**Unit - 1 Section A**

1 ﻿**Your achievement is the triumph of years of hard work, both of your own and of your parents and teachers. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Your entering this university is an important success. This success is due to many years of your hard work, and many years of your parents’ and teachers’ hard work.

2 **Here at the university, we pledge to make your educational experience as rewarding as possible. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Here at the university, we promise to make your educational experience as worthwhile as possible.
**rewarding:**a. giving you satisfaction, pleasure, or profit 值得的；有意义的；有回报的
Our journey to the orphanage was a very rewarding experience. 我们的孤儿院之行非常有意义。
**Word formation note:**
形容词后缀-ing
1. -ing加在某些及物动词后，构成形容词，主要用于表示事物的性质或特征，或某物或某事给人的感觉、情感、印象等。这类词包括welcoming, charming, discouraging, disgusting, frightening, alarming, surprising等。例如：
a welcoming smile 热情的微笑
a charming house on the outskirts of the town 在城镇郊外的一栋漂亮的房子
an alarming increase in housing price 房价的惊人增长
A surprising number of men stay bachelors. 有相当多的男子仍然是单身。
2. -ing加在不及物动词之后，构成形容词，表示某事或某人仍然处于某种状态。例如：
a recurring problem 反复出现的问题
his aging mother 他那日渐苍老的母亲
He wore his hair in the prevailing fashion. 他的头发理的是当时盛行的发型。

3 **In welcoming you to the university, I am reminded of my own high school graduation and the photograph my mom took of my dad and me. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** When I am welcoming you to this university, something I remember is my own high school graduation and the photo my mom took of my dad and me.

4 **You will miss your old routines and your parents’ reminders to work hard and attain your best. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** You will miss your usual life patterns and your parents’ reminding words that you should work hard and achieve the best you can.
**reminder:** n. [C] sth. that makes you notice, remember, or think about sth. 起提醒作用的东西
The cold served as a reminder that winter wasn’t quite finished. 寒冷的天气提醒人们冬天还没有过去。

5 **You may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with high school, and your parents may have cried tears of joy to be finally finished with doing your laundry! (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Perhaps you were so happy that you cried because at last you finished high school, and perhaps your parents were so happy that they cried because eventually they wouldn’t have to do your laundry any more!
**Note:** Pay attention to the humor the president creates by contrasting the different responses from children and their parents — they all cried, but for different reasons!
**may have done sth.:**used for talking about past possibilities
She might have changed her mind and decided not to come. 她可能已经改变了主意，决定不来了。
**finished:** (not before noun) no longer doing, dealing with, or using sth. 结束了的
Are you finished with my tools yet? 我的工具你用完了吗？
**Collocation note:**
1． do是最常见的表示“做”的动词，说明某人进行某项行动、活动或任务，常和事情或工作搭配。例如：
Today I have a lot of work to do. 我今天有好多工作要做。
2． do也常常和表示锻炼或劳动等方面的名词或动名词连用，表示做与家务有关的事情。例如：
do physical exercise/the dishes/one’s cooking 进行锻炼/洗碗/做饭

6 **But know this: The future is built on a strong foundation of the past. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** But you should know that your future can only be attained when it is built on a solid past.

7 **For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** For you, the next four years in university will be different from any other period of time in your life.

8 **Here you are surrounded by great resources: interesting students from all over the country, a learned and caring faculty, a comprehensive library, great sports facilities, and student organizations covering every possible interest — from the arts to science, to community service and so on. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the president is introducing to students the many resources available on campus: interesting schoolmates, knowledgeable and helpful teachers, a big library, great sports equipment, various student organizations, etc. All these will help make students’ campus life colorful and fulfilling.
**learned:** a. (fml.) learned people have a lot of knowledge because they have read and studied a lot 有学问的；博学的
My advisor is a very learned person and she could answer any question I asked. 我的导师是一位非常博学的人，她能回答我提出的任何问题。
**caring:** a. thinking about what other people need or want and trying to help them 关心他人的；乐于助人的
The school provides a caring environment for students. 学校为学生提供了充满关怀的环境。

9 **You will have the freedom to explore and learn about new subjects. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** You will have the freedom to examine and learn about new subjects.

10 **You will learn to get by on very little sleep, meet fascinating people, and pursue new passions. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** You will learn to manage with very little sleep, meet very interesting people, and find new interests.
**on:** prep.
1) eating or drinking a particular type of food or drink in order to stay alive 靠…生存
Using a cave as shelter, the man survived on wild berries and raw fish. 这个人以山洞为住所，靠吃野果和生鱼活了下来。
2) using a particular type of fuel or electrical power in order to operate 靠…运行
Why can’t we make a car that runs on water? 我们为什么不能制造出靠水力行驶的汽车呢？

11 **I want to encourage you to make the most of this unique experience, and to use your energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** I want to encourage you to do all you can to take advantage of this special experience, and to use your energy and passion to benefit from this chance.

12 **You may feel overwhelmed by the wealth of courses available to you. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** When facing the large number of courses that you can take at college, you may not know how to choose.
**wealth:** n. [U] a large supply of useful things 大量；众多；丰富
I was impressed by the wealth of choices available in college. 大学里有这么多的选择，这让我印象深刻。

13 **You will not be able to experience them all, but sample them widely! (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** You will not be able to take all the courses, but try as many different courses as possible to see what they are about.

14 **Challenge yourself! (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Try taking some courses that may be difficult for you, so you can test your skills or abilities.
**challenge:** vt. test the skills or abilities of sb. or sth. 考验…的技术/能力；激发；激励
The work is too easy. The students are not being challenged enough. 作业太简单，没有让学生得到充分发挥。

15 **Don’t assume that you know in advance what fields will interest you the most. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Don’t think that you already know what fields will be most interesting to you.
**Usage note:** assume, suppose
1 assume指把一件尚未证实的事作为事实或真相，含有较强的武断成分。凡肯定与事实或真相不同的情况下，一般用assume。例如：
Some people assume that there is life on the other planets when they see UFOs. 有些人看到了不明飞行物就想当然地推测其他的行星上有生命。
I assume you always get up at the same time. 我想你总是在同一个时间起床。
2 suppose表示有一定根据的猜想。在口语短语中，I suppose和I guess用法相同，但suppose更常见于英国英语，guess更常见于美国英语。例如：
I suppose he left home at a very young age. 我猜他很年轻的时候就离开家了。
Let’s suppose that they had not helped us. What would have happened? 假定他们不曾帮助我们，会发生什么情况呢?

16 **You will not only emerge as a more broadly educated person, but you will also stand a better chance of discovering an unsuspected passion that will help to shape your future. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** You will not only grow and develop into a more broadly educated person, but you will also be more likely to find a passion you don’t know you have, which will help you to shape your future.
**Note:** When in college, the student is accumulating a variety of experiences. In essence he is growing and developing. At the end of this experience, the student will emerge, like the caterpillar (毛虫) that undergoes metamorphosis (蜕变). While emerge may not literally mean “evolve”, there is a feeling or sense of “evolving” here.
**unsuspected:** a. existing without your knowledge 未知的；未被想到的
A previously unsuspected bone disease caused his disability. 一种前所未闻的骨头疾病导致了他的残疾。
**Word formation note:**
形容词后缀-ed
-ed加在某些及物动词之后构成形容词，表示某人已受到…的影响/干预等。例如：
I was frustrated. 我感到懊恼。
a group of very excited children 一群非常兴奋的孩子
I got bored with my job. 我对工作感到厌倦了。
2 -ed加在少数不及物动词之后构成形容词，表示该动作已经完成。例如：
a retired teacher 一位退了休的老师
My yard is covered with fallen leaves. 我家的院子里铺满了落叶。
3 后缀 -ed和后缀-ing的不同以后缀-ed结尾的形容词（如ashamed, delighted, excited, frightened, interested, moved, pleased, surprised, worried等）通常用于说明人的心理或精神状态；若修饰事物，则多为air(神态), appearance, cry, face, voice, mood等显示某人情感状况的名词。以后缀-ing结尾的形容词（如delighting, exciting, frightening, interesting, moving, pleasing, surprising, worrying等）主要用于说明事物的性质或特征；若用于形容人，则表示此人具有此性质或特征。例如：
He is frightened. 他很害怕。
He is frightening. 他很吓人。
He has a frightened look on his face. 他脸上带有惊恐的神情。
He has a frightening look on his face. 他脸上的神情很吓人。
I read an interested expression on his face. 我看到他脸上露出一种感兴趣的表情。
I read an interesting expression on his face. 我看到他脸上露出一种有趣的表情。

17 **A wonderful example of this is the fashion designer, Vera Wang, who originally studied art history. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** A very good example to show the importance of trying something you have never tried before is the fashion designer, Vera Wang, who at first studied art history.
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the president is citing Vera Wang as an example to show the importance of trying something new and challenge yourself, which may bring about unexpected benefits.

18 **Over time, Wang paired her studies in art history with her love of fashion and turned it into a passion for design, which made her a famous designer around the world. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Gradually, Wang combined her studies in art history with her love of fashion and developed it into a passion for design, which made her a famous designer around the world.
**pair:** vt. put two people or things together 使成对；配对
You will look wonderful if you pair this dress with high heels. 要是用高跟鞋来配这条连衣裙，你看上去就棒极了。

19 **You may be an early bird while your roommate is a night owl! (Para. 6)**
**early bird:** n. [C] (infml.)
1) sb. who gets up early in the morning 早起的人
My mom is an early bird — she always gets up at 5 in the morning. 我妈妈喜欢早起，她总是早上5点就起床。
2) sb. who arrives somewhere or does sth. before other people do 早到的人；捷足先登者
Go down to the store as early as you can because it is the early bird that catches the worm. If you get there after 10 o’clock, the best stuff will have been sold out. 你要尽可能早点去这家商店，捷足先登嘛。要是你10点钟之后才赶到，好东西可就都卖完了。
**night owl:** n. [C] (infml.) sb. who enjoys going out at night or does not go to bed until it is late 夜猫子；惯于晚睡的人
He is indeed a night owl; he never goes to sleep before midnight. 他是个真正的夜猫子，从来不在半夜之前睡觉。
**Sentence structure note:**
句中while用作并列连词。用作并列连词时，while有两个意思，一是表示“但是；而”，表示两种情况之间的差别。例如：
I like the mountains while my little sister prefers the seaside. 我喜欢山，而我妹妹喜欢海滨。
while的另一个意思是“虽然；尽管”，相当于although。例如：
While there was no conclusive evidence, most people thought he was guilty. 虽然没有确凿的证据，大多数人还是认为他有罪。

20 **Don’t worry if you become a little uncomfortable with some of your new experiences. I promise you that the happy experiences will outweigh the unpleasant ones. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Don’t worry if you don’t feel very happy with some of your new experiences. I promise you that there will be more happy experiences than unpleasant ones.
**outweigh:** vt. be more important or valuable than sth. else 比…更重要；比…更有价值
The advantages of the new policy outweigh the disadvantages. 这项新政策利大于弊。

21 **And I promise that virtually all of them will provide you with valuable lessons which will enrich your life. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** And I promise that almost all of your experiences, pleasant or unpleasant, will give you valuable lessons that will make your life better and more enjoyable.

22 **So, with a glow in your eye and a song in your heart, step forward to meet these new experiences!(Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Therefore, with the excitement and enthusiasm that I know you must have in your heart, I encourage you to go forward from here and face this new part of your life!
**Note:** Here the president is speaking figuratively. The expression a glow in your eye and a song in your heart implies the excitement and enthusiasm of the students.

23 **We have confidence that your journey toward self-discovery and your progress toward finding your own passion will yield more than personal advancement. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** We firmly believe that this educational process will help you learn a great deal about yourself. And it will help you find your own passion. This will not only bring about personal advancement, such as a prestigious job and better position, but also help you become a complete person.
**advancement:** n. [C, U] (fml.) progress or development in your job, level of knowledge, etc. 进步；进展
There is plenty of room for personal advancement within the company. 该公司内部有足够的晋升空间。
**Note:** Advancement is like getting a raise or a better title. But college education enables one to do more than that; it is about becoming a complete person.

24 **We believe that as you become members of our community of scholars, you will soon come to recognize that with the abundant opportunities for self-enrichment provided by the university, there also come responsibilities. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** We believe that once you join our group of scholars, you will soon come to realize that while the university offers you so many chances for personal development, there come duties as well.
**Meaning beyond words:** After elaborating on all the opportunities and benefits that a university education is to bring to students, the president is coming to another topic: responsibilities that students are to take.

25 **A wise man said: “Education is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another.” (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** A wise man said that education is truly the spirit and heart of a society because it passes from generation to generation.
**simply:** add used to emphasize what you are saying 实在；根本；简直
He simply won’t accept the committee’s decision. 他根本不会接受委员会的决定。

26 **You are the inheritors of the hard work of your families and the hard work of many countless others who came before you. They built and transmitted the knowledge you will need to succeed. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** You inherit the fruit of the hard work of your families and of many other people who were before you. They built and passed on to you the knowledge which you will need in order to succeed.

27 **Now it is your turn. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Now it is time for you to acquire knowledge and pass it on.

28 **What knowledge will you acquire? (Para. 7)**
**Collocation note:**
有的学生用learn knowledge来表示“学习知识”，但是这个搭配在英语中是错误的，正确的表达应该是 acquire knowledge。其他可以和knowledge搭配的动词还有gain, absorb, build up, accumulate, use, apply, possess, develop等。
**Usage note:** acquire, attain
1 acquire多指经过努力逐步获得才能、知识等，也可用于表示获得财物。该词强调“一经获得就会长期持有”的含义。acquire常与ability, education, knowledge, fortune, information, habit等词以及与其词义相近的词汇搭配使用。例如：
We want people to acquire the habit of using public transportation. 我们希望人们养成使用公共交通的习惯。
2 attain是正式用语词汇，指经过不懈的努力取得结果，常用于表示达到某一目标。attain常与level, standard, goal, target, position, perfection, proficiency, excellence, fitness, mastery, maturity等词以及与其词义相近的词汇搭配使用。例如：
The salesperson attained his sales goal for the month. 这名销售员完成了当月的销售目标。

29 **We take great pleasure in opening the door to this great step in your journey. We take delight in the many opportunities which you will find, and in the responsibilities that you will carry as citizens of your communities, your country, and the world. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** We are very happy to open the door to this next great step in your journey. We are delighted that you will find many different opportunities and many responsibilities, which you will shoulder as citizens of your communities, your country, and the world.

**Unit - 1 Section B**

1 ﻿**You are about to participate in the next leg of your journey through life. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** You are going to enter the next part of your journey in life.
**leg:** n. [C] one part of a long journey or race （旅程或赛程的）一段，一程
This is the final leg of our European tour. 这是我们欧洲之旅的最后一程。

2 **For us, this part is bittersweet. As you go off to college, exciting new worlds will open up to you. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** We feel both happy and sad to see you leave home. When you go to college, you will see exciting new worlds.
**bittersweet:** a. happy and sad at the same time 苦乐参半的
My childhood memories are bittersweet: We were very poor, but we were loved by our parents. 我的童年记忆苦乐参半：虽然我们很穷，但是父母非常爱我们。

3 **They will inspire and challenge you; you will grow in incredible ways. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Your skills will be stimulated and your abilities will be tested by the new worlds; you will develop in wonderful ways.

4 **Your departure to college makes it undeniably clear that you are no longer a child. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** When you leave for college, it becomes absolutely clear to us that you are not a child any more.

5 **There has been no greater joy than watching you arrive at this moment. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Our biggest joy is seeing you achieve this.
**Usage note:**
该句使用了一种特殊形式表示最高级，即用 “no+比较级” 来表示最高级。例如：In a mother’s eyes, there are no nicer children in the world than her own children. 在母亲的眼中，自己的孩子是世界上最棒的孩子。类似的表示最高级的用法还包括：
No other flower in this garden is as beautiful as this one. 这朵花是花园里最漂亮的。
Nothing in the world is more precious to him than those books. 对他而言，没有什么比那些书更珍贵的了。

6 **You have turned our greatest challenge into our greatest pride. Although we have brought you to this point, it is hard to watch you depart. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Parenting was once our biggest challenge and you now have become our greatest pride. Although all of our focus and work was to help you arrive at this stage in life, we still feel sad to see you leave.

7 **It is here that you will truly discover what learning is about. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** It is in college that you will really find out what learning is about.
**Sentence structure note:**
这个句子是强调句，用于强调句中的某个具体内容，从而更有效地表达思想。本句中被强调的部分是 here，即 in college。常见的强调句型为：It is/was＋被强调的部分＋that/who/whom 从句。例如（画线部分是被强调的内容）：
It is my mother who/that cooks every day for us. 是我的母亲每天为我们做饭。
It was yesterday that he happened to meet his ex-girlfriend in the street. 就是在昨天他在街上碰巧遇到了他的前女友。

8 **I encourage you to stay inquisitive, but remember this: “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school.” (Para. 3)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The statement “Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school” was made by Einstein. It means that the details you have learned or the facts you have remembered are not important. What is really important is the fact that you have learned how to learn and that you have developed a way of thinking and a sense of responsibility.

9 **What you learn is not as important as the fact that you learn. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** The reality that you are learning is more important than the details you have learned.

10 **This is the heart of scholarship: moving from teacher-taught to master-inspired, on over to the point where you become a self-learner. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** The most important part about learning is that you move from simply learning from teachers to getting inspiration from masters, and then to becoming a self-motivated learner.

11 **So, take each subject seriously, and if something doesn’t immediately engage you, don’t despair. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** So, believe that every subject is worth your attention and your efforts. If a subject doesn’t interest you at the moment, don’t be discouraged.

12 **Embrace it as a challenge. Find a way to make it your own. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Just accept it as a challenge, and find a way to make it your own interest.

13 **Of course, you must still take care to sign up for courses which stimulate your passion and your intellectual capacity. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Of course, you should also take care to select courses that will help you develop your interest and improve your intellectual ability.
**Note:** We can also say sign up to do sth. For example: Over half the people who signed up to do engineering were men. 报名读工程的人半数以上是男性。

14 **Don’t be bound by what other people think. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Don’t let other people’s ideas restrict you.

15 **Steve Jobs said, when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will connect them. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Steve Jobs said that in college, your passion will guide you to learn a lot of new and seemingly unconnected things; but later, those unconnected things will become connected and help you to become a well-rounded person.

16 **Enjoy picking your “dots”. Be assured that one day, you will find your own meaningful career, and you will connect a beautiful curve through those dots. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Enjoy learning new things. Be confident that some day you will find a profession that you think is meaningful, and that you will be successful by making use of the seemingly unconnected things you learned.

17 **You know that we always want you to do your best, but don’t let the pressure of grades get to you. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** You know that we always want you to try your best, but don’t let the pressure of grades upset you.

18 **It is better that your greatest effort earns a lesser grade than that no effort earns you a decent or higher grade. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** It is better that you try your best without achieving the highest grade than that you do not work hard but still receive a good or higher grade.

19 **Grades in the end are simply letters fi to give the vain something to boast about, and the lazy something to fear. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** In the end, grades are just letters. They are only something for the conceited people to show off, and something for the lazy people to be afraid of.
**vain:** a. sb. who is vain is too proud of their good looks, abilities, or position 自负的；自视过高的
She was so proud and vain that she could not endure that anyone should surpass her in beauty. 她非常骄傲和自负，不能忍受任何人比她更漂亮。
**Usage note:**
rich, poor, old, employed, blind, injured 等形容词与定冠词the连用，表示某一类人。文中the vain指those people who are vain/conceited（自负的人；自视过高的人）；the lazy指those people who are lazy（懒惰的人）。另外需要注意，这类词作主语时，谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:
The injured were sent to the hospital immediately. 伤员被立即送往医院。

20 **You are too good to be either. The reward is not the grade but what you learn. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** You are very good; you are neither vain nor lazy. The reward you get is not the grade, but what you have really learned.

21 **The friends you make in college can be the best ones you will ever have. During these years, when you move into adulthood, the friends you make in college live closer to you than your family. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:**The friends you make in college can become your best friends. During the college years when you become an adult, your college friends live closer to you than your family.

22 **You will form bonds of friendship that will blossom over many decades. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** The friendship you form at college will grow and develop in the following decades.

23 **Pick friends who are genuine and sincere. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Choose those who are honest and sincere as your friends.

24 **Instead, trust your instincts when you make new friends. You are a genuine and sincere person; anyone would enjoy your friendship. So be confident, secure, and proactive. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Just to the opposite of your worries, you should believe in your inborn ability of judgment when making new friends. You are an honest and sincere person; anyone would like to make friends with you. So you should be confident, assured, and take the initiative.

25 **Give others the benefit of the doubt, and don’t reduce anyone to stereotypes. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Even though you may not be so sure, you should treat people as if they are nice and honest; don’t form a premature and fixed idea about people.

26 **Nobody is perfect; as long as others are genuine, trust them and be good to them. They will give back. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Nobody is perfect; trust others and treat them well as long as they are honest and sincere. They will treat you well, too.

27 **A healthy body and a sound mind are the greatest instruments you will ever possess. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** A healthy body and a healthy mind are the most important things you will ever have in your life.
**sound:** a. physically or mentally healthy （生理或心理上）健康的
The child has a sound mind in a sound body. 这孩子身心健康。
**instrument:** n. [C, usu. sing.] sth. or sb. that is used to get a particular result 促成某事的物/人；手段；方法
Interest rates are an important instrument of economic policy. 利率是经济政策的重要手段。

28 **But also keep yourself safe and sound. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** But also keep yourself out of danger and stay unharmed.

29 **Don’t let the range of new experiences take your innocence, health, or curiosity away from you. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Don’t let the many new experiences take away your innocence, health, or the desire to know about things.

30 **College is the time when you have: the first taste of independence, the greatest amount of free time, the most flexibility to change, the lowest cost for making mistakes. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** College is a time when you have your first experience of independence and a great deal of free time. In college, you have the most opportunities to change and pay the lowest cost for making mistakes.

31 **Approach these years enthusiastically! (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** Begin and spend your college years with passion.
**move closer to sb. or sth.** 接近；靠近
As I approached my house, I noticed a light upstairs. 当我走近我家的时候，我注意到楼上亮着一盏灯。
n. [C] a particular way of thinking about or dealing with sth. 方式；方法
They are adopting a new approach to teaching languages. 他们正采取一种新的语言教学方法。

32 **Make the most of your time. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** Make the best use of your time in college.

33 **Become the great thinker you were born to be. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** You were made a great thinker — become one!

34 **Let your talents evolve to their fullest potential. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** Develop your talents fully to the best possible level.

35 **Be bold! Experiment! (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** Be brave and confident. Try new and different things.
**Note:** In this letter, the father gives many pieces of advice to his child. Here the father uses two very short imperative sentences to make his words sound clear and powerful.

36 **We are enormously proud that you’ve made it this far, and we can’t wait to see what you will become. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** We are very proud of what you have achieved up to now, and we are eager to see what you will develop into, and what achievements you will make in the future.

**Unit - 2 Section A**

1 ﻿**A child’s clutter awaits an adult’s return (Title)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the word clutter refers to the many small personal items collected by children in the course of their growing up. All these things are important and dear memories to them. No matter where they are or how far away they are from home, the clutter remains a bond between them and the family, representing a happy childhood.
**Usage note:** await, wait
这两个词都是动词，都有“等候；期待”之意，但用法却有所不同：
1 await是及物动词，后面直接跟宾语，用法比较正式；wait一般用作不及物动词，常与 for，till，until 等词连用。
2 一般来说，await的宾语大多为抽象名词，如decision，reply，arrival，return， announcement等；而wait for的宾语一般是人或事物。例如：
They were awaiting the birth of their first child. 他们在等待着他们第一个孩子的降生。
He’s awaiting trial, which is expected to begin next month. 他在等候审判，预计下个月开始。
I have been waiting for her for an hour at the bus stop. 我已经在公共汽车站等了她一个小时了。
She has been waiting nervously for news of her son in the army. 她一直在紧张地等候她在部队里的儿子的消息。
3 await之后可以接动名词；wait之后接动词不定式。例如：
We shall await hearing further from them. / We shall wait to hear further from them. 我们等待他们进一步的消息。

2 **I watch her back her new truck out of the driveway. (Para. 1)**
**Note:** Notice that the mother is telling a story that happened in the past. She uses the past tense to describe the events that happened before her daughter left home. But when she describes the events that happened after her daughter left, she uses the present tense. By manipulating the past tense and the present tense, the author achieves immediacy in time, and produces the effect of great vividness. This use of the present tense to describe past events is referred to as “the narrative present” or “the dramatic present”

3 **The vehicle is too large, too expensive. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here with too large and too expensive, the mother expresses her disagreement with her daughter’s decision to buy such a large and expensive truck.

4 **She’d refused to consider a practical car with good gas efficiency and easy to park. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** She had refused to think about buying a practical car which used less gas and was easy to park.

5 **It’s because of me, I think. She bought it to show me that she could. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the mother tries to show that the daughter, eager to be independent, is purposefully acting against her wishes.

6 **“I’m 18,” she’d told me so often that my teeth ached. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning beyond words:** By saying repeatedly that she was 18, the daughter was constantly reminding her mom that she had grown up into an adult, old enough to make her own decisions. This made the mother unhappy and annoyed.
**Note:** Here the mother uses “my teeth ached” to show extreme annoyance, comparable to the sharp pain of an aching tooth. For example: I hate the scrape of chalk on the blackboard; it makes my teeth ache. 我讨厌粉笔在黑板上的刮擦声，听得我牙疼。

7 **Just yesterday you watched some cartoons. What changed between yesterday and today? (Para. 3)**
**Meaning beyond words:** When someone likes watching cartoons, we tend to think that they are still a child. What the mother means here is that her daughter is still a child, though she kept saying she was already an adult.
**Note:** The use of *you* instead of *my daughter* or *she* puts the mother in the position of talking directly to her daughter as if the conversation were face-to-face between her and her daughter.

8 **Today she’s gone, off to be an adult far away from me. I’m glad she’s gone. It means she made it, and that I’m finally free of 18 years of responsibilities. And yet I wonder if she could take good care of herself. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning beyond words:** This shows that the mother is between two minds. On the one hand, she is happy her daughter is gone because this means her daughter starts to be independent and she can be free of responsibilities for her daughter; on the other hand, she is worried about whether her daughter could take good care of herself. In the mother’s mind, her daughter is still a child.

9 **She left a mess. Her bathroom is an embarrassment of damp towels, rusted shaving blades, hair in the sink, and nearly empty tubes of toothpaste. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the mother describes how messy her daughter’s bathroom is. It is so messy that she thinks it is an embarrassment.

10 **Eye shadow, face cream, nail polish — all go into the trash. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Eye shadow, face cream, and nail polish are all put into the garbage bag.
**Note:** The word *go* as in *all go into the trash* means “be put in the position where it is supposed to be”. Another example can be found in Paragraph 10: Donations to charity go into the trunk of my car; trash goes to the curb. 要捐给慈善机构的都放在我汽车的后备箱里；要扔掉的都放在路边。

11 **I dump drawers, … (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** I get rid of the things in the drawers.

12 **When I am finished, it is as neat and impersonal as a hotel bathroom. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** When I finished cleaning the bathroom, it becomes tidy and shows no personal features, just like a hotel bathroom.
**impersonal:** a. used about a place that does not seem friendly because there are no personal features （地方）无人情味的，不够人性化的
Hospitals always seem such impersonal places — rows of identical beds in dull gray rooms. 医院这种地方看起来总是那么没有人情味——单调的灰色房间里放着一排排一模一样的床。
**Note:** Here by using *impersonal*, the mother emphasizes the lack of personal connection in the bathroom since she has thrown away most of her daughter’s personal stuff. After the bathroom is cleaned, it looks nothing special, just like a hotel bathroom.

13 **Desk drawers are filled with school papers, filed by year and subject. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Desk drawers are full of my daughter’s school papers, which are kept in order according to year and subject.
**file:** vt. keep papers, documents, etc. in a particular place so that you can find them easily 把…归档/存档
Please file those letters by arrival date. 请将那些信件根据寄达时间归档。

14 **I catch myself reading through poems and essays, admiring high scores on tests and reading her name, printed or typed neatly in the upper right-hand corner of each paper. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Suddenly I realize I am reading the poems and essays written by my daughter, looking at her excellent test scores with pride, and reading her name which is printed or typed tidily and carefully in the upper right-hand corner of each paper.
**admire:** vt. look at sth. and think how beautiful or impressive it is 欣赏；观赏
They stopped at the top of the hill to admire the scenery. 他们在山顶上停下来欣赏风景。
**print:** v. write words by hand without joining the letters 用印刷体书写
Please print your name clearly in the top right-hand corner of the page. 请在这一页的右上角用印刷体清楚地写上你的名字。
**Usage note:** Pay attention to the expression upper right-hand corner (右上角). Other similar expressions include:
upper left-hand corner 左上角
lower left-hand/right-hand corner 左下角/右下角
bottom left-hand/right-hand corner 左下角/右下角
top left-hand/right-hand corner 左上角/右上角

15 **I pack the desk contents into a box. Six months, I think. I will give her six months to collect her belongings, and then I will throw them all away. That is fair. Grown-ups pay for storage. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Paragraph 6 describes how the mother is between two minds — annoyance and love. She is much annoyed that her daughter leaves the room in a mess. However, while she is reading and admiring her daughter’s poems and essays, high scores on tests, etc., she feels proud of her. She decides to keep her daughter’s things for six months, and then she will throw them into the trash if her daughter does not come back and collect them by then. The mother thinks she is right in handling her daughter’s stuff in this way. Her daughter, an adult now, should pay for storage cost. At this point, the mother shows again her doubt and scorn for her daughter’s claim to be an adult.
**content:** n. (~s) [pl.]
1 the things that are inside a box, bag, room, etc. 所容纳之物；内容
I emptied the contents of the fridge into boxes. 我把冰箱里的东西全都倒在了盒子里。
2 the things that are written in a letter, book, etc.（信、书等的）内容
She kept the contents of the letter a secret. 她对这封信的内容秘而不宣。
3 a list at the beginning of a book or magazine, showing the parts in which the book or magazine is divided （书或杂志的）目录
I can’t find it in the contents. 我在目录里找不到它。

16 **I have to pause at the books. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The mother has to think about the books before she decides what to do with them. We do not know exactly why the mother pauses, but one thing is for sure: Books are different from damp towels, rusted shaving blades, mismatched socks, etc., which can be thrown away without any hesitation. As we read on, we will find that all the books are important to both the daughter and the mother because they are both book-lovers.

17 **Comic books, teen fiction, romantic novels, historical novels, and textbooks. (Para. 7)**
**Note:** Comic books are not only for children. They are also read, collected, and traded at comic book fairs by adults of all ages. Some famous comic books are *Superman*, *Wonder Woman*, and *James Bond*.
**Usage note:** historical, historic
1 historical表示“基于史实的；（有关）历史的；历史上的；历史（学）的”等意义。常见的表达包括：historical event（历史事件）、 historical novel（历史小说）、 historical context（历史背景）、 historical research（史学研究）、 historical material（史料）、historical gure（历史人物）、 places of historical interest（历史名胜）。例如：
The book I bought yesterday is based on historical facts. 我昨天买的那本书是根据历史事实编著的。
Could you name two historical events on October 1? 你能不能说出在10月1日这天发生的两个历史事件呢？
2 historic表示“历史性的；有重大历史意义的；（地方或建筑）古老的”等意义。常见的表达包括：historic moment（历史性时刻）、historic progress（历史性的进步）、historic leap（历史性的飞跃）、historic level（历史水平）、 historic meeting（具有历史意义的会议）、 historic event（有历史意义的事件）、historic building（历史/古老建筑）。例如：
From the perspective of mankind’s achievements, the moon landing was a historic event. 从人类成就的角度来说，登月是一次具有历史意义的事件。
More people hope to travel into space after the historic flight of Dennis Tito, who paid 20 millions of dollars to travel into space. 丹尼斯•蒂托花了两千万美元遨游太空。这一历史性飞行之后，越来越多的人希望能实现太空之旅。

18 **A lifetime of reading; each book beloved. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Reading is something that lasts a lifetime; each book is a treasure for those who love reading.

19 **I want to be practical, to stuff them in paper sacks for the used bookstore. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** I want to deal with the books in a practical way: to put them in paper bags and take them to a bookstore which sells used books.

20 **But I love books as much as she does, so I stack them onto a single bookshelf to deal with later. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Like my daughter, I love books very much, so I pile all of them neatly on one bookshelf to handle later.
**Note:** Paragraph 7 describes the daughter’s joy of reading. Many people in the US who love reading purchase books and then save every book they’ve ever read, as a way of cherishing the sweet memories of reading. Some readers make notes so as to return to a book and re-read their favorite passages. Others re-read their favorite books from time to time. By listing the various books in her daughter’s bedroom, the mother indicates her daughter’s engagement with books. “I love books as much as she does” implies that the mother is probably the model for her child’s love of reading. Therefore, the mother puts her daughter’s books onto a single bookshelf, rather than sell them at a used bookstore.

21 **I go for her clothes. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** I go to deal with her clothes.

22 **I am a plague of locusts emptying the closet. (Para. 8)**
**Note:** Here “I am a plague of locusts” is a metaphor (暗喻), meaning that the mother is like a plague of locusts clearing everything in the closet.

23 **Two piles grow to clumsy heights: one for charity, the other trash. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** The two piles of clothes are large and heavy: One pile is to be given away for donation, while the other pile is to be thrown away.
**Note:** In the sentence, “one for charity, the other trash” means “one for charity, the other for trash”. In “the other trash”, *for* is left out to avoid redundancy. For another example: I bought two pairs of jeans, one for $19, the other $25. 我买了两条牛仔裤，一条19美元，另一条25美元。

24 **There are more shoes, stuffed animals, large and small posters, hair bands, and pink hair curlers. (Para. 9)**
**stuffed animal:** n. [C] (AmE) a toy animal covered and filled with soft materials （填充松软材料的）动物玩具

25 **The job grows larger the longer I am at it. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** The longer I am dealing with the clutter in the room, the more work there seems to be.
**Note:** Here at is used to say what event or activity someone is taking part in. For example: I’m sorry the manager is not available as she is at lunch now. 我很抱歉，经理现在不在，她去吃午饭了。

26 **I stuff the garbage bags until the plastic strains. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** I put as many things as possible into the garbage bags until the bags are about to burst.

27 **Donations to charity go into the trunk of my car; trash goes to the curb. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** The items to be given away to charity are put into the trunk of my car; the items to be thrown away are placed at the edge of the road.

28 **I’m earning myself sweat and sore shoulders. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the mother uses a sarcastic tone to indicate that she should have deserved something good for her hard work; but instead, all she has got is that she is sweating all over and her shoulders are painful.
**earn sb. sth.:** get sth. as a result of sb.’s efforts or behavior 博得；赢得；获得
Mother Teresa earned herself worldwide fame by her untiring work for the poor. 特蕾莎修女为穷人孜孜不倦地工作，因而举世闻名。

29 **She left the bedroom a ridiculous mess, the comforter on the floor, the sheets tossed aside. (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** Her room is extremely untidy: The quilt is dropped on the floor, and the sheets are thrown to one side.
**comforter:** n. [C] (AmE) a cover for a bed that is filled with a soft warm material, such as feathers 盖被
**Note:** Besides *toss sth. aside*, another frequently-used expression of toss is *toss and turn*, which means “keep changing your position in bed because you cannot sleep (因睡不着在床上翻来覆去 )”. For example:
I’ve been tossing and turning all night. 我一整夜在床上翻来覆去睡不着。
**Sentence structure note:**
句中the comforter on the floor和the sheets tossed aside是独立结构。独立结构一般由“名词+形容词/分词/介词短语”构成。例如：
The children were building a snowman in the yard, their breaths white in the cold air.?孩子们正在院子里堆雪人，在寒冷的空气中哈出一团团白气。
He left the room, his nose bleeding, his hands shaking. 他走出房间，鼻子里流着血，双手颤抖着。
The teacher came into the classroom, a book in his hand. 老师走进教室，手里拿着一本书。

30 **I strip off the comforter, blanket, sheets, and pillows. (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** I remove the comforter, blanket and sheets from the bed, and take the pillow cases off the pillows.

31 **Once she starts feeding coins into laundry machines, she’ll appreciate the years of clean clothes I’ve provided for free. (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** Once she has to spend money having her clothes washed, she will feel grateful that I have helped her with her laundry free of charge all these years.
**Note:** People can use coin-operated washing machines to wash their clothes. These machines can be found in apartment buildings or the local self-service laundries. They work similarly to regular washing machines except that they require coins to work.
**feed sth. into sth.:** put sth. into sth. else, esp. gradually and through a small hole （尤指通过一个小孔慢慢地）把…放进/塞进
The workers are carefully feeding the materials into the machine. 工人们正小心翼翼地把材料放进机器里。
**for free:** without having to pay for sth. that you would normally have to pay for 免费地
I wasn’t expecting you to do it for free. 我没打算让你无偿做这件事情。

32 **There are comics clipped from newspapers and magazines. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** There are comics that were cut from newspapers and magazines.

33 **Every single item in this envelope has passed from our hands to hers. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** Each one of the things in this envelope has been given to our daughter by my husband and me.
**every single:** used to emphasize that you are talking about every person or thing 每一个（用于强调）
You don’t need to write down every single word I say. 你不必把我说的每一个字都记下来。

34 **Suddenly, I feel very emotional. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Suddenly, the mother is overwhelmed with strong feelings. The mother starts the narration with a sort of conflicting mind. All the old family photographs, letters, greeting cards, and love notes have been kept by her daughter in a big envelope marked with “DO NOT THROW AWAY”. This deeply moves the mother. This can be taken as a turning point of the narration, which is proved in the forthcoming paragraphs.

35 **My kid — my clutter bug — knows me too well. As I read through the cards and notes, I think maybe the truck wasn’t such a bad idea, after all. Maybe it helps her to feel less small in a big world. (Para. 15)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here we have more evidence of how the mother is changing her ideas. The daughter knows her mother so well that she put down the note “DO NOT THROW AWAY” to remind her mother not to throw away the envelope. The more the mother reads the cards and notes, the more she gets to understand her daughter: It may be not a bad idea for her to buy a big truck, for she might be feeling more powerful with the big truck.
**Note:** *Clutter bug* is a common idiom used to refer to someone who has an obsessive hobby of collecting clutter. Often, the items a clutter bug keeps are small personal items that hold important memories. This is probably why the daughter has marked “DO NOT THROW AWAY” on the envelope.

36 **I reverse myself and bring back the garbage bags from the car and the curb. (Para. 16)**
**Meaning:** I change my mind and bring back the garbage bags I have put in the car and at the curb.

37 **I remake the bed and pile it with stuffed animals. (Para. 16)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Compare what we read in Paragraph 5 and Paragraph 11 with what we read now in Paragraph 16. In Paragraph 5 “When I am finished, it is as neat and impersonal as a hotel bathroom” means that the mother is happy to make her daughter’s bedroom clean and tidy. In Paragraph 11, “I strip off the comforter, blanket, sheets, and pillows.” But after the mother sees the envelope marked with “DO NOT THROW AWAY” and all the items inside, she changes her mind. As described in Paragraph 16, she rearranges her daughter’s bed and puts her daughter’s stuffed animals on the bed. In this way, the mother makes her daughter’s room appear as if she were still living at home.
**make the/one’s bed:** tidy the bed’s covers after one has slept in it 整理好床铺
Jimmy’s mother asked him to make his bed when he was only four. 吉米只有四岁的时候他妈妈就叫他自己整理床铺了。

38 **“Just straightening up,” I tell him. “Can you find some boxes for her stuff?” (Para. 17) / He brings up boxes from the basement. (Para. 18) / “She left a mess,” he says. (Para. 19) / “I don’t mind,” I reply. Silence. (Para. 20) / Then he says softly, “She’s not coming back.” I feel my throat tighten at the sadness in his voice. I try hard to keep back my tears. (Para. 21)**
**Meaning beyond words:** From Paragraph 17 to Paragraph 21, the conversation between husband and wife clearly tells us that both of them feel at a loss when their daughter has finally left home and they are sad that their daughter is not coming back. Actually, when the father speaks in a sad voice, the mother feels sad too. She tries her best not to cry. The mother is no longer complaining; she just wants to deal with the messy room now.
**tighten:**
v. become stiff or make a part of your body become stiff （使）（身体的某一部分）变得僵硬，变得僵直
His mouth tightened into a thin, angry line. 他的嘴抿成一条缝，一副生气的样子。
vt. close or fasten sth. firmly by turning it 使变紧；使更牢固
The number plate on the car came loose and had to be tightened. 这辆车的车牌松了，需要紧一紧。

39 **My little baby, my dependent child, isn’t coming back. But someday my daughter, the independent woman, will return home. (Para. 22)**
**Meaning:** My little baby, who has depended on me all these years, has left home. But there is no place like home, and she will come back someday, as an independent grown-up.

40 **Tokens of her childhood will await her. So will we, with open arms. (Para. 22)**
**Meaning:** The things my daughter collected as a child carry her childhood memories and they will be there waiting for her. We will also be happy to welcome her back home.
**Sentence structure note:**
1 “so + be/have/do/will/其他助动词+sb./sth.”结构主要用来说明前面所说人或物的情况同样也适用于后面的其他人或物，意为“…也一样”。 这种句型也是英语中倒装句的一种。例如：
Next week, he will fly to New York and attend a meeting there. So will I. 他下周要飞往纽约去开会，我也一样。
Jane can dance beautifully, and so can her little sister. 简的舞跳得很好，她妹妹的舞跳得也很好。
2 如果前面是否定句，则可以用“nor+be/have/do/will/其他助动词+sb./sth.”结构来说明前面所说的情况同样也适用于后面的其他人或物，意为“…也不…”。例如：
I don’t think he is clever. Nor is his little sister. 我觉得他不聪明，他妹妹也不聪明。
I don’t know who objects to the plan. Nor does anybody else. 我不知道谁反对这项计划，别人也同样不知道。

**Unit - 2 Section B**

1 ﻿**Time slows down (Title)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The author describes “time” as a person who slows down his paces to show a strong desire to hold onto something that has passed or is passing.
**Note:** Like Text A, Text B is also written in the narrative present or the dramatic present. Again, the author uses the present tense throughout to describe events that happened in the past. The purpose is to make the past events sound vivid, as if they were happening right now.

2 **He nods, puts his hands on the arms of his wheelchair, whispers something that makes little sense. (Para. 2)**
**Collocation note:**
The collocation *make sense*, with its variations like *make little sense*, *make no sense*, *not make any sense*, and *make some sense*, is worth our attention.
*Make*, one of the most commonly used verbs, is particularly strong in terms of collocation. Apart from *make sense*, in Unit 1 we have come across*make mistakes/friends*, etc. When *make* collocates with nouns indicating actions, it means to take the actions. For example, if someone suggests something, you can say that they *make a suggestion*; if someone promises something, you can say that they *make a promise*. In this unit, we are going to review the collocations with the verb *make*.

3 **I try to help him up, but he is too heavy and limp. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** I try to help him get up from the wheelchair, but he is too heavy and too weak to get up.

4 **The white curtains surge in the breeze. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Suddenly, the white curtains move quickly in the gentle wind.

5 **Shivering, he complains it’s chilly. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Slightly shaking, he says in an unhappy tone of voice that it is cold.
**Usage note:**
1 The verb complain has the following usages:
complain that
City residents complain that the housing price is unreasonably high. 城市居民抱怨房价过高。
complain about
Don’t just complain about what’s wrong with it; suggest some positive ways to solve the problem. 不要只是抱怨哪里不对，要提出一些积极的办法去解决问题。
complain to
He threatened that he would complain to the boss. 他威胁说要去向老板投诉。
2 Another commonly used expression is complain of, which means “say that you feel ill or have a pain in a part of your body” (诉说有…病痛). For example: In August, my mother started complaining of an ache in her back. 八月份，我妈妈开始说后背疼。

6 **Suddenly we’re far away in a time long past in part of a harbor I’ve never seen before. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning beyond words:** When the father is reluctant to walk and complains about the chilly weather, the daughter’s memory flashes far back into a similar situation, when she was a small child, tired and cold, in a harbor where she has never been before. Here the daughter starts to recall the past.
**Usage note:** past, passed
1 past常用作形容词，表示“过去了的”，同动词pass的过去分词passed用作表语时的意义相近。例如:
Those times are past./Those times are passed away. 那样的时光都过去了。
2 有时，past与passed的用法和意义有所不同。例如:
With all these examinations past, he could enjoy a carefree holiday. 所有这些考试结束后，他就可以享受一个无忧无虑的假期了。
3 past还可以用作名词、介词或副词。而过去分词passed没有类似的用法。例如:
The past is past. 过去的就让它过去吧。(名词、形容词)
He is looking at the soldiers walking past the window. 他看着战士们从窗前走过。(介词)
A horse galloped past. 一匹马飞驰而过。(副词)

7 **December, Chicago, I’m five, and cold. One glove is lost. My feet are tired. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning beyond words:** This is a situation similar to what is happening now.

8 **His legs are longer; he strides quickly through melting snow, toward buildings like airplane sheds with immense doors. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** He has longer legs, so he walks quickly with big steps through melting snow, toward buildings with extremely large doors that look like places for keeping airplanes.

9 **Suddenly my fatigue is gone. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Suddenly I no longer feel tired at all.

10 **I could walk along here forever, at least until I find out how to get aboard one of the boats. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** I could walk along here forever. At least I could walk until I find a way to get onto one of the boats.

11 **We slow down our pace. Smaller sheds now. A green diner. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Now the daughter is describing her childhood memories of going to a harbor. Noun phrases instead of complete sentences are used to create vividness. Now they come to a place where there are smaller sheds. There is a small green restaurant that serves cheap meals.
**diner:** n. [C] (esp. AmE) a small restaurant that serves cheap meals （价格便宜的）小餐馆，小饭店

12 **Barrels of salty water, string bags of shellfish, bundles of fish laid out on ice. (Para. 8)**
**Note:** Here the daughter keeps using phrases instead of full sentences to describe what they see. She uses *barrels of*, *string bags (网兜) of* and*bundles of* to emphasize the great number of these things.

13 **“Smoked. We’ll take a portion home for supper.”(Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** “The eel is smoked. And we will take a part of it back home for supper.”
**smoked:** a. (of fish, meat, etc.) left in smoke to give it a special taste 熏制的
smoked eel/salmon/sausage 熏鳗鱼/熏三文鱼/熏香肠

14 **As we walk back, he tells me about migrations of eels to the Sargasso Sea … (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** On the way back, my father tells me how eels travel regularly to the Sargasso Sea.

15 **Back at last in the apartment, he unwraps the eel, opens his pocket knife and slices carefully. (Para. 13)**
**slice:** v. (*also* ~ up) cut meat, bread, vegetables, etc. into thin flat pieces 把…切成薄片
Slice (up) the onions and add them to the meat. 把洋葱切成片，然后加到肉里。

16 **“I won’t eat it,” I say suspiciously. (Para. 14)/“Try one bite, just for me.” (Para. 15)/“I won’t like it.” (Para. 16)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Paragraphs 14-16 contain a short sentimental conversation between the father and the daughter in the long past, which presents the image of a loving and affectionate father encouraging the daughter to try something new.

17 **While he hangs up our coats, I test one pinch. Smelly, smoky, and salty. (Para. 17)**
**Meaning:** While he hangs up our coats, I try a small amount of eel out of curiosity. It has a strong unpleasant smell with a taste of smoke, and it contains too much salt.
**Usage note:** hang
hang在表示不同意义时，其过去式和过去分词形式不同。
1 hang在表示“绞死；吊死”的意义时，其过去式和过去分词为hanged, hanged。例如:
The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. 那个囚犯被判处绞刑。
2 hang在表示其他意义时，其过去式和过去分词为hung, hung。例如:
Her long hair hung over her face. 她的长发垂下来遮住了脸庞。
**Word formation note:**
smelly, smoky, salty都是由名词加后缀-y 构成的形容词，在文中用来形容鳗鱼的味道。常见的由后缀-y 构成的形容词还有：bloody, cloudy, dusty, fatty, flowery, foggy, grassy 等。文中还用了其他类似的形容词，例如：chilly (Para. 5), shy (Para. 28), silvery (Para. 32)。

18 **He goes into the kitchen to heat milk for me and tea for himself. I test another pinch. Then another. He returns with the steaming cups. (Para. 18)/The eel has vanished. (Para. 19)**
**Meaning beyond words:** This is a very vivid description of how the daughter tastes bit by bit the smelly, smoky, and salty eel until she finishes the whole eel all by herself.

19 **Because it is Sunday and I am five, he forgives me. Time slows down and the love flows in — father to daughter and back again. (Para. 20)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The daughter thinks her father does not blame her probably because it is Sunday or probably because she is small. But for whatever reasons, no words of complaint come from her father. Time slows down when affectionate love flows between the father and the daughter.

20 **At 19, I fly out to Japan. My father and I climb Mount Fuji. High above the Pacific, and hours up the slope, we picnic on dried eel, seaweed crackers, and cold rice wrapped in the eel skin. He reaches the peak first. (Para. 21)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The daughter describes another experience with her father when he is strong and energetic.
**Note:**
“High above the Pacific, and hours up the slope” describes the position where they picnic: The slope is high above the Pacific, and it takes hours of climbing to get there.
Dried eel, seaweed crackers, cold rice wrapped in the eel skin are all typical Japanese food. Here the daughter mentions food with eel again, showing that she and her father have something in common and enjoy their moments together.

21 **As the years stretch, we walk along waterways all over the world. With his long stride, he often overtakes me. (Para. 22)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The daughter is still recalling the time when her father is healthy and strong. At this point, the daughter is preparing us to make a comparison: Her father who is strong and energetic in the past becomes weak and limp now.
**waterway:** n. [C] a river or canal that boats travel on 水路；航道
Venice is best known for the many waterways which crisscross through it. 威尼斯以众多河道纵横其间而著称。

22 **Some days, time flies with joy all around. Other days, time rots like old fish. (Para. 23)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the daughter looks back on the years of life with her father. There are good old days when time flies fast and days when they are not so happy. In effect, this short paragraph serves as a transition from the past to the present. From the next paragraph, the story comes to the present: the aging father in a nursing home in Virginia.
**time flies:** (also the hours/the days, etc. fly) used to say that a period of time seems to pass very quickly 时间飞逝
How time flies! The one-month training is coming to the end. 时间过得真快啊！一个月的培训快要结束了。
**rot:** v. decay by a gradual natural process, or make sth. do this （使）腐烂；（使）腐败
The trees were cut and left to rot. 树被砍伐后任其腐烂。
**Note:** “Rot like old fish” is a simile (明喻) indicating that something is getting bad like old fish.

23 **Today in the nursing home in Virginia, anticipating his reluctance, I beg boldly and encourage him, “Please, Daddy, just a little walk. You are supposed to exercise.” (Para. 24)**
**Meaning:** Today I am visiting my father, who is living in a nursing home in Virginia. I know that he doesn’t want to take a walk, but I ask bravely and encourage him, “Please, Daddy, we’ll just take a short walk. You should do some exercise.”

24 **Not that he often gets up on his own, but once in a while he’ll suddenly have a surge of strength. (Para. 25)**
**Meaning:** It is not that he often gets up from the wheelchair by himself; however, now and then, he suddenly becomes stronger to stand up.
**Sentence structure note:** not that … but (that) …
1 在该结构中，but后面的that可以省略。例如:
Not that I’m unwilling to lend you a hand, but (that) I’m too busy for the moment. 不是我不想帮你，而是我现在太忙了。
Not that I don’t like the car, but (that) I think it is too expensive. 不是我不喜欢这辆车，而是它太贵了。
2 not that … but (that) …前面可以加上it is，即It is not that … but (that) … 。例如:
It is not that Kate doesn’t want to help you, but that it is beyond her power. 不是凯特不想帮你，而是这超出了她的能力范围。
It is not that I do not want to lend you money, but that I do not have any money now. 不是我不肯借钱给你，而是我现在根本就没钱。
3 not that … but (that) …也可以引导原因状语从句，相当于not because … but because … 。例如:
He intends to quit the job, not that he dislikes it, but that he is too old for it. 他打算辞职，不是因为他讨厌这项工作，而是因为他年纪太大了，不适合这项工作。
He gave up the work, not that he disliked it, but that he was unequal to it. 他放弃这份工作并不是因为不喜欢，而是因为无法胜任。

25 **I stoop to lift his feet from the foot restraints, fold back the metal pieces which often scrape his delicate, paper-thin skin. (Para. 25)**
**Meaning beyond words:** From the description of what the daughter does to her father, we can find that the father is weak and aging. We can also feel how caring the daughter is.

26 **He grips the walker and struggles forward. Gradually I lift and pull him to his feet. Standing unsteadily, he sways and then gains his balance. (Para. 26 )**
**Meaning:** My father holds the walker tightly and tries hard to reach forward. I slowly lift and pull him up. He stands up unsteadily, moves a bit from one side to another, and finally gains his balance.
**walker:** n. [C] (esp. AmE) a metal frame on wheels that old or sick people use to help them walk（老人或病人用的）助行架

27 **“See, you made it! That’s wonderful! All right, I’ll be right behind you, my hand in the small of your back. Now — forward, march!” (Para. 27)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The daughter is encouraging the weak father to walk and to march.
**the small of one’s back:** the lower part of one’s back where it curves 后腰
He told the doctor that the pain ran from the small of his back right down his left leg. 他告诉医生，疼痛从他的后腰一直蔓延到左腿。

28 **He is impatient with the walker as I accompany him to the dining room. I help him to his chair, and hand him a spoon. It slips from his fingers. Pureed tuna is heaped on a plastic plate. I encourage him, sing him old songs, tell stories, but he won’t eat. When I lift a spoonful of gray fishy stuff to his mouth, he says politely, “I don’t care for any.” (Para. 28)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here we can see the father is unhappy about using the walker when the daughter goes with him to the dining room. The daughter is very caring and considerate to help him sit in his chair, and hand him a spoon, but it goes out of his hand. Maybe the old father is too weak or maybe he has no interest in the food, in himself or in life. With a plate of pureed tuna, the daughter tries to encourage him to eat, sings him old songs, tells stories and lifts a spoonful of gray fishy stuff to his mouth, but the father just refuses to eat.
**heap:** vt. put a lot of things on top of each other in an untidy way （杂乱地）堆积，堆放
Bundles of clothing were heaped on the floor. 一包包衣物被堆在地板上。
**spoonful:** n. [C] the amount that a spoon will hold 一匙的量；一满匙
Put a spoonful of sugar in the soup. 往汤里加一勺糖。

29 **Nor would I. (Para. 29 )**
**Meaning beyond words:** The father doesn’t like the pureed tuna. The daughter uses “Nor would I” to show that she understands that the pureed tuna does not look or taste good. This explains why she tries hard to get a piece of smoked eel for her father.

30 **Then I take the small smelly package covered in white wrapping paper from a plastic bag. He loves presents, and he reaches forward with awkward fingers to try to open it. The smell fills the room. (Para. 30 )**
**Meaning beyond words:** This paragraph may help us to have a better understanding of Paragraph 28. The father refuses to eat the pureed tuna because he doesn’t like it. Though he is old and weak, he is still interested in gifts and he tries eagerly to open the small smelly package. Or maybe it reminds him of the moments when he tries to persuade his little daughter to eat the smelly eel.

31 **“Look, Daddy, they’ve been out of it for months, but at last this morning at the fish seller near the Potomac, I found some smoked eel.” (Para. 31 )**
**Meaning beyond words:** This is another touching episode to show how considerate the daughter is. She tries hard to get the smoked eel even though it has been out of supply for months.
**out of sth.:** used to say that there is none of sth. left because you have used it all, sold it all, etc. 一点不剩
Please use that printer as this one has run out of ink. 请使用那台打印机，因为这台打印机的油墨用完了。

32 **We unwrap it, and then I take out the Swiss Army Knife my beloved aunt gave me “for safekeeping”, and slice the silvery flesh. (Para. 32 )**
**Meaning:** My father and I remove the paper around the smoked eel, and then I take out the Swiss Army Knife my dear aunt gave me for protecting myself, and use it to cut the shiny eel flesh into thin flat pieces.
**for safekeeping:** for the purpose of keeping sb. or sth. safe 为了安全起见；为了妥善保管
I kept my passport in the inner pocket of my bag, for safekeeping. 为安全起见，我把护照放在了包的内袋里。
**Note:** Here “for safekeeping” is used with quotation marks to show that these are the words said by the author’s aunt. The author herself does not necessarily use the knife for safekeeping.

33 **“What a beautiful picnic,” my father beams. (Para. 33)/He takes a sip of his champagne, and then with steady fingers picks up a slice of eel and downs it easily. (Para. 34)**
**Meaning beyond words:** In contrast to his reluctance to eat the pureed tuna, the father likes picnic very much. He drinks a small amount of champagne and picks up with steady fingers a slice of eel and eats it without any difficulty. This shows the father takes delight in the smoked eel. The daughter knows very well what her father really wants. Therefore, the smoked eel is not only delicious food, but a token of love between the father and the daughter.
**beam:** vi. smile very happily 笑；眉开眼笑
Frances beamed at Peter with undisguised admiration. 弗朗西丝开心地对彼得笑着，毫不掩饰她的羡慕之情。
**take a sip (of sth.):** take a very small amount of a drink 喝一小口；抿一口
He took a sip of the wine and went on with his story. 他喝了一小口酒，然后继续讲故事。
**down:** vt. drink or eat sth. quickly 大口喝下；快速吃下
He was so thirsty that he downed a whole bottle of water at one breath. 他实在太渴了，一口气就把一瓶水喝完了。

34 **And again, time slows down and the love flows in — daughter to father and back again. (Para. 34)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The end of the paragraph echoes Paragraph 20. The repetition of “time slows down and the love flows in” in the two paragraphs shows that time slows down when affectionate love flows back and forth between the father and the daughter. There is also a notable change between the two: In Paragraph 20 the love flows from “father to daughter and back again” when the daughter is only a child of five; and now at the end of this story the love flows from “daughter to father and back again” when the daughter is an adult and the father ages and becomes weak. The change indicates that the daughter takes good care of her father in return to show her gratitude for her father’s caring love.

**Unit - 3 Section A**

1 ﻿**The college campus, long a place of scholarship and frontiers of new technology, is being transformed into a new age of electronics by a fleet of laptops, smartphones and connectivity 24 hours a day. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** For a long time, the college campus has been a place to provide education and produce most advanced new technology. But it is now being completely changed into an electronic-age hot spot by the wide use of laptops, smartphones, and access to the Internet 24 hours a day.
**scholarship:** n. [U] the knowledge, work or methods involved in serious study 学问；学识；学术研究
This book series is regarded as a magnificent work of scholarship. 这套丛书被认为是学术巨著。
**frontier:** n. [C, usu. pl.] the most advanced or recent ideas about sth. （思想的）前沿；（知识的）新领域
They were very excited about their work on the frontiers of medicine, for they were developing a medicine that might be able to cure lung cancer. 他们对自己在医学研究新领域的工作感到非常兴奋，因为他们正在研发一种可能治愈肺癌的药物。
**electronics:** n. [U]
1) electronic equipment or equipment with electronic parts 电子设备；电子仪器
Storms, thunder and lightning can affect a car’s electronics. 暴雨和雷电会影响汽车的电子仪器。
2) the science and technology that uses or produces electronic equipment 电子学；电子技术
He is an electronics engineer, but he likes to write with a pen instead of a computer. 他是电子工程师，但是他喜欢用笔写字，而不是用电脑打字。
**Note:** The word *fleet* is used metaphorically here. It is a kind of word play. You could say *a fleet of laptops*, or *an army of laptops*, or *a host of laptops*. For example: He sat in the back yard in the sun, watching a fleet of white clouds overhead. 他坐在后院晒太阳，看着天上的朵朵白云。

2 **On a typical modern-day campus, where every building and most outdoor common areas offer wireless Internet access, one student takes her laptop everywhere. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** On a typical campus nowadays, where wireless Internet access is available in all buildings and most outdoor public areas, a student can use her laptop at any place.

3 **In class, she takes notes with it, sometimes instant-messaging or emailing friends if the professor is less than interesting. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** She takes notes with her laptop in class, and sometimes sends instant messages or emails to friends if the professor’s class or lecture is not interesting.
**instant-message:** v. exchange written messages over the Internet with people that you know 发送即时消息
She doesn’t like instant-messaging. When she has something to say, she will make a phone call. 她不喜欢发即时消息。有话要说时，她就打电话。

4 **In her dorm, she instant-messages her roommate sitting just a few feet away. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** In her dorm room, she even sends instant messages to her roommate, who is sitting only a few feet away from her.

5 **She is tied to her smartphone, which she even uses to text a friend who lives one floor above her, and which supplies music for walks between classes. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** She is so attached to her smartphone that she even uses it to send messages to a friend who lives just upstairs. She also uses it to listen to music when she walks from one class to another.
**be tied to sth.:**
1) be related to sth. and dependent on it 和某物联系在一起；依附于某物
Our economy is closely tied to import and export. 我们的经济和进出口紧密相关。
2) be restricted by a particular situation, job, etc., so that you cannot do exactly what you want 被某事物束缚/约束/限制
Many young mothers are tied to the home and children. 许多年轻母亲被家庭和孩子所牵绊。
**text:** vt. send a written message to sb. using a mobile phone （用手机）给…发短信
Her boyfriend didn’t call or text her all day, which made her quite upset. 她的男朋友一整天都没有给她打电话，也没有发短信，这让她很不安。

6 **Welcome to college life in the 21st century, where students on campus are electronically linked to each other, to professors and to their classwork 24/7 in an ever-flowing river of information and communication. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Welcome to college life in the 21st century. On campus students are all the time — 24 hours a day, 7 days a week — connected with each other, with their professors and with their classwork by electronic devices in a forever flowing river of information and communication.
**Note:** Literally 24/7 means 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. If we say something happens 24/7, we mean that it happens all the time, or without stopping. For example:
Our store opens 24/7; we don’t even close on Christmas and Thanksgiving. 我们的商店全天候营业，甚至在圣诞节和感恩节我们也不关门。
**Word formation note:** The prefix *ever*- can combine with present participles and adjectives to form new adjectives. Adjectives formed in this way describe something that continually does something, or that always has particular characteristics or qualities. For example:
the ever-increasing demand for oil 对石油需求的不断增大
the ever-changing countryside 不断变化的农村
an ever-lasting memory 永久的记忆

7 **With many schools offering wireless Internet access anywhere on campus, colleges as a group have become the most Internet-accessible spots in the world. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Because many colleges provide wireless Internet access everywhere on campus, colleges as a whole have become places where the Internet is most widely used in the world.

8 **Students say they really value their fingertip-access to the boundless amount of information online, and the ability to email professors at 2 a.m. and receive responses the next morning. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Students say that they really think it very important to have easy access to unlimited amounts of information on the Internet and to be able to send emails to their professors even after midnight and receive their replies the next morning.
**fingertip:** n. [C] the end of your finger that is furthest away from your hand 指尖
She touched the baby’s cheek gently with her fingertips. 她用指尖轻轻地碰了碰婴儿的脸蛋。
**boundless:** a. without a limit or end 无限的；无穷的；无边无际的
He always has boundless energy and enthusiasm. 他总是有着无穷的精力和热情。

9 **“I always feel like I have a means of communication — in class and out of class,” says one engineering major. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** “I always have the feeling that I have a way to communicate with others, whether in class or out of class,” says a student majoring in engineering.
**means:** n. [C] (pl. means) a way of doing or achieving sth. 手段；方法；工具
Homework should not be used as a means of controlling children. 家庭作业不应被当作控制孩子的手段。
**major:** n. [C] (AmE) sb. studying a particular subject as their main subject at college or university（大学中）主修某科目的学生；某专业的学生
She’s a history major, but she really likes engineering. 她是历史专业的学生，但她真正喜欢的是工科。
**Usage note:**
1 feel like后面可接由that引导的从句（that有时可省略），意思与feel as if相同，表示“感觉好像…”。例如：
Alice felt like (that) she was in a very nice dream. 艾丽斯觉得她好像在做一个美梦。
2 feel like后面还可以接sth.或doing sth. 作宾语，表示“想要（做）某事”。例如：
Do you feel like another drink? 你想不想再喝一杯？
He didn’t feel like going to work. 他不想去上班。

10 **Many are using smartphones, not only to create their own dialects when texting, but also to do more serious work, such as practicing foreign languages and analyzing scripts from their theater classes. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Many students are using smartphones to send text messages by using their own style of language. They also use smartphones to do more serious work, for example, to practice foreign languages and to analyze scripts from their theater classes.
**Note:** Here the word *dialect* refers to the language particularly used by young people when they exchange text messages, for example, “u” (you), “thnx”(thanks), “btw” (by the way), “cool” (very attractive), “nuts” (crazy), “chicken” (coward) and so on.

11 **“It’s adding to students’ sense of excitement about the subject.” (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** “It makes students feel more excited about the subject.”
**sense:** n. [C] a feeling about sth. （对事物的）感觉
They say they are dealing with the problem, but there seems to be no sense of urgency. 他们说他们正在处理这个问题，但是似乎看不出他们有任何的紧迫感。

12 **Professors have been encouraged to tape their lectures and post them online. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Professors have been encouraged to record their lectures and put them online.
**tape:** v. record sounds or pictures using tape （用磁带）录音，录像
Did you tape the professor’s lecture today? 今天教授的讲座你录下来了吗？
**post:** vt. put a message or computer document on the Internet so that other people can see it 贴；公布
He posted some of his pictures on his website. 他在自己的网站上了贴了几张自己的照片。

13 **“We realized there might be some potential for a device that could get attention and encourage sophisticated thinking,” says one leading university director. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** According to a director from a leading university, smartphones have the potential to get students’ attention and promote deep and high-level thinking.

14 **For most undergraduates, non-stop Internet connectivity is the fuel of college life. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** For most undergraduate students, continuous access to the Internet is what supports college life.
**Note:** In the sentence *fuel* is used metaphorically. In order to produce heat or energy, you have to burn a substance such as coal, gas, or oil. Students also need something, in this case, Internet connection, to get along with their studies and lives.
**non-stop:** a.
1) continuing without stopping 不断的；不停的
We had three days of almost non-stop rain. 我们有三天几乎不断地在下雨。
2) going directly from one place to another 直达的
I always took a non-stop flight from Los Angeles to Berlin. 我总是乘坐从洛杉矶到柏林的直飞航班。

15 **More than just toys, these instruments are powerful tools for the storage and management of virtually every kind of information. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** These instruments are not just toys. They are powerful tools to store and deal with almost any kind of information.

16 **And as more people around the world adopt these instruments, they are becoming indispensable. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** All of these instruments – laptops, smartphones, and wireless Internet access – are becoming essential as more people around the world use them.

17 **So, students should use the wonders of the Internet to do homework, review lecture outlines, take part in class discussions and network online with their friends. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** So, students should use the amazing functions of the Internet to do their homework, review main points of lectures, take part in class discussions and connect with their friends on the Internet.
**network:**
vi. meet and talk to people in order to receive or give information, esp. about business opportunities 交流；沟通；（尤指）建立商业联络
You’ve always got to network and make new contacts. 你总得与人交流，并建立新的关系。
v. connect several computers together so that they can share information （计算机）联网
Our work efficiency will be much improved when all our computers and office equipment are networked. 当我们所有的电脑和办公室设备联网时，我们的工作效率将会大大提高。

18 **But in doing so, students must remember to regulate and balance their time. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** But in doing so, students must remember to control and balance their time online and offline.

19 **Too much time online can mean too little time in real-life studying or exercising or visiting with friends. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** If you spend too much time online, you may not have much time in your real life to study, do physical exercise, or talk with your friends.
**real-life:** a. (only before noun) actually happening in life, not invented in a book 真实的；实际发生的；现实生活中的
This is not an imaginary question. This is a real-life problem. 这不是假想出来的问题，这是实际存在的问题。

20 **Students should not let the Internet world on their computer screens take them away from the real world outside. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Students should not get caught up and spend too much time in the virtual world so that they neglect the real world.

21 **Colleges began embracing Internet access in the mid-1990s, when many began wiring dorms with high-speed connections. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Colleges started to use the Internet in the mid-1990s. At that time many colleges began equipping dorms with high-speed Internet connections.
**wire:** vt. connect a piece of electrical equipment to sth., or connect the wires inside a piece of equipment 将电子设备连接到；给…接上电线
Each of the homes is wired for cable television. 家家户户都安装了有线电视。

22 **In the past few years, schools have taken the lead by turning their campuses into bubbles of Wi-Fi networks. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** In the past few years, schools have been the first to transform their campuses into places connected with Wi-Fi networks.

23 **In fact, a recent study in the US found that information technology accounted for 5% to 8% of college budgets, up from an estimated 2% to 3% in the mid-1980s. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** In fact, a recent study in the US found that 5% to 8% of the money that colleges had spent was used for information technology. In the mid-1980s the percentage was estimated to be 2% to 3%.

24 **On one campus, students use Wi-Fi to fire off instant messages, review their homework assignments, and check their bank balances. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** On one campus, students use Wi-Fi to send instant messages, review their homework, and check the amount of money they have in their bank accounts.
**bank balance:** n. [C] the amount of money sb. has in their bank account 账户余额；银行存款余额
I check my bank balance about once a month. 我大约每个月查一下我的账户余额。

25 **Just nine miles down the highway, another university had been feeling a bit of a technology inferiority complex. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Just nine miles down the main road, another university had been feeling inferior and anxious because they thought their technology was not as good as that of other universities.
**inferiority complex:** n. [C, usu. sing.] a continuous feeling that you are much less important, clever, etc. than other people 自卑情结；自卑感
An inferiority complex is very harmful to you and is the greatest obstacle to success. 自卑感对你非常有害，它是成功路上最大的障碍。

26 **To compensate, it spent tens of thousands of dollars to give every one of its incoming freshmen a free Apple iPad. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** To change their inferior status, the university spent tens of thousands of dollars to give each new first-year student a free Apple iPad.
**Usage note:** to do, in order to do, so as to do
to do, in order to do和so as to do都可以表示“为了”，引导目的状语。
1 to do和in order to do在句中的位置比较灵活，可位于句首，也可置于句末，而so as to do不放在句首。例如：
To/In order to hear more clearly, we moved to the front row. 为了听得更清楚，我们挪到了前排。
2 这三种结构的否定式分别为：not to do, in order not to do和so as not to do。当不定式的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致时，必须用其复合结构。比较：
He started early so as not to be late for school. 他早起是为了上学不迟到。
I woke Ben up early so as for him not to be late for work. 我很早把本叫醒是为了让他上班不迟到。
**Usage note:** every one, everyone
1 every one指“某一组人中的每一个人”，强调every single person，而everyone表示“每人”， 含有“整体；全体”的意义。例如：
She turned her attention to her friends. Every one had had a good education. 她把注意力转到她的朋友们身上。他们中的每一个人都受过良好的教育。
He has five children and every one is good at painting. 他有五个孩子，他们个个都擅长画画。
Everyone had the right to vote. 人人都有投票权。
2 every one可以用于表示“每一件（样）东西”；而everyone不能用于此意。例如：
She dusted the books and put every one back in its place. 她把书上的灰掸掉，再把每本书都放回原处。
I’ve looked at six houses so far and found something wrong with every one of them. 我已经看过六处房子了，发现每一幢房子都有问题。
3 everyone只能用于指人，不能指物。everyone用作主语时，其谓语动词用单数。例如：
Everyone wants to find out what is going on. 每个人都想弄清楚发生了什么事。
Everyone had the right to vote. 人人都有投票权。（强调“人人”，“每人都…”）
4 现代英语中，与everyone/everybody对应的主格、宾格和所有格代词通常用they, them和their。例如：
Everyone should do what they can to prevent violence. 每个人都应该尽其所能制止暴力。
Everybody had to bring their own laptops. 每个人都得自带电脑。

27 **Some universities even require that all students own or lease a laptop. (Para. 9)**
**Usage note:** lease, rent, hire
1 lease指长期租用建筑物、汽车或设备，尤其是供经商所用。例如：
If you upgrade computers regularly, it may work out cheaper to lease them. 如果你的计算机要经常升级的话，可能还是长期租用更便宜。
2 rent指租用别人的房屋。例如：
We rented an apartment together. 我们合租一套公寓。
3 在美国英语中，rent还可以指租用汽车或电器设备。例如：
The TV is rented. 这台电视机是租来的。
在英国英语中，rent和hire都可以表示租用汽车或电器设备，但hire a car更为常用。

28 **Some say the focus on technology prepares students for a wired world. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** Some people say if the university gives special attention to technology, it gets students ready for a world connected by the Internet.
**wired:** a. (infml.) connected to, and able to use the Internet （指计算机系统）联网的，连线的
Many colleges now have high-tech libraries and wired dormitories. 许多大学现在都有高科技图书馆和联网的宿舍。

29 **“You have to keep up with the rest of the world. Students expect high-bandwidth information, and if you can’t deliver it, you’re at a competitive disadvantage,” states a university president. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** A university president says, “You should manage to do as well as the rest of the world. Students want information that they can access with high-bandwidth, and if you can’t provide it, you are not as competitive as other universities.”
**bandwidth:** n. [U] the amount of information that can be carried through a telephone wire, computer connection, etc. at one time 带宽

30 **Other colleges are straining to stand out from their peers. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** Other colleges are trying very hard to do better than their fellow colleges.
**strain:** v. try very hard to do sth. 使劲儿干；竭尽全力做（某事）
He spoke so softly. I strained to hear what he was saying. 他说话声音很轻，我费了很大劲儿才听清他在说什么。

31 **The race to attract students with the most modern networks and the hottest systems has reached fever pitch. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** Universities compete with each other to attract students by providing the most modern networks and the most popular systems, and the competition has become extremely intense.
**hot:** a. (infml.) sth. or sb. that is hot is very popular or fashionable, and everyone wants to use them, see them, buy them, etc. 很受欢迎的；红极一时的
He is one of the hottest young directors in Hollywood. 他是好莱坞最受欢迎的年轻导演之一。

32 **Some business majors are receiving free portable computers. In an always-connected mode, they can get information anytime and anywhere they need. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** Some students majoring in business are given free computers, which can be carried around easily. Students can get information anytime and anywhere they need because they have access to the Internet at any time.

33 **For those who prefer to travel laptop-free, colleges supply several computer labs. (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** For those students who do not like to take a laptop with them, colleges provide several computer labs for them.
**-free:** *suffix* without sth. you do not want (used with some nouns to form adjectives or adverbs) 无…的
fat-free food 不含脂肪的食品

34 **And for students who study late into the night, many have set up 24-hour repair shops where students can get their laptops fixed by the next day and receive a loaner in the meantime. (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** And for those students who study till very late at night, many colleges have established 24-hour shops where students can have their laptops repaired by the next day; at the same time, they can borrow a laptop from the repair shops while their own laptops are under repair.

35 **Colleges around the world have been replacing their computer systems for the past decade, in large part to provide students with the most advanced free system. (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** Colleges worldwide have been upgrading their computer systems in the past decade, mainly because they want to offer their students the most advanced free system.

36 **The anywhere-anytime access has already yielded amazing benefits in education. (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** The fact that the Internet is available anywhere and anytime on campus has produced surprising benefits in education.

37 **With the widespread application of computer technologies, we are going to produce a generation of problem-solvers and intelligent thinkers, which is indispensable for the future of the world. (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** With computer technologies being widely used, we are going to produce a generation of people who are good at solving problems and thinking about things originally. Such a generation is essential for the future of the world.

**Unit - 3 Section B**

1 ﻿**Too much of a good thing – A real addiction (Title)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Anything that is too much is troublesome. The Internet is a good thing, but if you rely on it too much and even become addicted to it, it will become a bad thing.
**Note:** “Too much of a good thing” generally means that something is good until it is done in excess. For example, coffee is good, but not so if you drink 12 cups a day. Exercise is good unless you are obsessed with it and work out for hours a day. There is a saying “everything in moderation”, which has similar meaning to “too much of a good thing”.

2 **It’s hard to deny the positive changes it adds to people’s lives as it makes life easier with quick access to things like maps, news, and online stores. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** It’s hard to deny the good roles the Internet plays in people’s lives. The Internet makes life easier, for with the Internet, we can have quick access to things like maps, news, and online stores.

3 **As a research tool, it is unmatched. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** As a tool for doing research, the Internet is better than any other tools.
**unmatched:** a. (literary) better than all others无比的；无双的
Through hard work and with an unmatched desire to succeed, he realized his dream eventually. 凭借努力工作和对成功的无比渴望，他最终实现了梦想。

4 **It’s a great way to keep up with friends. It enables a wealth of media outlets and alternative news sources. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The Internet offers a good way to keep in contact with our friends. It gives us a great variety of media choices and offers different news sources with different perspectives.
**Note:** The word *alternative* here refers to non-traditional media that is unusual or different and supplements the usual media outlets. Around the world, print media is shrinking, while Internet media of online magazines, newspapers, blogs, etc. is growing rapidly. So, the sentence indicates that the Internet is providing a wealth of new perspectives. Though some Internet media sources may be inflammatory (煽动性的), poorly informed, or biased, they provide different “voices”. People in the US label major news outlets such as NBC, CBS, CNN as mainstream, while alternative outlets give people various other views of news stories.

5 **Internet access and the ability to make good use of it is practically a must for success in the modern world. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The Internet has become something that people must have and must know how to make good use of in order to succeed in the modern world.
**must:** n. [C, usu. sing.] sth. that you must do or must have 必须做的事；必不可少的东西
A flashlight and warm clothes are a must if you camp in the mountains. 如果你在山里露营，手电筒和御寒的衣服是必不可少的。

6 **Like any technology, though, it has negative aspects that become clear as we start to depend upon it. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** However, like any other technology, the Internet also has harmful effects, which become clear when we begin to depend on it.
**Usage note:** though, although
1 作为连词，though和although通常可以互换使用，但although语气较重，通常放在句首，并用于正式场合。例如：Although it was snowing, it was not very cold. 虽然下着雪，但并不是很冷。
2 用though时，可将强调的词前置，但although没有此用法。 例如:
Fond though I am of operas, I don’t want to see one every weekend. 虽说我很喜欢歌剧，但我也不想每个周末都去听一场。
3 though可用于even though/as though 等结构中，although则不能。例如:
Even though I fail, I’ll keep on trying. 即使失败，我也会继续尝试下去。
You look as though you know each other. 看起来你们好像彼此认识。
4 though可用于省略句。例如:
Though (he is) alone, he is very happy. 虽然孤身一人， 但他很快乐。
5 although只用作连词，而though 除作连词外，还可用作副词，意为“可是；但是”，常置于句末；句子较长时，也可置于句中。例如:
It’s hard work. I enjoy it, though. 这是苦差事，可我干得挺开心的。
There’s no excuse, though, for hurting her feelings. 但是，伤害了她的感情，这是无法原谅的。

7 **Like pollution and traffic jams that come with the convenience of cars, Internet access has proven so popular that it has given rise to a new kind of social epidemic, Internet addiction. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Cars bring us convenience, but they also cause pollution and traffic jams. Similarly, it has been proven that the widely used Internet has caused a new kind of social problem — Internet addiction.

8 **A few years ago, a couple in the United States was charged with child neglect. It was their addiction to playing games online that kept them from caring for their two infant children. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** A few years ago, a couple in the United States was accused of failing to look after their two infant children because they developed an addiction to online games.

9 **Another recent news story told of a man who spent so much time online that he didn’t sleep enough to keep his job. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Another recent news story was about a man who spent so much time on the Internet that he didn’t get enough sleep and lost his job.

10 **College students are impacted as well. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Like those people who were neglectful of their responsibilities because of Internet addiction, some college students are also affected by their addiction to the Internet.

11 **There are many stories of excellent students who lost their university scholarships from poor grades, or of other students who failed at the university altogether simply because they spent too much time online. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Many stories tell us that some every good students lost their university scholarships due to their low grades, or that other students didn’t graduate from university merely because they spent too much time online.
**scholarship:** n. [C] an amount of money that an organization gives to sb. so that they can study at a particular school or university 奖学金
His daughter gained a scholarship to Cambridge. 他女儿获得了剑桥大学的奖学金。
**altogether:** ad. used to emphasize that sth. has been done completely or has finished completely 完全，全部（用于强调完成或结束）
The train went slower and slower until it stopped altogether. 火车越来越慢，最后完全停了下来。

12 **One student not only failed, but lost 12 pounds. He was so involved online that he forgot to eat! Imagine the agony of this condition! (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** One student did not pass his courses, and he lost 12 pounds in weight as well. He was so absorbed in surfing the Internet that he even forgot to eat! You can imagine how sad this situation was!

13 **These things did not happen to these people because they were lazy or stupid. They happened because of addiction. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** These things happened to these people, but it was not because they were lazy or stupid, but because they had addiction to the Internet.
**Sentence structure note:**
do/did not+verb+because…这个结构表示“…发生，但不是因为…”， 其中not不是用来否定主句的谓语动词，而是用来否定由because引导的状语从句。例如:
I did not accept John’s gift because I liked him. 我收下约翰的礼物并不是因为我喜欢他。
注意：这种结构有时会产生歧义。例如:
I didn’t sing because Pam was there. 我不是因为帕姆在那儿才唱歌的。
这个句子在某种语境下，也可以理解为：“我没有唱歌，因为帕姆在那儿。”为了避免误解，表示“我没有唱歌，因为帕姆在那儿”，英语应为：Because Pam was there, I didn’t sing.

14 **New college students, even the brightest and most successful ones, are most at risk from these effects because the Internet is important for their studies and because they are just entering a world where their online habits are no longer monitored by concerned parents. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** New college students, even the smartest and most successful ones, are most likely to be influenced by the negative effects of the Internet because the Internet is important for their studies and because they are just coming into a new environment where their anxious parents can’t keep an eye on their online habits any more.
**monitor:** vt. regularly check sth. or watch sb. in order to find out what is happening 检测；监控；监督
Jack was sent there to monitor progress on a daily basis. 杰克被派到那里每天监控进展。

15 **Without the discipline and structure of home, students have to manage time by themselves. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Without the parents monitoring and regulating them as they used to do at home, students have to arrange their online time on their own.

16 **During their very first term, their grades can plunge, their health decline, and their friendships cease. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** In their first term of college, their grades can drop quickly, their health can become worse, and their friendships can end.
**Note:** At a British school or university, a school year is divided into three terms. At an American university, there are two semesters or four quarters.
**very:** a. (only before noun) used to emphasize that you are talking exactly about one particular thing or person 正是那一个的；正是的
This is the very book I have been looking for. 这正是我一直在找的书。

17 **It is easy for those who are unaffected by the powerful draw of connectivity – those who can easily control their time online – to view Internet addiction as an imaginary problem or to attribute its origins to a weak personality. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Some people are not influenced by the strong attraction of the Internet because they can easily control their time online. So, it is easy for them to consider Internet addiction as an unreal problem or to think that a weak character is the root of Internet addiction.
**draw:** n. [C] a person, a thing or an event that attracts a lot of people 有吸引力的人或事物
He is currently the biggest draw in the entertainment industry. 他是当前娱乐界最受欢迎的人物。

18 **But the brain chemistry behind Internet addiction is not imaginary. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** But the chemical process happening in the brain that causes Internet addiction is not imagined, but real.
**behind:** prep. used for talking about the hidden reason for sth. 在…背后（用于表示某事背后的原因）
I wondered what’s behind that happy smile of his. 我想知道他为什么会笑得那么开心。

19 **Many common Internet interactions, such as scoring points in online games, getting emails or instant messages, finding new blog entries, all cause the release of endorphins in the brain. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Many common online communication activities, such as winning points in online games, receiving emails or instant messages, finding new blog posts, all cause endorphins to be let off in the brain.

20 **This is no surprise, considering that Internet interactions often involve succeeding at a challenge or having social exchanges. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** It is not surprising that Internet communication activities can cause the release of endorphins as these activities often involve solving a difficult problem or having social exchanges.
**Note:** In this sentence *This* refers to the fact that Internet interactions can cause the release of endorphins.

21 **The trouble with the Internet is that it makes it possible to have unnaturally long periods of endorphin release, sustained rewards from the brain that are as quick as the click of a mouse. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** The problem the Internet has is that it makes it possible for endorphins to be released continuously for an abnormally long period of time. These are constant rewards from the brain and they come out as quickly as a click of the mouse.

22 **These rewards are not actual, useful, real-life rewards, but simple stimulation that arouses positive feedback in the brain. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** These rewards are not real, useful rewards, but only simple stimulation that brings about positive effects in the brain.
**stimulation:** n. [U] 兴奋；刺激；激励
Young children need stimulation, so parents should often encourage them. 年幼的孩子需要激励，所以父母应该常常鼓励他们。
**Usage note:** arouse, arise, rise, raise
这四个词看起来形似，但实际上其意义和用法差别很大。
**1 arouse:**vt.
表示“引起；激起；唤起”，可用于被动语态。例如:
arouse one’s interest/sympathy/anger/anxiety/concern/enthusiasm/opposition, etc. 激起/引起/唤起某人的兴趣/同情心/愤怒/焦虑/担心/热情/反对等
His revolutionary work in linguistics has aroused intense scholarly interest. 他在语言学上创新性的工作激起了学者们的强烈兴趣。
2 **arise (arose, arisen):**vi.
1) 意为“产生；发生；出现”，常用于说明抽象事物。例如:
problem/trouble/quarrel/difficulty /misunderstanding/disagreement, etc. arises 问题/麻烦/争论/困难/误解/分歧等出现/发生/产生
A completely new situation will arise when the new examination system comes into existence. 新的考试制度出台后，将出现全新的局面。
2) 常用短语：arise from/out of sth. 由…引起；因…产生。例如:
They are talking about problems arising out of the lack of communication. 他们正在谈论由于缺乏交流而产生的问题。
3**rise (rose, risen):**vi.
rise使用范围较广，一般不用于被动语态。
1) 表示“上升；增长”。例如:
The water level rises rapidly during the rainy season. 在雨季水位上升很快。
The increase in prices is needed to meet costs that have been rising. 需要通过涨价来解决不断上涨的成本问题。
2) 表示“起立；起身；起床”。例如:
He rose to greet Mary, who he hadn’t seen for a long time. 他起身去迎接玛丽，他很久没有见过她了。
They had risen at dawn. 他们黎明时就起床了。
4**raise:** vt.
1) 表示“举起；提起；提高”。例如:
Two incidents in recent days have raised the level of concern. 最近发生的两起事件引发了更大的关注。
This country is expected to raise interest rates. 该国预计会提高利率。
2) 常用短语：raise an army 招募军队；raise a family 养家；raise salaries/the rent 提高工资/租金；raise one’s hand 举起手；raise a question 提出问题；raise funds 筹集资金

23 **In real life endorphins encourage us to interact with friends or family, or attempt to learn something new. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** In real life endorphins encourage us to communicate with friends or family, or try to learn something new.
attemp to do sth: try to do sth., esp. sth difficult 企图；试图；尝试

24 **With Internet addiction endorphins do nothing but keep people hooked to their computers. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** In the case of Internet addiction, the only thing endorphins do is to keep people’s attention on their computers and make them addicted to the Internet.
**hooked:** a. (infml.) enjoying sth. very much so that you want to do it as often as possible 对…着迷的；对…上瘾的
Young people can easily get hooked on this kind of music. 年轻人很容易迷上这种音乐。

25 **Internet addicts behave very much like gamblers pulling the lever at machines in Las Vegas, even if it is not rational, hurts their studies, or spoils their health and their lives. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Internet addicts behave just like people who gamble at the gambling machines in Las Vegas, even if it is not reasonable, even if it affects their studies, or even if it ruins their health and their lives.

26 **So watch how much time you spend online; moderation is your best defense against Internet addiction. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** So keep an eye on how much time you spend online; limiting and controlling your time online can protect you from developing Internet addiction.

27 **Use the wonders of connectivity to enrich your studies, stay connected with distant friends and explore multiple new worlds. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Take advantage of the miracles of the Internet to improve your studies, to keep connected with friends who are far away, and to explore different new worlds.

28 **Just be careful. Notice if you find you are thinking about the Internet even when you’re not online, or if you prefer your online time to time with your real-life friends, or if you hide or lie about how much time you spend online. If you find yourself doing any of these things, take a step back. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Watch out for the following things: thinking about the Internet even when you’re not online, preferring the virtual world to the real world, and hiding or lying about your online time. If you find yourself doing any of these things, you should stop for a moment and consider whether you are doing the right thing.
**Note:** Here *take a step back* is used metaphorically to mean “stop for a moment in order to consider sth. (退一步考虑)”. For example:
Now, let’s take a step back and look at our actions from an outsider’s viewpoint. 现在，让我们退一步，以一个局外人的眼光来审视一下我们的行动。

29 **Get together with friends to study or schedule some fun time to relax. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Get together with friends to study or arrange some time to have fun and relax.

30 **The Internet is a powerful tool, but make sure that you use it wisely for all the good value it offers and that you won’t let too much of a good thing become something bad. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** The Internet is a powerful tool, but make sure that you use it reasonably and take advantage of all the good things that the Internet brings about, and make sure that you do not overuse it and not let such a positive tool become a negative thing.

**Unit - 4 Section A**

1 **In an era of heightened heroism, the word *hero* has become more common. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** In a time when there is an increasing number of impressive actions of great courage, the word *hero* has been used more frequently.
**heighten:** v. if sth. heightens a feeling, effect, etc., or if a feeling, etc. heightens, it becomes stronger or increases （使）加强；（使）增加
Smoking may heighten the risk of cancer. 吸烟会增加患癌的风险。

2 **In the days subsequent to a mass shooting in Tucson, Arizona, many described 20-year-old political associate Daniel Hernandez as a hero. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** In the days after a mass shooting in Tucson, Arizona, many people regarded 20-year-old Daniel Hernandez, who worked in politics, as a hero.
**Usage note:**
1 在表示先后次序时，常用的形容词有next, following, last, subsequent, previous及preceding等。这些形容词通常置于被修饰的名词之前，例如：the next morning, the following class, the last week, the subsequent events, the previous meeting, the preceding page。
2 subsequent to（在…之后）和previous to（在…之前）作定语时，通常置于被修饰的名词之后。例如：
On the day subsequent to his visit, she disappeared. 在他去看她后的第二天，她失踪了。
On the night previous to the robbery, he had been seen wandering outside the huge building. 在抢劫案发生的前一晚，有人看到他在那座大楼外面徘徊。

3 **Daniel held her head up so she could breathe and applied pressure to her wounds. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Daniel held her head up so she could breathe, and he pushed hard on her wounds in order to stop the bleeding.
**Note:** The word *apply* here means “use physical force in order to make sth. happen or work (用力压；用力启动)”. *Apply pressure to/on sth*. means “put force or weight to/on sth.”, while *apply pressure to/on sb*. is used more figuratively, meaning “persuade sb. by using influence, arguments, or threats”. For example:
It is important to apply pressure to/on the injection site for five minutes after an injection. 打完针后一定要用力摁住打针的地方，摁五分钟。
The boss is applying pressure to/on me to finish the project in five days. 老板给我施加压力，要我在五天内完成这个项目。

4 **He spoke tender words of sympathy … (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** He talked gently to her and expressed his understanding and care for her suffering ...

5 **Dory gave his life for his wife, Mavy. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Dory died in order to save his wife, Mavy.

6 **… when Dory heard shots ring out he immediately fell on top of his wife to shield her from the hail of bullets. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** … when Dory heard loud gunshots, he immediately fell on top of his wife to protect her from being shot as the bullets showered on them.

7 **At the memorial service, the priest said: “Dory didn’t die a hero; he lived a hero.” (Para. 3)**
**Meaning beyond words:** By saying “Dory didn’t die a hero; he lived a hero”, the priest meant that Dory was a hero all through his life; he became a hero not just because he died in a brave way.
**memorial service:** n. [C] a service done or made in order to remind people of sb. who has died 追悼会；追悼仪式
**Note:** 在Dory didn’t die a hero; he lived a hero中，a hero是主语补足语。die后面可以接一些名词或形容词作主语补足语。例如：
The great poet died a poor man and he was only 43. 那位大诗人在穷困潦倒中去世，他当时只有43岁。

8 **Long known for his remarkable spirit and love of humanity, Dory Stoddard died as he had always lived, assisting others. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Dory Stoddard had always been known for his noble spirit and his love toward other people. He had always helped others when he was alive, and he died when he was helping others.

9 **These are civilian heroes, who acted instinctively with courage and grace when caught up in extraordinary circumstances. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** These are not military people or police officers; they are ordinary people. But they are heroes because they acted out of their instinct with courage and grace when they were involved in unusual conditions.
**instinctively:** ad. based on instinct and not involving thought （出于）本能地；（出于）天性地；（出于）直觉地
When attacked, he instinctively fought back to defend himself. 当受到攻击时，他本能地进行自卫反击。

10 **But what about first responders, whose job is, in the words of the widow of a fallen police officer, to “rush toward danger”? (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** But what about those people who are supposed to be the first to arrive at the spot and deal with emergencies? As the widow of a police officer puts it, it is the job of these people to “rush toward danger”, that is, to rush forward in face of danger.
**Note:** *The fallen* is a formal expression, meaning “soldiers who have been killed in a war”. Here *a fallen police officer* means “a police officer who has been killed”.

11 **In Toronto, Canada, downtown life stopped when more than 11,000 police and other emergency responders marched solemnly through the streets to honor Sergeant Ryan Russell, a 35-year-old “good man and good cop”, who believed deeply in his commitment to protect and serve. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Sergeant Ryan Russell, 35-year-old, was a good man and a good policeman. He believed deeply that it was his duty to protect and serve the people. In the city center of Toronto, Canada, all other activities stopped when more than 11,000 police and other emergency responders marched seriously through the streets to honor him.
**Usage note:**
As can be seen in the examples above, *commitment* can be followed by either a prepositional phrase “to sth.” or an infinitive “to do sth.”

12 **Sgt. Russell moved quickly to protect others from harm. (Para. 6)**
protect sb./sth. from sth.: keep sb. or sth. Safe from harm, damage, or illness, etc. 保护；防护
She wanted to protect her children from the effects of the outside world. 她想保护自己的孩子免受外面世界的影响。

13 **He tried to stop a drunk driver in a stolen snowplow with only his police automobile and his goodwill to help others. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** He tried to stop a drunk driver in a stolen snowplow with only his police car because he was kind and always willing to help others.
**drunk driver:** n. [C] a person who drives a vehicle after drinking too much alcohol 酒后驾车者
**snowplow:** n. [C] (BrE snowplough) a vehicle or machine for cleaning snow from roads or railways 雪犁；扫雪机
**goodwill:** n. [U] kind feelings toward or between people and a willingness to be helpful 好意；亲善；友善
A knowledge of other cultures will promote goodwill among people of different backgrounds. 了解其他文化将会使不同背景的人们之间更加友善。
**Usage note:** drunk, drunken
1 drunk和drunken都可用作形容词，表示“醉的”。但是在用法上，两个词有所不同：drunk一般用作表语形容词，而drunken通常用作定语形容词。例如：
The man was so drunk that he could barely get his words out. 这名男子酩酊大醉，几乎说不出话来。
A mob of drunken people rushed into a store and smashed everything there. 一群醉酒的暴徒冲进一家商店，砸烂了所有的东西。
2 drunk还可用作名词，表示“醉鬼；酒鬼；醉酒”。例如：
I don’t like to take the bus at night. It’s full of drunks and crazy people. 我晚上不想乘公共汽车，因为车上满是醉鬼和疯狂的人。
3 drunk driver是固定用法，主要用于美国英语，意思是“酒后驾车者”，英国英语则用drink-driver。类似的用法还有drunk driving (AmE)，drink-driving(BrE)，表示“酒后驾车”。

14 **It used to be that the word hero was reserved for those who performed acts of distinct courage beyond the call of duty. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** In the past, the word hero was used particularly to refer to those who acted with remarkable courage and who did something that they did not have the duty to do.
**Sentence structure note:**
“It used to be that”用于表示过去的某一习惯或情况如今已不存在，与目前习惯或情况有所不同。例如：
It used to be that he went to the beach on vacation, but after a heart attack, he has to stay at home. 以前他总是去海滨度假，但是自从他心脏病发作后，他就只好呆在家里了。

15 **A soldier who runs through gunfire to rescue other military personnel is seen as a hero. (Para. 7)**
**Usage note:** personnel, personality, personal
1 personnel只有单数形式，但表达的是复数概念。personnel作主语时，其谓语动词一般要用复数。例如：
Are there sufficient personnel on board and ashore to deal with an emergency? 船上和岸上是否有足够的人员来处理紧急情况？
2 personality: n. [C, U] 个性；名人
Although Edward is very modest, we all have a high opinion of his personality and abilities. 尽管爱德华很谦逊，但我们大家对其个性和能力评价很高。
A number of local personalities were present at the meeting. 当地的一些名人出席了会议。
3 personal: a. 个人的；亲自的；针对个人的
This is a personal matter; I see no need to discuss it with a bunch of reporters. 这是个私人问题，我觉得没必要和一帮记者谈论这个问题。
The president will be making a personal appearance at the awards ceremony. 总统将亲临颁奖典礼。
Let’s not get personal about this issue. 关于这件事我们不要进行人身攻击。

16 **So are larger-than-life leaders such as Nelson Mandela, who emerged after 27 years of jail, confined in a solitary chamber. He made the choice not to be bitter, and worked hard as South Africa’s first black president to establish harmony and helped society reconcile its conflicted past. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Those extraordinary leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, are also regarded as heroes. Mandela had been kept alone in a room in prison for 27 years. After he was set free, he didn’t complain about the past. Instead, he, as South Africa’s first black president, worked hard to build a country in which people could live and work together peacefully. There had been disagreement among different groups of people in South Africa, but he helped to bring them to accept each other.
**larger-than-life:** a.
1) of heroic or epic dimensions 高于生活的；史诗般的；传奇的
To the children, the star athlete who spoke at the school assembly was a larger-than-life hero. 对孩子们来说，那个在学校礼堂讲话的明星运动员是一个具有传奇色彩的英雄。
2) sb. who is larger-than-life has a very strong or lively personality that impresses people very much （人）很有个性的，个性鲜明的
Mr. Brown is a larger-than-life person, a man of the utmost sincerity. 布朗先生是一个个性鲜明的人，一个绝对真诚的人。
3) much larger than normal and very impressive 夸大的；有夸张效果的
He was immediately attracted by the larger than- life poster in front of the shop. 他一下子被商店前面十分夸张的海报吸引住了。
**Collocation note:**
We can *establish a company/organization/school*, etc. We can also establish something that is abstract, for example, *establish harmony/confidence/innocence/fame/habit/tradition/truth/trust/virtue*, etc.
**Note:** We often say *reconcile sth. with sth*. For example:
How do you reconcile your principles with your behavior? 你如何把你的准则和行为统一起来？
v. if you reconciled two people or groups or they reconcile, they become friendly again after a disagreement （使）和解；（使）恢复友好关系
The little boy does not readily reconcile with his elder sister. 那个小男孩还不愿意和他姐姐讲和。

17 **But today, our heroes are average men and women, “everyday heroes” to whom we can relate, people like us. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** But today, our heroes are average men and women; they are “everyday heroes” that we are able to understand; they are people like us.

18 **However, while many people honor Sgt. Russell, some people raise this question when they try to make sense of a tragedy like Sgt. Russell’s: “Some first responders do not succeed in helping others and they get injured or die in their efforts. Do these people become heroes because of what happens to them as they try to help others — instead of what they actually make happen?” (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** However, although many people think Sgt. Russell is respectable, some people ask the question when they are trying to understand a tragedy like Sgt. Russell’s. “Some first responders fail to help other people; instead, they get injured or give their lives in their efforts to help. Do they become heroes because they get injured or die?”
**Meaning beyond words:** Normally we regard a person as a hero if he has made great achievements, such as Nelson Mandela. Sgt. Russell died as he tried to stop a drunk driver, and he was honored as a hero. But if Sgt. Russell had not died, would he have been regarded as a hero? For many of us, stopping a drunk driver seems to be a normal duty of a police officer and there is nothing special about it. This leads to the question: Do some first responders become heroes because they get injured or die while helping others?

19 **I asked road safety advocate Eleanor McMahon whether she thought Sgt. Russell was a hero. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** I asked Eleanor McMahon, who publicly supported actions to improve road traffic safety, whether she thought Sgt. Russell was a hero.

20 **Ms. McMahon’s late husband, a police officer, was killed by a drunk truck driver in a 2006 off duty bicycling accident. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** Ms. McMahon’s husband died in a bicycling accident in 2006 while he was not on duty as a police officer; he was killed by a drunk truck driver.
**late:** a. (only before noun) used for talking about sb. who has died, esp. recently 已故的；（尤指）新近去世的
his late wife 他已故的妻子
**off-duty:** a. if sb. such as a policeman, nurse, or soldier is off-duty, they are not working 不在值班的；下了班的
I can go to a movie with you because I’m off duty today. 我可以和你一起去看电影，因为今天我不值班。

21 **Through grief and rage, Ms. McMahon founded Share the Road, a cycling association, and worked tirelessly until the government established “Greg’s Law”, legislation that gave authority to police to immediately seize the automobiles of drunk drivers caught on the road. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning beyond words:** After experiencing extreme sadness and anger at her husband’s unexpected death, Ms. McMahon founded Share the Road, an organization for cyclists, and worked very hard until the government established “Greg’s Law”. According to this law, police have the right to immediately take possession of a car if the driver is found drunk and caught on the road.
**give authority to:** give official permission for sb. to do sth. 授权
The contract gives authority to research members to use anything in the laboratory. 合同授权研究人员使用实验室里的任何东西。

22 **Ms. McMahon summed up why she considered many police officers to be heroes: “… They rush toward danger to help those in need.” (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** Ms. McMahon made a conclusion about why she considered many police officers heroes: “… They rush forward in the face of danger to help those who need help.”

23 **We count on first responders to rush toward danger, especially when it involves us or those we love. We expect nothing less. (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** We depend on first responders to rush toward danger to help, especially when we ourselves or those we love are involved. That is exactly what we expect.
**Note:** We also say *involve oneself in sth*, meaning “take part actively in a particular activity”. For example:
Involve yourself in those things that interest you and enjoy learning about the world. 要积极参与那些让你感兴趣的事情，并从了解世界中获得乐趣。

24 **So when one of them dies doing that, we should recognize the heroic action even though we may doubt our own capacity to be heroic ourselves. (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** So when one of them loses their life when rushing toward danger, we should admit and admire their brave behavior and great courage, even though we are not sure if we ourselves would be able to be brave enough to do the same, to rush toward danger.
**recognize:** vt. realize that sth. is important or very good 承认；赏识；看重
Joe’s story shows that recognizing and developing gifted children’s unusual abilities is very important. 乔的故事告诉我们，赏识并开发天才儿童的非凡能力是极其重要的。
**heroic:** a. extremely brave or determined, and admired by many people 英雄的；英勇的
She jumped into the icy water and saved two little boys; all the people in the town admire her heroic action. 她跳入冰冷的水中救起了两个小男孩。全镇的人都为她的英勇行为所折服。

25 **The inspiring stories of heroes help remind us that ordinary people can do extraordinary things, whether it is in the fulfillment of their duties or as part of everyday life. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** The encouraging stories of heroes help remind us that ordinary people can do amazing things, whether when they are carrying out their duties, or doing them as part of their daily life.
**Usage note:** everyday, every day
把everyday当成every day一样使用是常见的错误。everyday是复合词，every day是词组，两者音形相同，但用法不同。
1 everyday是形容词，表示“日常的；通常的；每天的”，用于名词前来修饰名词，例如：everyday life/English/occurrence/clothes/necessities/practice。
This is only an everyday occurrence. 这不过是日常发生的事情。
2 every day可在句中作状语，也可用作主语。例如：
I have seen him every day this week. 这个礼拜我每天都看到他。
Every day seemed a year. 每一天都度日如年。
You don’t meet an elephant every day. 你不是每天都会碰到大象的。

26 **Will we be heroes when circumstances call on us to act heroically? (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** Will we act heroically when situations require us to do so?

**Unit - 4 Section B**

1 ﻿**Officer Jonda’s pulse quickened. Road conditions were dangerous on that cold, dark wintery night. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Police officer Jonda’s heart beat more quickly. On such a cold, dark night in winter, road conditions were dangerous.
**wintery:** a. (also wintry)
1) cold or typical of winter 寒冷的；冬天似的
It was one wintery morning, and everyone was still sleeping. 那是一个冬天的早晨，每个人都还在睡梦中。
2) a wintery smile or expression is not very friendly （笑容或表情）冷漠的，冷冰冰的
She gave a wintery smile when he promised never to cheat her again. 当他发誓再也不欺骗她时，她冷冷地一笑。

2 **It was swaying. It was not swaying violently, and was still barely within the lane, but on the winding road in the fierce November rain, it was enough. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The car was moving from one side to another. It was not swaying violently, and the driver still managed to keep it within the lane, but it was clear that the driver did so with great difficulty. With the road having a lot of turns and the heavy rain in November, an accident was likely to happen.
**Usage note:** barely, bare
1 barely为副词，表示“勉强才能；几乎不；刚刚（表示 强调）；只有，仅仅（强调数量之少）”等意义。例如:
They barely earn enough to maintain themselves and their four children. 他们赚的钱只能供自己和四个孩子勉强度日。
He was so drunk that he could barely stand. 他醉得几乎站不住了。
She was barely 15 when she won her first championship. 她首次赢得冠军的时候才15 岁。
2 bare为形容词，表示“赤裸的；光秃秃的；无覆盖物的；仅有的，勉强的，最低限度的”等意义。例如:
We used to do silly things, like running bare foot through the park. 我们过去常常做傻事，比如赤脚在公园里跑。
Gusts of cold wind shook the trees’ bare branches. 一阵阵猛烈的寒风摇晃着光秃秃的树枝。
The patient stood uneasily on the bare floor. 那个病人很不自在地站在光秃秃的地板上。
Our profit margin is a bare 1%. 我们的利润仅有1％。
3 barely为否定词，不应与not或其他否定词连用。例如:
(×) The temperature was not barely above freezing.
(√) The temperature was barely above freezing. 气温接近冰点。
4 barely和hardly, scarcely一样，可以表示“刚…就…”。在正式文体中，这些词可置于句首，句子采用部分倒装的句式。例如:
Barely had I said my name before he led me to the interview room. 我刚报上自己的名字他就把我带进了面试的房间。
**wind:** vi. if a road, river, etc. winds somewhere, it has many smooth bends and is usu. very long （道路、河流等）蜿蜒，曲折前进
I enjoy walking along the narrow and winding streets in my hometown. 我喜欢在家乡狭窄蜿蜒的街道上散步。
vt. turn or twist sth. several times around sth. else 缠绕；卷绕
He started winding the string in to bring the kite out of the sky. 他开始往回收线，把风筝从天空中收回来。

3 **Jonda had a sixth sense for accidents and lived in terror of them ever since that awful night so many years ago. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Ever since she was on the scene of a terrible accident one night many years ago, Jonda had lived in extreme fear of accidents. She also had a special ability to tell if there were accidents about to happen.
**sixth sense:** n. [sing.] a special ability to know things without using any of your five ordinary senses such as your hearing or sight 第六感；直觉
Do you believe there are people who can get information through a sixth sense? 你相信有人能通过第六感获取信息吗？

4 **She still couldn’t abolish the terrible image of that teenager screaming for help, her help. Help that she had been unable to give as she was driven back by the intense heat of the car fire. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** She still couldn’t get rid of the terrible picture that she had in her mind, which was of that teenager crying loudly for her help. But she had not been able to give the help because she was kept from moving forward by the hot burning car.
**Note:** Here *abolish* is used figuratively, meaning “doing away with”. For example:
This medicine will help you abolish the feeling of heaviness and pain in the leg. 这种药有助于你消除腿部的沉重感和疼痛。
**Note:** Here “Help that she had been unable to ...” is not a complete sentence. It is used by the author to emphasize the help that Jonda had been unable to give. The author intends to create a powerful effect.

5 **Her subsequent report on the incident had dutifully noted the facts, as she had been trained to write them, facts that did not include screams or pain. It was strange to talk about them one way: a string of facts for a police report; and to think about them in another: burning metal and deep tire tracks on the slippery concrete, bits of safety glass like primitive crystals reflecting in pools of blood. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Her follow-up report on the incident had only put down the facts objectively as required from her duties, as she had been trained to do it that way. But the report did not include screams or pain caused by the incident. It was strange to talk and think about the facts in different ways. In the police report, she just wrote down everything that had happened, but when she thought about it, what came to her mind were the burning metal body of the car, deep tire track son the wet road, and pieces of broken safety glass, which shone in pools of blood like unprocessed crystals.
**safety glass:** n. [U] strong glass that breaks into very small pieces that are not sharp, used for example in car windows（用于车窗等的）安全玻璃

6 **These were memories Jonda could never really turn off. She leaned on her training for support, and these days she never ignored any signs of the next accident. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Jonda could never get rid of these memories. She depended on what she had been trained to remain strong, and these days she paid attention to any signs of potential accident.

7 **She made a gesture to turn on the patrol car’s flashing lights, but her partner, David, beat her to it; he too had sensed the danger. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** She made a gesture to turn on the patrol car’s flashing lights, but her partner David did it first; he had also realized the potential danger.
**make a gesture/gestures:** make a movement of your hands, arms or head, etc. to express an idea or feeling 做示意动作；做手势
She made a rude gesture at the other driver. 她对着另一名司机做了一个粗鲁的手势。
**Collocation note:**
make a gesture/gestures是常用搭配。这里用make,而不说do a gesture/gestures。make和do是英语中搭配能力很强、用法很灵活的两个动词。前三个单元集中复习make和do的常见搭配。
学习搭配可以避免过度、重复或一成不变地使用同一个词，从而避免语言单调乏味。比如要表示“做手势”这个意思，可以用动词gesture，也可以用词组make a gesture，这样语言表达更加丰富。例如:
I gestured/made a gesture toward the boathouse, and he looked inside. 我做了个手势指指船屋，他就朝里面张望。
本单元的Collocation 部分将主要介绍用其他更为确切的动词来替代do和make，使语言表达更为生动。

8 **“Let’s pull that car over before someone gets hurt,” he said. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** “Let’s signal the driver to move the car to the side of the road and stop so that nobody will get injured,” he said.

9 **The big car slowed, but not enough to stop at the warning sign as the driver slammed on the brakes. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** The driver of the big car pressed the brakes hard. The car slowed, but not in time to stop at the warning sign.
**slam on the brakes:** make a car stop very suddenly by pressing the brakes very hard 猛踩刹车
Unless in an emergency situation, it is best not to slam on the brakes because it may cause damage to the vehicle. 除非有紧急情况，否则最好不要猛踩刹车，因为那样会把车损坏。

10 **The car slipped off the road into the Dalton River. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** The car slid off the road and fell into the Dalton River.

11 **Jonda quickly brought the police car to a halt and got out. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Jonda quickly stopped the police car and got out.

12 **Yelling at David to call for backup help, she slipped down the side of the road to the water’s edge. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** She shouted at David, telling him to call the headquarters to send help, and at the same time she moved down the side of the road to the edge of the water.

13 **The rain had swelled the river into a raging monster. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** The river had become so large and so full because of the rainfall that it was now like an angry monster.
**raging:** a.
1) happening with a lot of force or violence 狂暴的；猛烈的
Life is like a raging river – you never know what is around the next bend. 生活就像一条汹涌的河流，你永远不知道下一个弯道有什么。
2) very serious, painful, or strong 严重的；痛苦的；剧烈的
I started to develop this raging toothache last night. 从昨晚开始，我牙疼得要命。

14 **It roared well over its banks, rushing swiftly with tree limbs caught in the raging current. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** The river made deep and loud noise as the water rushed onto its banks and it flowed quickly, carrying big tree branches that had been swept down by the fast moving water.

15 **And half submerged in the current was the car. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Half of the car was under the river water.
**Sentence structure note:**
有时为了强调，可将部分谓语置于句首，构成倒装结构。用于这类倒装结构的动词大多表示位置或状态，如hang, stand, sit 等。
1 现在分词置于句首的倒装结构。例如:
Leading to the park is a very delightful road. 通向公园的是一条非常宜人的路。
2 过去分词置于句首的倒装结构。例如:
Buried in the sands was an ancient village. 埋在这沙土之中的是一个古老的村庄。
3 不定式置于句首的倒装结构。例如:
To be carefully considered are the following questions. 下列问题要仔细考虑。

16 **As big as it was, the force of the water had heaved it against a tree, the passenger seat submerged, water rushing over the windshield. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Though the car was big, the current was so strong that the car had been lifted up against a tree. The passenger seat was completely covered by the river and the water was running quickly over the windshield.
**Note:** “As big as it was” means “Although the car was big”. Here the first as means “although”. For example: As tall as he was, he was not qualified to get into the school basketball team. 虽然他很高，但是他还是没有资格进入校篮球队。
**passenger seat:** n. [C] the seat in the front of a vehicle next to the driver 乘客/副驾驶座位
**windshield:** n. [C] (BrE windscreen) the large window at the front of a car, bus, etc. （汽车前部的）挡风玻璃

17 **“Dear Lord!” Jonda prayed. “Never again!” This is too much, too familiar, Jonda thought. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** “Oh, my goodness!” Jonda prayed. “Never let the same tragedy happen again!” This is too much and too familiar for me to bear, Jonda thought.

18 **The driver would not have had time to make it out, Jonda knew. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Jonda knew that the driver would not have had time to manage to get out of the car.
**Note:** We often say *make it out alive*. This phrase is used when someone has managed to escape a life threatening situation. It is often abbreviated to *make it out*.

19 **Her flashlight beam barely cut through the heavy rain, but she could still see the trapped driver screaming and banging the window. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** The small electric light that Jonda carried was almost of no help because of the heavy rain, but with its weak light, she could still see the driver stuck in the car, crying with fear and hitting the car window hard.
**flashlight:** n. [C] (BrE torch) a small electric light that you can carry in your hand 手电筒

20 **And the car was filling up with water. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** And the car was becoming full of water.

21 **“David, I need the window hammer!” Jonda called over her radio and rushed toward the car. By the time she was at the driver door, the water was rushing up to her waist, and unbelievably cold, like her legs had been encased in ice. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** “David, I need the hammer to break the car window!” Jonda called through her radio and rushed toward the car. By the time she reached the door near the driver’s seat, the water was rising up to her waist; and it was so cold that Jonda felt as if her legs had been wrapped in ice.
**encase:** vt. cover or surround sth. completely 把…包住；把…围住
Her broken arm was encased in plaster. 她骨折的手臂上打了石膏。
**Note:** The word *unbelievable* means “very difficult to believe and probably untrue (不可信的；难以相信的)”. *Unbelievably* is the adverb form of*unbelievable*, and it means “in a manner that is hard to believe; astonishingly (难以置信地)”. For example:
In this remote village, kids study in unbelievably crowded classrooms. 在这个偏远的村庄，孩子们在拥挤不堪的教室里学习。
**Note:** The conjunction like means “*as if*”, but it is informal, and mainly used in colloquial English. For example, He looked at me like I was mad. (他看着我，就好像我是个疯子。) But some people think it is not correct to say so. So students should be told to use the formal expression *as if*when they write.

22 **If she didn’t work quickly, she could lose the feeling in her lower body and collapse. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** If she didn’t work quickly, she could lose the feeling in the lower part of her body, and then could fall down or faint.

23 **A work badge pinned to her chest identified her as Sandy. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** The woman wore a badge on her chest, which showed her name was Sandy.

24 **Her eyes, betraying her intense fear, were locked on Jonda’s. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Sandy looked steadily at Jonda. Through Sandy’s eyes, Jonda could see that she was deeply frightened.

25 **David caught up with Jonda and passed her the window hammer. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** David came from behind quickly and handed Jonda the window hammer.

26 **“Ma’am,” she yelled through the window, “I need you to turn away from the glass! I’m going to break through!” (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** “Ma’am,” she shouted through the window, “I want you to keep away from the glass! I’m going to break the window to get you out!”
**ma’am:** n. (AmE, spoken) used to address a woman in a polite and respectful way 夫人（对妇女的尊称）
“How can I help you, ma’am?” “夫人，我能帮您什么忙吗？”

27 **The glass, thick as the old car was big, barely cracked. And with a heavy heart Jonda felt the car heave. The current was loosening it from the tree. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** Just as the old car was big, the glass was thick, so the hammer could hardly break it. And Jonda felt sad as the car moved a bit. The current was pushing the car away from the tree.
**with a heavy heart:** feeling very sad 心情沉重地；悲伤地
His left his country with a heavy heart. 他心情沉重地离开了祖国。

28 **Jonda struck again with all her might and this time, mercifully, the window broke into little pieces. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** Jonda struck again as forcefully as she could and this time, fortunately, the window broke into small pieces.
**might:** n. [U] great strength and power 力量；威力；权力
He swung the ax again with all his might. 他又一次用尽全力挥起斧子。
**mercifully:** ad. fortunately or luckily, because a situation could have been much worse 幸运地；幸而；幸亏
We were late getting to the airport, but mercifully, our plane had been delayed. 我们赶到机场时已经迟到了，但是幸运的是，我们的飞机正好晚点了。
**break into pieces:** break into separate parts 裂成碎片；破碎
The plate slipped from her hand, dropped onto the floor, and broke into pieces. 盘子从她手里滑落，掉在了地上，摔得粉碎。

29 **Water rushed in and the car heaved again, soon to be carried downstream. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** Water poured into the car quickly and the car moved again. It was soon going to be washed down the river.
**downstream:** ad. in the direction that the water in a river or stream is flowing 顺流而下；向下游方向
Two cars were swept downstream in the flood. 在洪水中有两辆汽车被冲到了下游。

30 **The woman tried to speak through her shivering lips. “Tell my grandchildren I love them,” she moaned. (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** The woman tried to speak in her trembling voice, intending to leave her last words. “Tell my grandchildren I love them,” she said in a low painful voice.

31 **Jonda leaned in and wrapped her arms around the woman. “We’re not going to lose you, Sandy! Put your arms around my neck and hold on! David, grab my waist and pull!” (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** Jonda bent her body into the car and put her arms around the woman. “We’re not going to give up and lose you, Sandy! Put your arms around my neck and hold on to me! David, grab my waist and pull us out of the car!”

32 **With all her strength in the icy water, Jonda grabbed the slender woman out of her seat and through the broken window, David pulling at her waist. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** Jonda took hold of the slim woman. With David pulling at her waist, she tried as hard as she could in the icy water and took the woman out of her seat and through the broken window.

33 **The car heaved one last time, and just as the woman cleared it, it was swallowed by the water. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** The car made one last move, and just as soon as the woman came out of the trapped car, it sank into the river.
**clear:** vt. go over a fence, wall, etc. without touching it, or go past or through sth. and no longer be in it 越过；穿过；不触及地通过；脱离
All the passengers managed to clear the bus before it was burnt down. 所有的乘客在公共汽车烧毁前得以脱身。

34 **“It’s all right, ma’am,” Jonda said, tears streaking down her cheeks, unable to let go of the woman. (Para. 14)**
**Meaning:** “It’s fine now, ma’am,” Jonda said, tears running down her cheeks. She kept holding the woman tightly.

35 **Stiff and sore, Sandy cried, “Thank you!” (Para. 14)**
**Meaning:** Sandy was unable to move her body and she felt painful. She cried, “Thank you!”

36 **“She’s a fantastic woman,” Sandy says. “She just refused to let me die. I’m forever grateful to her.” But Jonda feels she has much to be grateful for too, because finally, she is healed and free of the acute nightmares of her past. (Para. 15)**
**Meaning:** Sandy thinks Jonda is a splendid woman because she refused to give up and saved her life. So she feels grateful to Jonda. But Jonda feels she has much to be grateful for too, because she has finally freed herself from her own horrible mental nightmares — how helpless she was in an emergency, unable to save a teenager from a burning car.

**Unit - 5 Section A**

1 ﻿**Considered one of the toughest marathon events in the world, the 875-kilometer annual Australian race, a route from Sydney to Melbourne, is a harsh test of endurance for the world’s top athletes, regardless of their age. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The 875-kilometer Australian race, which starts from Sydney and ends in Melbourne and takes place once a year, is regarded as one of the most difficult long-distance races in the world. It is a tough test of one’s ability to continue running over a long period of time. Even the world’s best athletes, young or old, find the race extremely difficult.

2 **The young, super-fit runners train for months before a competition and are under contract to prominent sponsors like Nike and Adidas, who finance them and furnish them with a substantial support mechanism of money and equipment. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The young, very strong runners train for months before a competition. And they have signed official agreements with famous companies like Nike and Adidas, who support them with a lot of money and equipment based on a sponsor system.
**Note:** Here *super* is used as prefix. It can be used with some nouns and adjectives. Here are more examples: *superhero* (超级英雄), *superpower*(超级大国) , *superstar* (超级明星), *supermarket* (超级市场), *superhighway* (超级高速公路), *super-efficient* (效率极高的) , *super-rich* (极富有的),*supersonic* (超音速的).
**under contract:** working for sb. with whom you have a contract 订有工作合约
The company operates the school under contract to the local education authorities. 这家公司和当地教育当局签约办学。

3 **The contest takes up to seven days to complete and is a challenging test of fitness and strength even for world-class athletes who compete for distinction and a cash prize. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** The race takes as long as seven days to finish and is a hard test of physical condition and strength even for the world’s top athletes who want to become famous and earn money by winning the race.
**challenging:** a. difficult in an interesting or enjoyable way 富于挑战性的；困难而有趣的
Many people think being a teacher is a challenging and rewarding career. 很多人认为教师是个富有挑战性并且有意义的职业。
**Collocation note:**
Here we have *compete for distinction*, and in Paragraph 14 we have another collocation *achieve distinction*. These are good collocation pairs for students to learn and use.

4 **On the day of the race in 1983, Cliff Young, a toothless 61-year-old farmer and amateur runner, wearing rubber boots, and much older than the other runners, was in attendance. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** On the day of the race in 1983, Cliff Young, who was a 61-year-old farmer without any teeth and not a professional runner, attended the competition. He wore rubber boots and was much older than the other runners.

5 **No one paid any attention to this odd-looking man who might as well have been invisible. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Cliff Young looked strange. His presence at the race did not draw anyone’s attention. It was just as if he had not attended the race at all.

6 **The assembled crowd assumed Cliff was there to observe the race. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** The crowd that had gathered around thought Cliff was only there to watch the race.

7 **When he asserted his intention to compete, the world-class athletes around him reacted with apparent disbelief and then with disrespect. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** When he declared that he had come to attend the race, the world-class athletes around him showed clearly that they didn’t believe him and they even showed no respect for him.
**disrespect:** n. [sing., U] lack of respect for sb. or sth. 不尊重；失礼；无礼
I meant no disrespect to you; I just told the truth. 我无意冒犯你，我只是说了实话。

8 **Obviously, this was some sort of publicity trick. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Clearly, this was a technique newspapers or televisions used to help promote their ideas.
**Meaning beyond words:** People thought that it was unbelievable for such an old man to take part in the world’s toughest marathon event and that it was only a trick by the media.

9 **But the press was curious, so as he took his number and moved into the crush of runners in their special, expensive racing gear, the camera focused on him and the assembled reporters shouted question after question at Cliff. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** But the press wanted to know more about him, so when Cliff took his number for the race and walked into the crowd of runners who were wearing their special and expensive racing clothes and shoes, the camera focused on him and the reporters gathered around Cliff and asked him many questions.
**Usage note:**
shout用作及物动词时，常与question, greeting, instructions, orders, insult等名词连用。例如：
The lieutenant was shouting orders at the soldiers. 中尉正在向士兵大声地发布命令。

10 **It takes a week to run this race on no more than six hours of sleep a night! (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** You need a week to finish this race, and you will have less than six hours’ sleep each night.
**Usage note:** run
1 run表示“跑；奔跑”时是不及物动词，例如run down/up/to/toward; run to do sth.等。
2 run表示“组织；掌管；管理； 经营”等意义时是及物动词。例如：
She used to run a restaurant in Boston. 她以前在波士顿经营一家饭店。
3 run在表示“参加（赛跑）”时，既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词。例如：
Mary has said she will consider running in the 3000-meter race. 玛丽已经说了她会考虑参加3,000米的比赛。
I have never run a marathon before. 我以前从未跑过马拉松。
**Note:** The word *on* in “on no more than six hours of sleep” means “with”. The preposition *with* also works well in this context. For example:
This car runs on/with very little gasoline. 这辆车开起来很省油。

11 **I’ve run sheep for two or three days at a time. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Every time I run sheep, it takes about two or three days.
**run:** cause (an animal) to go rapidly 驱赶，追 赶（动物）
Let’s run the cows into the barn. 我们把奶牛赶进牲口棚吧。

12 **The crowds smiled, and some laughed out loud because he didn’t even run properly. He had the strangest running style; he appeared to shuffle. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** The crowds smiled and some even laughed loudly as Cliff was not running in the right way. He was running in the strangest way and looked like dragging along.

13 **As the race progressed along, of course, the attention of the sports commentators and viewers alike was on the athletes at the front of the pack. (Para.7)**
**Meaning:** Of course, as the race went on, both the sports commentators and the viewers paid attention to the athletes in the leading position.
**progress:** vi. if time or an event progresses, time passes　（时间）逐渐过去；（活动）继续
As the meeting progressed, Monica grew more and more bored. 随着会议的继续进行，莫尼卡感到越来越厌烦。
**pack:** n. [C] the main group of people following behind the leader or leaders in a race or competition（赛跑或竞赛中领跑者身后的）人群
With three laps to go, Joe was leading the pack. 还剩下三圈时，乔在队伍中领先。

14 **Imagine everyone’s surprise the next morning when the news showed Cliff was still in the race! Not only that, but he had run through the entire night without sleeping. And it seemed that he intended to keep running until he reached the finish line or fell ill or was injured as many viewers now began to fear. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Just think about how surprised people were the next morning when they learned from the news that Cliff was still in the race! And more than that, Cliff had run through the entire night without any sleep. It looked like that he wouldn’t stop running until he reached the end of the line or became sick or got injured. This made many viewers start to worry.
**finish line:** n. (also finishing line) the line at which a race ends （比赛的）终点线
Jack was the first to cross the finish line. 杰克第一个冲过了终点线。

15 **They were uneasy and very concerned for his welfare. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** People felt worried and concerned about Cliff’s health and well-being.
**uneasy:** a. sb. who feels uneasy feels slightly nervous, worried, or upset about sth. （人）紧张的，担心的，忧虑的
He looked quite uneasy when speaking to me for the first time. 他第一次和我说话时看上去相当紧张。

16 **Many people said and even more people thought: “Surely, someone should stop this insane old man before he really harms himself!” (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Many people said that there should be someone to stop this crazy old man before he really hurt himself. And even more people thought so although they did not speak it out.

17 **But Cliff had no intention of stopping. Although he was still far behind the world-class athletes, he kept at it. When he got to a major town, he was asked about his plan for the rest of the race. He said he would just keep running, and he did. With every passing hour and every shuffling step, he got just a little bit closer to the race leaders. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** However, Cliff did not have the slightest idea of stopping running. Although he was still far behind the world-class athletes, he continued running. When he got to a big town, he was asked about his plan about the rest of the race. He said he would just keep running, and he kept his word. As time passed by and as he kept running in his shuffling style, little by little he caught up with those who were leading the race.
**keep at it:** continue doing sth. even if you want to stop 坚持
I know it’s hard, but keep at it! Don’t give up! 我知道这很难，但是你要坚持下去！不要放弃!

18 **Later, he told people that throughout the race he kept focused by imagining he was gathering his sheep and trying to outrun a storm. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Later, he told people that during the whole race he stayed focused by imagining that a storm was coming and he was trying to gather his sheep and get home before the storm came.
**outrun:** vt. run faster than sb. else 跑得比…快
When we were little, Matt always outran me. But now I’m a faster runner. 我们小的时候，马特总是跑得比我快，但是现在我跑得更快些。

19 **By the fifth night, he had overtaken them all. By the sixth day, he led the whole pack of runners by a wide lead. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** By the fifth night, he had left all the other runners behind. By the sixth day, he was far ahead of the other runners.
**a wide lead:** 大幅领先
Jack holds a wide lead over his rivals in the Student Union election. 杰克在学生会的选举中远远领先于他的竞争对手。

20 **He led all the way to the finish line, smashing the record by finishing the 875-kilometer race in 5 days, 15 hours and 4 minutes – 9 hours faster than anyone before! (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** He stayed in the lead all the way to the end of the race, breaking the record by finishing the 875-kilometer race in 5 days, 15 hours and 4 minutes, which was 9 hours faster than anyone before!
**Collocation note:**
Students may have learned the collocation *break a record* before, and here is another similar collocation, *smash a record*.

21 **In that instant, Cliff Young became a beloved national hero. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** At that moment, Cliff Young won the love and respect of people throughout the country. He became a national hero.
**in that instant:** at that moment 在那一瞬间
She opened the door and saw him holding a bunch of roses. In that instant, she fell in love with him. 她打开门，看到他手捧一束玫瑰花。就在那一刻，她爱上了他。

22 **When Cliff was awarded the first prize of $10,000, he said he didn’t know there was a prize and insisted that he had not entered for the money. (Para. 10)**
**Usage note:** award, reward, prize
award, reward和prize三个词的意义相近，但在不同语境中表达的含义有所差别。
1 award, reward, prize作为名词的用法
1） award作为名词, 指正式颁发、授予、给予的“奖；奖赏；奖金；奖品”，常用于鼓励工作中的成就或某个优点，强调荣誉。 例如：
The Olympic winner received a gold medal as an award. 这位奥运会的优胜者获得一枚金牌作为奖赏。
2） reward作为名词, 表示“回报；报酬；奖赏”，多指对某人的工作或服务等的回报。例如：
The job is difficult, but the financial rewards are great. 这个工作很辛苦，但报酬很高。
3） prize作为名词，表示“奖赏；奖品”，多指在各类竞赛、竞争中获胜而赢得的奖品。例如：
He won the first prize in the English competition. 他在英语竞赛中获得一等奖。
2 award, reward, prize作为动词的用法
1） award作为动词, 表示“给予；授予；裁定”等意义。award可接双宾语，即award sb. sth.。例如：
He was awarded the first prize for Outstanding Industrial Design. 他被授予“杰出工业设计”一等奖。
The judge awarded him $20,000 as damages. 法官判给他两万美元作为损害赔偿金。
2） reward作为动词, 表示“报答；酬谢；奖赏”之意，其常用搭配为reward sb. with sth., reward sb. for (doing) sth.。例如：
Her efforts were rewarded with success in career. 她的努力使她获得了事业上的成功。
3） prize作为动词，表示“珍视；高度重视”，其意义与动词award，reward的词义没有太大的关联。例如：
We prize honor above money. 我们珍视荣誉甚于金钱。
**insist:** v.
1 say firmly and often that sth. is true, esp. when other people think it may not be true 坚持认为
Laura insisted that she was doing everything to solve the problem. 劳拉坚称她正在尽一切努力来解决这个问题。
2 demand that sth. should happen 坚决主张；坚决要求
She insisted that we not stay at the hotel, but stay in her house. 她坚决不让我们住酒店，而让我们住在她家里。

23 **He said, “There’re five other runners still out there doing it tougher than me,” and he gave them $2,000 each. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** He said that five other runners were still running out there and having a harder time than him, so he gave each of them $2,000.

24 **That act increased his fame and endeared him to all of Australia. (Para. 10)**
**Meaning:** He became more famous by doing so and all the Australians loved him.

25 **Cliff came to prominence again in 1997, at age 75, when he attempted to become the oldest man to run around Australia and raise money for homeless children. (Para. 11)**
**Meaning:** Cliff became famous again in 1997, at the age of 75, when he tried to become the oldest man to run around Australia. He did so to collect money for homeless children.
**come to prominence:** become important or well known 变得重要；变得有名
The theory appeared at the beginning of the century, but it came to prominence only a decade ago. 这个理论本世纪初就出现了，但直到十年前才变得重要起来。
**raise:** vt. collect money that you can use to do a particular job or help people 筹集；筹募
We are going to have a concert to raise money for charity. 我们打算举办一场音乐会来筹集善款。

26 **Over the years, despite increasing age and physical challenges, he participated in many races and won a number of them. (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** In all those years, he took part in many races and won a number of them, although he was getting older and not as strong as before.

27 **It was said that Cliff Young never kept a single prize. (Para. 12)**
**Sentence structure note:** impersonal passive structure
It is said ... 是英语中常见的结构，由it is/was + past participle构成，常见于新闻报道。经常用于该结构的动词包括say, think, believe, know, report, suggest等。例如：
It is believed that failure is the mother of success. 人们相信失败是成功之母。
It was reported that the flu epidemic was sweeping through the town. 据报道，流感正在席卷全城。

28 **He would thank them because he did not want to hurt their feelings, but then gave them away to the first child he saw. (Para. 12)**
**Meaning:** He would express his thanks to those people who gave him watches as he did not want to hurt their feelings, but then he gave the watches to the first child he met.

29 **He said, “I don’t need a watch. I know when it’s daylight, when it’s dark, and when I’m hungry.”(Para.12)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Cliff Young said that he did not need to keep a watch as he could tell when it was day time, when it was dark, and when it was time for meals. This implies that he was leading a very simple and regular life.

30 **His love for running never dimmed, but in the year 2000, he suffered a mild stroke that ended his heroic running days. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** His love for running never faded, but in 2000 he suffered a mild stroke, which put a stop to his glorious running days.

31 **Cliff Young, the running legend, passed away on November 2, 2003. (Para. 13)**
**Meaning:** Cliff Young, the famous and admirable man for running, died on November 2, 2003.

32 **To this day, Cliff Young remains a magnificent reminder and brilliant example of how ordinary individuals can inherently achieve remarkable results. (Para. 14)**
**Meaning:** Even now, Cliff Young is still a good reminder and a successful example of how ordinary people can achieve great results with their natural qualities.

33 **As the famous saying goes, “Where there’s a will, there’s a way!” (Para. 14)**
**Where there’s a will, there’s a way:** used to say that if you really want to do something, you will find a way to succeed 有志者，事竟成
Always remember that nothing is too difficult if you put your heart into it. Where there’s a will, there’s a way. 永远要记住：世上无难事，只怕有心人。有志者，事竟成。

34 **With determination and preparation, we can achieve distinction and be a brilliant example to others. (Para. 14)**
**Meaning:** If we are determined and well prepared, we can become excellent and set a good example for others.

**Unit - 5 Section B**

1 ﻿**The leaders of tomorrow are shaped and molded in the here and now. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The qualities of the future leaders are shaped and start to form at the present moment and from the activities that they participate in now.
**Note:** The word *mold* here is used in a metaphorical way, meaning that a person’s values are shaped by their daily actions. In this text, the author states that young people learn the values such as teamwork and leadership when they participate in sports.

2 **As the Roman poet, Juvenal, famously said, “A healthy mind is to be found in a healthy body.” (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The famous saying by the Roman poet Juvenal goes that if you want to have a healthy mind, first you need to have a healthy body.

3 **For parents, teachers, and coaches, there is no greater responsibility than sustaining the mental and physical health of our young people. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** The greatest responsibility of parents, teachers, and coaches is to maintain the mental and physical health of our young people.
**Note:** The sentence “there is no greater responsibility than …” is a special form of the superlative degree. This sentence structure has been analyzed in Unit 1. Please refer to the Usage note on Page 18 of the Teacher’s Book for reference.

4 **Growing children need inspiration and physical stimulation. Team sports are a great way to provide these attributes! (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** When children are growing up, they need encouragement and physical stimulation. Team sports are a wonderful way to cultivate these qualities.
**attribute:** n. [C] (fml.) a quality or feature of sb. or sth. 属性；特征；特质
He has the attributes of a first-class athlete. 他拥有一流运动员所具备的特质。

5 **More than just entertainment, through sports young people learn critical skills that will serve them well in their adult lives. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Sports offer young people not only entertainment, but also very important skills that will be useful when they grow up.

6 **The ability to work toward a common goal underlines the value of teamwork. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** The ability to work toward the same goal shows how important the value of teamwork is.

7 **Being both humble in victory and generous in defeat emphasizes the mutual obligation of graceful manners in all human interactions. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Not considering yourself too highly when you win a victory and accepting defeat with a good attitude shows the importance of good manners in getting on with others. Such are fine and pleasing manners required of all people when interacting with each other.

8 **The lessons our youth learn will stay with them all their lives, and there is no better place to assist this learning than on the playing field. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** The lessons young people learn will influence them throughout their lives, and the playing field is the best place to help them learn the lessons.

9 **Of course, the most critical lessons youngsters receive are those that they are taught by their parents and teachers. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Certainly, children and young people learn the most important lessons from their parents and teachers.

10 **Nevertheless, many lessons remain abstract concepts until they are made real by life experiences. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** However, if those lessons are not practiced or applied in real life, they will be just empty ideas which have little practical value.

11 **You can talk about how bitter lemons are or how sweet honey is. However, until you actually taste lemons and honey you cannot experience the true meaning of “bitter” and “sweet”. Knowledge comes from the application of ideas in the experience of real life. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Youngsters need to foster many attributes, such as not getting conceited because of victory or disheartened because of defeat. And they could learn from their parents and teachers. However, they won’t be able to really foster qualities because knowledge comes from the experience of real life. Here lemons and honey are used as examples to show that knowledge comes from practice.

12 **Strategy, teamwork, and cooperation are crucial concepts that can be best learned and understood through sports. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Important concepts like strategy, teamwork, and cooperation can be best learned and understood through engagement in sports.

13 **Team sports give children a natural place to work hard and learn valuable life lessons. (Para. 3)**
**Note:** Team sports include any sport which involves players working together toward a shared objective, such as hockey, football, baseball, soccer, basketball, and volleyball.

14 **Naturally, those who are inherently talented will spend more time on the field and will achieve fame. They have the opportunity to develop leadership skills and earn the respect of their team members. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** It is natural that those with inborn talents will spend more time on the field and will become famous. They have the opportunity to develop leadership skills and win the respect of their team members.
**talented:** a. having a natural ability to do sth. well 有天资的；有才能的
a highly talented young designer 一位才华横溢的年轻设计师
**Collocation note:**
*Achieve fame* and *earn the respect of* are good collocations to learn and remember. For example:
These shows mislead many young people into believing they can achieve fame overnight. 这些节目让许多年轻人误以为他们可以一夜成名。
What he was thinking was how to earn the respect of his peers. 他所想的就是如何赢得同龄人的尊重。
We can say *win/enjoy fame* and *achieve fame*; we can say *show respect* and *earn the respect of*. Remember that in Text A we have come across*achieve distinction*.

15 **However, the benefits of participating in team sports are not dependent on natural ability. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** However, the benefits of doing team sports are not determined by the abilities you were born with. In other words, people can gain benefits from doing team sports even if they are not inherently talented in sports.

16 **Youth need not be stars to benefit from team membership. It doesn’t matter whether they are gifted at their chosen sport. As a famous American sportswriter said, “It’s not whether you win or lose. It’s how you play the game.” (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Youngsters do not have to be stars to benefit from team sports. It doesn’t matter whether they are talented at their chosen sport. According to a famous American sportswriter, what matters is how you play the game, not whether you win or lose.

17 **Sports can inspire and encourage the less naturally talented athletes to be their best. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Sports can stimulate and encourage those athletes who are not born with great talent to perform the best they can.

18 **What is missing in natural talent can be overcome through hard work, practice, and learning from the example of others. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** One can make up for the lack of natural talent through hard work, practice, and learning from others.

19 **Those lacking in talent should never be envious, and they may learn more about the real world than the gifted players because they learn early on that there are no free rides and they will have to make continuous effort if they want to achieve in this world. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** The less talented young people should never envy others, and they may learn more about the real world than the talented players because they learn very early that there are no gains without pains and they will have to keep working hard if they want to be successful in this world.
**lacking:** a. (never before noun) not having enough of sth. or any of it 缺少的；不足的
Concern for passenger safety has been noticeably lacking. 对旅客安全的关注还远远不够。

20 **They will also learn the fundamental importance of planning and preparation for the positive outcome of their life’s ambitions. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** They will also learn how important planning and preparation are for them to achieve what they desire in their lives.

21 **Of course, participation in competitive team sports is not without hazards. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Certainly, taking part in competitive team sports may have its negative sides.
**Sentence structure note:**
句中not without是双重否定形式，表达肯定的意思。例如:
Starting a new life abroad is not without obstacles.要在国外开始新生活不会是一帆风顺的。
双重否定还有其他的构成方式，例如He cannot just do nothing，意思是He must do something。构成双重否定的另一种方式是借助in-或者un-这样的否定前缀，例如：a not infrequent visitor (并非稀客)，a not unjust decision (不乏公正的决定)，not uncommon (并不少见)。

22 **Some psychologists have expressed considerable concern about the intensity of competition in youth sports. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Some psychologists have expressed great concern about the strong competition in youth sports.

23 **They argue that children often suffer psychological harm when the emphasis is exclusively on winning. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** They argue that it often does harm to children’s mind when winning is considered to be the only important thing.

24 **A football coach, famous for his competitive spirit, said: “Winning isn’t everything; it is the only thing.” (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** A football coach, who was famous for having the spirit of trying to be better than others, commented that winning was not everything, but they had to win because for them there was no other option.
**Meaning beyond words:** The football coach actually means winning is important above all else. To say winning is everything is not enough; winning must be the only possible outcome. What he wants to convey is that players should do all they can and whatever they can to win.
**Note:** Many people criticize this statement. Although the coach does not say all this, people interpret in this way: It doesn’t matter how you win as long as you win, even though this may lead you to cheat, break the rules and do whatever you have to in order to win because winning is more important than sportsmanship or learning to be a good loser.
**competitive:** a. determined or trying very hard to be more successful than other people or businesses 竞争性强的；有竞争力的
You have to be highly competitive to land a well-paid job. 你必须很有竞争力才能找到高薪工作。

25 **Such an outlook can be harsh on children when they feel pressured to win from the adults around them. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Such an attitude can be tough on children when they feel that adults around them including their coaches, parents and teachers push them to win.
**pressured:** a. feeling worried because of a number of things you have to do （感到）有压力的
I’m likely to feel anxious and pressured when the finals are coming. 快到期末考试时，我就会感到焦虑不安，压力重重。

26 **Child psychologists often blame parents and coaches for being too demanding. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Child psychologists often criticize parents and coaches for expecting too much from children.

27 **By placing excessive emphasis on winning, children miss the learning opportunities sports can offer. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** By paying too much attention to winning, children miss the chances to learn what they can from playing sports.

28 **In such circumstances, the sports experience uncovers negative, draining and harmful consequences, canceling out the many desirable effects of sports. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** In such situations, the dark side of the sports experience shows up: It requires too much time and emotional energy and might lead to harmful results; such negative results reduce the many good effects of the sports experience.
**uncover:** vt. find out about sth. that has been kept secret 发现；揭露；破获
Our investigation uncovered a number of important facts we failed to notice. 我们的调查发现了许多我们没有注意到的重要事实。
**Note:** In the sentence the expression *draining consequences* means that children spend so much time worrying whether they could win or not, and so much time trying to handle criticism that they become not so confident or happy.
**desirable:** a. (fml.) sth. that is desirable is worth having or doing 理想的；值得拥有的；值得做的
To many people, this city is a desirable place to live in. 对很多人来说，这个城市是个宜居之地。

29 **Sports teach much more than what is easily seen on the surface. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Sports teach children much more than the general things that can easily be seen; in other words, sports can also teach children something that may not be easily observed.

30 **It does much more than just keep young bodies in shape and growing at healthy rates. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Sports bring much greater benefit to young people than just keep their bodies in a good state of physical fitness and keep them growing at a healthy speed.

31 **Sports give youth a sense of self-worth and accomplishment and teach them to deal capably with failure and success. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Sports give youth a feeling of being liked and respected, and a sense of fulfillment. Sports also teach young people how to face failure and success.
**self-worth:** n. [U] the feeling that you deserve to be liked and respected 自我价值感
Parents should praise their children to increase their sense of self-worth. 父母应该表扬孩子，以提高他们的自我价值感。

32 **It helps them learn the ways of the world, the benefits of hard work and determination, and how to coexist with others to achieve a common goal, even with other team members they may not particularly like! (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Sports help young people learn how everything works, what they can get with hard work and determination, and how they can work together with others to achieve a common goal, even with other team members they may not really like!
**coexist:** vi. (fml.) live or exist at the same time or in the same place 共处；共存
The illness frequently coexists with other chronic diseases. 这种病往往与其他慢性病同时存在。
**Word formation note:**
The prefix *co-* in the word coexist means “together with”. It is used with some nouns, verbs, and adjectives. For example:
coeducation 男女同校（制）
co-produced 合作生产的
co-author 合著；合著者
**Collocation note:**
It is very common to say *achieve/reach a goal*. For example: We have achieved our goal of reading five books in one month. 我们实现了一个月读五本书的目标。

33 **It allows youth to find a role they can fill, then to change or adapt to that role, and, over time, to grow and redefine who they are and who they will become. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Sports give young people a chance to play a role, and then to change themselves to play the role well. As time goes by, they will grow and reexamine who they are and what kind of person they will become in the long run.
**Usage note:** adapt, adopt
1 adapt既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词，可表示不同的意义。
1) v. gradually change your behavior and attitudes in order to be successful in a new situation （使）适应；（使）适合
The dinosaurs disappeared because they could not adapt to the changing environment. 恐龙灭绝是因为它们不能适应环境的变化。
2) vt. change sth. to make it suitable for a different purpose 改造；改装
He adapted his old car engine to the boat. 他把他旧汽车上的引擎改装到了那只船上。
2 adopt既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词，可表示不同的意义。
1) vt. decide to start using a particular idea, plan, or method 采用；采纳；采取
The courts were asked to adopt a more flexible approach to young offenders. 人们要求法庭对少年犯采取更为灵活的处理方式。
2) v. take sb. else’s child into your home and legally become its parent 收养；领养
The couple is unable to have children of their own, so they hope to adopt. 这对夫妇自己不能生育， 所以他们想领养孩子。

34 **These are all traits that can be extremely useful in the real world, and developing such traits at an early age paves the way for success later in life. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** All these qualities can be very useful in the real world, and developing such qualities in young children will make it possible for them to succeed later in life.

**Unit - 6 Section A**

1 ﻿**To work or not to work — That is the question (Title)**
**Meaning:** Should students work or not work? That is an important question, which requires careful consideration.
**Note:** The title is a reference to a quote from William Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*: “To be, or not to be, that is the question.” For Hamlet it was a life-or-death question. Here the author means that “to work or not to work” is also an important question. For another example:
Quantity or quality, that is the question. 是重数量还是重质量，这是个问题。

2 **There are numerous and reliable ways by which one can measure the impact of employment on student achievement, and we used several in our research. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** There are many reliable methods to study how work affects students’ school performance, and we used a few of the methods in our research.

3 **We also contrasted workers with non-workers, on different indicators of their commitment to education. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** We also compared the differences between working students and non-working students in terms of different aspects that show how they are committed to their study.

4 **Additionally, we followed students over time as they increased or decreased their work hours, and we assessed how different patterns of employment altered school performance and engagement. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** We also observed students for a period of time as they spent more or fewer hours working part-time, and we made a judgment about how the increased or reduced working hours changed their school achievement and commitment.
**additionally:** ad. as well as what has already been mentioned, agreed, etc. 另外；此外
Exercise can help older adults improve strength and balance. Additionally, it can improve the condition of their hearts and quality of life. 锻炼有助于老年人增强体力和平衡能力。另外，锻炼还能改善他们的心脏功能和生活质量。
**performance:** n. [C, U] how well or badly a person, company, etc. does a particular job or activity （工作或活动中的）表现
The teacher evaluated the performance of each student. 老师对每个学生的表现都作出了评价。
**engagement:** n.
1) [U] (fml.) the feeling of being involved in a particular activity 参与（感）
Students can improve their learning skills through engagement in creative work. 学生可以通过参与创造性的工作来提高自己的学习技能。
2) [C] an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged 婚约；订婚期间
She astonished everybody by announcing her engagement with Peter. 她宣布自己和彼得订婚了，这个消息让大家大吃一惊。
3) [C] an official arrangement to do sth., esp. one that is related to your work （尤指与工作有关的）约定，约会
The public was eager to read articles about the princess, especially about her public engagements. 公众热切希望读到有关这位公主的文章，尤其是关于她的公开活动。

5 **We have simplified and classified the data and the results are clear: The stakes are high. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** We have processed the data by making them simpler and grouping them into different categories. The research results are clear: The risks for working students are high.

6 **A heavy commitment to a part-time job during the academic year, say, working 20 hours per week or more, undermines and significantly interferes with school achievement and commitment. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** When students spend too much time on a part-time job during the school year, for example, as much as 20 hours or more each week, their school performance and devotion to study are seriously affected.
**say:** vt. use sth. as a possible example 比方说；比如
Why don’t we have a break until, say, 11:00? 为什么我们不休息一下，比方说休息到11点？

7 **Overall, our study offers proof that students who worked more than 20 hours weekly were not comparable to their classmates. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Generally, our study proves that students who worked over 20 hours each week did not do as well in school as their classmates.
**comparable:** a.
1) being equally important, good, bad, etc. （重要性、好坏等）同等的，可相提并论的
His poems are by no means comparable to Shelley’s. 他的诗歌根本无法与雪莱的诗相提并论。
2) similar to sth. else in size, number, quality, etc., so that you can make a comparison （在大小、数量、质量等方面）类似的，相当的，可相比的
Our prices are comparable to those of other shops. 我们的价格和其他店家的价格相当。

8 **they earned lower grands, spent less time on homework, cut class more often, and cheated more frequently. (Para. 2)**
**cut class:** (AmE) (infml.) deliberately not go to class that you should go to 逃课
Mike had planned to invited Carolyn to dinner, but Carolyn cut class that day. 迈克原打算请卡罗琳吃饭，但是卡罗琳那天正好逃课了。

9 **And they reported lower levels of commitment to school and more modest educational aspirations. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** And they said that they were less devoted to study and had lower expectations of their education.
**modest:** a. not very great, big, or expensive 不太大的；不很贵的
Her grocery store had a modest income and helped support the family. 她的食品杂货店有些许收入，可以帮助贴补家用。

10 **On the other hand, we also detected a different pattern. Working for approximately 10 hours per week or less seemingly does not take a consistent toll on school performance. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** However, we also found out a different pattern, that is, when students work for about 10 hours or less every week, it does not seem to have a continuous bad effect on students’ school performance.
**Usage note:** on the other hand, in contrast, on the contrary
这三个词组都表示转折，意为“相反；但是”，但是它们表示的转折关系有所不同。
1 on the other hand意为“从另一方面来说”，通常是说同一件事情的两个方面。例如：
I’d like a job that pays more, but on the other hand, I enjoy the work I’m doing. 我想找一份工资高一点的工作，但是另一方面，我又很喜欢现在的工作。
2 in contrast意为“对比之下”，通常对比不同的人或事物，更侧重于两者的不同，强调有差异。例如：
The father is a very diligent worker. In contrast, the son is a lazy person. 父亲是个很勤劳的工人。相反，儿子却是个懒惰的人。
3 on the contrary意为“正相反；恰恰相反”，往往针对同一件事或同一个人表示个人意见，认为后面所说的才是对的，虽然后面所说的和前面的情况完全相反。例如：
They looked like an ideal couple. Everybody believed they were happy. On the contrary, they were actually miserable and heading for a divorce. 他们看起来像一对理想的夫妻。人人都以为他们很幸福。但实际上恰恰相反，他们很痛苦，而且即将离婚。

11 **Nevertheless, given that half of all employed seniors, about one-third of all juniors, and about one-fifth of all second-year students work above the 20-hour limit, indications are that a large number of students are at risk of compromising their school careers with their part-time jobs. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** However, since half of all employed fourth-year students, about one-third of all third-year students, and about one-fifth of all second-year students work more than 20 hours a week, which is beyond the limit, there are signs that a large number of students risk harming their school careers by taking part-time jobs.
**Sentence structure note:**
given that表示“考虑到；鉴于”，一般用在句首，后面接表示原因的句子。例如：
Given that I don’t earn that much usually, I have to be sensible with money. 由于我一般赚不了那么多钱，所以我必须省着点花。
**Note:** In American English, the following words are used to refer to students in different years of high school or university:
**freshman (first-year student):** a student in the first year of high school or university （高中或大学的）一年级学生
**sophomore (second-year student):** a student in the second year of high school or university （高中或大学的二年级学生
**junior:** a student in the year before the final year of high school or university （高中或大学的）三年级学生
**senior:** a student in the last year of high school or university （高中或大学）最高年级的学生，毕业班学生

12 **Whereas it is true that more disengaged students are more likely to work long hours to begin with, it appears that working makes a marginal situation worse. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** It is true that at the beginning students who are less involved in studying are more likely to work long hours. However, it seems that they become even less devoted to their study because of working.
**Note:** whereas是连词，引导一个从句。虽然however和whereas都可以表达转折的意义，但however 表达转折意义时是副词，可引导一个单独的句子，而whereas只能引导一个从句。例如：
他想要她放弃工作在家里照顾孩子，但是，她觉得这对她来说太过分了。
Whereas he wants her to give up working and stay home to look after the children, she feels that this is too much for her.
He wants her to give up working and stay home to look after the children. However, she feels that this is too much for her.
**disengaged:** a. not involved with or interested in sth. or sb., and feeling separate from them 不介入的；不在意的；脱离的
Engaged employees are clearly more valuable to a company than disengaged ones. 对公司来说，工作投入的雇员显然比工作不投入的雇员要更加有价值。
**Note:** The word engaged means “involved in (doing) sth.” and is the opposite of disengaged. For example:
My brother is a scientist engaged in theoretical research. 我兄弟是一名从事理论研究的科学家。

13 **In other words, over time, the more students work, the less committed to school they become. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** That is to say, as students work longer hours, they gradually become less devoted to study.
**Sentence structure note:**
the more ... , the more/less ... : used to say that if a particular activity increases, another change happens as a result (越…越…). For example:
The more he insisted he was innocent, the less they seemed to believe him. 他越是坚称自己是无辜的，他们似乎就越不相信他。

14 **When students withdraw from the labor force or cut back on their work hours, however, the results are striking: Their interest in school is generated anew. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** However, when students stop working or reduce their work hours, the results are surprising: They get interested in study again.

15 **This then is good news: The negative effects of working on schooling are not permanent. (Para.4)**
**Usage note:** effect, affect
effect和affect词形相近，容易混淆。两者的区别主要如下：
1 effect通常用作名词，意为“结果；效应；作用；影响”。例如：
Scientists are studying the harmful effects of modern farming practices. 科学家正在研究现代农耕方式的不良后果。
2 affect主要用作动词，意为“影响”，且通常指不利的影响。而effect作动词用时表示“产生；招致；实现”等。与affect意义相近的不是动词effect，而是词组have/produce an effect on。例如：
Your emotional state affects how you remember things. 你的情绪会影响你的记忆力。
Heavy smoke may effect deterioration in your health. 吸烟太多会导致你健康受损。
3 与effect搭配的宾语一般是所产生的变化和结果等，如effect a change，effect an improvement。而与affect 搭配的宾语一般是受到影响的人或事，如affect one’s income，affect one’s interest，affect people’s living。

16 **We uncovered numerous explanations for the undesirable effects of working on students’ engagement in school. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** We found out many reasons why working has negative effects on students’ commitment to study.
**undesirable:** a. (fml.) sth. or sb. that is undesirable is not welcome or wanted because they may affect a situation or person in a bad way 不受欢迎的；不合意的；讨厌的
The flight was canceled because of the undesirable weather condition. 航班因天气条件不好而取消了。

17 **First, owing to their demanding work schedule, working students have less time to devote to school assignments. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** First, because their work schedule is tight and requires a lot of time and effort, working students have to spend less time doing their school assignments.
**Collocation note:**
Here is a collocation worth attention: school assignments. We have more similar collocations in Text A, for example, school performance and engagement(Para. 1), school achievement and commitment (Para. 2), and school careers (Para. 3). For more colorful collocations, please refer to the teacher’s notes for the Collocation section in this unit.
**Usage note:** owing to, due to, because of, thanks to
这四个词组都可以表示原因，但具体用法上有所不同：
1 owing to和due to比较正式，常用于官方通告和公开声明中。例如：
Owing to the storm, this morning’s flights will be delayed. 由于暴风雨，今天上午的航班将会延误。
He is retiring due to ill health. 他由于身体不好将要退休。
2 owing to和due to都是介词，而不是连接词，不能用来连接句子的两个部分。例如：由于飞机延误，我只得等了好几个小时。
(√) I had to wait hours because the plane was delayed.
(×) I had to wait hours owing to/due to the plane was delayed.
3 在英语口语中，because of比owing to和due to更为常用，后面可接名词、代词、分词或what引导的名词性从句等，在句中通常作状语。例如：
Sampras was likely to miss the US Open because of his back injury. 桑普拉斯因为背部有伤可能缺席美国公开赛。
4 thanks to一般用来解释某件好事发生的原因。例如：
Thanks to the successful surgery, the patient recovers quickly. 多亏了那次成功的手术，病人恢复得很快。

18 **One common response to this time pressure is that they cut corners by taking easier classes, copying assignments from other students, cutting class, or refusing to do work assigned by their teachers. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Because they do not have enough time for studying, one common practice of working students is to save time by taking easier classes, copying other students’ assignments, skipping class, or refusing to do assignments given by their teachers.

19 **Over time, as these become established practices, students’ commitment to school is eroded bit by bit. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Gradually, as these practices of cutting corners have been in use for a longtime, students become less and less committed to school.
**established:** a. (only before noun) already in use or existing for a long period of time 早已投入使用的；确立已久的
They have well-established connections with the German company. 他们和那家德国公司有着牢固的关系。

20 **Second, in order to work 20 hours or more each week, many students must work evenings. (Para. 6)**
**Note:** Here the word evenings is used as an adverb, meaning “in the evenings”. The plural form of morning, afternoon and evening can all be used as adverbs. For example:
I’m always at home afternoons. 下午我总是在家。
Similar uses also include Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. For example:
I work Mondays and Thursdays. 我每周一、周四上班。

21 **Third, it appears that the excitement of earning large amounts of spending money makes school seem less rewarding and interesting. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Third, it seems that as working students are excited about earning a lot of money for their personal needs, they think study is less worthwhile and become less interested in study.

22 **Although mind-wandering during school is characteristic of young adults, working students report significantly more of it than non-workers. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Although it is typical of young people not to be focused on study all the time, working students are found to lose attention more frequently than non-working students.
**Note:** Mind-wandering is a kind of brain activity. If your mind or thoughts wander, you no longer pay attention to something, especially because you are bored or worried. For example:
According to the report, drivers’ mind-wandering contributes to many car accidents. 根据这份报告，司机思想不集中导致了许多车祸。
**Usage note:**
characteristic可用作定语修饰语，例如：characteristic example/expression/style。characteristic也可用作表语形容词，后面常接of。例如：
The language in his poems was characteristic of the language used in the 16th century. 他诗歌中所用的语言是典型的16 世纪使用的语言。

23 **Indeed, the rush from earning and spending money may be so strong that students who have a history of intensive employment, those who, for example, have been working long hours since their second year, are actually at greater risk than their classmates of dropping out before graduating. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Actually, since the excitement of making and spending money may be very strong, students who have been working a lot for a long time, say, those who have been working long hours since their second year, are more likely to leave school before graduating, as compared with their classmates.
**rush:** n. [sing.]
1) (infml.) a sudden strong, usu. pleasant feeling that you get from taking a drug or from doing sth. exciting （服用毒品或做了兴奋的事后产生的）快感，亢奋
The feeling of being admired gave the pop singer such a rush. 被人崇拜的感觉让那位流行歌手感到非常兴奋。
2) (~ of anger/excitement/gratitude, etc.) a sudden very strong feeling of anger/excitement/gratitude, etc. 一阵怒火/激动/感激等
When the judges announced that I had placed third, I felt a rush of pride and relief. 当评委们宣布我得了第三名时，我感到一阵自豪和宽慰。
**Usage note:** intensive, intense
1 intensive: a. involving a lot of activity, effort, or careful attention in a short period of time 加强的；密集的
Intensive care in hospitals is given to the seriously ill. 医院对危重病人进行特别护理。
2 intense: a. having a very strong effect or felt very strongly 强烈的；剧烈的
I cannot stand the intense heat here. 我受不了这里的酷热。

24 **Our long-term study shows that working long hours leads to increased alcohol and drug use for entertainment and recreation among working students. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Our study over a long period of time shows that students working long hours will use more alcohol and drug for amusement and pleasure.
**long-term:** a. (usu. before noun) continuing for a long period of time into the future, or relating to what will happen in the distant future 长期的；长远的；有长期打算的
Whatever we do, we should keep our long-term goal in mind. 我们无论做什么都应该记住自己的长远目标。
**Note:** The opposite of long-term is short-term. For example:
Companies need to put their long-term goal ahead of their short-term profits. 公司应该把长远目标摆在短期盈利的前面。

25 **Teenagers with between $200 and $300 of monthly surplus income frequently have more money to spend than their peers, and often they become accustomed to spending their earnings on drugs and alcohol. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Teenagers with $200-$300 of extra income every month often have more money to spend than their classmates, and they often become used to spending the money they have earned on drugs and alcohol.

26 **According to our study, alcohol and drug use, in turn, may be linked to disengagement from school, and therefore, is likely to depress school performance. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** According to our study, alcohol and drug use may consequently be related to the loss of interest in study, and is likely to affect school performance.
**Note:** Depressing and depressed are two adjectives derived from the verb depress.
**depressing:** making you feel very sad 令人沮丧的；令人忧愁的
It was depressing to hear that our project was rejected. 听到我们的计划被否决了，真是令人沮丧。
**depressed:**
1) very unhappy 沮丧的；消沉的；忧愁的
He was depressed about losing the game. 输了比赛，他感到很沮丧。
2) suffering from a medical condition in which you are so unhappy that you cannot live a normal life 患抑郁症的
She became depressed after she lost her job. 她失业后就变得很忧郁。
**Note:** The word disengagement is the antonym of engagement. It is a noun derived from the verb disengage, which means “stop being involved or interested in sth. (脱离；不再感兴趣)”. For example:
His addiction to online games leads to his disengagement from study. 他沉迷于网络游戏，这导致他对学习失去了兴趣。

27 **To summarize, convention has long held that early employment builds character. (Para.9)**
**Meaning:** In conclusion, people have long believed that working early in life can help develop one’s character.
**Note:** The expression to summarize is usually used at the beginning of a sentence, meaning “to make a Summary”. For example:
To summarize, it is science and technology that decide the development of a nation. 总之，是科学技术决定了一个国家的发展。

28 **Our findings indicate that for many students, working 20 hours or more a week can contribute to decreased school performance and increased drug and alcohol use. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** Our findings show that for many students, working 20 hours or more a week can cause school performance to decline and drug and alcohol use to increase.
**Usage note:** contribute to, attribute to
1 contribute to与attribute to中的to是介词，后面不能接动词原形，只可接to sth.或to doing sth.。
2 contribute to表示“促成，造成（某事发生）”，而attribute sth. to表示“把…归因于…”。例如：
Everyone on the team contributed to winning the game. 队里的每一个人都为赢得这场比赛出了力。
One should not attribute one’s error to objective conditions. 一个人不应把自己的错误归咎于客观条件。

29 **We know that these findings may seem controversial to many. (Para. 9)**
**controversial:** a. causing a lot of disagreement, because many people have strong opinions about the subject being discussed 引起争论的；有争议的
The treatment is controversial because it may have serious side effects. 这种治疗方法是有争议的，因为它可能引发严重的副作用。

30 **To our own surprise, our findings make us question how long we have held on to the conventional assumptions about the great value of work in our formative years. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** We are surprised to find that our research findings make us make think why we have stuck for so long to the traditional belief that work plays a significant role in the important years of our character development.
**to sb.’s surprise:** in a way that surprises sb. 使某人惊讶的是
To my surprise, he agreed to lend me his favorite car. 令我惊讶的是，他同意把自己的爱车借给我。
**assumption:** n. [C] a belief or feeling that sth. is true or that sth. will happen although there is no proof 假定；假设
I’m making arrangements on the assumption that everyone will attend the meeting. 我假定每个人都会参加会议并就此作安排。
**Note:** In the sentence, the word question is used as a verb, meaning “have or express doubts about whether sth. is true, good, necessary, etc.”. For example:
We encourage students to question each other’s ideas. 我们鼓励学生对彼此的观点提出质疑。

31 **It’s time to abandon this appealing myth! (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** It’s time to give up this attractive but wrong idea!

32 **We conclude that students should resolve to work no more than 10 hours per week if they want to be successful in school. (Para. 9)**
**Meaning:** We come to the conclusion that students should be firm not to work more than 10 hours per week if they want to succeed in school.

**Unit - 6 Section B**

1 ﻿**As numerous accounts of cheating, lying, and fraud crowd our newspaper pages and TV news, it seems that honesty is a rapidly vanishing value. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** From our newspapers and TV news, we read countless reports about people cheating, lying, and deceiving. Honesty as a valuable merit seems to be disappearing quickly.
**crowd:** vt. if people or things crowd a place, there are a lot of them there 挤满；塞满
Thanksgiving shoppers crowded the department store. 那家百货大楼里挤满了感恩节的购物者。

2 **And the reports indicate that, around the globe, corruption and dishonesty are so widespread that the health and well-being of society are at risk. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** And the reports show that immoral and dishonest behaviors are so common worldwide that the world may become less healthy and less comfortable to live in.
**well-being:** n. [U] a feeling of being comfortable, healthy, and happy 舒适；健康；幸福
Being fully employed can do wonders for your sense of well-being. 整日忙忙碌碌能神奇地让你有一种幸福感。
**at risk:** in a situation in which sth. unpleasant or dangerous could happen to you 处境危险；遭受危险
The disease is spreading, and all children under seven are at risk. 这种疾病在蔓延, 七岁以下的小孩都有危险。

3 **These reports include stories such as the students who faced criminal charges for selling in advance copies of a university final exam, a student who was expelled when he turned in a term paper with the purchase receipt for it still inside the pages, and a clerk who ran his own Christmas cards through the office postage meter and was found out when he sent one of the cards to the company treasurer! (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** These reports contain the following stories: the students were accused because they sold copies of a university final exam paper before the final exam; a student was forced to leave university permanently because he bought a term paper and submitted it with the purchase receipt still left inside the pages; and a clerk used the office postage meter to mail his own Christmas cards, and his cheating behavior was discovered when he sent one of the Christmas cards to the company treasurer!
**treasurer:** n. [C] sb. who is officially responsible for the money for an organization, club, political party, etc. 财务主管；司库

4 **We have all read or heard accounts such as these, not to mention the stories of dishonesty amongst all layers of society as exemplified by consumers who steal and politicians who demand bribes. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** We have all read or heard stories like these, not even to talk about more disgraceful stories of dishonesty at every level of society, for example, customers stealing things and politicians illegally asking for money or gifts.

5 **Travelers ripped off so many towels last year that it cost a major hotel chain $3 million to replace them. Especially troubling are the reports that dishonesty is increasing amongst student populations around the world. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Travelers stole so many towels last year that a big hotel chain had to spend $3 million on new towels. What is particularly troubling are the reports about increasing student dishonesty around the world.
**Usage note:** especially, specially
1 especially是副词，表示“尤其；特别；格外”，通常用来表示强调或者对前面的陈述作进一步的补充说明，可以用在名词、形容词、介词短语或者从句等的前面。例如：
He was kind to his staff, especially those who were sick or in trouble. 他对员工非常好，尤其是对那些生病的或者遇到麻烦的员工。
Feedback is especially important in learning skills. 反馈意见在学习技能的过程中尤其重要。
This is a very common word, especially in spoken English. 这是一个很常用的词，尤其是在英语口语中。
Noise is unpleasant, especially when you are trying to sleep. 噪音使人不舒服，尤其是当你想要入睡时。
注意：especially不可用于句首。例如：
He loves fruit. He especially likes kiwi. (NOT: Especially he likes … ) 他爱吃水果，尤其喜欢猕猴桃。
2 specially是副词，表示“专门地；特意”，强调唯一的目的。例如：
She returned to her hometown specially to see her mother. 她特地回家乡看望母亲。

6 **But are these reports truly accurate or do they exaggerate the situation? (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** But are these reports correct and exact or do they make the situation look worse than it really is?

7 **Should we be alarmed by these accounts of falling standards of principles and morality? (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Should we feel worried when hearing these reports that the standards of moral beliefs and ideas are declining?
**alarmed:** a. (not usu. before noun) frightened or worried that sth. unpleasant or dangerous might happen 惊恐的；忧虑的；担心的
Many people were alarmed by the news reports about the bird flu. 许多人对关于禽流感的新闻报道感到很恐慌。

8 **The assumption is that student dishonesty is more extensive now than it was 20, 50, 100 years ago. If so, what’s behind it? (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** It is believed that student dishonesty is now more widespread than it was 20, 50, or 100 years ago. If this is true, what causes this phenomenon?
**behind:** prep. used for talking about the hidden reason for sth. 在…背后（用于表示某事背后的原因）
I wonder what’s behind this change of his plan. 我想知道他改变计划的原因是什么。

9 **If this is indeed the case, it’s deeply troubling as today’s students are tomorrow’s leaders! (Para.2)**
**Meaning:** If such a situation does exist, it is very worrying because today’s students will become leaders in the future!

10 **It’s possible that the desire to cheat is no greater than in the past. However, the critical importance of having a university degree may have increased the pressure to cheat in academic environments. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** It’s possible that nowadays people’s desire to cheat has not become stronger than in the past. However, since it is extremely important to obtain a university degree, this may cause greater pressure for students to cheat in studies.
**Usage note:** no greater than是一种特殊形式的比较级，由“no+形容词比较级+than” 构成。例如：
She is no taller than her younger sister. 她不比她妹妹高。
**Collocation note:** In this sentence, we come across a collocation academic environments. The word academic is a very active word. We can also say academic community, academic setting, academic misconduct, etc.

11 **Undoubtedly, modern technology facilitates the means and opportunities to cheat. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Certainly, modern technology provides students with more convenient ways and chance to cheat.
**means:** n. [C] (pl. means) a way of doing or achieving sth. 手段；方法；工具
The move is a means to fight crime. 这个行动是打击犯罪的一个手段。

12 **The demanding task of writing term papers has always been a source of tense nerves and frustration, if not the ultimate homework nightmare. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Although the difficult task of writing term papers may not be the most terrible homework, it is so challenging that it has been making students feel very worried, annoyed, upset, and impatient.
**Usage note:** In this sentence the conjunction if has a special usage. It is used when you are adding that something may be even more, less, better, worse, etc. than you have just said. For example:
The snow is so deep, making it difficult, if not impossible, to get the car out of the garage. 雪很厚,要把车从车库里开出来虽说不是不可能，但是很困难。

13 **But now, with Internet access, illegal resources are just a few links away. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** But now, with the use of the Internet, one can obtain unlawful resources just by clicking on a website.

14 **Modern students who want to fake a term paper don’t have to browse long. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Nowadays, students don’t need to spend a long time “stealing” online papers and ideas to be used in their own term paper.

15 **They only have to locate the appropriate website, purchase or order online papers, or even download them for free. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** They only need to find the right website, buy or order papers from it, or even download them without paying any money.

16 **Busy, cost-conscious students will find other “low-priced” term papers on websites that promise consumers “You will be happy and successful.” (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Students who are busy and are concerned about saving money will find other term papers with low prices on the websites which promise buyers “You will be happy and successful.”
**Note:**
*conscious* in this sense is also a suffix (**-conscious**), used with some nouns and adverbs to make adjectives describing a person or organization that gives a lot of attention to a particular subject or thing, for example, fashion-conscious (有时尚意识的 ), age-conscious ( 有年龄意识的 ), environmentally-conscious (有环保意识的 ), socially-conscious (有社会意识的 ).

17 **Some people worry that the Internet, once hailed as the ultimate learning tool, could become the best aid yet for cheating. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Some people are worried that the Internet, which was once described as the best learning tool, could become the most effective means of cheating.
**the best/biggest/worst, etc. (sth.) yet:** used to say that sth. is the best, biggest, worst, etc. of its kind that has existed up to now 迄今为止最好/最大/最糟糕的（某物）等
This could turn out to be our biggest mistake yet. 这也许会是我们至今为止犯下的最大错误。

18 **To cope with the growing plague of cheating, universities around the world now use anti-plagiarism software and have very strict cheating and plagiarism policies. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** To deal with the increasing cases of cheating, universities around the world now use computer programs that can detect if a student has copied other people’s work or ideas without giving credit to the original author; and they also have very strict policies to deal with cheating and copying.
**plague:** n. [sing.] sth. that is very common and harmful 普遍的祸害
Have you noticed the plague of violence in that country? 你注意到那个国家普遍存在的暴力危害吗？

19 **If students are caught plagiarizing or cheating in any way, they will be immediately expelled from school. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** If students are found copying other people’s work or cheating in any way, they will at once be forced to leave school permanently.

20 **Some college faculty decided to do more than talk about rising student cheating. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Some college faculty decided to take action to deal with increasing student cheating instead of just talking about it.

21 **Professors at a major university launched a campaign to try to eliminate one form of cheating. (Para.4)**
**Meaning:** Professors at a big university started a movement to try to get rid of one kind of cheating.
**Collocation note:** Here are some very useful collocation pairs: Universities around the world *launch a campaign* to *eliminate cheating* (Para. 4). Those who *fake term papers* (Para. 3) will be faced with *criminal charges* (Para. 1). For more colorful collocation pairs, please refer to the teacher’s notes for the Collocation section in this unit.

22 **As 409 students filed out of their Introduction to Psychology exam, they found all but one exit blocked. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** As 409 students walked in a line out of the classroom after they took their Introduction to Psychology exam, they found only one exit was open while all the other exits were blocked.
**file:** vi. (~ into/across/past, etc.) if people file somewhere, they walk there in a line 排成纵队行进；鱼贯而行
We began to file out of the cinema after the film was over. 电影结束后，我们依次走出电影院。
**all but:** everything or everyone except sth. or sb. 除…外全部
All but one of the passengers were killed in the accident. 除了一个乘客外，其他人都在这起事故中丧生。

23 **Test monitors asked each student to produce an ID card with an attached photo. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Those who came to check and observe the test asked each student to show an ID card with a photo on it.
**monitor:** n. [C] sb. whose job is to watch an activity or a situation to see how it changes or develops, or to make sure that it is fair and legal 监督员；核查员
UN monitors will remain in the country to supervise the elections. 联合国监察员将留在该国监督选举。
**produce:** vt. if you produce an object, you bring it out or present it, so that people can see or consider it 出示；拿出
They were unable to produce any statistics to prove their claims. 他们拿不出任何统计数据来证明他们的说法。

24 **If they provided a satisfactory ID, they were fine. If they had left their ID at home, the officials confronted them and took their picture. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** If they provided an acceptable ID, there would be no problem. If they had left their ID at home, the officials stopped them and questioned them, and then took their photo.

25 **The purpose of the campaign was to reveal hired cheaters, students who take tests for other students. (Para.4)**
**Meaning:** The purpose of the movement was to uncover those students who were hired to take tests for other students.

26 **The majority of students at the university applauded the new strategy. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Most of the students at the university were in favor of the new strategy.

27 **With awareness of increasing dishonesty in today’s society, it’s sometimes implied that in “the good old days” people were better, happier, and more honest. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Noticing more and more dishonest deeds in today’s society, people sometimes suggest that in the good times of the past people were better, happier, and more honest.

28 **Long ago, all American schoolchildren knew the historical story of how Abraham Lincoln walked five miles to return a penny he had overcharged a customer. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning beyond words:** According to historical records, Abraham Lincoln walked five miles to return a penny he had overcharged a customer. The story with its moral virtue has been passed on from generation to generation. The author uses this story to show what he is to convey in this article.
**overcharge:** v. charge sb. too much money for sth. 索以高价；对（某人）索价过高
Generally, this bag was about $40, but she paid $100. Obviously, she was overcharged. 一般说来，这个包大约40美元，但她付了100美元。很显然，她被索要了高价。

29 **It’s the kind of story that we think of as myth. But in the case of Lincoln, the story is true. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** We think of this kind of story as something untrue. But this story about Lincoln is true.

30 **Like the Lincoln tale, every society has stories stressing the absolute value of honesty. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Like the Lincoln story, every society has stories that emphasize the true value of honesty.

31 **It is these stories that students need to remember when temptation induces them to cheat. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Students need to remember these very stories when they are tempted to cheat.

32 **Whether discovered or not, dishonesty has an undesirable effect on anyone who practices it. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Whether it will be discovered or not, dishonesty has a bad effect on anyone who does dishonest deeds.
**Sentence structure note:** whether or not或者whether … or not意为“不管；不论”，用于表示无论出现什么状况，某事肯定发生或不发生。有时这个结构中的某些成分可以省略，例如，课文中的这个句子就省略了it will be，完整的句子应该是whether it will be discovered or not。例如：
Whether (it is) rainy or sunny, we will go to the countryside to visit him. 无论下雨还是晴天，我们都要去乡下看望他。

33 **Equally importantly, the ill effects are not confined to the dishonest person alone. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Equally importantly, not only the dishonest person but also other people suffer from the harmful effects of dishonesty.
**ill effect:** a bad or harmful effect 不良影响；不良反应
We are more and more aware of the ill effects on patients if they are not told the truth about the illness. 我们越来越意识到不告知病人真实病情所带给病人的不良后果。
**Collocation note:** In this paragraph there are two collocation pairs, *undesirable effect* and *ill effect* for your attention. For more colorful collocation pairs, please refer to the teacher’s notes for the Collocation section in this unit.

34 **Without trust, ordered societies would descend into chaos. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Without trust, well-arranged societies would fall into a mess.

35 **It’s important that we do what we say we will do, pay when we say we will, and create words that are our own. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** It’s important that we do as we promised, we pay as we agreed, and we write as we created.

36 **When honesty disappears, the affirmative, durable bonds of trust are eliminated and we all lose. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** When we are no longer honest, the positive and long-lasting bonds of trust between us disappear and we all suffer.

**Unit - 7 Section A**

1 ﻿**As numerous accounts of cheating, lying, and fraud crowd our newspaper pages and TV news, it seems that honesty is a rapidly vanishing value. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** From our newspapers and TV news, we read countless reports about people cheating, lying, and deceiving. Honesty as a valuable merit seems to be disappearing quickly.
**crowd:** vt. if people or things crowd a place, there are a lot of them there 挤满；塞满
Thanksgiving shoppers crowded the department store. 那家百货大楼里挤满了感恩节的购物者。

2 **And the reports indicate that, around the globe, corruption and dishonesty are so widespread that the health and well-being of society are at risk. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** And the reports show that immoral and dishonest behaviors are so common worldwide that the world may become less healthy and less comfortable to live in.
**well-being:** n. [U] a feeling of being comfortable, healthy, and happy 舒适；健康；幸福
Being fully employed can do wonders for your sense of well-being. 整日忙忙碌碌能神奇地让你有一种幸福感。
**at risk:** in a situation in which sth. unpleasant or dangerous could happen to you 处境危险；遭受危险
The disease is spreading, and all children under seven are at risk. 这种疾病在蔓延, 七岁以下的小孩都有危险。

3 **These reports include stories such as the students who faced criminal charges for selling in advance copies of a university final exam, a student who was expelled when he turned in a term paper with the purchase receipt for it still inside the pages, and a clerk who ran his own Christmas cards through the office postage meter and was found out when he sent one of the cards to the company treasurer! (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** These reports contain the following stories: the students were accused because they sold copies of a university final exam paper before the final exam; a student was forced to leave university permanently because he bought a term paper and submitted it with the purchase receipt still left inside the pages; and a clerk used the office postage meter to mail his own Christmas cards, and his cheating behavior was discovered when he sent one of the Christmas cards to the company treasurer!
**treasurer:** n. [C] sb. who is officially responsible for the money for an organization, club, political party, etc. 财务主管；司库

4 **We have all read or heard accounts such as these, not to mention the stories of dishonesty amongst all layers of society as exemplified by consumers who steal and politicians who demand bribes. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** We have all read or heard stories like these, not even to talk about more disgraceful stories of dishonesty at every level of society, for example, customers stealing things and politicians illegally asking for money or gifts.

5 **Travelers ripped off so many towels last year that it cost a major hotel chain $3 million to replace them. Especially troubling are the reports that dishonesty is increasing amongst student populations around the world. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Travelers stole so many towels last year that a big hotel chain had to spend $3 million on new towels. What is particularly troubling are the reports about increasing student dishonesty around the world.
**Usage note:** especially, specially
1 especially是副词，表示“尤其；特别；格外”，通常用来表示强调或者对前面的陈述作进一步的补充说明，可以用在名词、形容词、介词短语或者从句等的前面。例如：
He was kind to his staff, especially those who were sick or in trouble. 他对员工非常好，尤其是对那些生病的或者遇到麻烦的员工。
Feedback is especially important in learning skills. 反馈意见在学习技能的过程中尤其重要。
This is a very common word, especially in spoken English. 这是一个很常用的词，尤其是在英语口语中。
Noise is unpleasant, especially when you are trying to sleep. 噪音使人不舒服，尤其是当你想要入睡时。
注意：especially不可用于句首。例如：
He loves fruit. He especially likes kiwi. (NOT: Especially he likes … ) 他爱吃水果，尤其喜欢猕猴桃。
2 specially是副词，表示“专门地；特意”，强调唯一的目的。例如：
She returned to her hometown specially to see her mother. 她特地回家乡看望母亲。

6 **But are these reports truly accurate or do they exaggerate the situation? (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** But are these reports correct and exact or do they make the situation look worse than it really is?

7 **Should we be alarmed by these accounts of falling standards of principles and morality? (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Should we feel worried when hearing these reports that the standards of moral beliefs and ideas are declining?
**alarmed:** a. (not usu. before noun) frightened or worried that sth. unpleasant or dangerous might happen 惊恐的；忧虑的；担心的
Many people were alarmed by the news reports about the bird flu. 许多人对关于禽流感的新闻报道感到很恐慌。

8 **The assumption is that student dishonesty is more extensive now than it was 20, 50, 100 years ago. If so, what’s behind it? (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** It is believed that student dishonesty is now more widespread than it was 20, 50, or 100 years ago. If this is true, what causes this phenomenon?
**behind:** prep. used for talking about the hidden reason for sth. 在…背后（用于表示某事背后的原因）
I wonder what’s behind this change of his plan. 我想知道他改变计划的原因是什么。

9 **If this is indeed the case, it’s deeply troubling as today’s students are tomorrow’s leaders! (Para.2)**
**Meaning:** If such a situation does exist, it is very worrying because today’s students will become leaders in the future!

10 **It’s possible that the desire to cheat is no greater than in the past. However, the critical importance of having a university degree may have increased the pressure to cheat in academic environments. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** It’s possible that nowadays people’s desire to cheat has not become stronger than in the past. However, since it is extremely important to obtain a university degree, this may cause greater pressure for students to cheat in studies.
**Usage note:** no greater than是一种特殊形式的比较级，由“no+形容词比较级+than” 构成。例如：
She is no taller than her younger sister. 她不比她妹妹高。
**Collocation note:** In this sentence, we come across a collocation academic environments. The word academic is a very active word. We can also say academic community, academic setting, academic misconduct, etc.

11 **Undoubtedly, modern technology facilitates the means and opportunities to cheat. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Certainly, modern technology provides students with more convenient ways and chance to cheat.
**means:** n. [C] (pl. means) a way of doing or achieving sth. 手段；方法；工具
The move is a means to fight crime. 这个行动是打击犯罪的一个手段。

12 **The demanding task of writing term papers has always been a source of tense nerves and frustration, if not the ultimate homework nightmare. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Although the difficult task of writing term papers may not be the most terrible homework, it is so challenging that it has been making students feel very worried, annoyed, upset, and impatient.
**Usage note:** In this sentence the conjunction if has a special usage. It is used when you are adding that something may be even more, less, better, worse, etc. than you have just said. For example:
The snow is so deep, making it difficult, if not impossible, to get the car out of the garage. 雪很厚,要把车从车库里开出来虽说不是不可能，但是很困难。

13 **But now, with Internet access, illegal resources are just a few links away. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** But now, with the use of the Internet, one can obtain unlawful resources just by clicking on a website.

14 **Modern students who want to fake a term paper don’t have to browse long. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Nowadays, students don’t need to spend a long time “stealing” online papers and ideas to be used in their own term paper.

15 **They only have to locate the appropriate website, purchase or order online papers, or even download them for free. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** They only need to find the right website, buy or order papers from it, or even download them without paying any money.

16 **Busy, cost-conscious students will find other “low-priced” term papers on websites that promise consumers “You will be happy and successful.” (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Students who are busy and are concerned about saving money will find other term papers with low prices on the websites which promise buyers “You will be happy and successful.”
**Note:**
*conscious* in this sense is also a suffix (**-conscious**), used with some nouns and adverbs to make adjectives describing a person or organization that gives a lot of attention to a particular subject or thing, for example, fashion-conscious (有时尚意识的 ), age-conscious ( 有年龄意识的 ), environmentally-conscious (有环保意识的 ), socially-conscious (有社会意识的 ).

17 **Some people worry that the Internet, once hailed as the ultimate learning tool, could become the best aid yet for cheating. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Some people are worried that the Internet, which was once described as the best learning tool, could become the most effective means of cheating.
**the best/biggest/worst, etc. (sth.) yet:** used to say that sth. is the best, biggest, worst, etc. of its kind that has existed up to now 迄今为止最好/最大/最糟糕的（某物）等
This could turn out to be our biggest mistake yet. 这也许会是我们至今为止犯下的最大错误。

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**Meaning:** To deal with the increasing cases of cheating, universities around the world now use computer programs that can detect if a student has copied other people’s work or ideas without giving credit to the original author; and they also have very strict policies to deal with cheating and copying.
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**Meaning:** If students are found copying other people’s work or cheating in any way, they will at once be forced to leave school permanently.

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**Meaning:** Some college faculty decided to take action to deal with increasing student cheating instead of just talking about it.

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**Meaning:** Professors at a big university started a movement to try to get rid of one kind of cheating.
**Collocation note:** Here are some very useful collocation pairs: Universities around the world *launch a campaign* to *eliminate cheating* (Para. 4). Those who *fake term papers* (Para. 3) will be faced with *criminal charges* (Para. 1). For more colorful collocation pairs, please refer to the teacher’s notes for the Collocation section in this unit.

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**Meaning:** As 409 students walked in a line out of the classroom after they took their Introduction to Psychology exam, they found only one exit was open while all the other exits were blocked.
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**all but:** everything or everyone except sth. or sb. 除…外全部
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23 **Test monitors asked each student to produce an ID card with an attached photo. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Those who came to check and observe the test asked each student to show an ID card with a photo on it.
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24 **If they provided a satisfactory ID, they were fine. If they had left their ID at home, the officials confronted them and took their picture. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** If they provided an acceptable ID, there would be no problem. If they had left their ID at home, the officials stopped them and questioned them, and then took their photo.

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**Meaning:** The purpose of the movement was to uncover those students who were hired to take tests for other students.

26 **The majority of students at the university applauded the new strategy. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Most of the students at the university were in favor of the new strategy.

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**Meaning:** Noticing more and more dishonest deeds in today’s society, people sometimes suggest that in the good times of the past people were better, happier, and more honest.

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**Meaning beyond words:** According to historical records, Abraham Lincoln walked five miles to return a penny he had overcharged a customer. The story with its moral virtue has been passed on from generation to generation. The author uses this story to show what he is to convey in this article.
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**Meaning:** We think of this kind of story as something untrue. But this story about Lincoln is true.

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**Meaning:** Like the Lincoln story, every society has stories that emphasize the true value of honesty.

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**Meaning:** Students need to remember these very stories when they are tempted to cheat.

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**Meaning:** Whether it will be discovered or not, dishonesty has a bad effect on anyone who does dishonest deeds.
**Sentence structure note:** whether or not或者whether … or not意为“不管；不论”，用于表示无论出现什么状况，某事肯定发生或不发生。有时这个结构中的某些成分可以省略，例如，课文中的这个句子就省略了it will be，完整的句子应该是whether it will be discovered or not。例如：
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33 **Equally importantly, the ill effects are not confined to the dishonest person alone. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Equally importantly, not only the dishonest person but also other people suffer from the harmful effects of dishonesty.
**ill effect:** a bad or harmful effect 不良影响；不良反应
We are more and more aware of the ill effects on patients if they are not told the truth about the illness. 我们越来越意识到不告知病人真实病情所带给病人的不良后果。
**Collocation note:** In this paragraph there are two collocation pairs, *undesirable effect* and *ill effect* for your attention. For more colorful collocation pairs, please refer to the teacher’s notes for the Collocation section in this unit.

34 **Without trust, ordered societies would descend into chaos. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Without trust, well-arranged societies would fall into a mess.

35 **It’s important that we do what we say we will do, pay when we say we will, and create words that are our own. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** It’s important that we do as we promised, we pay as we agreed, and we write as we created.

36 **When honesty disappears, the affirmative, durable bonds of trust are eliminated and we all lose. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** When we are no longer honest, the positive and long-lasting bonds of trust between us disappear and we all suffer.

**Unit - 7 Section B**

1 ﻿**Rays of hope in rising rudeness (Title)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Rude deeds are becoming increasingly common, but when this phenomenon becomes so widespread that it attracts public attention, there appears hope that this situation will be changed.
**a ray of hope/light, etc.:** sth. that provides a small amount of hope or happiness in a difficult situation 一线希望/光明等
This treatment may offer a ray of hope for cancer patients. 这种治疗方法可能会给癌症病人带来一线希望。
**Note:** It is much more common to use *a ray of hope*, the singular form, than *rays of hope*, the plural form. The author uses the plural form here to show that the hope is quite strong rather than very slight.

2 **Rudeness is a common element of modern life. “If you don’t like it, lump it.” Or “Mind your own business.” Or “Get out of the way.” (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Rude behavior has become a daily experience for too many people. Too often we hear people make rude statements like “If you don’t like it, lump it”, or “Mind your own business”, or “Get out of the way.” These rude statements mean that “If you don’t like it, put up with it”, “Don’t ask about something that does not concern you”, and “Move out of the way.”
**Note:** The words — “If you don’t like it, lump it”, “Mind your own business”, and “Get out of the way” — are examples of people’s rude words and attitudes.

3 **This kind of talk and attitude is cropping up more often in public experiences — on the highways, in theater lines, on public transport. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** This kind of rude expressions and attitude (i.e. “If you don’t like it, lump it.” Or “Mind your own business.” Or “Get out of the way.”) are heard and experienced more often in public places, for example, while you are driving, waiting in theater lines, or using public transportation.

4 **Whether it is people smoking in public, or people cutting in line, the examples are almost endless. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** There are almost countless examples of people being rude, such as smoking in public, or jumping the queue.

5 **It is generally thought around the world that the inhabitants of large cities are ruder than their fellow citizens from smaller towns or the countryside. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** It is generally thought around the world that people who live in big cities are not as polite as people who are from smaller towns or the countryside.
**fellow:** a. (only before noun) used for talking about people who are similar to you or in the same situation as you 同类的；同伴的；处境相同的
His fellow countrymen have honored him for his bravery. 同胞们对他的勇敢深表敬意。
**Note:** In the sentence *fellow citizens* means “residents”. Similar expressions include *fellow passengers* (Para. 2) and *fellow workers/students/countrymen*.

6 **Walk down streets of any major capital around the world and you will encounter taxi drivers who believe a “Walk” sign at a walkway is an automatic invitation to bump their cars against pedestrians’ knees. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** If you walk down the street of any big capital city around the world, you will find that some taxi drivers know that they should wait at a “Walk” sign to let pedestrians cross the street, but they keep driving even if that endangers the pedestrians.
**Meaning beyond words:** The author may be exaggerating by saying that in any major capital around the world you can see taxi drivers drive on despite the “Walk” sign and bump pedestrians’ knees. What the author is trying to say is that many taxi drivers are rude when they are on the road. It is used as an example for road rudeness.
**Sentence structure note:**
这个句子是一个特殊条件句，前半句相当于一个if从句，整句相当于If you do sth., you will do sth.。例如:
Study harder and you will catch up with the others in your class. (= If you study harder, you will catch up with the others in your class.) 如果你学习努力些，你就会赶上班里其他同学。

7 **Recently, an angry pedestrian reacted by kicking a cab, prompting the driver to get out and give chase. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Recently, a pedestrian was so angry that he kicked the taxi (after the taxi had driven on ignoring the “Walk” sign). As a result, the taxi driver got out of the car and ran after him.

8 **And hardly a day goes by without a reluctant office worker riding an elevator with someone talking loudly on the cell phone, despite the obvious disturbance to fellow passengers. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** And almost every day there are office workers unwillingly getting into an elevator with someone talking loudly on the cell phone, regardless of the fact that he is obviously disturbing other passengers in the same elevator.
**Sentence structure note:** hardly a day/week/month, etc. goes by without … 是双重否定结构，表示“几乎每一天/每个星期/每个月都发生某种情况”。例如:
Hardly a day goes by without my thinking of her. 我几乎天天都想她。

9 **“If you don’t like it, get out and switch to another elevator,” one cell phone user recently told another passenger who objected to his loud voice. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** “If you don’t like hearing me talking on my phone, you can get out and take another elevator,” one cell phone user recently said to another passenger who complained about his loud voice.
**Usage note:**
1 switch用作不及物动词时，常常和to，from，between连用。例如:
She worked as a librarian before switching to journalism. 她在转行做新闻之前是名图书管理员。
The emphasis of our work has switched from promoting sales to controlling the housing prices. 我们工作的重点已经从扩大销售转移到了控制房价上。
2 switch用作及物动词时，常用的结构是switch sth. (from sth.) to sth.。例如:
Because the sad experience made him disappointed, he switched his attention to work. 因为那次痛苦的经历让他很失望，所以他把注意力转移到了工作上。
**object to (doing) sth.:** oppose or disapprove of (doing) sth. 反对（做）某事
He strongly objected to the terms of the contract. 他强烈反对这项合同中的条款。

10 **In New York and other cities, quiet walks are a thing of the past. Who is to blame? The cell phone users talking loudly as well as the annoying drivers behind beeping car horns. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** It becomes impossible to take a quiet walk in New York and other cities as in the past. Whom should we blame? We should blame those who talk loudly on their cell phones, and also those annoying drivers who make loud noise with their car horns.

11 **In some big cities, subway terminals are bulging with herds of commuters, elbowing their way to grab seats, intimidating the old, the young, the disabled and the pregnant. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** In some big cities, subway stations are full of crowds of subway riders, who push other people aside with their elbows to take seats, and their behavior makes old, young, disabled people and pregnant women very nervous.
**Note:** The word *subway* is used in American English; in British English, *underground* is used instead. In the UK, *subway* (地下通道；地下人行道) refers to a tunnel that people can walk through to go under a street.

12 **It’s common to hear people on the bus or subway talking on their cell phones very loudly, being a nuisance to those around them. (Para. 2)**
**nuisance:** n. [C, usu. sing.] a person, thing, or situation that annoys you or causes problems 讨厌或麻烦的人/事物/情况
What a nuisance! It seems the rain will never stop. 真讨厌！雨像是不会停了。

13 **What can we detect about such incidents? (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** What can we discover from those things?
**detect:** vt.
1) notice sth., esp. when it is not obvious 察觉，发觉，发现（尤指不明显的事）
I could detect a certain sadness in the old man’s face. 我能觉察到老人脸上的一丝悲伤。
2) prove that sth. is present using scientific methods 查出；测出
Their instruments can detect the slightest vibration. 他们的仪器能探测出极微弱的震动。

14 **Some experts say the trend began decades ago when people became resistant to traditional values and manners. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Some experts say this tendency started decades ago when people became unwilling to accept long-established principles and behaviors.
**resistant:** a. opposed to sth. and wanting to prevent it from happening 抵制的；反抗的；抗拒的
Many teachers at this university were resistant to this reform. 这所大学里的很多教师都反对这项改革。
**Collocation note:**
There is a collocation pair *traditional values* in the sentence. Notice that we have come across other similar collocation pairs in Text A, such as*vanishing value* (Para. 1) and *absolute value* (Para. 6). For more colorful collocation pairs, please refer to the teacher’s notes for the Collocation section in this unit.

15 **Others blame fast-paced modern lifestyles for contributing to a society that has little time to be polite. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Other people think it is the fault of fast-paced modern lifestyles, which make people too busy to behave politely.
**Usage note:** contribute, devote
1 contribute既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词，表示“捐献；捐助；促成”等意义。例如:
They say they would like to contribute more to charity next year. 他们说他们想明年为慈善事业捐献更多的钱。
I believe that each of us can contribute to the future of the world. 我相信我们每个人都能够对世界的未来作出贡献。
Hard work and persistence contributed to our success. 努力工作以及坚持不懈使我们获得了成功。
2 devote是及物动词， 表示“致力于；献身于；把（钱等）专用于”。例如:
He started to study ecology and decided to devote his whole life to the science. 他开始研究生态学，并决心一生致力于这门学科。

16 **As a noted psychologist has observed, “In a small town, the person to whom you are rude is more likely to be someone you are going to see again tomorrow.” (Para. 3)**
**observe:** vt. (fml.) say or write what you have noticed about a situation 评论；说
In his book he observes that the president was an able diplomat. 在书中，他评论说总统是个外交能手。

17 **In the city, if you have a minor conflict, it’s very unlikely you will ever encounter that person again. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** In the city, if you have a small conflict with someone, most probably you will never meet that person again.

18 **Stress also plays a role in incidents of ignorant behavior. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Stress is also a cause for rude behavior.

19 **Cindy Kludt, a counselor who works with overworked nurses, says rudeness in hospitals corresponds with the stress of people constantly working under life-and-death circumstances. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Cindy Kludt, an advisor helping nurses who work too hard, says that rudeness in hospitals is related to the stress of those who constantly work in extremely serious and stressful situations.
**life-and-death:** a. (*also* life-or-death) extremely important and serious, esp. because your survival or life may depend on success 生死攸关的；关系重大的
It was a life-and-death situation for the victims of the car accident when they were brought to the hospital. 当车祸的受害者被送到医院时，他们的状况生死攸关。

20 **Rudeness comes with stress and this is becoming strikingly common. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Because of stress, people become rude. And this phenomenon is becoming extremely common.
**strikingly:** ad.
1) in a way that is very easy to notice 惹人注目地；醒目地
The two experiments produced strikingly different results. 这两个实验得出了截然不同的结果。
2) used to emphasize that sb. or sth. is beautiful in a way that is easy to notice 突出地；出众地
This small town is one of the most strikingly attractive regions in this country. 这个小镇是该国最具独特魅力的地区之一。

21 **Motorists regularly force bicyclists off the road, and large trucks intimidate autos moving too slowly in front of them. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Very often motorists force bicycle riders to get off the road, and large trucks threaten the slow-moving cars in front of them.

22 **Disgraceful insults are shouted and even bottles and trash are thrown at road crews by upset drivers because lanes are restricted. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Unhappy drivers shout dirty and offensive words and even throw bottles and trash at workers working on the road because lanes are limited to vehicles.

23 **Public officials are often the target of people’s frustration. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** When people become frustrated, they often let out their anger on public officials.

24 **Staff assistants in public institutions tell of rude, hostile, and sometimes threatening words from people who feel government agencies are rude or mistreating them. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Those working at public organizations mention that people say rude, unfriendly, and sometimes intimidating words to them, because these people think government organizations are rude to them or treating them badly.
**Usage note:**
1 在英国英语中，staff可以作为单数或者复数名词使用。例如:
The entire staff has done an outstanding job this year. 今年全体员工表现出色。
The staff are not happy about the new arrangements of their work. 员工们不喜欢新的工作安排。
2 在美国英语中，staff后面的动词一般用单数形式。
3 staff是集合名词，可以说 Ten staff were assigned to the task. 10名员工被分配来完成这项任务。但是，表示“一名员工”，不能说a staff，正确的表达是a staff member, a member of staff或者an employee。

25 **As rudeness in public dealings cuts both ways, citizens perceive that public servants habitually ignore them, and they in turn treat the public servants in an offensive fashion. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Public rudeness has bad effects on both: the citizens as well as public servants. Citizens feel being easily neglected and rudely treated by the public servants, so in return they treat the public servants in a bad manner.
**dealing:** n. (~s) [pl.] the business activities or the general relationship that you have with another person or organization 交易；交往
We’ve had no dealings with their company for years. 我们同他们公司已经多年没有交易了。

26 **Sometimes, such behavior goes beyond verbal abuse. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Sometimes, this kind of behavior becomes much worse than just using rude language.

27 **A worker in a restaurant was slapped and cursed by a customer after she told him no table would be available for two hours. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** After a worker in a restaurant told a customer that he wouldn’t get a table in the next two hours, the customer hit her and used offensive language.

28 **A man in the United States recently won damages for injuries suffered when he made a complaint about a woman for using bad language in her loud conversation. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** In the United States, a man won some money as compensation through court for injuries he suffered when he complained about a woman using offensive language in a loud voice.
**damage:** n. (~s) [pl.] money that a court orders sb. to pay to sb. else as a punishment for harming them or their property 损害赔偿金
The court awarded him￡1,000 in damages because his neighbor threatened him. 因为他的邻居恐吓他，法院判给他1,000英镑的损害赔偿金。
**Note:** damage用作名词，表示“损坏；破坏；损失”时, 为不可数名词。例如:
The blast caused extensive damage to the house. 爆炸给这所房子造成了大面积的损坏。
**Collocation note:** Besides *win damages*, we can also say *pay/award damages*. For example:
He was ordered to pay damages totaling $30,000. 他被责令支付总额为3万美元的损害赔偿金。
**make a complaint about sth.:** complain formally about sth. 因…提出投诉
I’ve made a complaint to the police about the noise. 对于噪声，我已向警方提出投诉。

29 **After being told to “get lost”, he was beaten with an umbrella by the woman and punched by her companion. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** The woman told him to go away and then hit him with an umbrella; the person with the woman also hit him hard with a fist.

30 **Utility crews in big cities report increasing violence from people who have complaints against the power company. (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** Utility workers in big cities say they suffer from more and more violence from people who are not satisfied with the power company.

31 **“Our repair crews have a rough time in some apartment houses where a lot of people live with relatively little space,” says a utility company executive. “That makes short tempers, and angry, rude behavior shows up.” (Para. 7)**
**Meaning:** One utility company official tells of how their repair workers get into trouble in some small apartment houses, where people can hardly bear the limited living space. The bad living conditions easily make people bad-tempered with angry words and rude behavior.

32 **There is disagreement as to whether the situation is improving or not. Many see little hope for a decline in today’s rude behavior. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** People have not reached an agreement about whether the situation is getting better or not. Many people doubt that today’s rude behavior will decrease.

33 **In fact, some see a new pattern emerging in big cities – the “norm of non-involvement” as one psychologist calls it. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Actually, some people notice a new pattern that is appearing in big cities, which a psychologist calls the “norm of non-involvement”, meaning the “pattern of non-participation”.

34 **For example, one international organization, the Random Acts of Kindness Foundation, inspires people to practice kindness and to pass it on to others! (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** For instance, one international organization called the Random Acts of Kindness Foundation encourages people to do kind things and pass kindness on to other people!

35 **The organization points to a variety of indicators showing kinder and more compassionate citizens. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** The organization mentions many different kinds of signs which show citizens are becoming kinder, more understanding, and more sympathetic.
**Note:** The word *variety* can also be used as an uncountable noun, meaning “the differences within a group, set of actions, etc. that make it interesting”. For example:
We need variety in our diet. 我们的饮食需要多样化。

36 **More people are volunteering their time for community projects; also, donations of goods and money to charities have increased. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** More people are willing to spend time helping with community projects for free; and there has been an increase in donated goods and money to charities.

37 **Let’s hope this optimistic view prevails and brings a better, brighter world for us all. (Para. 8)**
**Meaning:** Let’s hope this positive view becomes popular and brings a better, brighter world for all of us.

**Unit - 8 Section A**

1 ﻿**Gender variables in friendship: Contradiction or not? (Title)**
**Meaning:** There are differences in the way people treat their male friends and female friends: Do people act inconsistently or not?
**Meaning beyond words:** The author finds that his friendship is gender-based when dealing with his male friends and female friends. That is, he treats his male friends and female friends in different ways. So, he wonders whether his behavior is normal and whether the phenomenon is reasonable. The question mark in the title is meant to attract the reader’s attention. It makes the reader expect to find the answer in the text.

2 **When I think of my good friends, I see them in cinematic terms. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** When I think about my good friends in the past, I remember them like I am seeing a movie.
**cinematic:** a. relating to films 电影的
The Sound of Music is a cinematic masterpiece. 《音乐之声》是一部经典的电影作品。

3 **The camerawork is entirely different for men and women. (Para.1)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The camerawork in a film is the way by which it has been filmed, especially if the style is interesting or unusual in some way. Here the author means his memories about his male friends and female friends are entirely different just like movies filmed in totally different ways. The author uses a metaphor to make his explanation clear and vivid.

4 **The “movie” memories I have of female friends are open and intimate. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** My memories of my female friends are like movies that show the friendship as being very honest and close.

5 **We are talking, interested in each other in a magnetic sort of way. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** We are talking with each other, and we show interest in each other with a feeling of strong attraction.

6 **They look straight into my eyes, sensitive to my feelings, listening to me with deliberate attention. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** They look straight into my eyes. They can well understand how I feel and pay great attention to what I say.

7 **In comparison, memories of male friends are in an entirely different film altogether. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** Compared with my memories of female friends, my memories of male friends are completely different.
**Usage note:** in comparison (with/to), in contrast (with/to)
1 in comparison (with/to)用于表示比较，可以比较不同人或事物间的共同点，也可以比较其不同点，但是一般情况下更侧重于某些共同点的比较，比如在大小、程度或强度等方面的不同。例如：
This book is funny and easy to understand in comparison. 相对而言，这本书比较有趣，也比较容易理解。
注意：in comparison也可以用来比较不同的方面，这种情况下可以和in contrast互用。例如：
He was an outgoing man. In comparison/In contrast, his brother was rather shy. 他是个外向的人，相比之下，他弟弟就相当腼腆。
She is quite tall in comparison with/to her little sister. 与她妹妹相比，她算相当高的。
2 in contrast (with/to) 更侧重于人或事物间的不同方面的对照或对比。例如：
When he’s in trouble, many friends left him; in contrast, Tom helped him a lot. 当他遇到麻烦时，很多朋友都离开了他；但是汤姆帮了他很多忙。
The stock lost 60 cents a share, in contrast with/to last year, when it gained 21 cents. 这只股票每股跌了 60 美分，相比之下，去年这只股票涨了21 美分。
3 comparison/compare和contrast很多时候可以连起来用。例如：
Please compare and contrast education in the US and the UK. 请把美国和英国的教育情况作个对比。

8 **An action or adventure movie! Not much in the way of dialog. (Para.1)**
**Meaning beyond words:** The author means that he and his male friends do a lot of things together, but they do not talk much with each other. By saying this, the author shows how different his way of dealing with male friends is from that of dealing with female friends.
**Note:** Action movies (动作片) and adventure movies (冒险片) are two different movie genres. An action movie is a kind of movie in which one or more heroes are faced with a series of challenges, which typically include combat scenes, violence, and chases. The characters are usually brave, capable, and physically strong. They have to deal with incredible challenges, such as life-threatening situations or dangerous bad guys, but they usually win victory at the end of the movie. Unlike action movies, adventure movies often use action scenes to show and explore strange but interesting places, such as a jungle or a desert, and the characters usually go on a treasure hunt or make a heroic journey for the unknown.

9 **The ritual of motion, or the sequence of action, makes up for the deficiency of dialog and honest narrative. (Para.1)**
**Meaning:** The set of activities, or the series of action compensate for the lack of talk and direct expression of feelings between us.
**Meaning beyond words:** Male friends do not often talk about or share with each other their experiences or feelings. Rather, they express their friendship by doing things together. In this sense, action compensates for the lack of verbal communication.
**Note:** In the sentence “the ritual of motion” and “the sequence of action” have the same meaning, and both mean “a series of action”.

10 **My mind retreats back to my earliest childhood friend, Donald. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** My mind goes back to the days I spent with my first childhood friend, Donald.

11 **I was still living in Europe at the time, and near my house was an old German truck left abandoned after the war. (Para. 2)**
**abandoned:** a.
1) an abandoned building, car, boat, etc. has been left by the people who owned or used it 废弃的；被丢弃的
We took shelter for the night in an abandoned house. 我们在一座废弃的房子里将就了一晚。
2) (only before noun) an abandoned person or animal has been left completely alone by the person that was looking after them 被抛弃的；被遗弃的
Nobody knows the name or age of the abandoned child. 没人知道那个被抛弃的孩子的名字或年龄。
**Note:** In the sentence, the word *leave* means “let sth. remain in a particular state, position, or condition”. For example:
Many teenagers act against their parents’ wishes. If we value neatness, our teenagers will leave their rooms disordered and their clothes dirty. 许多青少年和父母的意愿对着干。如果我们喜欢干净，他们就会把自己的房间弄得很乱也不整理，衣服脏了也不洗。

12 **But the steering wheel was intact. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** But the steering wheel was not damaged.
**steering wheel:** n. [C] a wheel that you turn to control the direction of a car 方向盘

13 **Even now, I remember our daily ritual as we flew along, across Europe, across the Atlantic, on a mission of mercy. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Even now, I remember our everyday routine of pretending to fly, all the way across Europe, and across the Atlantic, in order to help those who were in difficulty or danger.
**mission of mercy** (*also* **mercy mission**): an operation to help people who are in trouble or danger 救援行动
Sam was sent to the flood-stricken area on a special mission of mercy. 山姆被派往洪水灾区去执行一项特别的救援任务。

14 **We were innocent and inseparable, the deep security that comes between best friends. (Para.2)**
**Meaning:** We were simple and couldn’t be separated from each other. This is the kind of secure relationship that only best friends could have.
**inseparable:** a.
1) people who are inseparable are always together and are very friendly with each other （人）常在一起的，亲密无间的
They got to know each other one year ago, and soon became inseparable. 他们一年前相识，很快就变得形影不离。
2) things that are inseparable cannot be separated or cannot be considered separately （东西）分不开的，不可分离的
A country’s economic fortune is inseparable from the world situation. 一个国家的经济命运和国际局势密不可分。

15 **Naturally, not one word of our evident feelings for one another was ever uttered; it was all done in actions. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** Not surprisingly, although we had obviously deep feelings for each other, we never expressed how we felt about each other. Rather, we expressed our feelings through doing things together.

16 **Each day, as we were flying over the Atlantic, there inevitably came that wonderful moment: (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Every day, when we pretended we were flying over the Atlantic, the imaginary wonderful experience was certain to happen.
**Note:** Here “that wonderful moment” refers to the elaborate drama described in the rest of the paragraph — an engine failure, the shark attacks, and the heroic deeds of their saving each other’s life.

17 **“Engine failure!” I’d shout into the microphone … Glancing at me, he’d say, “I can’t swim!” “Fear not! I’ll drag you to shore,” I’d bravely reply. And, with that, we’d both spill out of the truck onto the dusty street. I swam through the dust. Donald drowned in the dust, coughing, “Sharks!” he cried. But I always saved him. The next day, changing roles, the elaborate drama would repeat. “I can’t swim!” I’d say and Donald would save me. We saved each other from certain death hundreds of times … (Para. 3)**
**Meaning beyond words:** In this paragraph, the author describes what he and his childhood friend Donald would usually do in the abandoned truck. They would pretend that they were flying in an airplane. With an engine failure, they would abandon the plane and jump into the ocean. One would pretend that he could not swim while the other would act as a hero to save him from the sharks and drag him to the shore. Through describing their childhood game, the author shows how their friendship developed through actions instead of words. More importantly, he also shows how deep their friendship was, because they would like to sacrifice their lives for each other, though it was only a game.
**Note:** The word *would* is used many times in this paragraph. It is used to say that something happened often or regularly in the past.

18 **Donald and I stood rigid at the train station ready to say farewell … So, we just cried silently as the train pulled away. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Donald and the author stood still at the train station, ready to say goodbye to each other. Here the author tries to show that although he and Donald were close friends, they scarcely expressed their feelings for each other, not even on the day they parted at the train station. They stood there and did not say anything emotional, although they cried silently as the train started to leave the station. This again shows that male friends would not usually show their emotions to each other.

19 **These days, Jessica is one of my best friends. A recent occurrence made me reexamine and interpret my behavior in a new light. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Starting from this paragraph, the author goes on to tell about his friendship with a female friend — Jessica. Something that happened recently made the author examine and explain his own behavior in a new way so that he could discover more about himself that had never occurred to him before.

20 **The very Atlantic I had “flown” over in my German truck with Donald. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** It was exactly the same ocean — the Atlantic — that Donald and I had pretended to “fly” over sitting in the German truck.

21 **We were far from shore when we abruptly turned back. We both thought we detected a shark! (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** When we suddenly looked back we found we were far off the shore. Both of us thought that we saw a shark!

22 **Water is not only a good conductor of electricity but of panic as well. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Just as electric currents travel easily in water, the feeling of fear spreads quickly as well from one person to another in water.
**Note:** Here the author means that both he and Jessica got scared when they thought they had seen a shark, and they became even more scared as their fear affected each other.
**conductor:** n. [C] sth. that allows electricity or heat to travel along it or through it （电或热的）导体
It was proved a long time ago that most metals are thermal conductors. 很久以前人们就证实了大多数金属是热导体。

23 **In my panic, I suddenly realized how much I loved my friend Jessica, and what an irreplaceable friend she was. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** In great fear, I suddenly realized that I loved my friend Jessica very much, and that she was such a special friend that no one could replace her.
**irreplaceable:** a. too special, valuable, or unusual to be replaced by anything else 独一无二的；不可代替的
You can take away anyone in my team but Lucy, because she is irreplaceable. 除露西外，你可以带走我队里的任何一个人，因为露西是无人能替代的。

24 **In the end, the “shark” proved to be imaginary. But not my deep emotional feelings for my friend. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Finally, we found that in fact there was no shark at all; we only thought that we had seen one. But the deep emotional feelings I had for my friend Jessica were not imagined; they were sincere.
**Note:** “But not my deep emotional feelings for my friend” is an elliptical sentence. The full sentence should be “But my deep emotional feelings for my friend were not imaginary.”

25 **It felt great back on the beach, a little scared and laughing with the excitement of being alive. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** When we got back on the beach, we felt great. We still felt a little frightened over what had happened. At the same time, we laughed with excitement because we were not killed in the sea.

26 **We looked into each other’s eyes and Jessica spontaneously said, “I love you!” “Love you too!” I replied. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning beyond words:** Here the author shows how he and Jessica expressed their feelings for each other. While he and Donald never expressed their love for each other, the author and Jessica naturally expressed how they felt about each other by saying “I love you” to each other. The ways the author shared his feelings with these two different friends were completely different. This made the author look into the differences between his relationships with male friends and female friends and explore the causes for such differences.

27 **As I spoke, I realized just how gender-based my communication styles were. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** When I spoke, I realized that I communicated with men and women in very different ways.
**-based:** suffix
1) used with some nouns to form adjectives, meaning containing sth. as an important part or feature 以…为重要部分或特征；以…为主
computer-based teaching 计算机化教学
2) used with some names of places to make adjectives meaning happening or working in a particular place 基地在…的；总部设在…的；在…工作的
My husband is working for a London-based company. 我丈夫为一家总部设在伦敦的公司工作。

28 **With women, I could be open, emotionally honest, and transparent. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** With women, I could express my feelings openly, honestly, and straightforwardly; I would not hide my feelings.

29 **… not once in my life had I been able to look a male friend in the eye and say the same thing. (Para.5)**
**Sentence structure note:**
This is an inverted sentence. The normal structure should be “I had not been able to look a male friend in the eye and say the same thing once in my life”. The inversion helps to emphasize “not once in my life”. An inverted sentence can begin with a negative word such as *no*, *not*, *seldom*,*rarely*, *hardly*. For example:
Hardly had he arrived home when the telephone rang. 他刚到家电话铃就响了。

30 **Was this just me or was every male in the world similarly cursed? Was I emotionally backward or just a “guy”? I was determined to find out! (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** Was I the only person that had the difficulty expressing my feelings to my male friends or did every man in the world have the same problem? Did I behave in this way because I was slow and not good at expressing my feelings or because I was just a man? I made up my mind to find out the truth.
**Note:** The author uses quotation marks for the word guy to show emphasis. Similar uses can also be found in Paragraph 6, for example, “normal guy”, “nature”, “nurture”, “masculine”, “feminine”.
**cursed:** a.
1) (be ~ with/by sth.): be affected by sth. bad 受某事的折磨
I think modern people are cursed with an information overload. 我认为现代人面临着信息过量的困扰。
2) affected in a negative way by a magic curse 遭到诅咒的
The cursed princess lives in a remote place where nothing could grow. 被诅咒的公主住在一个偏远的、寸草不生的地方。
**determined:** a.
1) having a strong desire to do sth., so that you will not let anyone stop you 有决心的；意志坚定的
After high school, I went to college and was determined to become a doctor. 高中毕业后，我上了大学，决心当一名医生。
2) showing determination, esp. in a difficult situation （尤指在困境中）坚决的，坚定的
People can get over shyness with determined effort in building self-confidence. 人们如果下定决心努力建立自信就可以克服害羞的毛病。
**Note:** “Determined” in this sense is often used in the form of “be determined to do sth.”.

31 **Much to my relief, research shows that I am, indeed, a “normal guy”. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** I feel great comfort because research shows that I’m actually a man who’s behaving normally.
**Sentence structure note:**
“to+one’s+情感名词”是英语中的一个常见结构，通常译为“令某人…的是；使某人感到…的是”。在使用这一结构时，需要注意以下几点：
1 可用于这个结构的情感名词包括admiration, amazement, amusement, annoyance, astonishment, delight, despair, disappointment, embarrassment, happiness, horror, joy, puzzlement, regret, relief, satisfaction, shame, sorrow, surprise 等。例如：
To my regret, I cannot attend the party. 可惜的是，我无法参加这次聚会。
To my delight, she accepted my invitation. 令我高兴的是，她接受了我的邀请。
2 如果表示强调，可在整个结构前加much, greatly等程度副词，或者在表示情感的名词前加deep, great等形容词。例如：
Much to my surprise/To my great surprise, the door was unlocked. 使我大为吃惊的是，门没有上锁。
Greatly to my regret/To my deep regret, I am unable to accept your invitation. 很遗憾的是，我不能接受你的邀请。
3 该结构在句中通常位于句首，但有时也可置于句末，甚至句中。例如：
He broke his promise, greatly to my annoyance. 他没有履行他的诺言，这使我非常气恼。
The work was done to his own satisfaction, but in my opinion it was badly done. 这工作他自己觉得做得很满意，但在我看来却做得很糟。
I learned to my deep sorrow that he was killed in the accident. 获悉他在事故中丧生，我深感悲痛。

32 **It seems that men and women have very different emotional and rational processes. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** It seems that men and women have very different ways to express their feelings and do reasoning.

33 **Part of it is “nature” and part is “nurture”. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** The reason lies partly in biological differences between men and women and partly in the different ways in which they are brought up.

34 **We are born with very different genetic tendencies which society encourages as either “masculine” or “feminine”. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Ever since we were born, we are likely to behave in very different ways due to different genes, and society encourages us to behave in different ways: Males are encouraged to behave in ways typical of men while females are encouraged to behave in ways typical of women.
**Usage note:** tendency, trend
tendency和trend都有“趋势；倾向”之意，但两者的意义略有不同。
1 tendency可以用来指人有某种倾向性，也可以用来指事物的发展方向、倾向或趋势。例如：
He has a tendency to get angry if he is criticized. 如果受到批评他往往会生气。
There is an increasing tendency for women to have children later in life. 现在女性晚育趋势越来越强。
2 trend一般不用来指个人的某种倾向性，而指事物的发展方向、倾向或趋势，尤其是整个社会或者较大群体的一种趋势或者潮流。例如：
Lately there has been a trend toward hiring younger employees. 最近有雇佣较年轻雇员的趋势。
There is a trend towards equal opportunities for men and women. 有一种男女机会均等的趋势。

35 **Men do tend to be more restrained with emotional expressions. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Men are indeed more likely to express their feelings in a more controlled way.
**Collocation note:** In this paragraph we have collocation pairs like *emotional processes* and *emotional expressions*. Careful learners can also pick up *emotional feelings* in Paragraph 4, and *emotionally honest/backward* in Paragraph 5.

36 **I learned that I did love all my friends — only the means of expression differs from one gender to the other. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** I came to know that I certainly loved all my friends, but my ways of expressing my love for my female friends and males friends were just different.
**only:** conj. used for adding a comment to sth. that you have just said which makes it less true or correct 只是；但是
He is a hard-working employee, only he lacks the relevant working experience. 他是个很勤奋的员工，只是缺乏相关的工作经验。

37 **What a relief! (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** It is such a relief to learn this!
**Note:** “What a relief!” is an exclamation. Exclamations are often constructed with the word *what*.
what a/an + adjective + singular countable noun
What a beautiful flower! 多漂亮的一朵花啊！
what + adjective + uncountable/plural noun
What pleasant weather! 多么好的天气啊！
what + object + subject + verb
What a mess you have made! 你看你搞得多乱啊！

**Unit - 8 Section B**

1 ﻿**Since I was five years old, I have had the good fortune to travel all over the world. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Since I was five years old, I have been very lucky to be able to travel around the world.
**fortune:** n. [U] chance or luck, and the effect that it has on your life 运气；机遇
In stories, the hero is usually saved at the last minute by some stroke of fortune. 在故事中，主人公总是在最后一刻靠某种运气获救。
**Usage note:** fortune, luck
1 fortune意为“运气；机遇”，还可以表示“命运”。例如:
When he was only 6 years old, he had the good fortune to learn from a famous pianist. 他六岁时有幸师从一位著名的钢琴家学琴。
He holds a strong belief in hard work, and he doesn’t believe in any form of fortune-telling. 他坚信天道酬勤，不相信任何形式的算命。
He had the good fortune to be promoted. 他有幸得到了晋升。
2 luck意为“好运；幸运”，指的是一种机遇，具有偶然性。例如:
One won and the other lost; that’s the luck of the draw. 有人赢就有人输，这全凭运气。
Let’s go to the casino to try our luck. 我们去赌场试试运气吧！（指那种纯属概率的事）

2 **I have had the privilege of living in Europe, Africa and North America and have made many foreign friends there. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** I have been lucky to have had the chance to live in Europe, Africa and North America and have made many foreign friends there.

3 **My family, friends, and co-workers are always very interested and curious and shower me with questions like: How do you begin a friendship in a foreign country? (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** My family, friends, and colleagues are always very interested and curious, and they ask me a lot of questions; for example, How do you make friends in a foreign country?

4 **In fact, the framework and value of friendship is universal and comparable around the world. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** Actually, the ideas and beliefs on which friendship is based are the same or similar all over the world, and so is the value of friendship.

5 **The difficulty when strangers from two countries meet is not a lack of appreciation for friendship but the assumption of sameness. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** It is difficult for strangers from two countries to become friends not because they do not appreciate friendship, but because they assume that they have the same ideas about friendship.

6 **They do not anticipate the diverse expectations and subtle differences of what constitutes friendship, how it comes into being and how it should be expressed. (Para. 1)**
**Meaning:** They fail to realize that people in different cultures may have different expectations of friendship, and they don’t know there are many hardly noticeable differences in what is considered to be friendship, how friendship is started, and how people should express it.
**Usage note:** constitute, consist of, make up, be made up of
constitute, consist of, make up和be made up of都可以表示“组成”，但在用法上有所区别。
1 constitute和make up表示“部分构成整体”，一般用于主动结构。例如:
Two lawyers, two journalists, and a teacher constitute/make up the committee. 两名律师、两名记者和一名教师组成该委员会。
2 consist of和be made up of表示“整体由部分组成”。consist of不能用于被动结构。例如:
The committee consists of/is made up of two lawyers, two journalists, and a teacher. 该委员会由两名律师、两名记者和一名教师组成。
3 constitute和consist of都不能用于被动结构。make up和be made up of的用法不如constitute和consist of正式。

7 **So, who is a friend? How should friends treat each other? That depends on where you are! (Para. 1)**
**depend on:**
1) if sth. depends on sth. else, it is directly affected or decided by that thing 取决于
The final decision will depend on how much money we can raise. 最终的决定取决于我们能筹到多少款。
The happiness of a child does not depend on his or her access to material wealth. 孩子的幸福并不取决于他/她能否获得物质财富。
2) need the support, help, or existence of sb. or sth. in order to exist, be healthy, be successful, etc. 依靠；依赖
The program’s success depends on international cooperation. 这个项目的成功要依靠国际合作。
3) trust or have confidence in sb. or sth. 依赖；相信
If you ever need any help, you know you can depend on me. 如果你需要帮助，你知道你可以来找我。

8 **In the United States, society is highly mobile and it is quite common for people to move back and forth across the country for a new job, education, or many other reasons. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** The United States is a society where people frequently move. It is quite common for them to move from one place to another in the country for a new job, education, or many other reasons.

9 **The term *friend* can be applied casually to a wide range of relationships – to someone you worship with, to a close business associate, to a childhood playmate, or a trusted ally, either man or woman. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** The word *friend* can be casually used to refer to many different types of relationships. It can refer to someone you worship with at religious services, someone you work with in business, someone you hung out with during childhood, or someone who you trust and who firmly supports you when other people try to oppose you. A friend can be either male or female.

10 **They may be parents of the children’s friends, a neighbor’s guests, members of a committee, or business clients from another town or even another country. (Para. 2)**
**Usage note:** client, consumer, customer
1) client是出钱使用某一服务的顾客。例如：
a hairdresser and her clients 美发师和她的顾客
2) consumer是付钱购买货品和服务的消费者。此词尤用在谈论消费者权益的语境下。例如：
Consumers have a right to know what they are buying. 消费者有权知道他们买的是什么东西。
3) customer是最笼统的词。可以指从某一商店购买东西的顾客，也可以指付钱使用某种服务如交通服务的人。例如:
A customer came in and bought two pairs of shoes. 一名顾客进来买了两双鞋。

11 **For Americans, there are real differences among these relations; a friendship may be superficial, casual, situational or deep and enduring. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** In the eyes of Americans, these relations are actually different: Their relationship with some friends may be shallow; they may just know each other without involving any strong feelings; they may treat each other like friends in order to act appropriately on certain occasions; with some other friends, their relationship may be deep and may last for a long time.
**situational:** a. of, relating to, or appropriate to a situation 情况的；形势的
I knew it was only a situational compliment, but I was very touched. 我知道这不过是应景性的夸奖，但是我很感动。
**enduring:** a. continuing for a long time 持久的；持续的
The friendships formed in her schooldays proved to be the most enduring. 她在学生时代结下的友谊证明是最为长久的。

12 **But a foreign visitor who comes to an American home can scarcely find any variations. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** But a foreign visitor coming to an American home can hardly find any differences in the way Americans treat different types of friends.
**Usage note:** scarcely, scarce
1) scarcely是副词，表示“几乎不，几乎没有”。
Glen’s nephew was a very young man, scarcely more than a boy. 格伦的侄子是一个很年轻的男子，几乎还是个孩子。
2) scarce是形容词，意为“不足的；缺少的；稀少的”。
Families with similar requirements may be forced into direct competition when resources are scarce. 资源匮乏时，有类似要求的家庭可能被迫加入直接的竞争。

13 **For an outsider, who sees only behavior visible on the surface, the differences seem arbitrary if they find any. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** A person who is not American only notices Americans’ behavior shown on the surface. Even if they find that the Americans treat their friends in different ways, they would think that the Americans do so without any serious reasons.

14 **The mood is relaxed, and there is little ceremony. (Para. 2)**
**Meaning:** The situation is informal, making you feel relaxed; and you don’t need to worry much about any established code of politeness.

15 **Comparatively, friendship in other countries seems more complicated. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** Compared with friendship in the United States, friendship in other countries seems to involve more different aspects and thus more difficult to understand.
**comparatively:** ad. as compared to sth. else or to a previous state 相对地；比较地
Comparatively speaking, English is not the most difficult language in the world. 相对而言，英语不是世界上最难的语言。
**Usage note:** complicated, complex
complicated和complex都表示“复杂的”，但用法上有所区别。
1) complex指不是人为的、而是自然而然形成的复杂。
There is a complex network of roads connecting Beijing and Zhengzhou. 有个复杂的道路交通网连接着北京和郑州。
有时复杂性虽然是人为的，但由于这种人为有其内在规律，而不以人们的意志为转移，这时仍可用complex。例如:
His political ideas are too complex to get support from ordinary people. 他的政治思想过于复杂，难以得到普通老百姓的支持。
2) complicated是从动词complicate变化而来的形容词，意为“使…（人为地）复杂化”。
He is able to put complicated thought into simple words. 他善于用简单的语言把复杂的思想表达出来。
比较：The real world is always far more complex than any most complicated analog computation. 现实世界总是远比任何最复杂的模拟计算还要复杂。

16 **For the French, friendship is a one-to-one relationship that demands a keen awareness of the other person’s personality and specialized interests. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** For the French, friendship exists between two people who clearly know and well understand each other’s personality and special interests.
**specialized:** a. trained, designed, or developed for a particular purpose, type of work, place, etc. 专门的；专用的
This kind of specialized service has helped make their company one of the biggest distributors. 这种专门服务使他们公司成为最大的分销商之一。

17 **The special relationship of friendship is based on what the French value most — on the mind, on compatibility of outlook, on a corresponding appreciation of artistic expression, on a love of fine foods, on philosophy, or on the enjoyment of sports. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** The special relationship of friendship is based on what the French consider most important. People become friends because they share the same feelings and ideas, have similar attitudes to life and the world, have similar artistic tastes, both love fine foods, hold similar life principles, or both enjoy sports.

18 **French friendships are private relationships with distinct boundaries. A man may play chess with one friend or discuss poetry with another for 30 years without learning about either of his friends’ personal lives or families. (Para. 3)**
**Meaning:** For the French, friendship is a one-to-one relationship. It is based on what the two people have in common and is not extended to areas other than their common interests. For example, a man may have a friend with whom he plays chess for 30 years, or another friend with whom he discusses poetry for 30 years, but he may know nothing about their personal lives or families.
**Collocation note:**
In this text, there are abundant collocation pairs with the grammatical structure of “adjective + noun”, for example, *diverse expectations* and *subtle differences* in Paragraph 1, *keen awareness*, *corresponding appreciation*, and *distinct boundaries* in Paragraph 3.

19 **In Germany, friendship is much more a matter of feeling and affection. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** In Germany, feeling, love and caring are more important in a friendship.

20 **Young boys and girls form deeply sensitive alliances, walk and talk together – not so much to polish their wits as to share their hopes, fears, and ideals, and to join in a kind of mutual discovery of each other’s own inner life. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** Young boys and girls become friends with a common aim, and they are keenly aware of and responsive to each other’s feelings, and they walk and talk together. Their common aim is not to make themselves more intelligent, but to share their hopes, fears, and dreams, and to discover each other’s true thoughts and feelings that are seldom shown to others.
**Sentence structure note:** not so much ... as …: 与其说是…不如说是…
1 not so much ... as ...用于对比两个对比项。这两个对比项可以是名词或名词词组、动词或动词词组、形容词、不定式、介词短语等。对比项在形式上一定要对称。例如:
He is not so much a genius as a hard worker. 他的努力胜过天分。(对比项是名词)
The oceans do not so much divide the world as unite it. 与其说海洋把世界分割开来，不如说是把世界连接在一起。(对比项是动词)
He was not so much angry as disappointed. 与其说他生气了，还不如说他失望了。(对比项是形容词)
I lay down not so much to sleep as to think. 我躺下与其说是要睡觉，倒不如说是要思考。(对比项是不定式)
Much evidence shows that parental pressure leads not so much to a child’s intelligence as to his tiredness. 很多证据表明，家长的压力与其说让孩子变得更聪明，不如说让孩子变得更厌烦。(对比项是介词短语)
2 not so much ... as ...可以有几种变体，如把not提前，变成 not ... so much as ...。例如:
That drummer was certainly loud. But I wasn’t bothered by his loudness so much as by his lack of talent. 那个鼓手真的很吵。但是与其说我嫌他吵，不如说我嫌他太没天赋了。

21 **Within the family, the closest relationship over a lifetime is between brothers and sisters. (Para. 4)**
**lifetime:** n. [C, usu. sing.] the period of time during which sb. is alive or sth. exists 一生；终生； 生存期
**Note:** The word *lifetime* is often used with prepositions *over/during/in*. For example:
During her lifetime she had witnessed two big earthquakes. 她一生中经历了两次大地震。
This plant flowers only once in a lifetime. 这种植物一个生命周期只开一次花。

22 **German men and women find in their closest friends among the same sex the loyalty of a brother or the devotion of a sister. (Para. 4)**
**Meaning:** German men are as faithful to their closest male friends as to their brothers, and German women are as devoted to their closest female friends as to their sisters.

23 **English friendships follow a still different pattern. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** English people develop their friendships in another different way.
**follow a pattern/course/trend, etc.:** continue to happen or develop in a particular way, esp. in a way that is expected 按照某一模式/遵循某一进程/按照某种趋势等
Browse many websites and you’ll notice that nearly all resumes follow a similar pattern. 如果浏览许多网站，你会发现几乎所有的简历都遵循类似的格式。
**Note:** In the sentence the word *still* is used to emphasize what is said. For example:
Today microchips are making many sorts of tasks faster and easier. Surely the future holds still more miracles. 如今，芯片使许多工作变得更加快捷容易。未来肯定还会出现更多的奇迹。

24 **They may share literary interests, serve on a committee, enjoy sports together or share a mutual love of walking. (Para. 5)**
**Note:** 当serve表示“为…工作；供职；服役”时，既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词。用作不及物动词时，可与on/in/as等介词连用。例如:
My father has served this company his whole working life. 我父亲在这家公司干了一辈子。
He served as a captain in the army. 他曾是一名陆军上尉。
Mr. Smith has served as president of the foundation for 10 years. 史密斯先生担任这个基金会的会长已经有10年了。

25 **Close English friendships may be of the same sex or of mixed gender; friends may be found in two people, two couples or even in a small group. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** For English people, close friendships can be formed among women, among men, or between men and women. It can be between two people or two couples. There may even be cases where a small group of people make friends with each other.
**mixed:** a.
1) (only before noun) consisting of several different types of things or people 混合的；混杂的
The vitamins necessary for a healthy body are normally supplied by a good mixed diet, including a variety of fruit and green vegetables. 人体健康所必需的维生素通常来自于多样化的健康饮食，包括各种水果和绿色蔬菜。
2) (~ feelings/emotions) if you have mixed feelings or emotions about sth., you are not sure whether you like, agree with or feel happy about it 复杂/矛盾的心情
I came home from the meeting with mixed feelings. 我开完会回到家里，心情很复杂。
My elder sister says that she doesn’t want to look for her birth mother, but I have mixed feelings. 我姐姐说她不想找到自己的亲生母亲，但是我心情很矛盾。

26 **English friendships are made outside the family but can often be enhanced by becoming an integrated part of a family’s social life. (Para. 5)**
**Meaning:** English friendships are made outside the family. But if a person is accepted by his or her friend’s family and takes part in their social life, their friendship can often become stronger.
**Collocation note:** This sentence has two collocation pairs that are worth our attention: *make friendships* and *enhance friendships*. We can find other collocations about friendship in Paragraph 1, such as *begin a friendship* and *value friendship*.

27 **To summarize, it’s a vital human quality that can bind people together for life. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** To conclude, friendship is a very important human quality that can form a strong emotional connection between people for their whole life.

28 **Some are mutual friends. Conversely, others don’t even like each other! (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** Some of my friends are friends with each other. However, some others don’t even like each other.

29 **Just because I like two people does not guarantee that they will like each other. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** The fact that I like two people does not ensure that they will like each other.
**Sentence structure note:** “Just because A (it) doesn’t guarantee/mean B” indicates that A is not a sufficient condition for B. In other words, A does not necessarily ensure that B will happen. Notice that in this structure it can either be used or omitted. For example:
Just because we have invested a large amount of money (it) does not guarantee that we will make a profit. 我们投资了一大笔钱并不保证我们就能获利。

30 **However, I owe them all a debt of gratitude. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** However, I am grateful to them all.

31 **Whatever the continent or country, people have extended the hand of friendship and welcomed me into their lives. By opening the doors of friendship to me, they occupy a special place in my heart. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** No matter which continent or country they are from, people have offered me friendship and welcomed me into their lives. Because they are willing to make friends with me, they have become a special part of my life and I value them greatly.
**open its/the doors:** if a building, organization, or country opens its doors, it allows people to enter, esp. for the first time （尤指首次）开放，接纳
This country has slowly opened its doors to new immigrants. 这个国家已经慢慢地开始接纳新移民。

32 **They have profoundly enriched my life experience, because wherever I am, when I’m with friends, I feel at home. The miracle of friendship is the same. (Para. 6)**
**Meaning:** My friends have greatly enriched my life experience because no matter where I am, as long as I’m with friends, I feel comfortable. The magical power of friendship is no different.
**Meaning beyond words:** The author stresses the magical power of friendship. Although the author’s friends come from different places, and may view friendship in different ways, they all make the author feel comfortable. The magical power of friendship is the same around the world: Friendship brings care, love, and happiness. It helps people overcome anxiety and fear. It makes people feel relaxed.