beautiful when she smiled. She gave a strong impression of being kind and friendly. 10
- 4 For the whole time I stayed at the hospital, she was always helping me, both in the morning and in the afternoon. Even on days when she didn't work, she visited me in my room. Sometimes she brought me fruit, bread, milk, or other things to eat. 15
- 5 When I praised her, she did even more than what I expected, asking me whether or not I wanted to bathe or wash my face. After thinking about it, I made up my mind to wash just my face. She quickly prepared everything needed for the job. After she finished, she also made my bed. Before she left my room I asked her if she was going to continue to help me. She replied that she was ready to help me as long as I stayed in the hospital. I felt happy that there was a nurse like her who was so willing to help, even though I knew that it was her job as nurse to take care of patients. But, for me, her help was far beyond the usual amount of attention patients get at a public hospital. It was rare to find a nurse who wanted to take such good care of her patients, unless they were rich and staying in a special room. 20
- 6 She did have her weaknesses, however. Once, I refused a gift she had brought me, and she became angry. After that, she didn't talk to me for a few days. Then, I explained my reasons for refusing her gift, and she began to understand, and forgave me. 25

- 7 Unfortunately, it has now been a year since I left the hospital. I heard from her friends that  she moved to Bandung to continue her studies. I felt disappointed that she didn't tell me that she was moving. I feel I have lost an unforgettable friend, a person with special qualities.
- 8 My time with her is something I'll never forget. I'll always remember her kindness and caring.

Words: 530

## Exercises



### Comprehension of the Text

**XV** Choose the correct version of each of the statements below according to the text.

1. Many of our experiences, both good and bad, are *sometimes / usually* caused by someone else's actions.
2. In late 1982 my leg was broken in a traffic accident, and I had to stay for a few months *in the hospital / at home*.
3. As I woke up one morning, *a nurse standing beside my bed greeted me in a friendly voice / a doctor standing there called my name*.
4. During the time I stayed at the hospital, Nellimurni helped me *every day / only on days when she didn't work*.
5. Nellimurni was very ready to help me because *I was rich and stayed in a special room of the hospital / she was kind and always willing to help others*.
6. Nellimurni didn't talk to me for a few days because *I had refused her gift / she could not forgive me*.
7. Nellimurni moved to Bandung *to get a better job / to continue her studies*.
8. I'll never forget Nellimurni *because of her special fine qualities / because she was a very pretty woman*.