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INNOVATION COLLEGE ENGLISH

综合教程 第二册

INTEGRATED COURSE

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Unit 1

A Way to Success





Part One Lead-in

- 1) People experience a great deal of anxiety — they consider whether they have thought about it for long enough and whether they have taken enough data into consideration.
- 2) Developing self-confidence.

Part Two Intensive Reading

Warm-up Activities

Activity One

- 1) Too much stress/anxiety/uncertainty...
- 2) Too much information
- 3) Serious consequences
- 4) Lacking self-confidence
- 5) A new opportunity
- ...

Activity Two

- We all make choices every day. It is a part of our life.
- We all make choices in life, and the hard part is to live with them.
- Sometimes you make choices in life and sometimes choices make you.
- Making choices is all about how we grow up to be a better person.
- Choices mean courage, bravery, confidence, innovation...
- ...

Background Information

1. Jeff Bezos

Jeffrey Preston Bezos is an American entrepreneur and investor. He is a technology entrepreneur who has played a role in the growth of e-commerce as the founder and CEO of Amazon.com, an online merchant of books and later of a wide variety of products. Amazon.com became the largest retailer on the World Wide Web and a model for Internet sales. In 2013, Bezos purchased *The Washington Post* newspaper. As of November 2015, Bezos's personal wealth was estimated to be US\$55 billion, due in part to a recent spike in Amazon's stock price, ranking him 15th



Part One Lead-in

Directions: Watch a video clip and answer the following questions.

- 1) What do people experience when they are making decisions?
- 2) According to the video, what can help us overcome the difficulty in making decisions?



Part Two Intensive Reading

Warm-up Activities

Activity One

Directions: Please describe your feelings while you are making a decision and explain the reasons.



Feelings	Why
1) Lost/Disoriented 2) Unclear/Unsure 3) Perplexed/Confused 4) Excited 5) Blessed 6) Grateful	

Activity Two

Directions: Please have a discussion about the following quotation.

Life is about choices. Some we regret. Some we're proud of.
Some will haunt us forever.
We are what we choose to be.
— Graham Brown



Text A



Jeff Bezos

1 When I was about 10 years old, I had a trip with my grandparents. My grandfather was driving and my grandmother had the passenger seat. She smoked throughout the trip, and I hated the smell.

2 At that age, I'd take any excuse to make estimates and do minor arithmetic. I'd calculate our gas mileage or figure out useless statistics on things like grocery spending. I'd been hearing an ad campaign about smoking, which basically said, every puff of a cigarette takes 2 minutes off of your life. At any rate, I decided to do the math for my grandmother. I estimated the number of cigarettes per day, estimated the number of puffs per cigarette and so on. When I was satisfied that I'd come up with a reasonable number, I poked my head into the front of the car, tapped my grandmother on the shoulder, and proudly proclaimed, "At two minutes per puff, you've taken nine years off your life!"

3 I have a vivid memory of what happened, and it was not what I expected. I expected to be applauded for my cleverness and arithmetic skills. I imagined they'd say something like: "Jeff, you're so smart. You had to have made some tricky estimates, figure out the number of minutes in a year and do some division." That's not what happened. Instead, my grandmother burst into tears. I sat in the backseat and did not know what to do. While my grandmother sat crying, my grandfather, who had been driving in silence, pulled over onto the shoulder of the highway. He got out of the car and opened my door and waited for me to follow. Was I in trouble? My grandfather was a highly intelligent, quiet man. He had never said a harsh word to me, and maybe this was to be the first time? He looked at me, and after a bit of silence, he gently and calmly said, "Jeff, one day you'll understand that it's harder to be kind than clever."

4 What I want to talk to you about today is the difference between gifts and choices. Cleverness is a gift, kindness is a choice. Gifts are easy — they're given after all. Choices can be hard. You can seduce

3

Text A 参考译文

选择塑造人生

大概十岁那年，我和祖父母一起去旅行。祖父开着车，祖母坐在副驾上。她一路上都在抽烟，而我讨厌烟味。

那个年纪的我，只要有机会就喜欢做些估测或者小算术。我会计算油耗，或杂货花销等鸡毛蒜皮的事。我听过一个有关吸烟的广告，大意是，每吸一口烟，寿命缩短两分钟。无论如何，我决定为祖母算一算。我估算了祖母每天要吸几支烟，每支烟要吸几口等等。我心满意足地得出了一个合理的数字后，把头伸到车子前座，拍了拍祖母的肩膀，骄傲地宣称，“以每抽一口烟缩短两分钟寿命来算，你的寿命已减少了九年！”

我清晰地记得接下来发生了什么，那是我意料之外的。我以为他们会为我的聪明和算术技巧而鼓掌，我想象他们会说，“杰夫，你好聪明，竟然会做这么复杂的计算，算出一年有多少分钟，还会用除法”，但这并没有

on the Forbes list of billionaires.

2. Amazon

Amazon.com, Inc., often referred to as simply Amazon, is an American electronic commerce and cloud computing company with headquarters in Seattle, Washington. It is the largest Internet-based retailer in the United States. Amazon.com started as an online bookstore, later diversifying to sell DVDs, Blu-rays, CDs, video downloads/streaming, MP3 downloads/streaming, audiobook downloads/streaming, software, video games, electronics, apparel, furniture, food, toys and jewelry. The company also produces consumer electronics — notably, Amazon Kindle e-book readers, Fire tablets, Fire TV and Fire Phone — and is the world's largest provider of cloud infrastructure services. Amazon also sells certain low-end products like USB cables under its in-house brand AmazonBasics.





发生。相反，祖母泪奔了。我呆坐在后座上，不知所措。祖母坐在那儿哭泣的时候，原本一直默默开车的祖父把车停在了路边。他下了车，打开我的车门，等我出来。我惹麻烦了吗？祖父是个非常睿智又安静的人，从没对我说过一句重话。或许这将是第一次？他看着我，沉默片刻，平心静气地对我说：“杰夫，有一天你会明白，善良比聪明更难。”

今天我想和你们聊的，正是天赋和选择的差异。聪明是一种天赋，而善良是一种选择。天赋来得容易——毕竟它与生俱来。选择却很难，一不小心，天赋就可能诱使你们误入歧途，进而危害到你们的选择。

在座各位都拥有许多天赋。我确信你们的天赋之一是聪明能干的头脑。你们将怎样利用这些天赋呢？你们将为自己的天赋还是自己的选择而骄傲呢？

16年前，我萌生了创办亚马逊的想法。我无意中发现，互联网使用量以每年2300%的速度在增长。我从未见过或听过什么东西增长速度如此之快。我想创建涵盖几百万图书的网上书店——它

yourself with your gifts if you're not careful, and if you do, it'll probably be to the detriment of your choices.

5 This is a group with many gifts. I'm sure one of your gifts is the gift of a smart and capable brain. How will you use these gifts? And will you take pride in your gifts or pride in your choices?

6 I got the idea to start Amazon 16 years ago. I came across the fact that Web usage was growing at 2,300 percent per year. I'd never seen or heard of anything that grew that fast, and the idea of building an online bookstore with millions of titles — something that simply couldn't exist in the physical world — was very exciting to me. I had just turned 30 years old, and I'd been married for a year. I told my wife MacKenzie that I wanted to quit my job and go to do this crazy thing that probably wouldn't work since most startups don't, and I wasn't sure what would happen after that. MacKenzie told me I should go for it.

7 I was working at a financial firm in New York City with a bunch of very smart people, and I had a brilliant boss that I admired. I went to my boss and told him I wanted to start a company selling books on the Internet. He took me on a long walk in Central Park, listened carefully to me, and finally said, "That sounds like a really good idea, but it would be an even better idea for someone who didn't already have a good job." That logic made some sense to me, and he convinced me to think about it for 48 hours before making a final decision. Seen in that light, it really was a difficult choice, but ultimately, I decided I had to give it a shot. I didn't think I'd regret trying and failing. And I suspected I would always be haunted by a decision to not try at all. After much consideration, I took the less safe path to follow my passion, and I'm proud of that choice.

8 Tomorrow, in a very real sense, your life — the life you author from scratch on your own — begins.

9 How will you use your gifts? What choices will you make?

10 Will inertia be your guide, or will you follow your passions?

11 Will you follow dogma, or will you be original?

12 Will you choose a life of ease, or a life of service and adventure?

13 Will you play it safe, or will you be a little bit swashbuckling?

14 When it's tough, will you give up, or will you be relentless?

15 Will you be a cynic, or will you be a builder?

16 Will you be clever at the expense of others, or will you be kind?

17 I will hazard a prediction. When you are 80 years old, and in a quiet moment of reflection narrating for only yourself the most personal version of your life story, the telling that will be most compact and meaningful will be the series of choices you have made. In the end, we are our choices. Build yourself a great story. Thank you and good luck!

(911 words)

3. Central Park

Central Park is an urban park in middle-upper Manhattan, New York City. It is the most visited urban park in the United States as well as one of the most filmed locations in the world. It opened in 1857 on 778 acres of city-owned land. It was designated a National Historic Landmark (listed by the U.S. Department of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service) in 1962.



New Words

estimate /'estimeɪt/ <i>n.</i> <i>vt.</i>	an approximate calculation of a quantity or value 估算, 估价; a judgment about a person or situation 评价, 评估 to form an idea of the cost, size, value, etc. of sth., but without calculating it exactly 估计, 估算
minor /'maɪnə/ <i>adj.</i>	not very large, important or serious 少数的; 不太重要的; 不太严重的
arithmetic /ə'riθmətik/ <i>n.</i>	the part of mathematics that is concerned with the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of numbers 算术
mileage /'maɪlɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	the distance that you have travelled, measured in miles 里程数
grocery /'grəʊsəri/ <i>n.</i>	food and other goods sold by a grocer or at a supermarket 食品, 杂货; a shop/store that sells food and other things used in the home 食品杂货店
campaign /kæm'peɪn/ <i>n.</i>	(~ against/for sth.) a series of planned activities that are intended to achieve a particular social, commercial or political aim 运动, 活动; a series of attacks and battles 战役
puff /pʌf/ <i>n.</i> <i>v.</i>	the action of breathing in smoke from a cigarette, pipe, etc. 吸, 抽 to smoke a cigarette, pipe, etc. 吸, 抽
poke /pəʊk/ <i>vt.</i>	to push sth. somewhere or move it in a particular direction with a small quick movement (使)伸出, (使)探出
proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ <i>vt.</i>	to state sth. in an emphatic way 明确表示, 清楚表明; to publicly and officially tell people about sth. important 宣布, 声明
applaud /ə'plɔ:d/ <i>v.</i>	to express praise for sb./sth. because you approve of them or it 称赞, 赞许; to show your approval of sb./sth. by clapping your hands 鼓掌
tricky /'trɪki/ <i>adj.</i>	difficult to do or deal with 难办的, 棘手的; (of people) clever but likely to trick you 诡计多端的, 奸诈的
seduce /sɪ'dju:s/ <i>vt.</i>	(~ sb. into sth.) (~ sb. into doing sth.) to persuade sb. to do sth. that they would not usually agree to do by making it seem very attractive 引诱, 诱惑

在实体世界根本不可能存在——这个想法令我兴奋不已。那时我刚30岁, 结婚才一年。我对妻子麦肯齐说, 我想辞职去做这件疯狂的事。这事不一定能成功, 因为大多数初创公司都没成功, 而且我不确定在那之后会怎样。麦肯齐告诉我, 我应该放手一搏。

当时, 我在纽约一家金融公司上班, 与一群非常聪明的人共事。老板极有才智, 令我钦佩不已。我找到老板, 告诉他我想在网上开办一家售书公司。他领着我在中央公园漫步良久, 认真地听我讲完, 最后说: “听起来的确是个不错的想法, 但这想法, 对那些尚未谋到一份好工作的人而言, 会更好。”这番逻辑在我听来有些道理。他说服我在做出决定前再考虑48小时。如此一来, 真是很难抉择。但最终我还是决定试一试。我想自己不会因为尝试和失败而后悔, 倒是可能会一直为自己做出根本不去尝试的决定而耿耿于怀。再三考虑之后, 我选择了一条不那么保险的道路, 追随我内心的激情。现在我为这个选择感到骄傲。

明天, 我说的是真正意义上的明天, 你们的生活——由你们自

己从头书写的生活——即将开始。

你们将如何运用自己的天赋? 你们将做出怎样的选择?

你们会被惯性引导, 还是会追随自己的激情?

你们会墨守成规, 还是会创意不断?

你们会选择安逸的生活, 还是会选择奉献与冒险的人生?

你们想要波澜不惊, 还是想要搏击风浪?

你们会在逆境中放弃, 还是不屈不挠?

你们会成为愤世嫉俗者, 还是建设者?

你们会以牺牲他人为代价展示聪明, 还是选择善良?

我大胆预言一下。等你们80岁时, 静忆往昔, 追述唯自己才能体会的人生故事, 其中最充实、最有意义的部分将是你们做出的一系列选择。最终, 这些选择塑造我们的人生。为自己书写一个精彩的人生故事吧。谢谢, 祝你们好运!



detriment /ˈdetrɪmənt/ <i>n.</i>	harm or damage 损害, 伤害
startup /ˈstɑ:tʌp/ <i>n.</i>	a newly established business 创业公司, 新开张的企业
ultimately /ˈʌltɪmətli/ <i>adv.</i>	finally, after a long and often complicated series of events 最终, 最后
haunt /hɔ:nt/ <i>vt.</i>	(of sth. unpleasant) to continue to cause problems for a long time (长期) 困扰; (~ a place) (of a ghost) to show up itself (at a place) regularly 闹鬼
author /ˈɔ:θə/ <i>v.</i>	to be the writer of a book, report, etc. 创作, 撰写
original /əˈrɪdʒənl/ <i>adj.</i>	new and interesting in a way that is different from anything that has existed before 新颖的, 独创的; existing at the beginning of a particular period, process or activity 起初的, 原来的
ease /i:z/ <i>n.</i>	the state of being very comfortable and able to live as you want, without any worries or problems 舒适, 安逸
<i>v.</i>	to make or become less severe, difficult, unpleasant, painful 减轻, 缓解
swashbuckling /ˈswɒʃbʌklɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i>	connected with adventure and excitement 冒险的, 惊心动魄的
relentless /rɪˈlentlɪs/ <i>adj.</i>	refusing to give up or be less strict or severe 坚韧的, 不屈不挠的
cynic /ˈsɪnɪk/ <i>n.</i>	sb. who believes that people always act selfishly 愤世嫉俗者
hazard /ˈhæzəd/ <i>vt.</i>	to make a suggestion or guess which you know may be wrong 冒险猜测, 冒失地提出
<i>n.</i>	a thing that can be dangerous or cause damage 危险, 危害
reflection /rɪˈflekʃən/ <i>n.</i>	careful thought about a particular subject 深思; an image that you can see in a mirror or in glass or water 映像; a sign that shows the state or nature of sth. 反映, 体现
narrate /nəˈreɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	to tell a story 叙述, 讲述
version /ˈvɜ:ʃən/ <i>n.</i>	a description of an event from the position of a particular person or group of people 说法, 描述; a copy of sth. that has been changed 版本
compact /ˈkɒmpækt/ <i>adj.</i>	packed or put together firmly and closely 紧凑的, 小巧的

► Detailed Study of the Text

1. When I was satisfied that I'd come up with a reasonable number, I **poked** my head into the front of the car, **tapped** my grandmother on the shoulder, and proudly **proclaimed**, "At two minutes per puff, you've **taken nine years off** your life!" (Para. 2)

【译文】我心满意足地得出了一个合理的数字后, 把头伸到车子前座, 拍了拍祖母的肩膀, 骄傲地宣称, “以每抽一口烟缩短两分钟寿命来算, 你的寿命已减少了九年!”

poke *v.* 1) to move or push sth. through a space or opening 插, 伸出, 探出

e.g. He poked a hand into one of his pockets.

他把一只手插进自己的一个口袋里。

One of the nurses poked her head around the door.

一名护士从门里探出头来。

2) to quickly push your finger or some other pointed object into sth. or sb. 戳, 捅, 刺

e.g. Andy poked the fish with his finger to see if it was still alive.

安迪用手指戳了戳那条鱼, 看它是否还活着。

Be careful with that umbrella or you'll poke someone in the eye.

小心那把伞，你会戳到别人眼睛的。

tap sb. on the shoulder/arm etc. 轻拍某人的肩膀、手臂等

e.g. He turned as someone tapped him on the shoulder.

有人轻轻拍了拍他的肩膀，他转过身来。

I tapped him on the arm and he jumped.

我拍拍他的手臂，他跳了起来。

proclaim v.

1) to publicly and officially tell people about sth. important 宣布，声明

e.g. The President proclaimed the republic's independence.

总统宣布了共和国独立。

His son was immediately proclaimed King.

他的儿子立即被宣布为国王。

2) to state sth. in an emphatic way 明确地表示，清楚地表明

e.g. The stripes on her uniform proclaimed her seniority.

制服肩章上的条纹表明了她的级别很高。

take sth. off

1) to remove sth. from sb. or a place 拿走，把……移开

e.g. Take your feet off the seats.

把你的脚从座位上移开。

The boy was playing with a knife, so I took it off him.

这个小男孩在玩一把刀子，于是我把刀子从他手里拿了过来。

2) to remove a piece of clothing 脱下，脱掉（衣服）

e.g. He sat on the bed to take his boots off.

他坐到床上脱靴子。

Charlie was taking off his shirt when the phone rang.

查理脱衬衫时，电话铃响了。

3) to have a holiday from work on a particular day, or for a particular length of time 休假

e.g. I rang my boss and arranged to take some time off.

我给老板打了电话，安排休假一段时间。

Dad took the day off to come with me.

爸爸请了假和我一起来。

2. While my grandmother sat crying, my grandfather, who had been driving in silence, **pulled over** onto **the shoulder of the highway**. (Para. 3)

【译文】祖母坐在那儿哭泣的时候，原本一直默默开车的祖父把车停在了路边。

【解析】此句为复合句，其主句为my grandfather pulled over onto the shoulder of the highway, while引导的是时间状语从句。who引导的是非限制性定语从句修饰主语my grandfather.

pull over to drive to the side of the road and stop your car, or to make someone else do this （使车辆）停靠在路边

e.g. The policeman signaled to him to pull over.

警察示意他把车停在路边。

A cop pulled him over and gave him a speeding ticket.

警察让他把车开到路边停下，给他开了一张超速罚单。

the shoulder of the highway an area of ground at the side of a road where vehicles can stop in an emergency 高速公路上的紧急停车道

e.g. There is no shoulder for next 5 miles.

前方5英里内没有紧急停车道。

3. You can **seduce** yourself with your gifts if you're not careful, and if you do, it'll probably be **to the detriment of your choices**. (Para. 4)

【译文】一不小心，天赋就可能诱使你们误入歧途，进而危害到你们的选择。

【解析】此句中 **do** 指代“seduce yourself with your gifts”。

seduce v. (**seduce sb. into doing sth.**) to persuade sb. to do sth. that they would not usually agree to do by making it seem very attractive 引诱，诱使

e.g. I was young and seduced by New York.

我当时年轻，抵挡不住纽约的诱惑。

Leaders are people who can seduce other people into sharing their dream.

领导人就是要说服别人来分享他们的梦想。

to the detriment of sth. resulting in harm or damage to sb./sth. 对某事不利

e.g. Some students are obsessed with online games to the detriment of their health.

一些学生沉迷于网络游戏中，结果损害了他们的健康。

He worked very long hours, to the detriment of his marriage.

他的工作时间很长，这对他的婚姻不利。

4. I'd never seen or heard of anything that grew **that** fast, and the idea of building an online bookstore with millions of titles — something that simply couldn't exist in the **physical** world — was very exciting to me. (Para. 6)

【译文】我从未见过或听过什么东西增长速度如此之快。我想创建涵盖几百万图书的网上书店——它在实体世界根本不可能存在——这个想法令我兴奋不已。

【解析】此句是and连接的并列句，其主干为I'd never seen or heard of anything and the idea was very exciting to me. 破折号之间的部分是building an online bookstore with millions of titles的同位语。that grew that fast和that simply couldn't exist in the physical world都是由that引导的定语从句，分别修饰先行词anything和something。

that adv. (spoken) used to say how big, how much, etc. (多用于口语) 那样(大)，那么(多)

e.g. I like him but not all that much.

我喜欢他，但远不是那么着迷。

The Eiffel Tower doesn't seem that big when you've seen the buildings in Shanghai.

你见了上海的建筑后就不会觉得埃菲尔铁塔有那么雄伟了。

physical adj. relating to real objects that you can touch, see, or feel 物质的，有形的

e.g. It is necessary for us to distinguish what happens in the virtual world and in the physical world.

我们必须能区分发生在虚拟世界和现实世界里的事情。

There was little physical evidence linking the suspects with the crime.

没有确凿的证据证明嫌犯与该案件有关。

5. Seen **in that light**, it really was a difficult choice, but **ultimately**, I decided I had to **give it a shot**. (Para. 7)

【译文】如此一来，真是很难抉择。但最终我还是决定试一试。

in a new/different/bad etc. light if sb. or sth. is seen or shown in a particular light, people can see that particular part of their character 从……的角度看

e.g. I suddenly saw my father in a new light.

我突然对父亲有了新的认识。

This incident will put the company in a very bad light.

这件事将使公司给人留下一一种很坏的印象。

ultimately adv. in the end; finally 最后，最终

e.g. Ultimately, the decision rests with the child's parents.

最终，决定权是在这孩子的父母身上。

A poor diet will ultimately lead to illness.

不均衡的饮食终将导致疾病。

give sth. a shot/have a shot to try to do or achieve sth. 尝试，努力

e.g. I've never produced a play before but I'll have a shot at it.

我从来没有写过戏剧剧本，不过我要尝试一下。

No matter what I do, I give it my best shot.

我不论做什么事都竭尽全力。

6. And I suspected I would always be **haunted** by a decision to not try at all. (Para. 7)

【译文】我想我可能会一直为自己做出根本不去尝试的决定而耿耿于怀。

haunt v. to make someone worry or make them sad 烦扰，萦绕在心头

e.g. Clare was haunted by the fear that her husband was having an affair.

克莱尔总是担心丈夫有外遇。

For years she was haunted by guilt.

多年来她一直感到愧疚。

7. Tomorrow, **in a very real sense**, your life — the life you **author from scratch** on your own — begins. (Para. 8)

【译文】明天，我说的是真正意义上的明天，你们的生活——由你们自己从头书写的生活——即将开始。

in a (very) real sense used to emphasize that a statement or description is true 确实地，毫无疑问地

e.g. If they do it for money, they are not volunteers in a real sense.

如果他们是为了金钱而做，他们就不是真正的志愿者。

We hope you can stay here. In a very real sense, we are in need of you.

我们希望你留下。事实上，我们非常需要你。

author v. (formal) to be the author of a book, report, etc. 写作，书写，编写

e.g. The book is authored by six leading historians.

这本书是由六位主要的历史学家编写的。

Chinese people authored its new history with their diligence and wisdom.

中国人民用他们的勤奋和智慧书写了新的历史。

from scratch without any previous preparation or knowledge 从头开始，从零开始

e.g. I learned German from scratch in six months.

我从零开始，六个月学会了德语。

They decided to dismantle the machine and start again from scratch.

他们决定拆掉机器，从头再来。

8. I will **hazard** a prediction. (Para. 17)

【译文】我大胆预言一下。

hazard v. to make a suggestion or guess which you know may be wrong 冒失地提出，冒险猜测

e.g. Would you like to hazard a guess?

你想猜猜看吗？

“Is it Tom you're going with?” she hazarded.

“你要和汤姆一起去吗？”她冒失地问。

9. When you are 80 years old, and in a quiet moment of **reflection** narrating for only yourself the most personal version of your life story, the telling that will be most **compact** and meaningful will be the series of choices you have made. (Para. 17)

【译文】等你们80岁时，静忆往昔，追述唯自己才能体会的人生故事，其中最充实、最有意义的部分将是你们做出的一系列选择。

【解析】此句为复合句，When引导时间状语从句，主句的主干部分为the telling will be the series of choices

you have made, 定语从句that will be most compact and meaningful修饰先行词the telling.

reflection *n.* careful thought about a particular subject 深思

e.g. A week off would give him time for reflection.

一周的休息会使他有时间考虑考虑。

She decided on reflection to accept his offer after all.

经过仔细的思考，她还是决定接受他的提议。

compact *adj.*

1) closely and firmly packed together 紧密的，密集的

e.g. The grey clouds had become more compact and the sky suddenly grew dark.

乌云密布，天突然变得黑暗。

The bushes grew in a compact mass.

灌木丛长成茂密的一片。

2) small, but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the space available 小巧便携的

e.g. The compact design of the machine allows it to be stored easily.

这台机器的设计小巧灵便，存放起来非常方便。

The students' rooms were compact, with a desk, bed, and closet built in.

学生的房间很小巧，配有一张书桌，一张床和一个壁橱。

▶ Phrases and Expressions

at any rate	无论如何，不管怎样
take... off	拿走；取走
burst into	突然进入（某种状态）
pull over	靠边停车
in trouble	处于困境中
to the detriment of	有损于，有害于
take pride in	以……为傲
make sense	有道理，言之有理
give it a shot	试试看，试一试
in a sense	从某种意义上说
from scratch	白手起家，从头做起
play it safe	小心谨慎，谨慎行事
at the expense of	以……为代价

▶ Exercises

Text Comprehension

Global Reading

Directions: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words according to the text.

Years later, Jeff Bezos came to understand what his grandpa had told him once: "It is harder to be 1) _____ than clever". Cleverness is a gift, but kindness is a choice. Gifts are 2) _____, but choices can be hard. Seen in that light, he quit his job, followed his 3) _____, and gave Amazon a 4) _____. Proud of his choice of this less safe road, he's now telling his audience, "The most meaningful part of your life will be the 5) _____ of choices you have made. If you want to build yourself a great story, use your smart and 6) _____ brain to make the right choice. Ultimately, you are what you 7) _____".

Detailed Reading

Directions: Write T (True) or F (False) for each of the statements according to the text.

- 1) The author decided to do arithmetic for his grandma because he wanted her to quit smoking. ()
- 2) His grandma burst into tears for she was touched by her grandson's cleverness. ()
- 3) If you are not careful with your gifts, it will probably be harmful to your choices. ()
- 4) The author's wife objected to his idea of starting an online bookstore at the beginning. ()

7

3) T

4) F

Tips: His wife supported him and told him to go for it.

5) F

Tips: No, he didn't change his initial idea.

6) T

7) T

▶ Exercises

Text Comprehension

Global Reading

- 1) kind
- 2) easy
- 3) passion
- 4) shot
- 5) series
- 6) capable
- 7) choose

Detailed Reading

1) F

Tips: He did so because he loved making estimates and doing minor arithmetic at that age.

2) F

Tips: His grandma burst into tears for she was upset by what her grandson said.



- 5) What his boss said during their long walk made a difference in Jeff's final decision. ()
6) Compared to a life of ease, the author prefers to have a life of adventure. ()
7) The author encourages us to make sensible choices with our gifts. ()

Language Focus

Vocabulary

1. Directions: Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B.

A

- 1) estimate
- 2) minor
- 3) campaign
- 4) proclaim
- 5) detriment
- 6) scratch
- 7) ease
- 8) original
- 9) hazard
- 10) reflection

B

- A. the state of being very comfortable and able to live as you want, without any worries or problems
- B. a series of planned activities that are intended to achieve a particular social, commercial or political aim
- C. small shallow cuts
- D. to form an idea of the cost, size, value, etc. of sth., but without calculating it exactly
- E. the act of causing harm or damage
- F. not very large, important or serious
- G. to state sth. in an emphatic way
- H. careful thought about a particular subject
- I. sth. which could be dangerous to you, your health or safety, or your plans or reputation
- J. new and interesting in a way that is different from anything that has existed before

2. Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Exercise 1.

- 1) They played only a _____ role in local government.
- 2) He worked very long hours, to the _____ of his marriage.
- 3) I don't think George is capable of having _____ ideas.
- 4) Scientists _____ that smoking reduces life expectancy by around 12 years on average.
- 5) On some level, a student's grades are a _____ on the teacher.
- 6) Polluted water sources are a _____ to wildlife.
- 7) Florida was a key state in his _____ for re-election.
- 8) He had been dreading their meeting but her warm welcome soon put him at _____.
- 9) The President _____ the republic's independence.
- 10) She was unharmed apart from a few cuts and _____.

Language Focus

Vocabulary

1. 1) D 2) F
3) B 4) G
5) E 6) C
7) A 8) J
9) I 10) H

2. 1) minor
2) detriment
3) original
4) estimate
5) reflection
6) hazard
7) campaign
8) ease
9) proclaimed
10) scratches

3. Directions: Fill in the blanks using the appropriate form of the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

• **minor, major**

- 1) We have made some _____ changes to the program, but most people won't notice.
2) The government's _____ concern is with preventing accidents on the roads.

• **original, origin**

- 3) The scientist proposed a new theory to explain the _____ of the universe.
4) The _____ painting is now in the National Gallery in London.

• **reflect, reflection**

- 5) I need time to _____ on what you've offered.
6) His speech was an accurate _____ of the public mood.

• **proclaim, claim**

- 7) The company _____ that their product "makes you thin without dieting".
8) After its independence India was _____ a republic.

Structure

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using a present participle as an attributive.

Model: I went to my boss and told him I wanted to start a company which will sell books on the Internet.
I went to my boss and told him I wanted to start a company *selling* books on the Internet.

- 1) The young man who sits between John and Mary is the editor of the campus newspaper.

2) Those who wish to join the club should sign here.

3) Do you know the young man who is waiting outside the school gate?

4) There seems to be something wrong with the cat that is lying at the corner of the street.

5) The man who was wearing a blue shirt and blue jeans was caught shortly after he had left the bank.

3. 1) minor
2) major
3) origins
4) original
5) reflect
6) reflection
7) claims
8) proclaimed

Structure

- 1) The young man sitting between John and Mary is the editor of the campus newspaper.
2) Those wishing to join the club should sign here.
3) Do you know the young man waiting outside the school gate?
4) There seems to be something wrong with the cat lying at the corner of the street.
5) The man wearing a blue shirt and blue jeans was caught shortly after he had left the bank.



Comprehensive Exercises

Cloze

- 1) choices
- 2) scolded
- 3) fees
- 4) took
- 5) charge
- 6) illiterate
- 7) victims
- 8) respectable
- 9) admission
- 10) fell

Comprehensive Exercises

Cloze

Directions: There is a passage with 10 blanks. Please read it carefully and select one word from the word bank below to fill in each blank appropriately.

There are always two 1) _____ in life, either put up with the conditions as they are, or take the responsibility to change them.

It happened when I was at my father's clinic whilst he was out of town. A lady named Saraswati came with her one year old daughter. The baby was burning with high fever and I 2) _____ her for not bringing the baby in any earlier. The lady started crying, saying she did not have the money for the doctor's 3) _____ and medication.

Saraswati had got married three years ago; her parents paid a dowry of 10,000 rupees. However, her husband ran away with the money, leaving her pregnant. Saraswati returned to her home and 4) _____ on the job of a servant. Her husband's family did not care about whether her daughter was sick or well since she was a girl. I did not 5) _____ Saraswati, but I knew this would not solve her problem. I thought about her all night and wondered what could be done to help these 6) _____, cheated and downtrodden women.

The next day I received a call from my aunty who needed a housemaid. I felt as if God had showed me a way to help Saraswati. I recommended her to my aunty and she was given a good income and a good home to live in.

Then one sunny morning when I was having coffee, a group of women came to my house (guided by the ever so dear Saraswati). Everybody had a common story, cheated, exploited and dowry 7) _____. I recommended them to domestic maid jobs. Now these ladies are independent and all are working hard to live a 8) _____ life. I may have not been successful but when one day Saraswati came to my home with a box of sweets because she had got 9) _____ for her daughter at a nearby school, she 10) _____ to my feet and said: you have given my daughter and me a respectable living, may God give you much success.

I realized I had done nothing, I just showed them a way — a way to self-respect and thereafter, they all continued this tough journey themselves.

scolded	devices	admission	victims	respectable
miserable	took	treated	illiterate	fell
charge	educated	choices	approval	fees



Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words and phrases given in the brackets.

1) 最终，产品的成功还是取决于高明的销售手段。(ultimately)

2) 园丁估计他给花园除草需要四个小时。(estimate)

3) 无论你怎么读这个句子，它还是讲不通。(make sense)

4) 你是否有某段记忆总在午夜梦回萦绕心头？(haunt)

5) 我不知道他在哪里，不过我可冒昧猜一猜。(hazard)

Translation

- 1) Ultimately, the success of the product depends on the good marketing.
- 2) The gardener estimated that it would take him four hours to weed the garden.
- 3) This sentence just doesn't make sense, no matter how you read it.
- 4) Do you have any memories that haunt you at night?
- 5) I don't know where he is but I could hazard a guess.





Text B 参考译文

大学——漫漫人生一跬步

今天下午，我们的招生办公室向3万4千多名高三学生发出了邮件。这些学生申请了我校的常规录取，期盼能在斯坦福大学度过四年的大学生涯。

即便我已负责招生工作30多年，但这个周末，我依然为那些未能被录取的优秀年轻人深感遗憾（年年如此）。同时，我也能预见在接下来几周里，我会收到很多心烦意乱的家长来信，但这情有可原，因为他们孩子就读于一流的高中、有着很高的SAT成绩、取得了突出的课外成就，却被我们拒绝了。

当然，我一直相信斯坦福大学的教育水平是不同凡响的。但经验告诉我，面对我们的拒录决定时，家长们往往比孩子们更加沮丧。这样的体会我感同身受：我女儿在等待大学的录取决定时，我也曾忐忑不安。鉴于当前孩子们在生活中已经承受了太多的压力，在这里我想与家长分享三条理念。

首先，一切都是相对的。虽然每年录取的本科生人数已经保持不变有数年之久，但是，同其他同级别的学校一样，斯坦福大学曾有一年收到超过42,000份申请的记录。无论录取时是否存在厚此薄彼的问题，每年都会有数千学生被无情拒绝。毫无疑问，在这些被拒绝的学生中，绝大多数是符合斯坦福的入学要求的。实际上，GPA成绩在4.0或以上的申请者数量是我们实际录取人数的四到五倍。

我也希望能有一个公式来解释谁能被录取，谁会被拒绝，但录取决策是一门科学，更是一门艺术。每一个课堂都像一首交响曲，有着独特组合和声音，对演奏人员的取舍取决于他们在一起能否演奏出和谐之声，这就意味着一些才华横溢的贝斯手也可能被排除在外。另外，即便是我的同事们，也对申请者有不同看法，且都合乎情理。总之：世界不会因为你被斯坦福或其他同类学校拒绝而否定你。

其次，看得长远一些。即使不断有媒体称现在的年轻人躁动不安，但就我和同事们审核的这些申请斯坦福的年轻人来看，他们无疑是非常优秀的。大多数情况下，那些被一些大学拒绝的学生最终会被另外一些大学录取。从高中升入大学是人生道路上具有里程碑意义的转折点。对于年轻人来说，如何完成这个转变而从此走上人生新的阶段要比在哪里完成重要得多。在这个时候，家长们应该关注自己孩子取得的成就，享受未来四年孩子将给自己带来的惊喜。

这就要提到我想说的最后一点了：教育的关键在于学生。不可否认，不同的大学之间教育资源的差距是存在的，但他们都能给予学生学习和成长的机会。

Text B



1 This afternoon, my office sent out over 34,000 email notifications to high school seniors who applied Regular Decision and were waiting with anticipation to learn whether they would be invited to spend the next four years at Stanford.

2 Even though I have been in the admission field for over 30 years, I still feel quite a bit of pain at the end of this week (as I do each year) about the many exceptional youths who were not offered a space in the class. I also expect that in the following weeks I will hear from parents who are understandably distraught that their sons and daughters with top high school class rankings, very high SAT scores and some truly impressive extracurricular accomplishments were denied entry.

3 Clearly, I believe that a Stanford education is wonderful, but my experience suggests it's often parents who are more upset about our admission decisions than the kids. I can relate to their concerns: I found myself getting jittery as my

own daughter waited for her college application decisions. But given that today's teens already have enough pressure in their lives, I wish to impart three credos to these parents.

4 First, it's all relative. While the number admitted into the undergraduate class has remained unchanged for years, Stanford, like many of its peer schools, has had a record number of total applicants — more than 42,000. Regardless of arguments over whether too much preference is given to one category over another, thousands of students are going to be turned away, and there is no doubt that the vast majority of them could have met the demands of a Stanford education. We could, for instance, have filled incoming classes four or five times over with applicants who achieved grade point averages of 4.0 or greater.

5 I wish there were a formula to explain who is accepted and who isn't, but the decision-making is as much art as it is science. Each class

is a symphony with its own distinct composition and sound; the final roster is an effort to create harmony, and that means that some extraordinary bass players don't get a chair. What's more, even among my staff there are legitimate differences about applicants. The bottom line: The world is not going to judge anyone negatively because they didn't get into Stanford or one of our peer institutions.

6 Second, celebrate the bigger picture. Despite the constant media buzz about the turbulent state of youth today, most of the applications I reviewed — as well as those reviewed by my colleagues at Stanford and elsewhere — are truly remarkable. And in most cases, those denied admission to some schools are admitted to others. The transition from high school to college is a monumental turning point, and it's more important to focus on how a young adult is moving on to a new stage than where that stage happens to be. This is the moment when parents should mark the success of their children and rejoice in the excitement that the next four years will bring.

7 And that leads to my final point: Education is what a student makes of it. Of course, certain schools have resources that others don't, but they

all offer opportunities to learn and to grow.

8 I am reminded of a teenager graduating high school in Sunnyvale, Calif., in 1975, who applied to only Stanford and one other school. He was understandably disappointed when denied admission here, but he later excelled as an undergraduate at the distinguished university across San Francisco Bay, UC Berkeley.

9 He went on to earn a doctorate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to become a research scientist at the Carnegie Institution of Washington and an adjunct professor at Johns Hopkins. In 2003, he joined the Stanford University School of Medicine and was the co-winner of the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 2006.

10 An undergraduate degree from Stanford, or an Ivy League college, may well end up being only one line at the bottom of a resume. What parents and college applicants across the country need to remember is that the news they receive, whether good or bad, is but a single step on a much longer journey.

(698 words)

New Words

notification /ˌnəʊtɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.*

official information about sth. 通知, 报告

anticipation /ˌæntɪsɪ'peɪʃən/ *n.*

expectation or hope 期待, 希望

admission /əd'mɪʃən/ *n.*

permission given to sb. to become a member of a school (被学校) 录取

exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənəl/ *adj.*

unusually good, outstanding 杰出的, 突出的

distraught /dɪs'trɔ:t/ *adj.*

so upset and worried that one cannot think clearly 心烦意乱的

extracurricular

/eskstrə'kʌ'rɪkjʊlə(r)/ *adj.*

outside the regular curriculum or program of courses 课外的

这让我想起了1975年加州Sunnyvale的一名高中毕业生。他只申请了斯坦福和另外一所学校。他被斯坦福拒绝之后十分沮丧,这也是人之常情。不过,后来他成为旧金山海湾著名的加州大学伯克利分校的一名优秀本科生。

他后来在麻省理工学院获得了博士学位,随后成为华盛顿卡内基研究所的研究员和约翰霍普金斯大学的副教授。2003年,他加入了斯坦福大学医学院,并在2006年与他人共同获了生理学或医学诺贝尔奖。

一个斯坦福的本科学位,亦或是任何一所常青藤盟校的本科学位,最终只会成为你简历末尾的一行字而已。家长们和正在申请大学的学生们应该记住:不论你是否被录取,大学仅是漫漫人生一跬步。



deny /dɪˈnaɪ/ <i>v.</i>	to refuse to give sb. or prevent sb. from having sth. 拒不给予, 阻止……获得某物……
jittery /ˈdʒɪt(ə)rɪ/ <i>adj.</i>	anxious or nervous 焦虑的, 紧张的
teen /tiːn/ <i>n.</i> <i>adj.</i>	teenager 青少年 relating to teenagers or used by teenagers 青少年的
impart /ɪmˈpɑːt/ <i>v.</i>	to give information, knowledge, wisdom, etc. to sb. 告知, 传授
credo /ˈkriːdəʊ/ <i>n.</i>	creed 信条
peer /pɪə/ <i>n.</i>	sth. of equal worth or quality 同类, 同行
applicant /ˈæplɪkənt/ <i>n.</i>	sb. who has formally asked, usually in writing, for a job, university place, etc. 申请者
category /ˈkætɪɡəri/ <i>n.</i>	class or group of things in a complete system of grouping 种类, 类别, 范畴
formula /ˈfɔːmjulə/ <i>n.</i>	expression of a rule or relationship in algebraic symbols 公式
symphony /ˈsɪmfəni/ <i>n.</i>	long complex musical composition, usu. in three or four parts for a large orchestra 交响曲, 交响乐
distinct /dɪsˈtɪŋkt/ <i>adj.</i>	clearly different or belonging to a different type 独特的, 不同的
composition /kəmˈpəʒɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the way in which sth. is made up of different parts, things, or members 布局, 构成
roster /ˈrəʊstə/ <i>n.</i>	名单, 花名册
harmony /ˈhɑːməni/ <i>n.</i>	pleasing combination of related things 和谐, 协调
extraordinary /ɪksˈtrɔːdnəri/ <i>adj.</i>	very unusual or surprising 特别的, 非凡的
bass /beɪs/ <i>n.</i>	electric guitar producing very low notes 贝斯, 低音电吉他
legitimate /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmət/ <i>adj.</i>	fair or reasonable 正当的, 合理的; acceptable or allowed by law 合法的
institution /ɪnˈstɪtjuːʃən/ <i>n.</i>	a large organization that has a particular kind of work or purpose 机构
buzz /bʌz/ <i>n.</i>	a continuous noise like the sound of a bee 嗡嗡声
turbulent /ˈtɜːbjələnt/ <i>adj.</i>	in a state of commotion or unrest; disturbed 动荡的; 混乱的
remarkable /rɪˈmɑːkəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	unusual or surprising and therefore deserving attention or praise 不同凡响的, 引人注目的



monumental /ˌmɒnjuˈmentl/ <i>adj.</i>	of outstanding significance 极为重要的
rejoice /rɪˈdʒɔɪs/ <i>v.</i>	to feel or show that you are very happy 欢喜, 高兴
excel /ɪkˈsel/ <i>v.</i>	to do sth. very well, or much better than most people 优于, 擅长
distinguished /dɪsˈtɪŋɡwɪʃt/ <i>adj.</i>	successful, respected, and admired 杰出的, 著名的
doctorate /ˈdɒktərɪt/ <i>n.</i>	a university degree of the highest level 博士学位
physiology /ˌfɪzɪˈɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i>	scientific study of the normal functions of living things 生理学
resume /rɪˈzju:m/ <i>n.</i>	a short written account of your education and your previous jobs that you send to an employer when you are looking for a new job 简历

▶ Phrases and Expressions

turn away	拒绝某人进入或加入
the bottom line	最重要的(是): 底线
adjunct professor	副教授, 兼职教授
end up	结束, 告终

▶ Proper Names

SAT	学术能力评估测试 (Scholastic Assessment Test, 俗称“美国高考”)
Stanford	斯坦福大学 (Stanford University)
UC Berkeley	加州大学伯克利分校 (University of California, Berkeley)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	麻省理工学院
Carnegie Institution of Washington	卡内基科学研究所
Johns Hopkins	约翰·霍普金斯大学 (The Johns Hopkins University)
Ivy League	常春藤联盟



Exercises

1. Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the questions or unfinished statements after reading the passage.

- 1) Why does the author feel quite a bit of pain at the end of this week?
 - A) Because some parents will be angry.
 - B) Because there is too much work to do.
 - C) Because he has been in the admission field for over 30 years.
 - D) Because he feels pity for the outstanding students who were not admitted.
- 2) There isn't a formula for decision making in admission because _____.
 - A) it is an art but not a science
 - B) it is a science but not an art
 - C) it is both an art and a science
 - D) it is neither an art nor a science
- 3) Each class is similar to a symphony in that _____.
 - A) it needs only one bass player
 - B) it only recruits qualified candidates
 - C) it needs to achieve harmony as a symphony does
 - D) it has the same number of members as a symphony orchestra
- 4) According to the passage, more importance should be attached to _____.
 - A) which college young adults are admitted to
 - B) how young adults move on from high school to college
 - C) the reason why young adults are not admitted by Stanford
 - D) the fact that students denied admission to some schools are admitted to others
- 5) By saying "Education is what a student makes of it" the author means that _____.
 - A) students don't need higher education
 - B) it is not worth going to an Ivy League college
 - C) schools with more resources offer students more opportunities
 - D) individual efforts are as important as being admitted by a good university

2. Directions: Fill in the blanks using some of the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

anticipation	admission	exceptional	deny	applicant
category	formula	symphony	distinct	composition
harmony	legitimate	turbulent	transition	peer

- 1) After he was officially pronounced the world's oldest man, he offered this simple _____ for a long and happy life.
- 2) They were vegetarians and lived in _____ with nature and other creatures.
- 3) _____ to the museum is always free, but tickets are required for entry and can be booked

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Exercises

1. 1) 【题解】答案D 细节理解题。

根据第二段第一句“... I still feel quite a bit of pain at the end of this week (as I do each year) about the many exceptional youths who were not offered a space in the class”可知作者为那些没被录取的优秀年轻人感到遗憾。D选项中“feel pity for”意为“为……感到遗憾”。

2) 【题解】答案C 细节题。

根据第五段第一句“... but the decision-making is as much art as it is science”可知决定录取谁既是一门科学也是一门艺术。

3) 【题解】答案C 综合理解题。

在第五段中作者把每个班比喻为交响乐，并指出“the final roster is an effort to create harmony”，即：“对演奏人员的取舍取决于他们在一起能否演奏出和谐之声”。

4) 【题解】答案B 细节题。

根据第六段的第五句“... and it's more important to focus on how a young adult is moving on to a

new stage than where that stage happens to be”可知家长应更关注孩子如何顺利度过从高中到大学这个转折期，而不是被哪所大学录取。

5) 【题解】答案D 细节题理解题。根据倒数第四段第一句“... Education is what a student makes of it”可知

教育的关键在于学生本人的努力。“make of”意为“理解，对待”。

2. 1) formula

2) harmony

3) Admission

4) categories

5) distinct

6) denied

7) transitional

8) legitimate

9) anticipation

10) applicants



online in advance.

- 4) The decisions people make tend to fall into two primary _____: important and unimportant.
- 5) Engineering and technology are disciplines (学科) _____ from one another and from science.
- 6) It was unacceptable that all the foreigners got to visit the park, but locals were _____ admission.
- 7) The Girls Education Program focuses on the _____ years when girls enter and leave secondary education.
- 8) According to his father's will, he is the _____ heir (继承人) to the property.
- 9) People bought in stocks of tinned goods in _____ of the possible food shortage.
- 10) George Washington University will no longer require freshman _____ to provide standardized test scores.

3. Directions: Translate the following sentences.

- 1) Clearly, I believe that a Stanford education is wonderful, but my experience suggests it's often parents who are more upset about our admission decisions than the kids.

- 2) I wish there were a formula to explain who is accepted and who isn't, but the decision-making is as much art as it is science.

- 3) The transition from high school to college is a monumental turning point, and it's more important to focus on how a young adult is moving on to a new stage than where that stage happens to be.

- 4) 我不想剥夺他们这点无伤大雅的乐趣。(deny)

- 5) 青春期是儿童期和成年期之间的一个过渡阶段。(adolescence, transitional)

- 6) 你要是老这样花钱，总有一天要负债。(end up)

3. 1) 当然，我一直相信斯坦福大学的教育水平是不同凡响的。但我的经验告诉我，当面对我们的拒录决定时，家长们往往比孩子们更加沮丧。
- 2) 我也希望能有一个公式来解释谁能被录取，谁会被拒绝，但录取决策既是一门科学，又是一门艺术。
- 3) 从高中升入大学是人生道路上具有里程碑意义的转折点。对于年轻人来说，如何完成这个转变而从此走上人生新的阶段要比在哪里完成重要得多。
- 4) I would not want to deny them the harmless pleasure.
- 5) Adolescence is a transitional stage between childhood and adulthood.
- 6) You will end up in debt if you keep on spending money like that.



Part Three Listening Comprehension

Listening Strategy

1. Regulation on pronouncing weak forms:

- 1) Almost all function words — words that do not have a dictionary meaning in the way that we normally expect nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs to have — are pronounced as weak forms. These function words are articles, pronouns, prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs.

- Suggested teaching tips: ask students to think about what function words they remember and categorize them.

Here are some examples:

article	<i>a, an, the</i>
pronoun	<i>I, he, she, it, we, me, him, her, etc.</i>
preposition	<i>in, at, on, of, etc.</i>
adverb	<i>here, there, not, never, as, etc.</i>
conjunction	<i>and, but, etc.</i>
auxiliary verb	<i>am, is, are, was, were, do, does, etc.</i>

2) Weak form vs. Strong form:

- Weak forms are always pronounced in the following cases:

- ① Elision of vowels and consonants
- ② Reduction of the length of sounds
- ③ Obscuration of vowels towards the schwa

- Strong forms are always pronounced in the following cases:

- ① Quotation
- ② Emphasizing
- ③ At the end of a sentence
- ④ Comparison

e.g. government **of** the people, **for** the people, **by** the people

/ˈɡʌvəmənt ðə ˈpɪːpl fɔː ðə ˈpɪːpl baɪ ðə ˈpɪːpl/

He did it for the people of the city.

/hiː ˈdɪd ɪt fɔː ðə ˈpɪːpl əv ðə ˈsɪti/

This train isn't coming from London; it's going to London.

/ˈðɪs ˈtreɪn ˈɪznt ˈkʌmɪŋ frɒm ˈlʌndən ɪts ˈɡəʊɪŋ ˈtuː lʌndən/

Part Three Listening Comprehension

Listening Strategy

Recognizing Strong and Weak Forms

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 word(s) 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 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.

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Task I Listening Practice

1. 1) A)
2) B)
3) A)
4) A)
5) B)

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 answer the questions.

Word Tips

make an offer 出价, 报价	option <i>n.</i> 选项, 选择
binary <i>adj.</i> 双重的, 二元的	present <i>v.</i> 提出, 呈现
rules of thumbs 经验法则	split-second <i>adj.</i> 一刹那的, 极快的

- 1) When do the choices get harder?
- 2) How many options can our brains react to quickly?
- 3) What will most people do when they are presented with several really good options?
- 4) What can help us make those split-second decisions?

2. Directions: Listen to the passage three times and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Word Tips

distinct <i>adj.</i> 明显的, 清楚的	factor <i>n.</i> 因素
conscious <i>adj.</i> 有意识的	unconscious <i>adj.</i> 无意识的
go with one's gut 依直觉行事	claim <i>v.</i> 声称, 断言

Research shows that people who make decisions quickly, even when 1) _____ information, tend to be more satisfied with their decisions than people who research and carefully 2) _____ their options. Some of this difference is simply in the lower level of 3) _____ the decision created, but much of it comes from the very way our brains work.

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2. 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. 1) When the choices are bigger and we have more options.
- 2) Two.
- 3) They will not choose at all.
- 4) Practice, experience, and rules of thumb.

Script

Which job should you take? What car should you buy? Should you ask him to marry you? Are you ready for another baby? Is this house right for you, or should you keep looking before you make an offer?

Life is full of hard choices, and the bigger they are and the more options we

have, the harder they get.

As it happens, our brains are fairly binary. They can react very quickly when presented with two options, especially when one's clearly better. Stand here and drown in the rising waters or jump onto that big rock and be safe? Easy choice.

When presented with more options, though, we choke up. Jump onto the rock or climb the tree? We don't know which is clearly better, and research shows that most people will not choose at all when presented with several equally good options.

Practice, experience, and rules of thumb can help us to make those split-second decisions (for example, "When in doubt, go left" has done pretty well for me so far). Fortunately we don't normally face immediate, do-or-die decisions — we usually have the luxury of working through a decision.



2.

Research shows that people who make decisions quickly, even when 1) lacking information, tend to be more satisfied with their decisions than people who research and carefully 2) weigh up their options. Some of this difference is simply in the lower level of 3) stress the decision created, but much of it comes from the very way our brains work.

The conscious mind can only hold between five and nine 4) distinct thoughts at any given time. That means that any complex problem with more than (on average) seven 5) factors is going to overflow the conscious mind's ability to 6) function effectively — leading to poor choices.

Our unconscious mind, however, is much better at juggling and working through complex problems. People who “go with their gut” are actually 7) trusting the work their unconscious mind has already done, rather than second-guessing it and 8) relying on their conscious mind's much more limited ability to deal with complex situations.

Whatever process you use to arrive at your decision, your satisfaction with your decision will depend largely on whether you 9) claim ownership of your choices. If you feel pressured into a choice or not in control of the conditions, you'll find even 10) positive outcomes colored negatively.

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Part Four Oral Practice

Language Focus: Choice



Useful Vocabulary

paradox *n.* 自相矛盾
preference *n.* 偏爱
option *n.* 选择, 选择权
consequence *n.* 后果
assess *v.* 评估 (价)
pick *v.* 挑选
voluntary *adj.* 自愿的
reluctant *adj.* 勉强的
optional *adj.* 可以选择的
sensible *adj.* 明智的
prudent *adj.* 谨慎的
perpetual *adj.* 永远的

comparison *n.* 比较
alternative *n.* 取舍
dilemma *n.* 困境
compromise *v.* 折中, 妥协
ponder *v.* 深思
claim *v.* 声称
multiple-choice *adj.* 多选择的
unwilling *adj.* 不情愿的
decisive *adj.* 果断的
deliberate *adj.* 深思熟虑的
win-win *adj.* 双赢的
desirable *adj.* 向往的