

Unit One

Contents

Focus 1: Language Skills

Section 1: Model Passage Reading

Text: Dad's Blessings

Vocabulary

Phrases and Expressions

Notes on the Text

Exercises

Section 2: Listening and Speaking

Expressing Thanks

Expressing Love and Thanks

Focus 2: Language Use

Section 1: Practical Reading

Text: American Men Don't Cry

Vocabulary

Phrases and Expressions

Notes on the Text

Exercises

Section 2: Practical Writing

A Thank-you Letter

Focus 3: Grammar Review

Verb & The Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjective / Adverb

Focus 1: Language Skills



Section 1: Model Passage Reading

Dad's Blessings

1 A young man was getting ready to graduate from college. For many months he had admired a beautiful sports car in a dealer's showroom. Knowing his father, a faithful Christian who owned a prosperous business, could well afford it, he told him that was all he wanted.

2 As Graduation Day approached, the young man awaited signs that his father had purchased the car. Finally, on the morning of his graduation, his father called him into his private study. His father told him how proud he was to have such a fine son, and how much he loved him. He handed his son a beautifully wrapped gift box. Curious, but somewhat disappointed, the young man opened the box and found a lovely, leather-bound *Bible*, with the young man's name embossed in gold. Angry and depressed, he raised his voice to his father and said "With all your money, you give me a *Bible*?" and stormed out of the house, leaving the *Bible*.

3 Many years passed and the young man was very successful in business. He had a beautiful home and led a wonderful domestic life, but realized his father was very old, and thought perhaps he should go to him. He had not seen him since that graduation day. Before he could make arrangements, he received a telegram telling him his father had passed away, and willed all of his possessions to his son. He needed to come home immediately and take care of things.

4 When he arrived at his father's house, sudden sadness and regret filled his heart. He began to search through his father's important papers and saw the still new *Bible*, just as he had left it years ago. With tears, he opened the *Bible* and began to turn the pages. And as he did, a car key dropped from the back of the *Bible*. It had a tag with the dealer's name, the same dealer who had the sports car he had desired. On the tag was the date of his graduation, and the words PAID IN FULL.

5 How many times do we miss the Spirit's blessings and answers to our prayers because they do not arrive exactly as we have expected?

6 TODAY'S affirmation: "Today I look beyond the obvious and allow miracles to be created in my life."





Vocabulary

New Words Stat

生词总量	B级词汇	A级词汇	超纲词汇	占课文的比率
50	*30	☆ 11	△ 9	13%

New Words

单词 / 音标	词性 / 词义 / 例子
△ blessing /'blesɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> [C] 祝福, 祝颂; 赞同, 许可; 好事 Thank you for your birthday blessing.
*graduate /'grædʒʊeɪt/	<i>vi.</i> 毕业 /'grædʒʊət/ <i>n.</i> [C] (大学) 毕业生, 研究生 He graduated from Beijing University in 1998.
☆ admire /əd'maɪə(r)/	<i>vt.</i> 羡慕, 赞赏, 钦佩 I really admire you for having such a big house.
☆ dealer /'di:lə(r)/	<i>n.</i> [C] 商人; 贩子 His father is a car dealer.
△ showroom /'ʃəʊru:m/	<i>n.</i> [C] 展销厅, 商品陈列室 This factory has several showrooms.
*faithful /'feɪθfl/	<i>a.</i> 忠诚的, 忠实的; 如实的 One cannot be too faithful to one's duty.
☆ Christian /'krɪstʃən/	<i>n.</i> [C] 基督教徒 <i>a.</i> 基督教的 He is an earnest Christian.
☆ prosperous /'prɒspərəs/	<i>a.</i> (经济上) 成功的; 繁荣的, 昌盛的 His business is prosperous.
*business /'bɪznəs/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] 商号, 企业; 商业, 生意; 事务 He works for a shoe business.
*afford /ə'fɔ:d/	<i>vt.</i> 买得起, 负担得起; 提供, 给予 This sofa is expensive. I am afraid that I can't afford it.
*graduation /,grædʒʊ'eɪʃn/	<i>n.</i> [U, C] 毕业典礼; 毕业 Some of my classmates didn't attend the graduation.
☆ approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/	<i>vi./vt.</i> 靠近, 接近 <i>n.</i> [U, C] 接近; 途径, 入门; 方式, 方法 As summer approached, the weather became hotter.
☆ await /ə'weɪt/	<i>vt.</i> (人) 等候, 期待, (事件等) 等待 (处理)

Unit One

4

*sign /saɪn/

I am awaiting your reply.

n. [C, U] 迹象, 征兆, 踪迹; 标记, 符号, (招)牌 *vt./vi.* 签(名), 署(名)

*purchase /ˈpɜːtʃəs/

Headaches may be a sign of stress.

vt. 买, 购买 *n.* [C, U] 购买的物品

*finally /ˈfaɪnəli/

She purchased a new car last month.

ad. 最终, 终于

*private /ˈpraɪvət/

After several delays, he finally set out at 8 o'clock.

a. 私人的, 个人的; 秘密的, 私下的

☆wrap /ræp/

Don't read my private letters without my permission.

vt. 包, 裹, 缠绕 *n.* [C] 披肩, 围巾

*gift /ɡɪft/

The shop assistant wrapped the shoes in paper and handed them to me.

n. [C] 礼物, 赠品; 天赋, 才能

*curious /ˈkjʊəriəs/

I gave a watch to my boyfriend as a birthday gift.

a. 好奇的

*disappointed /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/

When I mentioned his name, everyone was very curious.

a. 失望的, 沮丧的, 失意的

△leather-bound /ˈleðəˌbaʊnd/

My parents will be disappointed if I fail the exam.

a. 皮面装帧的

☆Bible /ˈbaɪbl/

These leather-bound books are very expensive.

n. [C] 圣经

△emboss /ɪmˈbɒs/

You will find the text somewhere in the Bible.

vt. 压印浮凸字体(或图案), 凹凸印

☆depressed /dɪˈprest/

He carries a suitcase embossed with his initials.

a. 抑郁的, 沮丧的, 意志消沉的

△storm /stɔːm/

She was depressed because of failing in the final exam.

vi. 气呼呼地疾走, 闯, 冲

*successful /səkˈsesfl/

She stormed out of the room.

a. 成功的, 有成就的

☆domestic /dəˈmestɪk/

His father is a successful businessman.

a. 家(庭)的, 家用的; 国内的, 本国的; 驯养的

*realize /ˈriːəlaɪz/

He had a good many domestic troubles.

vt. 认识到, 体会到; 实现

*arrangement /əˈreɪndʒmənt/

What will you do when you realize your mistake?

n. [C] [常pl.] 安排, 筹备

△telegram /ˈtelɪgræm/

Arrangements have been made to give the foreign guests a warm welcome.

n. [C] 电报



△will /wɪl/

A telegram is a means of communication.

vt. 将（财产等）遗赠

*possession /pə'zeɪʃn/

My father willed his house to me.

n. [C] [常pl.] 财产，私人物品

*immediately /ɪ'mi:diətli/

He lost all his possessions in the fire.

ad. 立刻，立即

*sudden /'sʌdn/

The patient must be sent to the hospital immediately.

a. 突然的，意外的

*sadness /'sædnəs/

His death was very sudden.

n. [U] 悲伤，悲痛，难过；使人悲伤（或难过）的事

*regret /rɪ'gret/

When their grandfather died, a great sadness filled their lives.

n. [U] 遗憾，懊悔，抱歉 vt. 遗憾，懊悔，抱歉

*search /sɜ:tʃ/

The manager expressed his regret at the failure of the talks.

vi./vt. 搜索，寻找，探查 n. [C] 搜索，寻找，探查

*tag /tæg/

He searched through his pocket for some money.

n. [C] 标签，标牌

*desire /dɪ'zaɪə(r)/

Look at the price tag; the coat costs 200 dollars.

vt. 渴望，想望，要求 n. [C, U] 愿望，欲望，要求

△Spirit /'spɪrɪt/

Young people all desire independence.

n. [U] 圣灵，神，上帝

☆prayer /preə(r)/

Don't miss the Spirit's blessings.

n. [C] 祈祷，祷告

*exactly /ɪg'zæktli/

The old woman says her prayers every night before she goes to bed.

ad. 精确地，准确地

*expect /ɪk'spekt/

Do exactly as the teacher said.

vt. 期待，等待；预料

△affirmation /,æfə'meɪʃn/

You can't expect me to approve of it.

n. [C] 声明，断言

*beyond /brɪ'jɒnd/

She made an affirmation that she was loyal to her husband.

prep. 在……的外边，远于；超出 ad. 在更远处

*obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/

Beyond the mountains is another village.

a. 显然的，明显的

*allow /ə'laʊ/

The answer to this problem is quite obvious.

vt. 允许，准许；允给

*miracle /'mɪrəkl/

My parents don't allow me to smoke.

n. [C] 奇迹，令人惊奇的人

*create /kri'eɪt/

It is a miracle that they weren't killed in the car accident.

vt. 创造，创作；引起，产生

Many people believe that God created the world.

Unit One

Phrases and Expressions

get ready to do sth.	准备好做某事
lead a...life	过(活); 使过(某种生活)
pass away	去世
take care of	处理; 照顾



Notes on the Text

1. A young man was **getting ready to graduate** from college. 一个年轻人即将从大学毕业。
get ready to do sth.: 在本句中用进行时态, 表示“正准备”的意思, 意指通过了所有课程, 完成了学业。
2. **Knowing his father, a faithful Christian who owned a prosperous business, could well afford it,** he told him that was all he wanted. 他知道他的父亲——一个经营着一家兴旺公司的虔诚基督教徒完全买得起, 于是他告诉父亲那就是他所想要的东西。
Knowing his father... could well afford it: 为现在分词短语作状语, 表示原因, 相当于 Because he knew his father... could well afford it. 现在分词 knowing 后是个宾语从句 his father... could well afford it. 宾语从句中主语为 his father, a faithful Christian 是主语 his father 的同位语, who owned a prosperous business 是定语从句, 修饰名词 Christian.
e.g. Not knowing what to do, he phoned the police. (因为) 不知道该怎么办, 他给警方打了电话。
3. **As Graduation Day approached,** the young man awaited signs that his father had purchased the car. 随着毕业典礼日的临近, 年轻人等待着父亲给他买车的迹象。
as: 引导时间状语从句, 表示主句和从句的动作同时或差不多同时发生, 可以用 when 代替。
4. He handed his son a beautifully **wrapped** gift box. 他递给儿子一个包装精美的礼品盒。
注意: 在本句中, wrap 的过去分词 wrapped 作定语, 具有被动的含义。
5. **Curious, but somewhat disappointed,** the young man opened the box and found a lovely, leather-bound *Bible*, **with the young man's name embossed in gold.** 带着好奇和几分失望, 年轻人打开盒子, 里面是一本精美的、皮面装帧的《圣经》, 上面用金字凸印着他的名字。
Curious, but somewhat disappointed: 为形容词短语, 在句中作伴随状语, 具有副词的功能。
with the young man's name embossed in gold: 为独立结构, 在此相当于一个状语分句及伴随状况 “while the young man's name was embossed in gold”。
6. **Angry and depressed,** he raised his voice to his father and said “With all your money, you give me a *Bible*?” and stormed out of the house, **leaving the Bible.** 愤怒和沮丧涌上心头, 他提



高嗓门对父亲说：“凭你的财富，你就给我一本《圣经》？”然后怒气冲冲地跑出家门，留下了那本《圣经》。

此处**angry and depressed**也是形容词作状语的语法现象，表示原因。

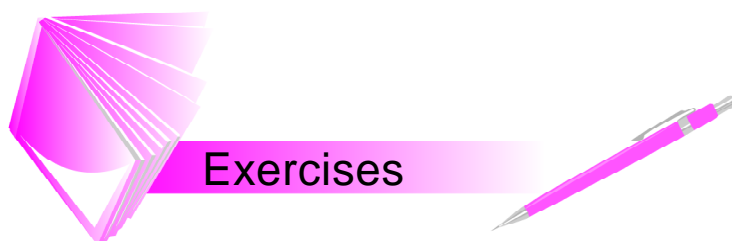
leaving the Bible:为现在分词短语作结果状语。

7. It had a tag with the dealer's name, the same dealer **who had the sports car he had desired**.
 钥匙上有个标签，上面有经销商的名字，正是那位拥有他想要的那辆跑车的经销商。

who had the sports car he had desired: who 引导的定语从句修饰dealer。he had desired 作为定语从句修饰car，前面省略关系代词that 或者which。

8. How many times do we miss the Spirit's blessings and answers to our prayers because they do not arrive exactly as we have expected? 有多少次我们错过了神的祝福和神对我们祷告的回应，只因它们没有按照我们想象的方式到来？

9. TODAY'S affirmation: "Today I look beyond the obvious and allow miracles to be created in my life." 今天的誓言是：“今天，我的眼光超越事物的表象，让生命创造奇迹。”



I. Understanding and Getting Familiar with the Text:

1. The following questions are intended to help you get familiar with the text. Try to use as much of the original text as possible in your answers.

(1) What was the young man in our story getting ready to do?

(2) What did he want from his father as a gift for him?

(3) Could his father afford it?

(4) What did his father hand him on the morning of his graduation?

(5) What did he find in it?

(6) How did he feel as he saw the gift?

(7) What did he do then?

Unit One

(8) Did the young man come back to see his father after this incident?

(9) Did the young man miss his father while he was away? Why or why not?

(10) How did he learn that his father had passed away?

(11) How did he feel when he arrived at his father's house?

(12) What did he see when he searched through his father's important papers?

(13) What happened when he began to turn the pages of the *Bible*?

(14) What moral can we learn from the story about life?

2. Match the questions or statements in the left column with the correct choices according to the text.

(1) Opening the gift box and finding a <i>Bible</i> , the young man felt angry because _____.	A) he disliked the <i>Bible</i> B) he thought his father was mean C) it was not what he had expected D) both B) and C)
(2) At the end of the story, the young man might have felt _____.	A) disappointed because the gift had come too late B) regretful because he had wronged his father C) excited because he knew his father had bought him the car he desired D) indifferent because he was rich enough to buy his own car
(3) Why did the father hide the car key in the <i>Bible</i> ?	A) Because he intended this gift as a surprise to his son. B) Because he wanted to show his displeasure with his son. C) Because he wanted to teach his son some truth about life. D) Because he wanted to hide his great love for his son.
(4) The lesson that the story wants to teach us is that _____.	A) we should never throw away the gift given by our parents B) we should read the <i>Bible</i> more carefully C) we should look beyond the obvious and see the truth D) parents are always generous



II. Finding Topic-related Words in the Text:

List the word or words from the text that match the definitions.

1. Words about a person's feelings:

2. Words and expressions relating to car or car purchasing:

III. Using the Right Word:

Use the proper forms of the words given in the brackets to complete the statements.

1. On the evening of our _____ (graduate), we had a party.
2. There is a beautifully _____ (wrap) box on the table.
3. It was so _____ (disappoint) that you didn't come yesterday.
4. They achieved much _____ (successful) in their work.
5. Have you made _____ (arrange) for your holidays?
6. To _____ (possession) a degree is important nowadays to get a good job.
7. The car is so expensive. It is _____ (afford) for me to buy it.
8. It was so _____ (regret) that the poet died so young.
9. I know _____ (exact) how she felt.
10. Your success is really beyond my _____ (expect).

IV. Special Difficulties:

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words.

(1) **graduate** *n. & vi.*

- a. Are you a university _____?
- b. I _____ from university in 1996.

(2) **purchase** *n. & vt.*

- a. Mr. Smith _____ a new car last month.
- b. I didn't bring enough money with me and couldn't pay for all the _____.

(3) **hand** *n. & vt.*

- a. Would you please _____ me that dictionary?
- b. I really don't know how to deal with it. Could you give me a _____?

(4) **regret** *n. & vt.*

- a. I'd like to express my _____ at the trouble caused by my absence.
- b. He _____ that he has never been to Beijing.

(5) **desire** *n. & vt.*

- a. He had a strong _____ to smoke.
- b. I used to _____ to go abroad but I later changed my mind.

Unit One

2. Replace the finite clauses in italics with present participle phrases. Make necessary changes and omit any words that might then be unnecessary.

(1) *While I was standing in the middle of the crowd*, I felt so lonely.

(2) He was sitting on the sofa *and watching TV*.

(3) *As I was interested to see what would happen*, I stayed till the end of the meeting.

(4) *Because I didn't know how to solve this problem*, I asked my parents for help.

(5) The boy fell, *so that he struck his head against the chair*.

(6) The father had a talk with his son *and explained why he should be honest*.

(7) *After I put down my newspaper*, I walked into the kitchen.

(8) *Because I was eager to get home earlier*, I decided to take a taxi.

10

V. Focusing on the Sentence Structure:

1. Rewrite the sentences after the example, using the phrasal structure introduced by "with".

Example:

He found a lovely, leather-bound *Bible*. It had his name embossed in gold.

→ He found a lovely, leather-bound *Bible*, with his name embossed in gold.

(1) My friend sent me a *Bible* and there was my name on the cover.

(2) The old lady said hello to me and she was wearing a smile on her face.

(3) The worker came and he carried a tool in his bag.

2. Combine the words and expressions into a sentence.

Example:

how proud he was, his father told him, to have such a son, how much he loved him, and told him

→ His father told him how proud he was to have such a son and told him how much he loved him.

1. doesn't know, make a living, the boy, without his parents, how to



2. he had gone there, for another week, she said, two weeks before, and that he would stay there

3. if I'd like to wait, he asked me, come back, or I'd rather, three days later

VI. Précis Writing:

Please summarize the passage in not more than 150 words. To cover the main points in the story, please refer to Exercise I. 1.

VII. Translation:

1. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

(1) Walt Disney Co. was awaiting approval from China's government to build a theme park in Shanghai, the *China Daily* reported on Saturday.

(2) Her shouting attracted some curious looks from other people in the restaurant.

(3) She walked out of the shop, leaving her purse on the counter.

(4) Tom was in a bad mood recently because his mother passed away last month.

(5) With tears, she told me a sad story.

2. Translate the sentences into English, trying to use the words and expressions in the brackets.

(1) 冬天渐近, 天气变得更冷了。 (to approach)

Unit One

(2) 这辆车很贵，你确定你能买得起吗？（to afford）

(3) 他接到一个电话，告诉他他的兄弟享受人间快乐，过着鸿运高照、美满幸福的生活。
（to lead a...life, prosperous）

(4) 他需要立即回家处理一些事情。（to take care of）

(5) 凶手被带了进来，双手被绑在背后。（with...tied）



Section 2: Listening and Speaking



Listening

1. Listen to a conversation on the text only once and then fill in the blanks according to what you've just heard.

Father: Son, you are (1) _____ graduate from (2) _____. What gift do you want for your graduation?

Son: I saw a beautiful sports car in a (3) _____ showroom. That is all I want.

(A few days later.)

Father: Come into my (4) _____.

Son: What's up, dad?

Father: Today is your (5) _____ Day. You are such a fine son and I am (6) _____ of you.

Son: Thank you, Dad.

Father: I love you. Here is something for you.

Son: What is in this beautifully (7) _____ box? I'm (8) _____.

Father: Open it and have a look.

Son: What? With all your money, you just give me a (9) _____? I'm really (10) _____.

2. Listen to the first part of an English song twice and then put the following in the correct order according to what you've just heard.

Father and Son

- (1) You're still young, that's your fault
- (2) If you want you can marry
- (3) There's so much you have to know
- (4) It's not time to make a change
- (5) Look at me, I am old, but I'm happy
- (6) Just relax, take it easy
- (7) Find a girl, settle down
- (8) and I know that it's not easy
- (9) But take your time, think a lot
- (10) For you will still be here tomorrow, but your dreams may not
- (11) To be calm when you've found something going on
- (12) I was once like you are now

Unit One

- (13) Why, think of everything you've got
- (14) From the moment I could talk I was ordered to listen
- (15) I know I have to go
- (16) How can I try to explain, when I do he turns away again
- (17) Now there's a way and I know that I have to go away
- (18) It's always been the same, same old story

3. Listen to a letter twice and then answer the questions.

- (1) Why did John write this letter to Mrs. Jones?

- (2) Why was John nervous at first when visiting the Joneses?

- (3) What did John enjoy in particular while he was staying with the Joneses?

- (4) What did John do together with Mrs. Jones' son?

- (5) Which country is the letter sent to?

14



Speaking

- 1. Instructions:** On Father's Day, you send your father a card to express your love and thanks. Work with your partner to role-play the situation.

2. Functional Expressions:

Thanks.	谢谢。
Thank you.	谢谢你。
Thanks a lot.	多谢。
Many thanks.	多谢。
Thank you very much.	非常感谢。
I can't thank you enough.	不胜感激。
It's very nice/kind of you.	你真好。
I really appreciate it.	我万分感激。
I am grateful to you for...	谢谢你……
Your help is greatly appreciated.	非常感谢你的帮助。
I'd like to express my gratitude.	深表谢意。



Focus 2: Language Use

Section 1: Practical Reading



American Men Don't Cry



1 American men don't cry because it is considered unmasculine to do so. Only sissies cry. Crying is a "weakness" characteristic of the female and no American male wants to be identified with anything in the least weak or womanly. Crying, in our culture, is identified with childishness, with weakness and dependence. No one likes a crybaby, and we disapprove of crying even in children, discouraging it in them as early as possible. In a land so devoted to the pursuit of happiness as ours, crying really is rather un-American. Adults must learn not to cry in situa-

tions in which it is permissible for a child to cry. Women being the "weaker" and "dependent" sex, it is only natural that they should cry in certain emotional situations. In women, crying is excusable. But in men, crying is a mark of weakness. So goes the American credo with regard to crying.

2 "A little man," we impress on our male children, "never cries. Only sissies and crybabies do." And so we condition males in America not to cry whenever they feel like doing so. It is not that American males are unable to cry because of some biological clock within them that causes them to run down in that capacity as they grow older, but that they are trained not to cry. No "little man" wants to be like that "inferior creature", the female. And so the "little man" represses his desire to cry and goes on doing so until he is unable to cry even when he wants to. Thus do we produce a trained incapacity in the American male to cry. And this is bad. Why is it bad? Because crying is a natural function of the human body that is designed to restore the emotionally unbalanced person to a state of balance. The return of the unbalanced organ systems of the body to steady states or dynamic stability is known as homeostasis. Crying serves a balancing function for the organism as a whole. Any interference with balancing mechanisms is likely to be damaging to the organism. And there is good reason to believe that the American male's trained incapacity to cry is seriously damaging him.

3 It is unnecessary to cry whenever one wants to cry, but one should be able to cry when one ought to cry—when one needs to cry, for to cry under certain emotionally unbalancing conditions

Unit One

is necessary for the maintenance of health.

4 To be human is to weep. The human species is the only one in the whole living nature that cries tears. The trained inability of any human being to weep decreases his capacity to be human—a defect that usually goes deeper than the mere inability to cry. And this, among other things, is what American parents—with the best intentions in the world—have achieved for the American male. It is very sad. If we feel like it, let us all have a good cry—and clear our minds of those confusing ideas that have for so long prevented us from understanding the great necessity of crying.



Vocabulary

New Words Stat

生词总量	B级词汇	A级词汇	超纲词汇	占课文的比率
64	*31	☆ 20	△ 13	12%

New Words

16

单词 / 音标	词性 / 词义 / 例子
△unmasculine /ˌʌn'mæskjəlɪn/	a. 没有男子汉气概的, 非男性的 Tom was embarrassed when his classmates said that he was unmasculine.
△sissy /'sɪsɪ/	n. [C] 女孩子气的男孩, 柔弱的男孩 Stop crying, you big sissy.
*weakness /'wi:knəs/	n. [U, C] 软弱, 虚弱; 缺点, 不足 I don't want to show my weakness in front of my classmates.
☆characteristic /ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk/	n. [C] 特征, 特性 a. 特有的, 典型的 Can you tell me the characteristics of this new product?
*female /'fi:meɪl/	n. [C] 女子; 雌性的动物 a. 女(性)的; 雌的 There is a young female crying by the road.
*male /meɪl/	n. [C] 男子; 雄性动物 a. 男(性)的; 雄的 The body is that of a white male aged about 30.
*identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	vt. 认为……等同于; 认出, 鉴定 Crying is often identified with weakness.
*culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/	n. [C, U] 文化, 文明; 教养, 修养 Many foreigners are interested in Chinese culture.
△childishness /'tʃaɪldɪʃnəs/	n. [U] 孩子气, 幼稚, 天真 As a man of 40 years old, his childishness is unacceptable.



☆dependence /drɪ'pendəns/	<i>n.</i> [U] 依靠, 依赖 I found a job and ended my dependence on my parents.
*crybaby /'kraɪbeɪbɪ/	<i>n.</i> [C] 爱哭的人, 动不动就哭的人 (尤指小孩子) He is a great tennis player but he turns into a crybaby when he loses.
*disapprove /,dɪsə'pru:v/	<i>vi.</i> 不赞成, 不同意 He disapproves of women smoking.
☆discourage /drɪ'skʌrɪdʒ/	<i>vt.</i> 使泄气, 使灰心 Don't let one failure discourage you.
*devoted /drɪ'vəʊtɪd/	<i>a.</i> 挚爱的, 忠诚的, 全心全意的 He is devoted to music.
△pursuit /pə'sju:t/	<i>n.</i> [U] 追求, 寻求 He wasted his life in the pursuit of pleasure.
*adult /'ædʌlt/	<i>n.</i> [C] 成年人 <i>a.</i> 成年的, 成熟的 This film is for adults only.
*situation /,sɪtʃʊ'eɪʃn/	<i>n.</i> [C] 处境, 状况; 形势, 局面; 位置, 地点 I'm in a difficult situation and I don't know what to do.
☆permissible /pə'mɪsəbl/	<i>a.</i> 可允许的, 可原谅的 Is it permissible to smoke in this restaurant?
☆dependent /drɪ'pendənt/	<i>a.</i> 依靠的, 依赖的 I can't be dependent on my parents all my life.
*sex /seks/	<i>n.</i> [U] 性别 What sex is the baby?
*natural /'nætʃrəl/	<i>a.</i> 自然如此的, 正常的; 自然的, 天然的, 天生的 It's very natural to feel nervous when you go to a new school.
*emotional /ɪ'məʊʃənl/	<i>a.</i> 激起情感的, 激动人心的; 情绪激动的, 感情冲动的 Both my sister and I cried in this emotional situation.
△excusable /ɪk'skju:zəbl/	<i>a.</i> 可原谅的, 可谅解的 It's excusable that she was late this morning because her mother is ill.
△credo /'kri:dəʊ/	<i>n.</i> [C] 信条 Being honest is my credo.
*impress /ɪm'pres/	<i>vt.</i> 给……深刻的印象, 使铭记; 印, 压印 His words are strongly impressed on my memory.
*condition /kən'dɪʃn/	<i>vt.</i> 训练, 使习惯于 <i>n.</i> [C] 状况, 状态; [常pl.] 环境; 条件 The scientist conditioned the dog to jump each time it heard the bell.
☆whenever /wen'evə(r)/	<i>conj.</i> 无论何时, 随时; 每当 I told her to come back whenever she wants to.

Unit One

18

☆biological /ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/

a. 生物的; 生物学的

Biological warfare is probably the most terrible form of war.

*cause /kɔːz/

vt. 使产生, 引起 n. [C] 原因, 起因, 理由; 事业, (奋斗的) 目标

The cold weather caused me to cough.

☆capacity /kə'pæsəti/

n. [C, U] 能力; 容量, 容积

He has a great capacity for remembering.

☆inferior /ɪn'fɪəriə(r)/

a. (等级, 身份等) 低下的, 下级的

It is wrong to say that women are inferior to men.

☆creature /'kri:tʃə(r)/

n. [C] 生物, 动物, 人

The cat is a lovely creature.

△repress /rɪ'pres/

vt. 抑制, 压制

I can hardly repress my laughter.

*thus /ðʌs/

ad. 这样, 如此; 因此, 从而

Thus the question was finally settled.

*produce /prə'djuːs/

vt. 生产, 制造, 产生; 显示, 出示 /'prɒdjuːs/ n. [U] 产品, 农产品

This factory produces trucks.

☆incapacity /ɪn'kæpəsəti/

n. [U] 无能力, 缺乏技能

He was fired for his incapacity for hard work.

*function /'fʌŋkʃn/

n. [C] 功能, 机能, 作用; 职务, 职责 vi. 运行, 起作用; 行使职责

Can you explain the function of the heart to students?

*design /dɪ'zain/

vt. 打算, 计划; 设计 n. [C, U] 设计; 图样, 图案

This book is designed mainly for foreigners.

△restore /rɪ'stɔː(r)/

vt. 恢复; 使复原

Old customs were restored in this village.

☆unbalanced /ˌʌn'bælənst/

a. 失衡的; 心理不平衡的, 精神失常的

Tom is emotionally unbalanced after his mother's death.

☆balance /'bæləns/

n. [U] 平衡, 均衡; 天平, 称; 结存, 结欠 vt. 使平衡; 称(重量)

All the parts of the building are in perfect balance.

△organ /'ɔːgən/

n. [C] 器官

The heart is an important organ.

*system /'sɪstəm/

n. [C] 系统, 体系; 制度, 体制

Shanghai is trying to improve its traffic system.

☆steady /'stedɪ/

a. 稳的, 稳定的, 不变的; 坚定的, 镇定的 vt./vi. (使) 稳定, (使) 固定

My mother has a steady job.

☆dynamic /daɪ'næmɪk/

a. 充满活力的; 动力的, 动态的; 力学的, 动力学的



*stability /stə'biləti/

He is a dynamic young man.

n. [U] 稳定(性), 稳固(性)

His marriage brought stability to his life.

△homeostasis /'həʊmɪəʊ'steɪsɪs/ *n.* [U] (生理) 体内平衡, 自我平衡

Homeostasis is a sign of health.

*serve /sɜ:v/

vt. 对……有用, 能满足……的需要; 服务, 尽责; 招待, 侍候, 端上(食物等)

These experiments serve no useful purpose.

△organism /'ɔ:gənɪzəm/

n. [C] 生物, 有机体

People know very little about deep-sea organisms.

☆interference /,ɪntə'fɪərəns/

n. [U] 阻碍, 干扰; 干涉, 介入

I can't hear the program because there is too much interference.

☆mechanism /'mekənɪzəm/

n. [C] 机制; 机械装置

Pain acts as a natural defence mechanism.

*damage /'dæmɪdʒ/

vt. 毁坏, 损害 *n.* 毁坏, 损害

The snowstorm damaged the building.

☆maintenance /'meɪntənəns/

n. [U] 维持, 保持; 维修, 保养; 坚持, 主张

The maintenance of law and order is very important.

☆weep /wi:p/

vi. 哭泣, 流泪

The girl is weeping over her sad fate.

△species /'spi:ʃi:z/

n. [C] 种, 物种

Do you know how many species are living on earth?

*inability /,ɪnə'biləti/

n. [U] 无能, 无力, 不能

His inability to work alone caused him a lot of trouble.

*decrease /dɪ'kri:s/

vt./vi. 减少, 减小 /'di:kri:s/ *n.* [U, C] 减少, 减小

We must decrease our spending.

△defect /di:'fekt/

n. [C] 缺点, 缺陷, 毛病

The old lady has a hearing defect.

*mere /mɪə(r)/

a. 仅仅的, 只不过的; 纯粹的

Don't blame him; he is a mere child.

*intention /ɪn'tenʃn/

n. [C, U] 意图, 目的

It wasn't my intention to hurt you.

*achieve /ə'tʃi:v/

vt. 完成, 实现; 达到, 得到

You will never achieve anything if you don't work harder.

*confusing /kən'fju:zɪŋ/

a. 难以理解的, 不清楚的, 令人迷惑的

The map is so confusing that I can't find the railway station on it.

*prevent /prɪ'vent/

vt. 预防, 防止

The traffic accident could have been prevented.

☆necessity /nə'sesəti/

n. [U, C] 必要(性), (迫切)需要; 必需品

There is no necessity to go to school so early.

Unit One

Phrases and Expressions

identify sb. with sth.	把某人视为
in the least	一点, 丝毫, 极少
with regard to	关于, 至于, 就……而论
feel like	想要
biological clock	生物钟, 生理钟
run down	(使) 停止运转, (使) 衰退; 减少; 撞倒
as a whole	就整体而言
prevent...from...	预防, 防止, 妨碍



Notes on the Text

1. Adults must learn not to cry in situations **in which it is permissible for a child to cry**. 在允许孩子哭的场合, 成年人必须学会不哭。

in which it is permissible for a child to cry: 本句为介词+关系代词引导的定语从句。

注意: 介词后面的关系代词要用which。

e.g. The school at which he once studied is famous. 他曾经就读过的那所学校很有名。

2. **Women being the “weaker” and “dependent” sex**, it is only natural that they should cry in certain emotional situations. 女性由于是“比较软弱”和“依赖性强”的性别, 在某些动情的场合哭泣是很自然的事。

Women being the “weaker” and “dependent” sex: 为主语+分词短语表示原因的独立成分。该句可以理解为: Because women are the “weaker” and “dependent” sex。在书面语中, 如果分词的主语不同于句子的主语, 可以在分词短语前面另加一个逻辑主语。

e.g. John having run a red light, the police arrested him. 约翰由于闯红灯被警察逮捕了。

3. **So** goes the American credo with regard to crying. 这就是美国人对于哭的信条。

副词so代替前面的内容, 即In women, crying is excusable. But in men, crying is a mark of weakness. 此外, so放在句首使整个句子倒装。

4. And **so** we condition males in America not to cry whenever they feel like doing **so**. 所以每当美国男性想哭时, 我们都训练他们不要哭。

本句中的第一个so是副词, 意思是“因此, 所以”, 第二个so代替前文的内容, 在本句中指代“cry”。

5. It is **not that** American males are unable to cry because of some biological clock within them that causes them to run down in that capacity as they grow older, **but that** they are trained not to cry. 美国男人不会哭, 并不是因为随着年龄的增长, 体内的某个生物钟使他们逐渐丧



失了哭的能力，而是因为他们被训练得不会哭了。

本句中的It's not that...but that...为常用句型，意思为“不是……而是……”。

6. **Thus** do we produce a trained incapacity in the American male to cry. 就这样美国男人被训练得不会哭了。

thus: 放在句首时，本句成为倒装句，用助动词do放在主语we前表示主谓语序倒装。

7. And there is **good** reason to believe... 有充分的理由相信……

本句中good 的意思是“complete, thorough 充分的，完全的”。

8. The human species is the only one in the whole living nature **that cries tears**. 人是整个生物界中唯一会流泪哭泣的物种。

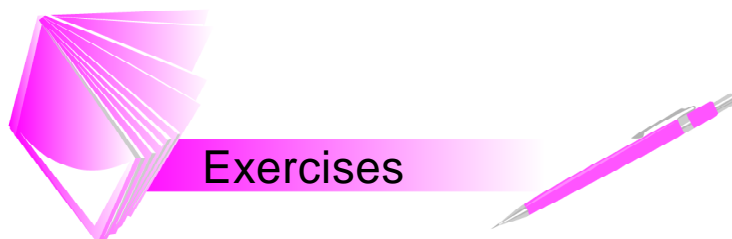
that cries tears: 是定语从句，修饰one。当先行词的前面有only时，定语从句不可以用which引导，而必须用that引导。

e.g. Football is the only game that I enjoy. 足球是我唯一喜欢的运动。

9. The trained inability of any human being to weep decreases his capacity to be human—a defect that usually goes deeper than the mere inability to cry. 把任何人训练得不会哭，都是降低了他作为一个人的能力——这是比仅仅不会哭更为严重的缺陷。

10. And **this**, among other things, is what American parents—with the best intentions in the world—have achieved for the American male. 而这一点，尤其是这一点，正是那些心怀世上最美好愿望的美国父母们为美国男性所做的事情。

本句中的this指代的是上一句的内容。



I. Text Comprehension:

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?

- A) American males are weak if they cry.
 B) There are different attitudes towards the necessity of crying of American men and women.
 C) Crying is necessary for the maintenance of health.
 D) One should cry whenever one wants to cry.

2. Determine whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () (1) In children, crying is excusable so they are encouraged to cry at an early age.
 () (2) Americans think happiness is important.
 () (3) American men don't cry because they are born unable to do so.
 () (4) American males' capability to cry is declining as they grow older.

Unit One

- () (5) One should cry whenever he wants to cry according to the passage.
- () (6) Crying can help people maintain health under certain conditions.
- () (7) All human beings are able to cry tears while no other animals have this capacity.
- () (8) Being unable to cry makes a person less human.
- () (9) American parents train their male children not to cry because they are not good parents.
- () (10) Americans have long learned the necessity of crying.

II. Using the Topic-related Terms:

All of the following sentences are taken from the text and the underlined words and expressions are related to people's attitude towards crying in America. Read them closely and then use them in their correct forms to complete the passage below concerning males' and females' crying.

- Crying is a “weakness” characteristic of the female...
- Crying, in our culture, is identified with childishness...
- No one likes a crybaby, and we disapprove of crying even in children, discouraging it in them as early as possible.
- ..., it is only natural that they should cry in certain emotional situations.
- It is not that American males are unable to cry because of some biological clock within them that causes them to run down in that capacity as they grow older...
- No “little man” wants to be like that “inferior creature”, the female.
- To be human is to weep.

In some (1) _____, women are considered (2) _____ to men and weakness is their (3) _____. It is true that women are more (4) _____ and are more likely to (5) _____ under certain conditions. In fact, men cry less not because (6) _____ they lack the (7) _____ but because they are (8) _____ from crying since their childhood.



Section 2: Practical Writing

1. A Sample Thank-you Letter.

Dear Dr. Li,

It is a great pleasure to express my sincere gratitude for your treatment and attendance I received when I was in hospital last month.

On that morning, I was knocked off my bike by a car and was sent to your hospital by my classmates. But I was lucky to have you, an experienced and skillful doctor, on duty. You gave me a timely operation and took good care of me in the following days so I could recover so soon.

I really don't know how I can thank you enough and I wish one day I would have a chance to pay you back for all your kindness.

Yours faithfully,
Zhang Jian

2. Answer the following questions according to your understanding of the above sample letter.

(1) For what purpose did Zhang Jian write this letter?

(2) What happened to Zhang Jian one day?

(3) Why was Zhang Jian able to recover so soon?

3. Writing a Thank-you Letter.

Instructions: You have just come back from a week-long vacation in Hangzhou. Write a letter to your friend Xiao Ming to express your gratitude for his hospitality while you were in Hangzhou. Describe the places you visited and invite him to visit you.

Focus 3: Grammar Review

I. 动词 (Verb)

动词是表示动作或状态的词，根据其在句子中的功能分为及物动词 (transitive verbs)、不及物动词 (intransitive verbs) 和连系动词 (linking verbs)。另外，根据词义和其在谓语中的作用分为实义动词 (notional verbs)、助动词 (auxiliary verbs) 和情态动词 (modal verbs)。

用法	例子
1. 及物动词 (vt.) 后面常跟名词、代词、动名词等作宾语	The sun gives us light and heat. 太阳给我们光和热。 He married her when he came back from abroad. 他回国后便与她结婚了。
2. 不及物动词 (vi.) 本身意义完整，后面不跟宾语，如果要带宾语，必须加相应的介词	He was still sleeping when it was time for class. 上课时间到了他还在睡觉。 She sang and danced until she was tired out. 她又唱又跳，直到筋疲力尽。
3. 连系动词 (lv.) 后面跟表语一起构成谓语	The food smelled bad after a week in the kitchen. 食物放在厨房一个星期后馊了。 The ground turns green when spring comes. 春天来临，大地变绿。

II. 形容词和副词的比较级 / 最高级 (The Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjective / Adverb)

形容词和副词的比较等级有原级、比较级和最高级。原级就是形容词和副词的原形。比较级和最高级的变化形式见下列表格：（形容词最高级前要用定冠词the；副词最高级前面则可以省略the。）

1. 形容词的比较级和最高级规则变化表

	构成规则	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词	一般在词尾加-er和-est	tall	taller	tallest
	以e结尾的只加-r和-st	nice	nicer	nicest
	以辅音字母加-y结尾时，先变-y为-i，再加-er和-est	easy dry	easier drier	easiest driest

单音节词	闭音节单音节词如末尾只有一个辅音字母，须先双写这个辅音字母，再加-er和-est	big thin hot	bigger thinner hotter	biggest thinnest hottest
双音节词	少数以-y, -er, -ow, -ble, -ple结尾的双音节单词，变化规则同单音节词	happy simple clever	happier simpler cleverer	happiest simplest cleverest
	其他双音节词在前面加more, most分别构成比较级和最高级	careful useful	more careful more useful	most careful most useful
多音节词	在前面加more和 most	difficult beautiful	more difficult more beautiful	most difficult most beautiful

2. 形容词的比较级和最高级不规则变化表

原级	比较级	最高级
good, well	better	best
bad, ill	worse	worst
many, much	more	most
little	less	least
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
far	farther, further	farthest, furthest

副词比较级和最高级的变化与形容词基本一样。

注：有些双音节词，比较级与最高级均有两种表示形式，如

common commoner commonest **more common** **most common**

类似的词还有：clever, gentle, hollow, handsome, polite, quite和cruel等。

I. Multiple choices.

- John _____ hard and there seemed to be someone whispering inside the house.
A) heard B) listened C) looked D) watched
- The police _____ into the hotel room and found the young lady dead on the floor.
A) entered B) arrived C) got D) reached
- The old and kind woman _____ more than twenty homeless children by herself.
A) raised B) rose C) brought D) grew
- His father can _____ a plane but not a kite.
A) play B) work C) do D) fly
- The sofa _____ soft and warm.
A) feels B) touches C) has D) makes

Unit One

6. Hardly had I _____ when the movie began.
A) seated B) been seated C) sitted D) been sat
7. Judging from his accent, I can _____ that he is from the south.
A) speak B) look C) tell D) show
8. The coats _____ me 5,000 Yuan.
A) costs B) cost C) spends D) spend
9. "Send for a doctor quickly. The old lady _____."
A) will die B) is dying C) dies D) died
10. The shirts _____ well in the summer.
A) sells B) is sold C) sell D) sold

II. Fill in each blank with the right degree of the adjective or adverb given in the brackets.

1. You will soon improve your English if you read it as _____ (loudly) as you can.
2. He is much _____ (heavy) than he was ten years ago.
3. China is the _____ (big) country in terms of population, while Russia is the _____ (large) in terms of area.
4. The boss usually comes to work _____ (early) than his secretary.
5. There are _____ (many) waiters and waitresses than customers in the restaurant.
6. Unlike other talkative speakers, he spoke _____ (little) at the meeting.
7. Of all the sportsmen, he jumps _____ (high).
8. Though not so _____ (clever) as her brother, she worked a lot _____ (hard).
9. I don't like coffee as _____ (sweet) as this.
10. This question is _____ (difficult) than that one.

