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UNIT 1

Traveling





Part One

Listening Comprehension

Listening Strategy

A weak form is the pronunciation of a word or syllable in an unstressed manner. The use of weak forms is a common and essential feature of spoken English. Articles, pronouns, prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs in English are usually not stressed in speech except for emphasis.

e.g.: I often 'take a nap in the 'afternoon and then 'take a walk in a 'nearby park.

(The words in italics are unstressed, i.e. weak forms; the words in boldface are stressed.)

In some cases, the use of the weak or strong forms can change the meaning of the sentence. For example, in the sentence “John thinks that rose is beautiful”, whether “that” is stressed or unstressed gives the sentence a different meaning:

- 1) John thinks *that* rose is beautiful.

This version of the sentence, with the weak form of that /ðət/, means “John thinks all roses are beautiful.”

- 2) John thinks 'that rose is beautiful.

This version of the sentence, with the strong form of that /ðæt/, means “John thinks a specific rose is beautiful.”

Task I

Listening Practice

1. **Directions:** Listen to the following sentences, and pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined words. Choose the answer with the underlined words **STRESSED** and think about the reason for the stress.

- 1) A) You should have used the conjunction “and” between the last two nouns.

B) Sit down and tell me all about it.

- 2) A) She stood up and walked to the window.

B) Who were you speaking to?

- 3) A) I found what I was looking for.

B) If you're looking for a bargain, try the local market.

- 4) A) I go to and from the station every day.

B) This is the kind of problem that we all have from time to time.

- 5) A) There are some people waiting outside to see you.
B) Some people always get on my nerves.

2. Directions: *Listen to the following sentences twice and underline the unstressed words you hear. Then read the sentences aloud, paying special attention to the weak forms.*

- 1) A boatman wanted to cross a river.
- 2) He had to take with him a goat, a wolf and a basket of cabbage.
- 3) His boat was so small that he could take only one of them at a time.
- 4) "If I leave the wolf and the goat together, the wolf may eat the goat," he said to himself.
- 5) What did the boatman do to solve the problem?

Task II
Topic-related Listening

1. Directions: *Listen to the passage and choose the best answers.*

- 1) What is the best title for this article?
A) Travel Abroad
B) Change in Travel Plans
C) Travel
D) World Travel Guide
- 2) Which of the following words can best describe the journeys in primitive times?
A) Long.
B) Tiring.
C) Dangerous.
D) All of the above.
- 3) Which of the following statements is NOT true about modern traveling?
A) The purpose of today's traveling is for the joy and excitement.
B) Modern traveling has become an effectively planned business.
C) Modern transportation makes traveling comfortable and secure.
D) Modern technology solves all the difficulties in traveling.



2. Directions: *Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions.*

- 1) What are the reasons for the primitive people to travel?
a) They traveled to _____ ;
b) They traveled to _____ ;
c) They traveled to _____ .

2) How do modern people travel?

3. Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

How to Meet People When Traveling Alone



There are people who will be more interested in making friends with native travelers. This usually happens when you are taking an 1) _____

_____. You are more likely to meet 2) _____ from your own country. 3) _____

_____. Introduce yourself and talk to them. Native travelers will have more to talk about on 4) _____.

Cheap hotels, motels and Youth Hostels are places where you are 5) _____ to meet people traveling alone. Here people may prefer to get the 6) _____ and you will surely find similar travelers in the rooms. Talk to them and you will 7) _____ on different things and some 8) _____ too.

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Reading Strategy

Guessing Word Meaning from Context (1)

English vocabulary is extensive. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, for example, contains 460,000 words. Yet an average person's actual vocabulary is much smaller. Then what should you do when encountering unknown words while doing fast reading? You'd better not stop

reading and consult your dictionary. This will slow down your reading and understanding. There are various strategies you can learn which will help you deduce what a word possibly means. One of them is to guess the meaning of unknown words from the context. Context here means words, phrases or sentences surrounding a word and the situation in which it is used. Context clues in a sentence or paragraph can help you determine the meanings of those unfamiliar words.



Context Clue 1: Definition

Sometimes the writers may realize that some words are uncommon or unfamiliar to the readers. To make the word easier to understand, the writer may define the word to explain its meaning. Words or phrases like “is”, “means”, “refers to”, “that is”, “consists of”, often signal definition clues. For example:

- 1) His **negligence**, that is, his carelessness in leaving his little sister alone while he went rollerblading, is appalling.
- 2) **Snoring** is a noise generated by vibrations of the soft parts of the throat during sleep.
- 3) A pilot’s responsibility is to avoid putting passengers in **jeopardy**, meaning peril or danger.

Context Clue 2: Restatement

Writers more often restate the unfamiliar word with the words, phrases, or sentences that come before and after a particular word and help to explain its full meaning. For example:

- 1) In Europe, the 17th century was a time of religious **dissension**, a lack of agreement about religious teaching.
- 2) In a thrilling performance, Carlos demonstrated his **zeal**, his passion, for native folk dances.
- 3) I am a **resolute** man. Once I set up a goal, I won’t give it up easily.

Task I **Fast Reading**

(Time: 15 minutes)

The Top 10 Steps to Set and Achieve Your Goals

Philip E. Humbert

It’s been said that everyone has goals, whether we know it or not. We have goals to keep our current job, or to get a different one. We have goals to save for the future, or to travel, to take a vacation, or purchase the things we need and want to make our lives more enjoyable. An important distinction, however, is that top achievers are very intentional (目标明确的) and focused on their goals, while many of the rest of us are not.

Top achievers know that the wording, structure, timing and format of a goal can make its achievement much easier — or far more difficult. Top achievers understand the basic skills for setting and reaching their goals, every time! They know how to design goals that create success. Here are the 10 most important steps to set and achieve your goals:

1. Reachable goals are SPECIFIC. Top achievers know that to reach their goals, the brain must know exactly, precisely, what they are trying to accomplish. Never word a goal with vague terms like “some” or “a little bit”, or “more”. Be specific! If you want to lose 8 pounds and reach a weight of 175 pounds, specify those exact numbers. If you want to save \$200 this month, be exact. Your brain can help you accomplish almost anything if it knows precisely what you are aiming for.

2. Reachable goals are SIMPLE. Many people describe their goals in complex terms of retiring on the beach in Hawaii, with nice cars and lots of money, and? Their lists go on and on. Any ONE of those things is a great goal, but the combination becomes overwhelming (压倒一切的) and the brain gets confused. If you want to retire in Hawaii, just say so! If you want to increase your sales by 10% this month, say so! Keep your goals simple, clear, and focused.

3. Reachable goals are SIGNIFICANT. No one can muster the enthusiasm, hard work and courage to reach a goal they don't really care about. A reachable goal is one you really, really, REALLY want! It's something that will change your life, enhance your health or wealth, and make you proud. It gets your juices flowing, gets you up in the morning, and keeps you going all day long, because it is important! Set goals that are worth achieving!

4. Reachable goals are STRATEGIC. High achievers know that the best goals accomplish many great outcomes, all at one time. Running a 10 km race will almost certainly: 1) feel great; 2) help you lose weight; 3) lower your cholesterol level; 4) strengthen your heart; 5) lower your risk of heart disease; 6) increase your energy and stamina (耐力); and 7) improve your outlook. Design your goals to strategically impact as many areas of your life as possible. You'll have more reasons to reach your goal and more excitement when you make it!

5. Reachable goals are MEASURABLE. A goal without a measurable outcome is just a pipe-dream(白日梦). You can't achieve a pound of “happiness” or 6 inches of “self-esteem”, but you CAN get a new job. You CAN run a mile in under 7 minutes, or do 100 sit-ups. Someone has wisely observed that, “What gets measured, gets done.” Define your goals in terms of height, weight, dollars, inches, or hours. Then measure your progress until you achieve your desired outcome.

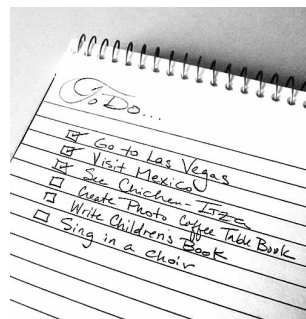
6. Reachable goals are RATIONAL. To reach your goal, you will need a plan, a path, and a vehicle to get there. Your goals must make sense! When you explain them to friends and family, your goals should create excitement, draw support, and encouragement. Your goals should be just out of reach, but not out of sight! You want to stretch to be your best, not strain after impossible dreams. Set goals you CAN and WILL achieve!

7. Reachable goals are TANGIBLE. Choose goals that you can see, hear, smell or touch. Go for things you will enjoy and that



you can clearly visualize (想象). The brain has hard time going for “financial security”, but it can visualize a bank statement with nice, large numbers on it! Define your goals in terms that excite the senses, and then go for it with all your heart!

8. Reachable goals are WRITTEN. High achievers always know precisely what they want, because they’ve written it down. Often, they write a short description of their goals every single morning, as a personal reminder of their priorities and their objectives. The act of writing your goals down vastly increases your chance of success. Write it down! Then, keep your notes where you can see and read them every day.



9. Reachable goals are SHARED. We are far more likely to stick to our plan and reach our goals if we know our friends and family support us. Being part of a team increases our determination, our stamina, and our courage. Never share your goals with anyone who may ridicule, tease or discourage you! The world is full of doubters and you have no time for them. But, find a support team, a group of cheerleaders, and a coach who will encourage you every step of the way. High achievers count on and work with other winners!

10. Reachable goals are CONSISTENT WITH YOUR VALUES. One of the biggest reasons people fail to achieve their goals is that they have conflict between their behavior and their values. However, when your values and your goals are in agreement, there is nothing that can stop you! Clarify your values first, and then set simple, specific, measurable, tangible, written goals that are consistent with those values. You will achieve them, every single time!

(946 words)

1. Directions: *Determine whether the following statements agree with the information given in the text.*

Y for YES, if the statement agrees with the information;

N for NO, if the statement contradicts the information;

NG for NOT GIVEN, if there is no information on this in the text.

- 1) _____ What distinguishes the top achievers from others is that they are rather intentional and focus on their goals.
- 2) _____ The top achievers pay much attention to reaching their goals instead of setting their goals.
- 3) _____ When you set a reachable goal, never describe it with vague terms like “some” or “a little bit”, or “more”.
- 4) _____ The long-term goal is helpful in setting the short-term and reachable goal.
- 5) _____ Goals can not be measured in terms of height, weight, dollars, inches, or hours.
- 6) _____ Setting rational goals means that you need a plan or a path which is out of sight.
- 7) _____ To choose tangible goals is to choose goals that you can sense.

2. Directions: *Complete the sentences below using a word or words from the text.*

- 1) Top achievers know that _____ of a goal can make its achievement much easier — or far more difficult.
- 2) You can't achieve a pound of "_____" or 6 inches of "_____", but you CAN get a new job.
- 3) One of the biggest reasons people fail to achieve their goals is that they have conflict between _____.

3. Directions: *Maybe you don't know the word underlined in each of the following sentences. Try to use context clues in the sentences to figure out its meaning in English and write it in the space provided.*

- 1) Reachable goals are SIGNIFICANT.

- 2) Reachable goals are MEASURABLE.

- 3) Caution: Never share your goals with anyone who may ridicule, tease or discourage you! The world is full of DOUBTERS.

- 4) Reachable goals are CONSISTENT with your values.

Task II
Topic-related Reading

(Time: 5 minutes)

There are plenty of cheap — and not so cheap — ways to travel and these days we are spoilt for choice. For most of us, travel starts with a search for very cheap international flights to get to our destination. Once there, we may use low-cost regional airlines to travel within the country or region. But there's much more to travel than flight. My favorite is train travel, watching the countryside roll by like moving snapshots (照片) of scenery, slices of life in motion. While single train journeys tend to be expensive, train passes, especially in Europe, are making cheap train travel a reality. Not all countries have trains, and travel to distant towns and villages often involve travel by bus or mini-bus. In some countries, riding local buses means taking your life in your hands. But in others, like Panama and Thailand, buses are a perfectly good alternative to other



forms of public transport. With rising crime rates, hitchhiking (免费搭车) is less fashionable than it used to be, especially for women, but it is still a viable method of transport. If you're a little more flush (富足的), there are not-so-cheap ways to travel, including driving a car, riding a motorcycle, or even a recreational vehicle, which allows you to take your house with you. And for the luxurious or adventure-minded, yachting will get you from one island to the next, not only for free but including food and lodging. Sometimes a trip starts one way and ends another. I've flown to a country, ridden trains and buses, and hitched when money ran low. If Irish author Dervla Murphy can ride a bicycle from her home all the way to India, then we too should place cycling on our list of budget transport. And while we're at it, so

are walking, jogging, and — why not — riding a bike?

(308 words)

Directions: *Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions in the fewest possible words. Write your answers in the spaces provided.*

- 1) What do most people usually do before they travel abroad?

- 2) Why is train travel the author's favorite?

- 3) In which countries are buses a perfectly good alternative to other forms of public transport?

- 4) If you want to have a luxurious or adventurous travel, what might be your way to travel?

- 5) How many ways are there for people to travel these days according to the passage? What are they?



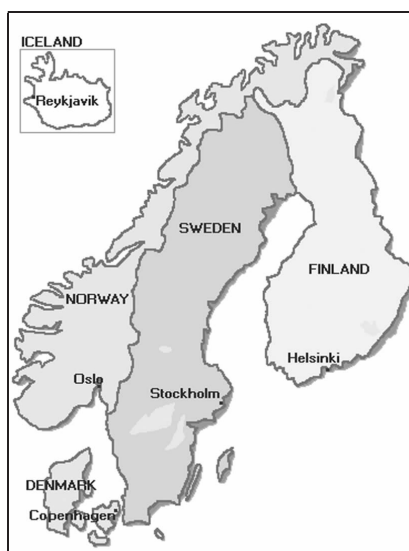
Part Three

Intensive Reading

Text

40 Days in the Scandinavian Wilderness

- ① Adventure is in my blood. Whether it is summer vacation or high school graduation, I'm inclined to incorporate adventure into my life whenever possible. When I heard one guy hiked the Appalachian Trail by himself, I started thinking about doing a solo journey somewhere out of the ordinary. Because I have relatives in Norway and Sweden, I got excited about planning a trip over there. I got out maps and sketched the 1500-mile route that would take me from the northernmost point in Norway to the southernmost section of Sweden. 1
- ② As the last day of school approached, I had a difficult time focusing on my final assignments. My mind was halfway around the world visualizing the adventure that awaited me. Three days after graduation, the rest of me was there too. 5
- ③ My flight from Chicago to Stockholm, Sweden, went off without a hitch. Once in Stockholm, I had to catch a flight to Oslo, Norway, and then another short flight to a small town called Tromso. After an overnight stay at a cheap hotel, I took a 12-hour ferry ride to Honningsvag. Between the jet lag and the little sleep during the past two days, I was extremely tired. Still, I wasn't at the starting point of my planned 10
- 20





4

itinerary. I had to travel 20 more miles to arrive at Nordkapp — the northernmost point in Europe. 25

After getting off the boat in Honningsvåg, I assembled my bike and 30

adjusted my backpack. When everything got ready, I realized I didn't know which way to go. I couldn't read the signs and there was no one around to ask. Because of the steep incline, it took me 12 hours to pedal through the barren treeless tundra to cover those 20 miles. By the time I got to Nordkapp, I was exhausted and lonely. Yet I was blown away by my beautiful surroundings. 35 From where I rode I could see the Barents Sea.

5 I'd only been away from home three days, but there was an inner battle going on inside of me. Part of me was homesick and doubting whether I really could make it. The other part of me was ready to prove to myself and my family back home that I had what it took. While in Nordkapp, I met a bicyclist who was quite a bit older than I was. He had started his solo journey at the southern part of Norway and had just finished. I could tell he had a great sense of satisfaction. It encouraged me not to give up. 40

6 The trip from Nordkapp to Kiruna was very mountainous and difficult. While I averaged about 60 miles a day, that stretch of my trip lasted seven days. In contrast to the hot, humid temperature I left in Illinois, the Arctic weather in the north of Norway was in the 30s. I was totally unprepared for the cold weather. As I set up my lightweight tent and rolled out my thin sleeping bag each night, I wondered what I'd been thinking. I only had a windbreaker and a light rain jacket to wear. How stupid, I thought. I didn't bring warm socks or gloves or even a hat. 50

7 Feeling as cold and discouraged as I had been early on, I was grateful I'd purchased a cheap cell phone when I first arrived in Norway. Because of the inexpensive European wireless network, I was able to keep in touch with my folks everyday. 55

- ⑧ As I listened to my favorite artists on my MP3 player, I pedaled with my feet. There was nobody around me for miles, but there were mosquitoes — millions of them. My arms were so pocked with bites, they looked like the map I remember my 5th grade teacher using to teach geography. Because of the mosquitoes and the remote stretch of country between Kiruna and Umea 60 — where some dangerous residents and gypsies sometimes hid — I decided to take a train, then get back on the bike route several hundred miles later.
- ⑨ As I reached Umea, I picked up the bike path route. Amazingly, the weather changed. I threw my parka away when the temperatures climbed into the 90s. I was told it was the hottest heat wave in 200 years. The humidity and 65 the heat drained me more than I counted on. During that stretch of days it was tough to maintain my 60 miles per day average.
- ⑩ My six-week trip through the Scandinavian wilderness was marked by feelings of loneliness and difficult challenges. But I kept on going. By the 40th day, I reached Karlskrona on schedule. It is a beautiful city on the coast of the 70 Baltic Sea. Although I proved I had what it took to persevere and stick with my plan, I missed being with people I knew. I came across a Swedish proverb that says, “A shared joy is a double joy.” Being alone, I discovered how true that really is.

(819 words)

New Words and Expressions

wilderness	/'wɪldənɪs/	n.	a large area of land that has never been developed or farmed 荒野(地)
incorporate	/ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/	v.	to include sth. so that it forms a part of sth. 将……包括进去, 包含
hike	/haɪk/	v. n.	to go for a long walk in the country, especially for pleasure 远足, 徒步旅行 a long walk in the country 远足, 徒步旅行
trail	/treɪl/	n.	a path through the countryside 小路; a line or series of marks that is left by sb./sth. 痕迹
solo	/'səʊləʊ/	adj.	done by one person alone, without anyone helping them 独自的, 单独的

New Words and Expressions

out of the ordinary			unusual or different 不平常的,非凡的
relative	/ˈrelətɪv/	n.	a person who is in the same family as sb. else 亲戚
sketch	/sketʃ/	v.	to make a quick drawing of sb./sth. 勾画
northernmost	/ˈnɔːðənməʊst/	adj.	furthest north 最北(部)的
southernmost	/ˈsʌð(ə)nməʊst/	adj.	furthest south 最南(部)的
visualize	/ˈvɪzjʊəlaɪz/	v.	to form a picture of sb./sth. in your mind 想象,设想
await	/əˈweɪt/	v.	to be going to happen to sb. 即将发生(来临); to wait for 等待
hitch	/hɪtʃ/	n.	a problem or difficulty that causes a short delay 耽误(搁)
overnight	/ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt/	adj.	during or for the night 整夜的,通宵的
ferry	/ˈferi/	n.	a boat that carries people, vehicles and goods across a river or across a narrow part of the sea 渡船(轮)
jet lag			the feeling of being tired and slightly confused after a long plane journey 时差反应,时差感
itinerary	/aɪˈtɪnərəri/	n.	a plan or list of the places you will visit on a journey 旅行路线(计划)
assemble	/əˈsembəl/	v.	to fit together all the separate parts of sth. 装配,安装
steep	/stiːp/	adj.	(of a slope, hill, etc.) rising or falling quickly, not gradually 陡峭的,险峻的
incline	/ɪnˈklaɪn/	n.	a slope 斜坡(面)
pedal	/ˈpedl/	v.	to ride a bicycle 骑脚踏车
barren	/ˈbærən/	adj.	(of land or soil) not good enough for plants to grow on it (指土地)贫瘠的
tundra	/ˈtʌndrə/	n.	苔原,冻土地带
exhausted	/ɪgˈzɔːstɪd/	adj.	extremely tired 精疲力竭的

New Words and Expressions

blow sb. away			to make sb. feel very surprised, especially about sth. they like or admire 使某人惊叹
make it			to succeed in reaching a place in time, especially when this is difficult 及时抵达; to be successful at sth., for example in your job 成功; 完成, 实现
mountainous	/'maʊntɪnəs/	adj.	having many mountains 多山的
stretch	/stretʃ/	n.	a continuous period of time 连续的一段时间; an area of land or water, especially one that is long and narrow 一段地(水)域
in contrast to			used when comparing things in order to show the differences between them 与……形成对比(对照)
humid	/'hju:mɪd/	adj.	(of the air or climate) warm and damp 潮湿的, 湿润的
humidity	/hju:'mɪdətɪ/	n.	conditions in which the air is very warm and damp 潮湿; the amount of water in the air 湿度
Arctic	/'ɑ:ktɪk/	adj.	related to or happening in the North Polar regions 北极的
lightweight	/'laɪtwɛɪt/	adj.	made of thinner material and less heavy than usual 重量轻的
roll out			to make sth. flat by rolling sth. over it 铺开
windbreaker	/wɪnd'breɪkə/	n.	a jacket designed to protect you from the wind 防风上衣
early on			at an early stage in a situation, relationship, period of time, etc. 早些时候; 在初期
grateful	/'ɡreɪtful/	adj.	feeling, or showing, thanks because sb. has done sth. kind for you or has done as you asked 感激(谢)的
folk	/fəʊk/	n.	(pl.) the members of your family, especially your parents 家属
mosquito	/mə'ski:təʊ/	n.	a flying insect that bites humans and animals and sucks their blood 蚊子
pocked	/pɒkt/	adj.	covered with small holes or marks 布满斑痕的
remote	/rɪ'məʊt/	adj.	far away from cities and places where most people live 遥远的, 偏僻的
gypsy	/'dʒɪpsɪ/	n.	(pl. -ies) 吉普赛人

New Words and Expressions

parka	/'pɑ:kə/	<i>n.</i>	a very warm jacket or coat with a hood that often has fur inside 风雪大衣
drain	/dreɪn/	<i>v.</i>	to make sb. feel very tired and without any energy 使……疲惫; to make liquid flow away from sth.; to flow away 使……流走
count on			to expect sth. 预料(期)
mark	/mɑ:k/	<i>v.</i>	to characterize or be a feature of sth. 为……的特征; to write or draw a symbol, line, etc. on sth. 标记, 作记号
on schedule			at the planned time 按时
persevere	/,pɜ:sɪ'viə/	<i>vi.</i>	to continue trying to do sth. in a very determined way in spite of difficulties 坚持不懈
stick with			to continue doing sth. the way you did or planned to do before 坚持

Proper Names

Scandinavian	斯堪的纳维亚
Appalachian Trail	阿巴拉契亚山脉小路
Norway	挪威
Sweden	瑞典
Chicago	芝加哥
Stockholm	斯德哥尔摩(瑞典首都)
Oslo	奥斯陆(挪威首都)
Tromsø	特罗姆索(挪威北部港市)
Honningsvåg	洪宁斯瓦格(挪威北部港市)
Nordkapp	北角(位于挪威北部的海角)
Barents Sea	巴伦支海(北冰洋边缘海)
Kiruna	基律纳(瑞典北部小镇)
Umeå	乌默奥(瑞典北部城市)
Karlskrona	卡尔斯克罗那(瑞典小镇)
Baltic Sea	波罗的海

Text
Comprehension

Reading for Main Idea

Directions: *Retell the text by putting the following sentences in the right order.*

- 1) Then, I took a 12-hour ferry ride to Honningsvåg. When I got to Nordkapp by bike, I was exhausted and lonely.
- 2) I came to Stockholm from Chicago by plane, then I took another flight to Oslo, then to Tromsø.
- 3) I started thinking about doing a solo journey when I heard one guy hiked the Appalachian Trail by himself.
- 4) Three days later, I experienced an inner battle. Part of me was homesick. The other part of me was ready to prove I could make it.
- 5) I decided to take a train because of the mosquitoes and the remote stretch of country between Kiruna and Umeå.
- 6) It took me seven days to arrive at Kiruna, and I was totally unprepared for the cold weather there.
- 7) Although I proved I had what it took to persevere and stick with my plan, I missed being with people I knew.
- 8) Amazingly, the weather changed as I reached Umeå. By the 40th day, I reached Karlskrona on schedule.

Reading for Detailed Information

Directions: *Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write T for true and F for false.*

- 1) ☐ When I heard one guy hiked the Appalachian Trail by himself, I started thinking about doing a trip somewhere.
- 2) ☐ The author plans to cycle to Norway from his home.
- 3) ☐ The author made a good preparation for his solo journey.
- 4) ☐ The author met difficulties at the very beginning of his trip.
- 5) ☐ The author's six-week trip through the Scandinavian wilderness was full of loneliness and difficult challenges.
- 6) ☐ From the text we can infer that the author may invite some people to travel with him next time.



Text Organization

Directions: *The text can be divided into three parts. Now fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the text to complete the main idea of each part.*

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1—2	When I heard one guy 1) _____ the Appalachian Trail by himself, I started to make a plan on a 2) _____ trip across Norway and Sweden.
Part Two	Paras 3—9	During my solo trip, I traveled by 3) _____, 4) _____ and 5) _____. Along the trip, I experienced difficulties such as the changeable 6) _____, feelings of 7) _____, mosquito 8) _____.
Part Three	Para 10	Although I experienced feelings of loneliness and difficult challenges I reached my destination on 9) _____. Being 10) _____, I discovered that “a shared joy is a double joy”.

Language Focus

Vocabulary

1. Directions: *Fill in the blanks with some of the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.*

steep	persevere	drain	trail	relative
hike	folk	halfway	sketch	assemble
adjust	mark	barren	average	humid
grateful	purchase (n.)	remote	await	maintain

- 1) Despite a number of setbacks, they _____ in their attempts to fly around the world in a balloon.
- 2) The two countries have always _____ close relations.
- 3) He quickly _____ the view from the window.
- 4) I met the old lady as I was walking down a _____ path out of the village.
- 5) She carefully _____ her clothes and her hair before going out.
- 6) I am extremely _____ to all the teachers for their help.

- 7) The swimming pool is _____ and cleaned every winter.
- 8) The farmhouse is _____ from any other buildings.
- 9) They went on a ten-mile _____ through the forest.
- 10) This kind of bookcase can easily be _____ using a screwdriver (螺丝刀).
- 11) The villages of East Anglia are _____ by beautiful churches with fine towers.
- 12) Economic growth is expected to _____ 2% next year.
- 13) She stationed herself at the window to _____ his return.
- 14) If you are not satisfied with your _____, we will give you a full refund (退款).
- 15) These plants will grow best in a _____ atmosphere.

2. Directions: Rewrite each sentence using the word or phrase in brackets, keeping the same meaning.

- 1) When a man began to prosper, he tended to think about things that he used to wish for. (be inclined to)

- 2) The flight leaves in twenty minutes — we'll never arrive in time. (make it)

- 3) They decided to continue following their original plan. (stick with)

- 4) The particular qualities of his writing style are precision and wit. (be marked by)

- 5) By chance I found an old diary in her desk. (come across)

- 6) Don't be confident of a salary increase this year. (count on)

- 7) The company lost \$7 million this quarter but made a profit of \$6.2 million a year earlier. (in contrast to)

- 8) I'm looking for something a little more unusual. (out of the ordinary)

Structure

1. Directions: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using "whoever", "whatever", "however", "whenever", "whichever", or "wherever".

Model: Whether it is summer vacation or high school graduation, I'm inclined to incorporate adventure into my life _____ (只要有可能).

➡ Whether it is summer vacation or high school graduation, I'm inclined to incorporate adventure into my life **whenever possible**.

- 1) _____ (她所到之处), there are crowds of people waiting to see her.
- 2) _____ (不管买哪一个), there is a six-month guarantee.
- 3) _____ (不管谁打电话找我), tell them I'm busy.
- 4) Keep calm, _____ (无论发生什么事情).
- 5) She leaves her bedroom window open, _____ (无论天气多么冷).

2. Directions: *Study the models and rewrite the following sentences, using a present participle as the adverbial.*

Model 1: When I was alone, I discovered how true the proverb "A shared joy is a double joy." really is.

➡ ***Being alone***, I discovered how true the proverb "A shared joy is a double joy." really is.

Model 2: Because I have relatives in Norway and Sweden, I got excited about planning a trip over there.

➡ ***Having relatives in Norway and Sweden***, I got excited about planning a trip over there.

- 1) When he arrived at the station, he found his train gone.

- 2) As he was poor, he could not afford to buy books.

- 3) Although they didn't want to give offence, they did so all the same.

- 4) When you turn to the left, you will find the post office.

- 5) I don't like to sit here and do nothing.

Translation

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

- 1) Whether it is summer vacation or high school graduation, I'm inclined to incorporate adventure into my life whenever possible.

- 2) Part of me was homesick and doubting whether I really could make it. The other part of me was ready to prove to myself and my family back home that I had what it took.

3) Feeling as cold and discouraged as I had been early on, I was grateful I'd purchased a cheap cell phone when I first arrived in Norway.

4) Although I proved I had what it took to persevere and stick with my plan, I missed being with people I knew.

5) I came across a Swedish proverb that says, "A shared joy is a double joy."

Part Four Oral Practice

Language Focus

Traveling

Useful Vocabulary

travel agency <i>n.</i> 旅行社	hike <i>n.</i> 徒步旅行
backpack <i>n.</i> 背包	architecture <i>n.</i> 建筑设计; 建筑风格
inn <i>n.</i> 旅馆	resort <i>n.</i> 度假胜地
passport <i>n.</i> 护照	sightseeing <i>n.</i> 观光
visa <i>n.</i> 签证	custom <i>n.</i> 海关
coach <i>n.</i> 长途客车	souvenir <i>n.</i> 纪念品
underground <i>n.</i> 地铁	nationality <i>n.</i> 国籍
Youth Hostel 青年旅社	guidebook <i>n.</i> 旅游指南
time-consuming <i>adj.</i> 费时的	timesaving <i>adj.</i> 省时的
incredible <i>adj.</i> 难以置信的; 不可思议的	fascinating <i>adj.</i> 吸引人的; 迷人的
unforgettable <i>adj.</i> 难忘的; 永远记得的	hospitable <i>adj.</i> 好客的
convenient <i>adj.</i> 方便的	recreational <i>adj.</i> 娱乐的