



高校教材

普通高等教育大学英语系列教材

创新大学英语 阅读教程

STUDENTS' BOOK

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Unit One

English Learning

Lead-in Questions

1. When did you start learning English? Why do you think we should learn English?
2. Are you good at English? Do you have any good ways of learning English to share with your classmates?

Reading One

Many people have learned English for many years, but unfortunately they cannot communicate in English. How to learn English well has been puzzling students and teachers alike, and there seems to be no conclusive agreement. Most people, however, agree that study skills and strategies are important although there isn't a single learning strategy that works for everyone. Read the following passage and see if the strategies are useful to improve your English.

• Task One Reading for General Ideas

Go over the passage quickly and complete the following statements.

1. Successful English learners would_____.
2. Language learning involves_____.

Strategies for Successful English Language Learning

- ① Research in the field of language indicates that there are many things you can do to become a successful learner. Curiosity about culture and language, daily study and the commitment to using English in every possible situation are very important conditions for success.
- ② Be clear and realistic about your goal. Your sense of success will depend on your need for English and whether or not you meet your need. There are many reasons to learn English and your reasons are your own goals. Do you need English for occasional speaking situations, for travel or entertaining the English-speaking visitors? Do you want to improve comprehension in both written and spoken English? Do you need to write English for professional purpose? Are you preparing for a university career in English? If so, your goals must include proficiency in all

skill areas. Learning a foreign language is not an exact process. Very few people learn to use a foreign language as well as a native speaker does. Fortunately, very few people need to learn English as a native English speaker in every skill area.

- ③ Be realistic about the time it takes to learn a language. Programs which promise overnight success are simply not being honest. Language learning is a slow process. You will experience bursts of accomplishment as well as blocks and delays in progress. You will notice improvement at different speed in each skill area. Many students progress more quickly in reading and grammar than in speaking and note taking. If you are a beginning level student whose goal is proficiency, a typical program may include at least nine months of intensive English learning. If your study program is short-term and your goals include improvement and review rather than proficiency, you can realize some progress in two or more weeks.
- ④ Be aware of your learning style. If you know that you learn more quickly when you listen to an English statement a few times before you write it, or if you know that seeing a picture helps you remember the word, then develop the study habits which use the most effective techniques for you. Excellent instructors who know that students must be involved in active learning will create active learning experiences to connect you with the language.
- ⑤ Learn something about language learning. Remember that language is a complex system of meaningful sounds organized with a series of rules (grammar). Every student has to study enough pronunciation, grammar and sentence structure to understand it. It is also true that language is a form of behavior involving the human need to communicate and to be understood. Language learning involves motivation, emotion, a sense of self and a set of cultural beliefs. Language is much more than sound and words and grammar. Language learning requires that you make mistakes. Don't be afraid of a language or afraid of making errors. Playing with a new language is a very important part of learning.
- ⑥ Take responsibility for your learning. A good instructor is half the equation for successful language learning. Take charge of your learning. Participate actively in your program. Look for opportunities to use your new language in any new environments. Be willing to make mistakes and learn from these mistakes. Focus on your goals and your study habits and willingness to "learn to learn". Enjoy your progress.

(560 words)

(Adapted from Ochoa, Cindy Barncs. *Strategies for Successful English Language Learning*,
<<http://www.intstudy.com>>)

New Words and Expressions

strategy	/ˈstrætɪdʒɪ/	n.	[C] [(for doing sth./to do sth.)] a plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose 策略; 计策; 行动计划
commitment	/kəˈmɪtmənt/	n.	[U] [(to sb./sth.)] the willingness to work hard and give one's energy and time to a job or an activity (对工作或某活动) 献身; 奉献; 投入
realistic	/ˌrɪəˈlɪstɪk, ˌrɪ:-/	adj.	accepting in a sensible way what it is actually possible to do or achieve in a particular situation 现实的; 实际的; 实事求是的
occasional	/əˈkeɪʒənəl, əv-/	adj.	happening from time to time; not regular 偶尔的; 偶然的; 临时的
proficiency	/prəˈfɪʃənsi/	n.	[U] [(in sth./in doing sth.)] a high standard of ability and skill 熟练; 精通; 进步
overnight	/ˈəʊvənait/	adj.	happening suddenly or quickly 突然的; 一夜之间的; 很快的
accomplishment	/əˈkʌmplɪʃmənt/	n.	[C] an impressive thing that is done or achieved after a lot of work 成就; 成绩
progress	/prəʊˈɡres/	vi.	to improve or develop over a period of time 进步; 改进; 进展
intensive	/ɪnˈtensɪv/	adj.	involving a lot of work or activity done in a short time 短时间内集中紧张进行的; 密集的
short-term	/ʃɔ:t ˈtɜ:m/	adj.	[usu. before noun] lasting a short time; designed only for a short period of time in the future 短期的; 近期的
statement	/ˈstetmənt/	n.	[C] sth. that one says or writes that gives information or an opinion 说明; 说法; 表白; 表态
effective	/ɪˈfektɪv/	adj.	producing the result that is wanted or intended; producing a successful result 产生预期结果的; 有效的
structure	/ˈstrʌktʃə/	n.	[U; C] the way in which the parts of sth. are connected together, arranged or organized; a particular arrangement of parts 结构; 构造
behavior	/bɪˈheɪvjə/	n.	[U] the way that sb. behaves, esp. towards other people 行为; 态度; 举止

New Words and Expressions

motivation	/ˌməʊtɪ'veɪʃən/	n.	[C;U] the reason why sb. does sth. or behaves in a particular way 动机;原因
equation	/ɪ'kweɪʒən, -ʃən/	n.	[U,sing.] the act of making sth. equal or considering sth. as equal 相等;等同看待

Reading Comprehension

• Task Two Reading for Details

I. Read the passage for the second time and choose the best answer to each question or unfinished statement.

- Success in English learning is decided by _____.
A. how much time one spends on it
B. whether one has achieved his goals or not
C. how well one can use English in speaking situations
D. how much one understands written and spoken English
- If one learns English for travel, what he needs is _____.
A. intensive learning
B. nine months' study
C. a typical study program
D. a short-term study program
- It can be inferred from the passage that an aural learner would _____ to succeed in learning.
A. do more writings
B. do more listening
C. see more pictures
D. read more newspapers
- Which of the following statements is TRUE about language learning?
A. Language learning allows no mistakes.
B. Language learning is free from personal feelings.
C. Language learning involves fun and relaxations.
D. Language learning is just a matter of sounds and rules.
- What does the author mainly tell us in the passage?
A. Effective ways of learning English.
B. His enjoyment of English learning.
C. His experience of learning English.
D. The importance of learning English.

II. Read Paragraph 3 carefully and find out why there is no overnight success in learning English.

III. Summarize the strategies for successful English learning in your own words.

Reading Two

Don't Mind What Other People Think

- ① In my first couple of days in a new country, I was out drinking with some English friends. There were some local people in the bar, and naturally we were keen to meet some of the locals and have a chat and maybe share a beer or two. We were quite lucky in that one of the guys in the group was not only really fun and friendly, he also spoke quite good English (well, I think the beer helped a little!). When we had finished, we decided to go to another bar. So we all got on the train. The shocking thing was that this fun, friendly, English speaking businessman suddenly told us not to speak English to him on the train. He was embarrassed that other people might hear him speaking English!
- ② Now lucky things have changed a lot over the past few years. But some people still believe that they should not speak English because other people think of them as being a “show-off”. There is only one reason that people would think like that: they are jealous. It's true that if you went around saying “I'm great at English. Look! How bad you are!” then they probably have a point. But people who say bad things about those who speak English are merely jealous that they cannot speak themselves. Secretly, deep down they respect you for speaking English and they indeed want to become like you. Even the harshest critic really respects you for speaking English and wishes to be like you. So don't hide your lantern under a bushel, if you have the chance, use your English. This is your life and you alone decide how and when you speak and in what language. Don't let what other people think stop you achieving your potential. Speak up and be proud to speak English!
- ③ And don't think that “being shy” is OK. It's not. In every country we love winners and people who have special skills. Look at the Olympics when athletes win medals, everyone

appreciates their special skills, applauds their success and wishes them well. Or when scientists win Noble prizes, again everyone is proud of what they achieved, looks up to them and feels inspired to become great themselves. It's the same with you and English. If you can speak English and the people around you see this, they will look up to you, admire and respect you. They'll be proud to know you and the people around you will be inspired by your abilities and want to become great speakers themselves. Be a role model, be an inspiration for others.

(444 words)

(Adapted from Graham, Richard. *Don't Mind What Other People Think*, <<http://genkienglish.net>>)

New Words and Expressions

naturally	/ˈnætʃərəli/	adv.	in a way that one would expect; of course 顺理成章地; 自然地; 当然地
keen	/ki:n/	adj.	[(to do sth./that/on doing sth.)] want to do sth. or want sth. to happen very much 渴望的; 热切的; 热衷于
luckily	/ˈlʌkɪli/	adv.	as a result of good luck 幸运的是; 幸好
show-off		n.	informal disapproving a person who tries to impress other people by showing how good he or she is at doing sth. 爱炫耀的人; 喜欢卖弄的人
jealous	/ˈdʒeləs/	adj.	[of sth./sb.] envious; feeling angry or unhappy because one wishes he had sth. that sb. else has 妒忌的; 羡慕的
harsh	/hɑːʃ/	adj.	cruel, severe and unkind 残酷的; 严酷的; 严厉的
critic	/ˈkrɪtɪk/	n.	a person who expresses disapproval of sb. or sth. and talks about their bad qualities, esp. publicly 批评家; 挑剔的人
lantern	/ˈlæntən/	n.	a lamp in a transparent case, often a metal case with glass sides, that has a handle, so that one can carry it outside 灯笼; 提灯
bushel	/ˈbʊʃəl/	n.	[C] a unit for measuring grain, fruit or vegetables equal to 8 gallons or 36.4 litres 蒲式耳(谷物、水果或蔬菜的计量单位, 相当于8加仑或36.4升)

 Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions with the information from the passage.

1. What did the author do in the bar?

2. Why did the English speaking businessman ask the author not to speak English to him on the train?

3. What does the author think of people who say bad things about those who speak English?

4. Why do people love Olympic and Nobel winners?

5. What can a learner do to become an inspiration for others?

Reading Three

Learning English through Its Proverbs

① If you are looking for a new approach to English learning, study English proverbs. A proverb is a short saying used to express a well-known truth. Proverbs are a quick way to communicate and they reveal how a culture has developed. The truth of a proverb is often a truth which every culture recognizes about human nature or the physical world. Each culture expresses this truth in its own unique way. By studying the proverbs of any language, you gain new insights into both the culture and the native way of speaking. Here is how to include proverbs in your study of English.

② A good beginning makes a good end. Meaning: If a task is carefully planned, there is a better chance it will be done well. Plan your effort to learn English proverbs. I suggest learning one new English proverb a week. Write it down on the “sticky notes”. Post the notes in locations where you will see them often during your day. Think up conversations which allow you to use the proverb and practice it with your English-speaking friends. Ask yourself if your native language has a saying with a similar meaning. What is different about the way the basic truth is stated? The differences reveal cultural references and influences. They give you a better insight into English culture.

- ③ Great oaks grow from little acorns. Meaning: Large successful operations can begin from something small. You can find proverbs by searching the Internet on “English proverbs with explanations”, “English proverbs”, or “English proverbs with meanings”. Books of proverbs can be checked out from the library or purchased from book stores.
- ④ Learning is treasure that will follow its owner everywhere. Meaning: Education is something you keep forever. Remember you are learning English to improve yourself and to improve your understanding of others. Perhaps you will also improve your chances of getting a job. Education is precious and worth the effort you make to get it.
- ⑤ Practice makes perfect. Meaning: Doing something repeatedly is the only way to get good at it. Use the proverb you are studying as often as you can. Look the proverb up on the Internet and see what you find.
- ⑥ If wishes were horses, then beggars would ride. Meaning: Wishing alone is not enough, you must act. Reading this article is a start to increase your English vocabulary. Search the Internet. Watch the news broadcast in English. Go to the library. Talk with English speakers.
- ⑦ When in Rome, do as the Romans do. Meaning: You should adapt yourself to the customs of the people or country you are visiting and behave in the same way.
- ⑧ Of course, people do not use proverbs constantly. People want to hear your own thoughts on the topic of discussion. However, a well-placed proverb can bring instant understanding and display knowledge of both the English language and culture. This helps both you and your listeners feel more comfortable.

(492 words)

(Adapted from Webb, Celia. *Learning English through Its Proverbs*, <<http://www.eslteachersboard.com>>)

New Words and Expressions

reveal	/rɪ'vi:l/	<i>v.</i>	[(sth. to sb./ that...)] to make sth. known to sb. 揭示; 显示; 透露
physical	/'fɪzɪkəl/	<i>adj.</i>	connected with things that actually exist or are present and can be seen, felt, etc. rather than things that only exist in a person's mind 客观存在的; 现实的; 物质的; 有形的
insight	/'ɪnsaɪt/	<i>n.</i>	[C;U] [(into sth.)] an understanding of what sth. is like 洞悉; 了解
sticky note			a small piece of sticky paper that one uses for writing a note on, and that can be easily removed 告示贴

New Words and Expressions

location	/ləʊ'keɪʃən/	n.	[C] a place where sth. happens or exists; the position of sth. 地方;地点;位置
conversation	/ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən/	n.	[C;U] [(with sb./about sth.)] an informal talk involving a small group of people or only two; the activity of talking in this way (非正式)交谈,谈话
reference	/ˈrefərəns/	n.	[C;U] sth. one says or writes that mentions another person or thing 说到(或写到)的事;提到;谈及;涉及
oak	/əʊk/	n.	[C;U] a large tree that produces small nuts called acorns. Oaks are common in northern countries and can live to be hundreds of years old 栎树;橡树
acorn	/ˈeɪkɒn/	n.	橡子;橡实
repeatedly	/rɪˈpi:tɪdli/	adv.	many times 一再;再三;多次地
beggar	/ˈbegə/	n.	a person who lives by asking people for money or food 乞丐;叫花子
constantly	/ˈkɒnstəntli/	adv.	all the time; repeatedly 始终;一直;重复不断地
display	/dɪsˈpleɪ/	v.	to clearly show a feeling, attitude, or quality by what one does or says 显示;显露;表现(特性或情感等)

 Reading Comprehension

Go over the passage quickly. For the following statements, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

- _____ A proverb is a universal truth expressed in the same way in different cultures.
- _____ One can learn unique English culture by studying English proverbs.
- _____ Learning English proverbs can bring people pleasure and success.
- _____ When you study English proverbs, you'd better forget those with related meanings in your mother language.
- _____ There is a better chance to find a job if you learn English.

6. _____ Using proverbs repeatedly is the only way to learn English successfully.
7. _____ “If wishes were horses, then beggars would ride.” means actions are more important than thoughts.
8. _____ Learners of English should study proverbs because people use and discuss them constantly.

Reading Four

Four Easy Ways to Learn English Online

- ① When you learn a new language, the only way to improve is to practice, practice and practice! However, it can often be boring to keep studying from books. So I'd like to recommend some interactive learning methods and resources — all using the Internet.

Chat Your Way to Better English

- ② Chatting with others, either native or non-native speakers of English, is a great way to practice your written skills in a relaxing environment. This is a particularly good method if you're shy about speaking English, as it will allow you not to use your real name online and will build your confidence to eventually speak the language face to face. By joining a chat room, you can discuss any special interesting topic you like, or write posts in the forums. Having an email pen pal can also be a fun and effective way to practice English and make friends.

Online Grammar Exercises

- ③ For a more fun and interactive approach to practicing grammar exercises, try one of the many online grammar exercise sites available on the Internet. You will find varied exercises and quizzes for most grammar points where you will be given corrections to your answer and useful explanations. Joining an EFL community will also give you access to volunteer EFL teachers who are available to answer all your grammar questions. Being part of a community is also an excellent way to meet and communicate with other English learners.

Online Radio

- ④ Understanding native speakers and their accents is often one of the hardest parts of learning English according to EFL students. Listening to English radio stations online is a great listening exercise, particularly for advanced EFL students. Radio hosts often speak quite fast, which makes this exercise rather difficult. However, this will help sharpen listening skills and be very good practice for phone conversations or meetings with native speakers. It is also an excellent way to pick up new words and learn about a variety of cultural topics.

Podcasts

- 5 If you don't have constant access to the Internet, downloading podcasts is a great alternative to listening to radio. The advantage of a podcast is that you can listen to it at your leisure until you feel you have completely understood the topic. You can also pause the audio while looking up new words or taking notes on the subject. There are some great sites available which offer podcasts specifically to EFL learners. The podcasts often come in manageable 15-20 audio files, including full texts, additional vocabulary, cultural explanation, general notes and sometimes comprehension questions.
- 6 These resources should enable you to practice your English in a more inventive way rather than relying on books and classroom time. Of course face to face interaction is really important but these are excellent alternatives and will contribute to acquiring more fluency and confidence in your skills.

(478 words)

(Adapted from Zehni, Nadia. *Four Easy Ways to Learn English Online*, <<http://ezinearticles.com>>)

New Words and Expressions

online	/'ɒn'lain, 'vɔ:n-/	adj.	controlled by or connected to a computer or to the Internet 在线的;连网的;联机的
		adv.	on the Internet 联机地;在线地;在网上
interactive	/ˌɪntər'æktɪv/	adj.	(computing) that allows information to be passed continuously and in both directions between a computer and the person who uses it (计算机技术和网络)交互式的;人机对话的;互动的
resource	/rɪ'sɔ:s, -zɔ:s/	n.	[C] sth. that can be used to help achieve an aim, esp. a book, equipment, etc. that provides information for teachers and students 资源;资料
particularly	/pə'tɪkjələli, pɑ:-/	adv.	especially; more than usual or more than others 特别;尤其
confidence	/kən'fɪdəns/	n.	[U] [(in sb./sth.)] the feeling that one can trust, believe in and be sure about the abilities or good qualities of sb./sth. 信心;信任;信赖

New Words and Expressions

eventually	/ɪ'ventʃʊəlɪ/	adv.	finally; at the end of a period of time or a series of events 最后; 终于
forum	/ˈfɒ: rəm/	n.	[(for sth.)] a place where people can exchange opinions and ideas on a particular issue; a meeting organized for this purpose 论坛; 讨论会
pal	/pæl/	n.	[informal, becoming old-fashioned] a friend 〔非正式〕朋友; 伙伴; 哥们儿
site	/saɪt/	n.	(computing) a place on the Internet where a company, an organization, a university, etc. puts information (计算机技术和网络)网站; 站点
varied	/ˈveəriəd/	adj.	of different kinds; changing 各种各样的; 形形色色的; 不同的
correction	/kə'rekʃən/	n.	[C] a change that makes sth. more accurate than it was before 改正; 纠正; 修正
EFL			(abbr.) English as a Foreign Language 作为外语的英语
community	/kə'mju:nəti/	n.	[C] a group of people who share the same religion, race, job, etc. 团体; 社团; 界
sharpen	/ˈʃɑ:pən/	vt.	[(sth. up)] to improve; become or make sth. better, more skillful, more effective, etc. than before (使)提高; 改善
podcast	/ˈpɒdkɑ:st; -kæst/	n.	a non-streamed webcast with a series of digital media files either audio or video that are released episodically and often downloaded through web syndication 播客
completely	/kəm'pli:tli/	adv.	totally; in every way 完全地; 充分地; 彻底地
audio	/ˈɔ:diəʊ/	adj.	tech connected with or used in the broadcasting or receiving of sound radio signals 〔术语〕(无线电)音频的, 声频的
manageable	/ˈmænɪdʒəbl/	adj.	possible to deal with or control 可操纵的; 可处理的
file	/faɪl/	n.	a collection of information stored together in a computer, under a particular name (计算机的)文件

New Words and Expressions

enable	/ɪˈneɪbl/	vt.	to make it possible for sb. to do sth. 使能够;使有机会
inventive	/ɪnˈventɪv/	adj.	(of ideas) new and interesting (思想)有新意的;有创意的
fluency	/ˈfluːənsɪ/	n.	the quality of being able to speak or write a language, esp. a foreign language, easily and well (尤指外语)流利;流畅

 Reading Comprehension

Fill in the table below with the resources in the Internet and their benefits in learning English from the passage.

Resources	Benefits
A chat room	
Online grammar exercises	
Online English radio	
Podcasts	

Reading Five

Why Learning English in China Is No Longer Just Important

- ① Learning English in China used to be important. English was once a valuable thing in China that few people had the chance to obtain. Those who could communicate in English found themselves facing a much brighter future in China, including the prospect of traveling abroad and finding a job related to the international community. They would also have the respect of their extended family and the community at large.
- ② Those days are long gone in China. Not only do most schools and universities now offer English courses, but there are thousands of training centers teaching English to children and

adults. Most students who even halfway paid attention in high school now graduate with at least a basic level of English that they can build on if they so choose. Many universities offer English majors and hire foreign teachers to help students with their oral English. Even students who are not majoring in English can often have the chance to take advantage of these foreign instructors. Adults who never went to university or want to build on what they learned can take English classes at local training centers in their area. In short, China is now home to more speakers of English than any other country in the world.

- ③ Thus, learning English in China is no longer just important. Not learning English here would be equal to not studying math or science. Beyond that, Chinese students who want to use their English to further their career will have to do more than just become familiar with the language. They will have to become fluent in it, because there is now simply too much competition.
- ④ Many students in China who are now entering the university have realized that majoring in English is not going to help expand their horizons these days. These students are choosing to major in another language or another field while at the same time taking English classes on the side. Where I live, studying Japanese or Korean along with English is quite popular.
- ⑤ Perhaps then, the title of this article is a bit deceiving. The pursuit of English skills is as important in China as ever. But now a Chinese student must work extra hard to stand out amongst the millions of other students who are also learning the English language.
- ⑥ Foreign teachers in China have a responsibility to stress to their ESL students that being average in English is no longer good enough. English students who have high hopes for where their English skills can take them must push themselves hard to master pronunciation and grammar. Without that extra push, too many students will sadly find that their English “skills” really do not mean so much anymore in a country where English speakers are now everywhere.

(469 words)

(Adapted from Vance, Robert. *Why Learning English in China is No Longer Just Important*, <<http://www.teachabroadchina.com>>)

New Words and Expressions

prospect	/ˈprɒspekt/	<i>n.</i>	[U, sing.] (of sth./of doing sth./that...)the possibility that sth. will happen 可能性; 希望
halfway	/ˈhɑːfweɪ/	<i>adv.</i>	in the middle of a period of time 在...的中间; 在中途; 到一半
major in			<i>AmE</i> to study sth. as one's main subject at college or university 《美》(在大学)主修

New Words and Expressions

further	/ˈfɜːðə/	vt.	to help sth. advance or succeed 促进; 增进; 推动
fluent	/ˈfluːənt/	adj.	[(in sth.)] able to speak, read or write a language, esp. a foreign language, easily and well (尤指外语)流利的; 流畅的
expand	/ɪkˈspænd/	vt.	to become greater in size, number or importance; make sth. greater in size, number or importance 扩大, 增加, 增强(尺码、数量或重要性)
horizon	/həˈraɪzən/	n.	[C, usu. pl.] the limit of one's ideas, knowledge, or experience (思想、知识、经验等的)范围; 界限; 眼界
deceive	/dɪˈsiːv/	vt.	[sb.(into doing sth.)] to make sb. believe sth. that is not true 欺骗; 蒙骗; 诓骗
pursuit	/pəˈsjuːt/	n.	[U] [(of sth.)] the act of looking for or trying to find sth. 追求; 寻找
stand out			to have an easily-seen shape, colour etc.; be very noticeable 显著; 显眼; 突出
ESL			(abbr.) English as a Second Language 作为第二语言的英语

 Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer to each question or unfinished statement based on the information in the passage.

- English learners in China in the past were _____.
A. rare
B. smart
C. common
D. worthless
- Students who want to use English to further their career face _____.
A. financial problems
B. desperate situations
C. challenging situations
D. embarrassing situations
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. High school students have poor English.
B. Foreign teachers are available in many universities.
C. Language training centers have child students only.
D. One can learn English only in schools and universities.

4. When learning English in China is no longer just important, university students should _____.
A. skip English classes
B. give up their English learning
C. learn other foreign languages
D. adjust themselves to the changes
5. The purpose of the passage is to tell the Chinese learners of English to _____.
A. stop learning English
B. work harder at English
C. make the most of foreign teachers
D. study other languages besides English

Further Reading

Share with each other in a group about a book or an article you have read on the theme of "English Learning" and complete the reading report below.

	Name _____
	Date _____
READING REPORT	
Title _____	
Author _____	
Number of Pages _____	
Date of Publication _____	
Name of Publisher _____	
 SUMMARY	

Unit Two

Dreams

Lead-in Questions

1. Everyone has a dream. What is your dream?
2. What must you do to realize your dream?

Reading One

Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe, a German poet and dramatist, once said that the important thing in life is to have a great aim and the determination to achieve it. Dreams help people strive for a better life and a better world. Everyone has a dream. Some dreams are within one's easy reach, others seem to be daydreams. However, it is sometimes these daydreams that change one's life and even the world. Read the following passage and see what Monty Roberts' dream was and how he cherished it.

• Task One Reading for General Ideas

Go over the passage quickly and complete the following statements.

1. Monty Roberts' dream was to _____.
2. Roberts' teacher confessed that he was a dream stealer because _____.

The Daydreamer

- ① I have a friend named Monty Roberts who owns a horse ranch in San Ysidro. He has let me use his house to put on fund-raising events to raise money for youth at risk programs.
- ② The last time I was there he introduced me by saying, "I want to tell you why I let Jack use my house. It all goes back to a story about a young man who was the son of a horse trainer who would go to many places, training horses. As a result, the boy's high school career was continually interrupted. When he was a senior, he was asked to write a paper about what he wanted to be and do when he grew up."
- ③ "That night he wrote a seven-page paper describing his goal, someday owning a horse ranch. He wrote about his dream in great detail and he even drew a diagram of a 200-acre ranch, showing the location of all the buildings, the stables and the track. Then he drew a detailed floor plan for a 4,000-square-foot house that would sit on a 200-acre dream ranch."

- ④ “He put a great deal of his heart into the project and the next day he handed it in to his teacher. Two days later he received his paper back. On the front page was a large red F with a note that read, ‘See me after class.’ ”
- ⑤ “The boy with the dream went to see the teacher after class and asked, ‘Why did I receive an F?’”
- ⑥ “The teacher said, ‘This is an unrealistic dream for a young boy like you. You have no money. You have no resources. Owning a horse ranch requires a lot of money. You have to buy the land. You have to pay for a lot of things. There’s no way you could ever do it.’ Then the teacher added, ‘If you will rewrite this paper with a more realistic goal, I will reconsider your grade.’”
- ⑦ “The boy went home and thought about it long and hard. He asked his father what he should do. His father said, ‘Look, son, you have to make up your own mind on this. However, I think it is a very important decision for you.’”
- ⑧ “Finally, after sitting with it for a week, the boy turned in the same paper, making no changes at all. He stated, ‘You can keep the F and I’ll keep my dream.’”
- ⑨ Monty then turned to us and said, “I tell you this story because you are sitting in my 4,000-square-foot house in the middle of my 200-acre horse ranch. I still have that school paper framed over the fireplace.” He added, “The best part of the story is that two summers ago that same school teacher brought 30 kids to camp out on my ranch for a week. When the teacher was leaving, he said, ‘Look, Monty, I can tell you this now. When I was your teacher, I was something of a dream stealer. During those years I stole a lot of kids’ dreams. Fortunately, you were courageous enough not to give up on yours.’”

(528 words)

(Adapted from Canfield, Jack. *Follow Your Dream*, <<http://www.inspirationalstories.com>>)

New Words and Expressions

ranch	/rɑːntʃ; ræntʃ/	<i>n.</i>	a large farm in the western US and Canada where sheep, cattle, or horses are bred 牧场; 大农场
fund-raising		<i>adj.</i>	gathering contributions as money or other resources, by requesting donations from individuals, businesses, charitable foundations, or governmental agencies 募款的

New Words and Expressions

senior	/ˈsiːnjə/	n.	<i>AmE</i> a student of the last year in a high school, or university 〔美〕(中学或大学)最高年级的学生;毕业班的学生
in great detail			with lots of small facts or specific features 详细地
diagram	/ˈdaɪəgræm/	n.	a simple drawing using lines to explain where sth. is, how sth. works, etc. 简图;图解;图表;示意图
acre	/ˈeɪkə/	n.	a unit for measuring an area of land 英亩
stable	/ˈsteɪbl/	n.	[C] a building in which horses are kept 马厩
make up one's mind			to decide sth. 做出决定;下决心
frame	/freɪm/	vt.	[usu. pass.] to make border; put or make a frame or border around sth. 给...做框;给...镶边
fireplace	/ˈfaɪəpleɪs/	n.	an open space for a fire in the wall of a room 壁炉
something of (a)			to some degree 差不多;某种程度上
courageous	/kə'reɪdʒəs/	adj.	brave; showing courage 勇敢的;无畏的

Proper Names

Monty Roberts /ˈmɒntɪ ˈrɒbət/ 蒙特·罗伯特(人名)

San Ysidro 伊西德罗(美国地名)

Reading Comprehension

• Task Two Reading for Details

I. Read the passage for the second time and choose the best answer to each question or unfinished statement.

- Monty Robert let the author use his horse ranch because he wanted to _____.
A. raise some fund
B. show off his ranch
C. help the author and young people at risk
D. give money to help young people at risk
- Roberts received an F for his homework because he _____.
A. was poor
B. didn't finish it

- C. had no resources
D. described a dream
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Roberts' homework?
- A. He drew a map of his horse ranch.
B. He described his horse ranch in detail.
C. He showed where each building should be.
D. He was forced to rewrite his homework.
4. At the end of the story _____.
A. Roberts refused to forgive his high school teacher
B. Roberts' high school teacher expressed his regret to him
C. Roberts gave his horse ranch to his high school teacher
D. Roberts' high school teacher refused to camp out on his horse ranch
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. one can realize his dreams if he keeps them
B. one should give up his unrealistic dreams
C. one should write down his dreams in detail
D. one should never believe what his teacher says

II. Read the text carefully and find out the reasons why the teacher considered Monty Roberts as a daydreamer.

III. Summarize the main idea of the passage in about 30 words.

Reading Two

Dreams and Goals: How to Realize Them

- ① Do you have big dreams that look impossible to realize? Have you got hopes that are slowly fading away? Is your eagerness on reaching the top of your career sinking? Do you feel you can't be better than what you are right now? Well, my answer for you is: nothing is impossible. The only obstacle to achieving your dreams right now is not money or a bad boss or an unwanted child, but you. No matter what your goal in life is you can achieve it. Long ago people denied the fact that man could fly, but the Wright brothers proved them wrong. No one thought of electricity but Thomas Edison did. The bottom line is this, no matter how awkward your dream is or how it may sound, step up to achieve it. These men had dreams that sounded