

Unit One

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Section 1: Model Passage Reading

My First Kiss, and Then Some

1 I was a very shy teenager, and so was my first boyfriend. We were high school students in a small town. We had been dating for about six months. A lot of sweaty handholding, actually watching movies, and talking about nothing in particular. We often came close to kissing—we both knew that we wanted to be kissed—but neither of us had the courage to make the first move.



2 Finally, while sitting on my living room couch, he decided to go for it. We talked about the weather (really), and then he leaned forward. I put a cushion up to my face to block him! He kissed the cushion.

3 I wanted to be kissed so badly, but I was too nervous to let him get close. So I moved away, down the couch. He moved closer. We talked about the movie (who cared!), he leaned forward again. I blocked him again.

4 I moved to the end of the couch. He followed, we talked. He leaned... I stood up! (My leg muscles must have been hurting.) I walked over near the front door and stood there, leaning against the wall with my arms crossed, and said impatiently, "Well, are you going to kiss me or not?"

5 "Yes," he said. So I stood tall, closed my eyes tight, stuck my lips out and faced upwards. I waited...and waited. (Why wasn't he kissing me?) I opened my eyes; he was coming right at me. I smiled.

6 HE VIRTUALLY KISSED MY TEETH!

7 I could have died.

8 He left promptly.

9 I wondered if he had told anyone about my awkward behavior. Since I was so extremely and painfully shy, I abandoned any hope of finding a date. I practically hid for the next two years, causing me to never have another date all through high school. As a matter of fact, when I walked down the hallway at school, and if I saw him or any other great guy walking toward me, I quickly leapt into the nearest room until he passed. And these were boys I had known since childhood.

10 The first year at college, I was determined not to be shy any longer. I wanted to learn how to kiss with confidence and grace. I did.



11 In the spring, I went home. I walked into the latest hangout, and in the dim light who do you suppose I saw sitting at the karaoke bar, but my old kissing partner? I walked over to his bar stool and patted him on the shoulder. Without hesitation, I took him in my arms, leaned him back over his stool, and kissed him with my most assertive kiss. I sat him up, looked at him victoriously, and said, “So there!”

12 He pointed to the lady next to him and said to me, “Mary Jane, I’d like you to meet my wife. We are here for the first anniversary of our marriage.”



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	*37	☆9	△4	10%

New Words

单词 / 音标	词性 / 词义 / 例子
*shy /ʃaɪ/	<i>a.</i> 怕羞的, 腼腆的; 胆怯的 The boy is not at all shy with them.
*teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/	<i>n.</i> [C] (13~19岁的) 少年 The teenagers have their own ideas about fashions.
*sweaty /'sweti/	<i>a.</i> 满身是汗的, 汗渍的; 让人出汗的 He's sweaty after playing basketball.
*handholding /'hænd,həʊldɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> [U] 握手 Handholding is a sign of friendship.
*actually /'æktʃʊəli/	<i>ad.</i> 实际上 Actually, the two problems have a lot in common.
*particular /pə'tɪkjələ(r)/	<i>n.</i> [C] [常pl.] 详情, 细目 <i>a.</i> 特定的, 某一的; 特殊的, 特别的, 特有的; (过分) 讲究的, 挑剔的 What kind of books do you like in particular?
*courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i> [U] 勇气, 胆识 He didn't have the courage to ask her to marry him.
*finally /'faɪnəli/	<i>ad.</i> 最后, 最终 After several delays, he finally set out at 8 o'clock.

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△couch /kaʊtʃ/

n. [C] 长沙发, 长榻

The couch is really comfortable.

☆lean /li:n/

vi./vt. 靠, 屈身; 斜, 倾斜; 依靠, 倚

Lean forward for a while.

*forward /'fɔ:wəd/

ad. 向前; 向将来, 往后 *a.* 向前的, 前进的, 前部的 *vt.* 转交, 转运

When you are driving a car, you must look forward.

☆cushion /'kʊʃn/

n. [C] 坐垫, 垫子

He lay on the floor with a cushion under his head.

*block /blɒk/

vt. 堵塞, 阻塞 *n.* [C] 街区, 街段; 大块(木料、石料、金属、冰); 障碍物, 阻塞物

The accident blocked the traffic.

*nervous /'nɜ:vəs/

a. 神经紧张的, 情绪不安的; 神经系统的, 神经性的

I'm nervous in the dark.

*muscle /'mʌsl/

n. [C] 肌肉

Exercises can help to develop the muscles.

*impatiently /ɪm'peɪʃntli/

ad. 不耐烦地, 急躁地

The audience is waiting impatiently for the concert to start.

*lip /lɪp/

n. [C] 嘴唇

He put a bottle to his lips.

*upwards /'ʌpwədz/

ad. 向上, 往上, ……以上 *a.* 向上的

A tree grows upwards.

*virtually /'vɜ:tʃʊəli/

ad. 事实上, 实际上

The work is virtually finished.

☆promptly /'prɒmptli/

ad. 迅速地, 敏捷地, 即刻地

They do things promptly.

*wonder /'wʌndə(r)/

vt. (对……) 感到疑惑, 觉得好奇, 想知道; (对……) 感到惊讶, 感到诧异 *n.* [U, C] 惊奇, 惊异; 奇迹, 奇事, 奇观

I wonder why the dog is barking.

☆awkward /'ɔ:kwəd/

a. 粗笨的, 笨拙的; 尴尬的, 棘手的

Don't put me in an awkward position.

*behavior /br'heɪvjə(r)/

n. [U] 行为, 举止; (机器等) 运转情况

Their behavior shows an unfriendly, even a hostile attitude to us.

*extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/

ad. 极其, 极端, 非常

He was extremely angry.

*painfully /'peɪnfəli/

ad. 非常地, 令人痛苦地, 令人烦恼地; 吃力地

~~**She was painfully thin.**~~

☆abandon /ə'bændən/

vt. 放弃



*practically /'præktɪklɪ/

They had abandoned all hope.

ad. 几乎，差不多；实事求是地

The holiday is practically over; there is only one day left.

vt. 把……藏起来，躲藏，（被）隐藏；隐瞒，遮掩

He hid himself in the trees.

*hide /haɪd/

*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.

n. [C] [美] 过道，门厅，走廊

The hallway is full of people.

n. [C] [非正式] 男人，家伙，小伙子

They are nice guys.

*hallway /'hɔːlweɪ/

△guy /gaɪ/

☆leap /li:p/

vi. 跳，跃 *n.* [C] 跳跃；飞跃，跃进

Can you leap over the stream?

n. [U, C] 童年，幼年

He had a happy childhood.

*childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/

*determined /dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/

a. 决心的，决定的；坚决的，坚定的

Nancy is a very determined woman.

n. [U] 自信，信任，信心

He does everything with confidence.

*confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/

*grace /greɪs/

n. [U] 优美，优雅（尤指动作顺畅协调）

The girl dancer leaps with grace.

*hangout /'hæŋ,aʊt/

n. [C] 经常去的地方，住所

Which pub is your favorite hangout?

a. 昏暗的；朦胧的，模糊不清的

He didn't see anything in the dim light.

☆dim /dɪm/

*suppose /sə'pəʊz/

vt. 猜想，料想，假定，认为；（用于祈使语句）让，设

It's getting dark, so I suppose I must go home.

n. [U, C] 卡拉OK

We used to sing at a karaoke bar when we were at college.

☆karaoke /,kæri'əʊki/

*bar /bɑː(r)/

n. [C] 酒吧间；条，块，杆 *vt.* 阻止，拦阻

The bar also serves non-alcoholic drinks.

*partner /'pɑːtnə(r)/

n. [C] 搭档，同伴；伙伴，同伙；配偶；股东，合伙人

Are you sure you want him to be your partner?

△stool /stuːl/

n. [C] 凳子

The kids sit on stools around the table.

*pat /pæt/

vt. 轻拍，轻打 *n.* [C] 轻拍，轻打

She patted the dog to show friendliness.

*shoulder /'ʃəʊldə(r)/

n. [C] 肩（部） *vt.* 肩负，承担

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*hesitation /ˌhezɪ'teɪʃn/

△assertive /ə'sɜːtɪv/

*victoriously /vɪk'tɔːrɪəslɪ/

☆anniversary /ˌænɪ'vɜːsəri/

*marriage /'mæɪrɪdʒ/

Her bag hangs over her shoulders.

n. [U] 犹豫, 迟疑, 不情愿

He agreed without hesitation.

a. 坚定自信的, 坚决主张的

Tom presents his opinions in an assertive tone.

ad. 获胜地, 胜利地

The troop fought against the enemy victoriously.

n. [C] 周年纪念; 周年

How did you celebrate your wedding anniversary?

n. [C, U] 结婚, 婚姻

It was a big surprise to learn of her marriage.

Phrases and Expressions

in particular

尤其, 特别

come close to

几乎达到, 差不多

make the first move

抢先行动, 抢占先机

go for

尽力取得, 努力争取

stick out

(使某物) 突出; 伸出, 探出

come (right) at

向……逼近; 扑向; 攻击某人

as a matter of fact

事实上, 事实

take sb. in one's arms

抱住或搂住某人

sit sb. up

使某人坐起来

point to

指, 指出, 指明

Proper Noun

Mary Jane

玛丽·简



Notes on the Text

1. My First Kiss, and **Then Some** (the title) 我的初吻及后来的几个吻

本课文题目可以大致理解为: “(I am now telling you) something about my first kiss and some more kisses afterwards.”

Then Some: 这是省略表达, 省略了some后的“kisses”, 本句意思是“some more kisses afterwards”。

2. I was a very shy teenager, and so was my first boyfriend. 少年时, 我很害羞, 我的第一位男



友也和我一样害羞。

这个句子可理解为：“I was a very shy teenager, and my first boyfriend was also a shy teenager.”

3. We often came close to kissing—we both knew that we wanted **to be kissed**—but neither of us had the courage to make the first move. 有好几次我们都快要接吻了——我俩都知道自己想被对方亲吻——但是谁都没有勇气跨出第一步。

to be kissed: 这是动词不定式的被动形式，表示将来被动的动作或行为。

e.g. (1) It is impossible for lost time to be made up. 失去的时光无法追回。

(2) Although I want to be invited to her birthday party, I know that's impossible. 虽然我很想被邀请参加她的生日聚会，但我知道那是不可能的。

4. I wanted to be kissed so badly, but I was **too nervous to let him get close**. 我非常想被亲吻，但是我紧张得不敢让他靠近。

be too...to: 是be + too + a. +不定式的结构，这个结构用来表示“太……而不能……”。

e.g. (1) She is too shy to tell the boy that she loves him. 她过于羞怯，不敢对那个男孩表白。

(2) The bottle is too small to hold all the water. 瓶子太小，装不下所有的水。

注意：动词let后面出现的不定式不带to。

5. My leg muscles **must have been hurting**. 我的大腿肌肉一定非常疼痛。

must have been hurting: 现在分词hurting起形容词作用，作表语。这个结构表示对过去的假设。

情态动词 must +不定式完成体，表示对过去已经发生的动作或事件的一种肯定推测。

e.g. (1) He must have gone to the United States. 他一定去美国了。

(2) He must have been in this room, for his coat is still here. 他一定还在这屋子里，因为他的外衣还在这里呢。

6. I **could have died**. 我简直快要死了。

此句意思是“I was so overwhelmed that I almost lost all senses.”

could have died: 是情态动词 + 动词完成体的结构表示虚拟的语气。could have done结构表示一个动作、一件事或一种状态其实并没有发生或者并不存在。must have done结构表示一个动作已经完成或一件事已经发生。句中短语并不表示死亡是已经发生的事实，说话者实际上并没有死。

e.g. (1) I could have achieved much more successes if I had listened to your advice earlier. 如果我早一点听你的劝告，就可以取得更大的成功。（事实上，我取得的成功不大。）

(2) He could have arrived in time but for the bad traffic. 要不是交通状况不好的话，他可以准时到达的。（事实上，他没有准时到达。）

7. I wanted to learn how to kiss with confidence and grace. I **did**. 我要学会如何自信而优雅地接吻，而且我确实学会了。

did (do): 有避免动词重复及强调的双重功能。本文中的“I did”相当于“I did learn how to kiss with confidence and grace.”这里的did起强调作用。

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e.g. They said Paul would not pass the examination, but he did. 他们说保罗不会通过考试，但他确实通过了。

8. ...who **do you suppose** I saw sitting at the karaoke bar, **but** my old kissing partner? ……你们猜我看到谁坐在那里，正是以前吻我的那个男生。

do you suppose: 这是个插入成分。这个句子可以理解为由Who did I see sitting at the bar, but my old kissing partner?和you suppose 两个句子组成的。

but: 在本句中用于加强语气，达到强调的目的。

e.g. It'll be a great party — everyone, but everyone, is coming. 这将是一次重大的聚会——每个人，对，是每个人都会来。



EXERCISES



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 girl's name in this story?

- (2) What kind of teenagers were the girl and the boy in this story?

- (3) What did they want to do while dating for six months?

- (4) What was it that they were too shy to do?

- (5) Who made the first move?

- (6) When and where did the boy do it?

- (7) How come the boy kissed only the cushion instead of the girl?

- (8) What did the girl say after the boy's moves?

- (9) What did the girl do when she was waiting for her boyfriend to give her the kiss?

- (10) What actually happened to the boy's last attempt?



(11) Did the girl have another date in the next two years in her high school after this incident?

(12) What did the girl decide to learn to do in her first year at college?

(13) What did the girl do when she happened to meet her first boyfriend in a karaoke bar in the spring?

(14) Who was sitting next to the man?

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

<p>(1) From the description of the first attempt of the boy and the girl to kiss each other, we can conclude that _____.</p>	<p>A) their love is not serious B) their love is very serious C) the girl loves the boy more than the boy loves the girl D) the boy loves the girl more than the girl loves the boy</p>
<p>(2) The girl in the story may be described as _____.</p>	<p>A) a shy girl who tries to hide herself from other boys after the failure of her first dating relationship B) a brave girl who has overcome her fear and shyness C) both A) and B) D) neither A) nor B)</p>
<p>(3) What is the writer's purpose of telling the story?</p>	<p>A) To entertain the reader. B) To express the bitterness of her dating experience. C) To condemn the boy for his disloyalty. D) To demonstrate her own loyalty to her first love.</p>
<p>(4) The tone of the story is _____.</p>	<p>A) serious B) humorous C) bitter D) sad</p>

II. Finding Topic-related Words in the Text:

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

1. Adjectives and adjectival phrases that describe a person's character:

2. Words and expressions about kiss:

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III. Using the Right Word:

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

1. The greedy man said _____ (patient), "No! Go away at once!"
2. He raised his hand to his son, but he _____ (hesitation) when he saw the fear in his son's eyes.
3. She _____ (behaviour) like her grandfather.
4. I _____ (wonder) if anyone knew where to buy these goods at a low cost.
5. He had been _____ (nervous) about inviting us.
6. The Premier (总理) says that the government is _____ (confidence) that it can cope with inflation (通货膨胀).
7. Tourists come to Europe to see the _____ (lean) tower of Pisa (比萨) in Italy.
8. To avoid _____ (block), Internet Service Providers in China have been disabling chat-rooms and forums.
9. We hope that we can live _____ (victory) in future.
10. Before dinnertime, I forced myself to shower again to clean my _____ (sweat) and oily body up. Otherwise, I wouldn't have enjoyed myself at dinner.

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IV. Special Difficulties:

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

(1) **date** *n. & vt.*

- a. I've _____ her once.
- b. We made a _____ to go to the cinema.

(2) **go** *n. & vi.*

- a. The kid _____ into his room and shut the door.
- b. She tried to blow out all the candles on the cake in one _____.

(3) **rest** *n. & vi.*

- a. You may take a _____ after that class.
- b. I see a bird _____ on the roof.

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

- a. Are there any soft _____ in the refrigerator?
- b. She _____ milk before going to bed every night.

(5) **feel** *n. & vi.*

- a. I _____ not _____ well now, so I can't dine out with you.
- b. The _____ of the meeting is tense.

2. Fill in the blanks by choosing one of the structures provided in the brackets.

- (1) I _____ (could have come to/must have come to) the class on time yesterday, but my



car broke down on the way.

- (2) I _____ (could have met/must have met) you in Shanghai if I had been able to stay one more day.
- (3) My friend _____ (must have been surprised/could have been surprised) when he received the invitation because he did not know the person who sent it.
- (4) My parents _____ (could have been disappointed/must have been disappointed) when they got the news that I could not go back this summer. They had been expecting me to visit them since I left.
- (5) The policeman _____ (could have been angry/must have been angry) when John refused to stop his car.
- (6) We _____ (could have had/must have had) a good harvest but for the storm.
- (7) I _____ (could have passed/must have passed) my examination easily but I made too many stupid mistakes.
- (8) Tom _____ (could have been/must have been) in this room. Mary told me that she had seen him enter it.

V. Focusing on the Sentence Structure:

1. Rewrite the sentences after the example, using the structure "...too + adj./adv. + to + do...".

Example:

Being so nervous, I would not let him get close.

→ I was too nervous to let him get close.

- (1) As I have been so busy in my college life, I have never dated.

- (2) Being very shy about kissing my girlfriend, I never made the first move.

- (3) Seized with excitement, I could not say hello to my old kissing partner.

2. Combine the words and expressions into a sentence modeled after "who do you suppose...but...".

Example:

but my, who do you suppose, at the bar, I saw sitting, old, kissing partner

→ Who do you suppose I saw sitting at the bar, but my old kissing partner?

- (1) who do you suppose, her ex-husband, woman's wedding, appeared, but, at the

- (2) who do you suppose, his wife, she kissed was, the lady sitting, but, next to the man

- (3) an assertive kiss to, who do you suppose, her first boyfriend, but, gave, the girl, in the bar

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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 following sentences into Chinese.

(1) She's been dating him for months but she's still not very serious.

(2) Tom came close to falling off the high wall.

(3) He goes for the world record.

(4) The magician escaped from the cage with his hands tied behind his back.

(5) She must have had a cold. That's why she had a fever and a runny nose.

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

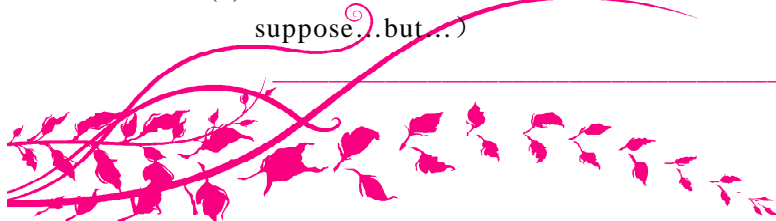
(1) 昨天在会议上他一定紧张得说不出话来。(to be too...to)

(2) 我一直想知道他是否真的喜欢我。(to wonder if/whether...)

(3) 我真的想被邀请到他家去，但是他在等我走第一步（首先采取行动）。(to be + past participle; to make the first move)

(4) 他坐在那里，背靠着书桌。(with + n. + leaning + prepositional phrase)

(5) 你认为我看到了谁？站在我面前的不是别人，正是我以前的那个男友。(who do you suppose...but...)



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.

Mary: Hi, Mike, what a (1) _____ meeting you here!

Mike: How nice (2) _____ you, Mary! It's been (3) _____ since we..., eh, you remember that night?

Mary: Of course, how could I have possibly (4) _____ that night?! We were sitting on the (5) _____ in my living room, talking about the weather, movies, and what not. You (6) _____ forward.

Mike: Ah, yes, but you put a cushion up to (7) _____ me and I kissed the cushion (8) _____!

Mary: Yes, I was so (9) _____ then and I would not let you get close to me, you know.

Mike: What did you do then?

Mary: I (10) _____, down the couch. But you moved closer.

Mike: Yes, I remember now. You moved to the end of the couch. I followed. Then you stood up...

Mary: You stood up too, but you kissed my teeth!

Mike: But why were you laughing when I...

2. Listen to a passage twice and then choose the best answer to each question.

- (1) A) A real conversation with friends.
B) A means of communication.
C) A long-distance call service.
D) A mail delivery system.
- (2) A) Experts on computers all over the world.
B) University professors and students.
C) Those who have similar interests or problems.
D) Those families whose members live far apart from one another.
- (3) A) It is sent through the telephone line.
B) It is received by means of an online computer.
C) Names or numbers are used to send it to the right place.
D) It is sent through radio signals.
- (4) A) It's good and fast. B) It's quite reliable.

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- C) It's very slow. D) It's slow but reliable.
- (5) A) The development of e-mail.
B) The advantages of e-mail.
C) The popularity of e-mail in people's lives.
D) A comparison between e-mail and long-distance calls.

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

- (1) How can one avoid being hurt or angry in one's married life?

- (2) How is the married life of a couple in their first year and the second year? How about their married life in the third year?

- (3) What are love and marriage compared to according to the passage?

- (4) What's the possible title of the passage?



Speaking

14

1. Instructions: The following is a dialogue between two friends exchanging their views on online dating. In the dialogue, some of the expressions provided in the table of Functional Expressions are used. The first two sentences of the dialogue are given below and the rest are put in random order. Work with a classmate and rearrange them into a proper dialogue. And then, practice the dialogue with your classmate.

Dialogue on online dating:

A: Hello, Lynn, any plans tonight?

B: Well, actually, I have a date.

B: I met him online through a special website named "Start Dating".

B: That's true. I'll be careful when meeting online friends.

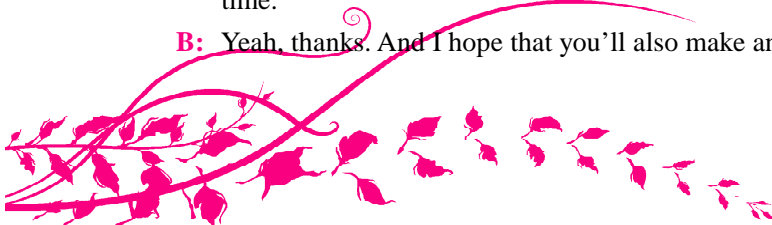
B: Come on, the Internet has become so popular, and meeting people on the Internet is pretty common.

A: How long have you two known each other?

B: Not really. And that's the reason why I asked him out. Besides, I hate instant marriage.

A: And then, you two can get to know each other further and directly. Good luck. Have a good time.

B: Yeah, thanks. And I hope that you'll also make an online friend before long.



A: Are you kidding? Stay away from trouble!

B: About one month, but we both enjoy our chatting.

A: Are you sure that he always represents himself honestly?

A: Really? As far as I know, you've been single for one year already. So, tell me, how did you get to know your date?

A: If you want to get married, you may find somebody online. But just keep in mind that the Internet crime is also not uncommon.

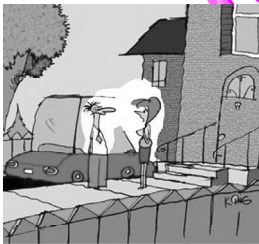
2. Functional Expressions:

fancy doing sth.	喜欢做某事
be fond of doing sth.	喜欢做某事
be crazy about sb.	迷恋某人
fall in love with sb.	爱上某人
give one's hand to sb.	答应嫁给某人
hate/detest sb./sth.	不喜欢 / 讨厌某人 / 某物
enjoy chatting with sb.	喜欢与某人聊天
I hate instant marriage.	我不喜欢闪婚。

Focus 2: Language Use

Section 1: Practical Reading

Online Dating



"Let's go back to meeting online.
You're much better looking there."

1 Claire was single for 3 years. She had been in a long relationship when she was in her early 20s, but after that ended she needed a break from the whole dating scene. After 3 years of enjoying time on her own, Claire decided to jump into the seemingly intimidating world of online dating. She had friends who met special people and ended up getting married, so she figured she'd give it a chance. The only question she

had then was, "Where do I begin?"

2 Now that Claire (and possibly you) is about to enter into the world that is online dating, what are the key things that everyone needs to know? What are the dos, don'ts, and common errors of many first time online dates? Read on for a few ideas about how to take your first step into the exciting world of dating online.

3 To start out with, pick an online dating service that is right for you. The good news is that there are a lot of free websites that you may have access to for dating online these days, so there are plenty of options for you to choose from without having to worry about paying for multiple memberships. Select a service that seems to have members who might appeal to you (but be careful because not all the profiles used to tempt you to sign up are real!), and a site that looks like it will suit your online dating goals.

4 Next, it's time to make your profile. The significance of your profile cannot be stressed enough. This will be your introduction to the rest of the members on whichever dating service you sign up for. Lots of first time online dates are nervous about posting pictures. If you're uncomfortable with it, you can wait, but remember to post a picture eventually (this will multiply the number of responses you'll get). Also, keep your profile light and friendly and be honest with everything you write in your profile. If you make yourself sound better than you are or lie (unless it's obvious that you're joking), the truth will come out eventually if you meet someone special, so it's better to be truthful from the get-go. Even though your profile is important, don't take it too seriously. Remember that above all, you're here to have fun and hopefully that idea will come across to other people.

5 Also, remember to be honest with people you're messaging back and forth with. There's nothing worse than anticipating that you're getting to know someone who will capture your

imagination, then meeting and realizing that they misrepresented themselves. Try to make everyone's experience when dating online, whether yours or others', positive.



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
44	*31	☆9	△4	9.3%

New Words

单词 / 音标	词性 / 词义 / 例子
*online /ˌɒnˈlaɪn/	<i>a.</i> (网络) 在线的, 网上的 The hotel runs online services.
*relationship /rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] 感情关系; 关系, 关联; 血缘关系 Their short contacts did not develop into a lasting relationship.
*scene /siːn/	<i>n.</i> [C] 事件, 情景; 景色, 景象; 背景, 布景, 舞台; 场面, 一场(戏) He couldn't forget the horrible scenes after the attack.
*seemingly /ˈsiːmɪŋli/	<i>ad.</i> 看似, 貌似, 表面上 He was seemingly uncertain of his choice.
△intimidating /ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪtɪŋ/	<i>a.</i> 吓人的, 令人胆怯的 The intimidating scene scared away the bystanders.
*special /ˈspeʃl/	<i>a.</i> 重要的; 特殊的, 专门的 He is a special friend of mine.
*figure /ˈfɪɡə(r)/	<i>vt./vi.</i> 认定, 认为; 计算 <i>n.</i> [C] 数字; 外形, 轮廓; 人物; 体型, 风姿; 插图 I figured (that) you'd want to see me about it.
*possibly /ˈpɒsəbli/	<i>ad.</i> 尽可能地, 也许 I think he's possibly left his office.
*common /ˈkɒmən/	<i>a.</i> 平常的, 普通的; 共同的 What's the common feature of pines?
*error /ˈerə(r)/	<i>n.</i> [C, U] 错误, 谬误, 差错 There are several errors in your calculations.
*exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	<i>a.</i> 令人兴奋的, 令人激动的

Unit One

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*service /'sɜ:vɪs/

It's a piece of exciting news.

n. [C, U] 服务性事业, 政府部门; 服务, 效劳, 帮助, 用处; 公共设施, (公共设施的) 运转; 维修, 保养 *vt.* 维修, 保养

☆website /'websaɪt/

Do you know about banking and insurance services?

n. [C] 【计】网站, 网址

☆access /'æksɪs/

For more information, please visit our website.

n. [U] 接近, 进入; 通道

△option /'ɒpʃn/

You need a password to get access to this account.

n. [C, U] 可供选择的事物, 选择; 选择权, 选择的自由, 选项

☆multiple /'mʌltɪpl/

There are various options open to him.

a. 多样的, 复合的, 多重的, 多部的 *n.* [C] 倍数

*select /sɪ'lekt/

It is reported that there is a multiple crash on a motorway.

vt. 选择, 挑选 *a.* 精选的, 挑选出来的

☆appeal /ə'pi:l/

The committee selects him as the representative to visit Japan.

vi. 吸引; 恳请, 呼吁; 上诉 *n.* [U, C] 吸引; 恳请, 呼吁; 上诉

△profile /'prəʊfaɪl/

The film might appeal to young people.

n. [C] 概述, 传略, 简介; 侧面轮廓; 形象; 外形

☆tempt /tempt/

They are working on a profile of the American nuclear industry.

vt. 吸引, 引起……的兴趣; 引诱, 诱惑

*sign /saɪn/

They tried to tempt Tom into staying.

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

*site /saɪt/

Would you please sign your name here?

n. [C] 【计】网站, 站点; 场所, 地点

*goal /gəʊl/

You can find many latest fashions on this site.

n. [C] 目标, 目的; 球门; 得分, 进球

☆significance /sɪg'nɪfɪkəns/

What's the goal of the company?

n. [U] 重要性, 重大; 意思, 含义

*stress /stres/

This new discovery of oil is of great significance to this area's economy.

vt. 强调, 着重 *n.* [C, U] 压力, 紧张, 应力; 着重, 强调; 重音

*introduction /,ɪntrə'dʌkʃn/

I must stress that what I have said is true.

n. [C, U] 介绍; 引进, 传入; 引言, 导论

*whichever /wɪtʃ'evə(r)/

~~Let's start to make self-introduction.~~

det./pron. 无论哪个, 无论哪些



*uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmfətbəl/

Choose whichever book you prefer.

a. 不安的, 害怕的, 不舒服的, 不自在的

He seemed uncomfortable with this subject.

*eventually /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/

ad. 终于, 最后

Eventually, he died of hunger.

☆multiply /'mʌltɪplaɪ/

vt. 增加, 繁殖; 乘, 使相乘

Our problems have multiplied since he left.

*response /rɪ'spɒns/

n. [U, C] 反应, 响应; 回答, 答复

The response to the appeal for funds is poor.

*obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/

a. 显然的, 明显的

The answer to this problem is quite obvious.

*truth /tru:θ/

n. [U, C] 真相, 实情; 忠实性, 真实性; 真理

Why don't you just tell the truth?

*truthful /'tru:θfl/

a. 真实的, 如实的

We must be truthful when making friends.

*get-go /'getgəʊ/

n. [U] 开始, 最初

You shouldn't trust him from the get-go.

*hopefully /'həʊpfəli/

ad. 有希望地, 可以指望地

Hopefully, we can finish the task before the end of this month.

*forth /fɔ:θ/

ad. 向前, 往外

He stretched forth his hand.

☆anticipate /æ'nɪsɪpeɪt/

vt. 希望; 预期

I anticipate getting much instruction from a book.

☆capture /'kæptʃə(r)/

vt. 捕获, 俘获 n. [U] 捕获, 俘获

Kate captured a butterfly in her hands.

*imagination /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn/

n. [U, C] 想象力, 想象

He got no imagination.

*realize /'ri:əlaɪz/

vt. 认识到, 体会到; 实现

What will you do when you realize your mistake?

△misrepresent /ɪ'mɪs,reprɪ'zent/

vt. 歪曲, 误传, 不实报道

She was misrepresented by the press as a narrow-minded woman.

*experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/

n. [U, C] 经验, 感受, 体验; 经历 vt. 经历, 体验

One learns from experience.

*positive /'pɒzətɪv/

a. 积极乐观的; 确实的, 有事实根据的; 确信的, 有把握的; 明确的, 断然的; 肯定的, 表示赞成的; 正(极)的, 阳性的

Try to be more positive in handling this issue.

Unit One

Phrases and Expressions

on one's own	独自，单独；独立地，无援地
jump into	卷入，介入，投入；跳入
end up	最终成为，最后处于
dos and don'ts	规则，注意事项
dating service	婚姻介绍所
have access to	接近（或进入）的方法（或权利，机会等）
appeal to	吸引，引起兴趣；诉诸；求助于
sign up	报名（参加课程）
come out	被获知，为人所知；出现，显露；出版，发表；结果是
take sth. seriously	认真对待
above all	首先，尤其是，最重要的是
come across	被理解，被传达；使人产生某种印象；（偶然）遇见（或发现）
back and forth	反复来回
capture one's imagination	使某人入迷，引起某人的想象

20

Proper Noun

Claire /kleə(r)/ 克莱尔



Notes on the Text

1. She had been in a long **relationship** when she was in her early 20s, but **after that ended** she needed a break from the whole dating scene. 二十岁出头时，她经历了一段恋爱长跑，但这段恋情结束后，她需要从整场恋爱中调整过来。

句中的relationship指的是男女之间的恋爱关系。当它用于一般人群时，表达的是一种带有强烈感情的关系。

e.g. (1) Their short contacts did not develop into a lasting relationship. 他们短暂的交往并未发展成持久的恋情。

(2) The relationship with her husband has always been good ever since their marriage. 结婚以来她和她丈夫之间的关系一直融洽和睦。

after that ended: 指示代词that 指前面的词组“a long relationship”。

2. **Now that** Claire (and possibly you) is about to enter into the world that is online dating, what are the key things that everyone needs to know? 既然克莱尔（也可能是你）就要进入网上约会



世界了，那么大家需要了解哪些关键的事情呢？

这是一个复杂句，**now that**引导一个状语从句，这个状语从句和主句“**what are the key things**”各自包含一个定语从句。状语从句中的定语从句是“**that is online dating**”，主句中的定语从句是“**that everyone needs to know**”。

now that: 这是一个从属连词，意思和**since**或者**as**相近。它引导原因状语从句，修饰主句“**what are the key things...**”。

3. **Select a service that seems to have members who might appeal to you (but be careful because not all the profiles used to tempt you to sign up are real!), and a site that looks like it will suit your online dating goals.** 选择一家你可能会对它的会员感兴趣的服务机构（但是一定要谨慎，因为不是所有用来吸引你加入的会员资料都是真实的！）以及一个看起来契合你网上约会目标的网站。

这是个祈使句，谓语动词是**select**，它有两个宾语，分别是**service**和**site**。这两个宾语后面分别有“**that seems to have members who might...**”和“**that looks like it will suit...**”两个定语从句。在这两个定语从句里，**that**是从句的主语。第二个定语从句中的**like**可以看作介词，“**it will suit...**”是**like**的宾语，**it**是代词，指代**site**。而在“**seems to have members who might interest you.**”中的名词短语**members**由**who**引导的定语从句修饰。

4. **This will be your introduction to the rest of the members on whichever dating service you sign up for.** 它将是你的个人介绍，并面向你所加入的任何约会服务机构的其他会员。
5. **If you make yourself sound better than you are or lie (unless it's obvious that you're joking), the truth will come out eventually if you meet someone special, so it's better to be truthful from the get-go.** 如果你美化自己或撒谎（除非人家一眼就看出你是在开玩笑），等你真正遇到中意的人时，真实情况最终还是暴露出来的，所以最好从一开始就做到诚实。

该句包括两个并列分句：“**If you make yourself...someone special**”和“**so it's better...the get-go**”。在第一个分句中，“**the truth will come out eventually**”是主句，它被“**If you make yourself...**”和“**if you meet someone special**”这两个条件状语从句修饰。

If you make yourself sound better than you are or lie: 在这个条件状语从句中，两个主要的谓语动词是**make**和**lie**。**sound**是“听起来像”的意思，作宾语**yourself**的补足语。**sound**是一个连系动词，形容词**better**是它的补语。**than**是从属连词，引导比较状语从句。

6. **There's nothing worse than anticipating that you're getting to know someone who will capture your imagination, then meeting and realizing that they misrepresented themselves.** 如果你以为你正在了解的那个人会投合你的喜好，但见面了才发现原来他一直在伪装自己，那就没有什么比这种情况更糟糕的了。

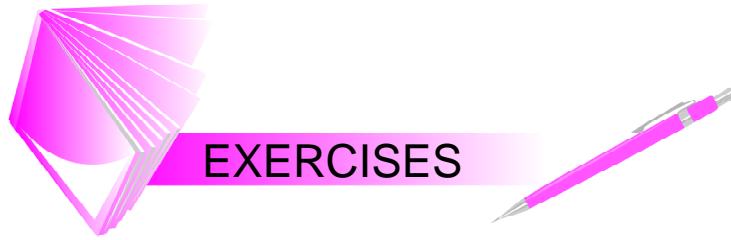
这是个复杂句。主句是：“**There's nothing worse...**”。“**than anticipating...**”是比较状语从句，其中主语是三个动名词词组：**anticipating, (then) meeting and realizing**。“**that you're getting...**”是**anticipating**的宾语从句，“**that they misrepresented themselves**”是**realizing**的宾语从句。

7. **Try to make everyone's experience when dating online, whether yours or others', positive.** 在网上约会时，试着让每个人的经历，无论你的还是他人的，都是积极的。

Unit One

在这个祈使句中，try to make 是谓语，experience 是动词make的宾语，句末的positive是宾语experience 的补语。宾补和宾语被when dating online和whether yours or others' 这两个wh-从句隔开了。





EXERCISES

I. Text Comprehension:

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

- A) To advise people not to stay single but to try and find their marriage partners through online dating services.
- B) To warn people of the dangers in using online dating services.
- C) To encourage people to use more dating services to find spouses.
- D) To give instructions on how to make good use of online dating services.

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

- (1) Claire has never dated anyone, so she is now ready to jump into the online dating world.
- (2) Claire found her three-year-long single life enjoyable.
- (3) At first Claire was not comfortable with online dating.
- (4) Claire got involved in online dating because some of her friends succeeded in finding spouses through online dating.
- (5) You have to pick an online dating service to avoid paying for multiple membership fees.
- (6) The writer asks people not to trust any of the profiles people have posted when selecting a service online.
- (7) One needs to post one's pictures on the relevant online dating service sites so that one can get more responses from other members.
- (8) According to the writer, the main goal in using the online dating service is to enjoy your experience in using it.

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 online dating services. Read them carefully and then use them in their correct forms to complete the passage below on how to use online dating services to find a partner.

- Select a service that seems to have members who might appeal to you (but be careful because not all the profiles used to tempt you to sign up are real!), and a site that looks like it will suit your online dating goals.
- To start out with, pick an online dating service that is right for you.

Unit One

- The good news is that there are a lot of free websites that you may have access to for dating online these days.
- Next, it's time to make your profile.

Start Dating is an example of such (1) _____ that can help you find a person who you think might (2) _____ you. There are many other (3) _____ (4) _____ you can visit for (5) _____. When you have (6) _____ a service that meets your (7) _____, you have to do the following two things: First, (8) _____ (9) _____ for it; second, make your (10) _____ and post it.



Section 2: Practical Writing

1. A Sample E-mail.

To: Molly@sohu.com

From: fanny@126.com

Date: October 30, 20__

Subject: Good performance in studies

Message:

I was so happy to get your e-mail this morning! I was so worried to learn that you had caught a cold, but now that I know you are completely better, I won't worry any more! Just don't go back to the office too soon.

I am doing much better in school now. You will be delighted to hear that I did well in my studies. I got 80 on my last English test — which only goes to prove I can get good marks when I try. I am able to concentrate much better. I have much more confidence in myself and I will study harder and try to be near the top of my class.

I will take care of myself. I hope you will take real good care of yourself. I miss you.

Love and kisses to you.

Fanny

2. Complete the following statements, according to your understanding of the above sample e-mail.

- (1) The e-mail is about _____.
- (2) _____ wrote this e-mail.
- (3) The addressee has recovered from _____.

3. Writing an E-mail.

Instructions: You've been talking with a friend on Yahoo for two months and you really hope you can meet your friend in person. It so happens that you are going on a business trip in the city where your friend is now living. Please write a short e-mail of not more than 60 words to inform your friend of your business trip. In your e-mail the details mentioned here should be covered.

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. 春天降临，绿染大地。

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 it 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.

