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Unit 1

Warm-up questions:

1. Do you like study English?
2. How do you study for a test?
3. What kind of conclusion can you get from the picture?



Preview

A student is a learner, or someone who attends the educational institution. In the widest use, the word student is used for anyone who is studying. In terms of attendance, there are four basic types; the smart and diligent students, the smart but not diligent students, the



foolish but diligent students and the neither smart nor diligent students.

With the development of the society, it has become increasingly difficult to be a knowledgeable person; there is just too much knowledge to know something about everything. So what should an educated person be in the twenty-first century?

Text A Types of students

1 There are various types of students in every school. They have many different kinds of characters and personalities. I had been a teacher for many years. Through a teacher's eyes, there are four types of students according to the degree of intelligence and diligence.



2 The first type are smart and diligent students. They are ideal students and often are the teacher's pets. They enjoy learning knowledge. They always listen to the teachers carefully and finish their homework perfectly. As a result, they always get very good marks. Sometimes they win championships. The teachers are proud of them and encourage them to become role models for their classmates. After graduating from university, most of them get a good job and will work hard all of their life.

3 The second type are the smart but not diligent students. They don't need to spend extra hour outside of class or do homework. Most of them are active and extroverted. They are energized in social events and sports. They often ignore the rules. Sometimes they are punished



for playing truant or not finishing homework. They are their teacher's headache because they like to criticize the teacher and still get good marks. This makes it harder to convince other students to study hard for good marks. It is said they are more creative and will do better in their career than the first type when they become adults.

4 The third type are the foolish but diligent students. They always sit in the first two rows of the classroom, pay whole attention to the lessons, listen to every sentence from their teacher, and copy every word the teacher writes on the blackboard. They often have a heavy book bag with some thick notebooks. They never break the rules. They do not like spend any time on social events. But it seems very hard for them to get or maintain a good mark. Teachers tend to be sympathetic towards them, but won't be always satisfied. Most of them are good people. God bless them.

5 Finally, there are the neither smart nor diligent students. They don't care about their marks. They come to school only because their parents ask them to or there are a lot of peers at school. They enjoy break time and have a lot of fun with each other. But in the class, some of them are very tired; some of them are too active. They are often ignored by the teacher in the class if they don't break any rules. But if they do, they are the ones that the teachers criticized most. Although they never get good marks, they are still very happy. Bless them to have at least one good working skill, or else, they won't have a beautiful life.

6 Every type of students has their own character. Sometimes one type of student can change to another type. All of them constitute the whole campus. They are the future of the world. Which type of student are you and which type of student would you like to be?

New Words

type [taɪp] n. 类型; 铅字

various [ˈveəriəs] adj. 各种各样的; 多方面的; 许多的; 各个的, 个别的

character [ˈkærəktə] n. 性格, 品质; 特征; [计] 字符; 人物, 角色

Perhaps there is a negative side to his character that you haven't seen yet.

或许, 他性格中不好的一面你还没有看见。

personality [ˌpɜːsəˈnæləti] n. 生而为人; 人格, 人品, 个性; 人物; 名人

She has such a kind, friendly personality.

她个性善良友好。

according [əˈkɔːdɪŋ] adv. 依照

v. 给予(accord 的现在分词); 使和谐一致; 使符合; 使适合



intelligence [in'telɪdʒəns] n. 智力;聪颖;情报;情报机构

She's a woman of exceptional intelligence.

她是个有着非凡智慧的女子。

diligence ['dɪlɪdʒəns] n. 勤勉,勤奋

adj. 勤奋的;勤勉的;用功的;费尽心血的

The historical research was impressively diligent.

该项历史研究非常地认真、彻底。

perfectly ['pɜːfɪktli] adv. 完美地;理想地;完全地;无瑕疵地

championship [ˈtʃæmpiənʃɪp] n. 锦标赛;锦标,优胜,冠军称号

the world chess championship 国际象棋世界冠军赛

model ['mɒdəl] n. 模型;模特儿;模式;典型

vt. & vi. 做模特儿

vt. 模仿;制作模型,塑造;将...做成模型

adj. 典型的,模范的

graduate ['grædʒuət] vi. 渐变;渐渐变为(与 into 连用);

渐渐消逝(与 away 连用);取得资格(与 as 连用)

vt. 授予学位或毕业证书;从...接受学位;分成等级;标以刻度

n. <美>毕业生;<英>大学毕业生;研究生;量筒

adj. <美>毕业了的,研究生的;有(学士)

extra ['ekstrə] adj. 额外的,补充的,附加的;特大的,特别的

n. 附加物,额外的事物;临时演员;号外;上等产品,上品

adv. 额外地;格外地,特别地

extrovert ['ekstrəvɜːt] n. 外向;性格外向的人

... his extrovert personality

他外向的性格

energize ['enədʒaɪz] vt. 加强,给...以活力;使活跃;[物]给...能量,给...电压

He helped energize and mobilize millions of people around the nation.

他帮助激励和动员了全国数百万人。

ignore [ɪg'nɔː] vt. 忽视,不顾;[法律]驳回(诉讼)

She said her husband ignored her.

她说丈夫不关心她。

truant ['truːənt] n. 旷课的小学生;逃学生;逃避责任者

adj. 逃学的,玩忽职守的,懒散的



vi. 逃学, 逃避责任

convince [kən'vɪns] vt. 使相信, 说服, 使承认; 使明白

creative [kri'eɪtɪv] adj. 创造性的, 有创造力的; 有创意的, 创新的, 创造的

career [kə'reɪə] n. 生涯; 职业; 事业; 速度, 全速

adj. 作为毕生职业的

She is now concentrating on a career as a fashion designer.

她目前正专注于服装设计师的工作。

attention [ə'tenʃn] n. 注意, 注意力; 照料, 关怀; 殷勤

You have my undivided attention.

我专心听你所讲。

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] vt. 保持, 维持; 保养, 维护; 抚养, 赡养

Push yourself to make friends and to maintain the friendships.

要求自己与人交友并保持友谊。

sympathetic [ˌsɪmpə'tetɪk] adj. 同情的, 有同情心的; 赞同的; 相投合的, 称心的

She was very sympathetic to the problems of adult students.

她对成年学生的问题深表同情。

bless [bles] vt. 祝福; 保佑; 赞美; 为...祈福

peer [piə] vi. 凝视; 盯着看; 隐退, 若隐若现; 同等, 比得上

n. 同辈, 同等的人; 贵族; 同侪, 伙伴

adj. 贵族的; (年龄、地位等)同等的; 相匹敌的

criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] vt. & vi. 分析, 评估; 批评; 挑剔

His mother had rarely criticized him or any of her children.

他母亲很少指责他或她的任何孩子。

constitute [ˌkɒnstɪtjuːt] vt. 构成, 组成; 制定, 设立; 等同于; 指派

The vote hardly constitutes a victory.

这次投票很难被视为一次胜利。

campus [ˈkæmpəs] n. (大学)校园; 学校范围内; 大学或其分校; 大学生生活

Private automobiles are not allowed on campus.

大学校园不许私人汽车入内。

future [ˈfjuːtʃə] adj. 将来的, 未来的; [语法学]将来时的

n. 前途; [美国俚语]未婚妻; 期货

He was making plans for the future.

他正在为将来制订计划。



Phrases and Expressions

according to	根据.....;按照.....
be proud of	自豪,高兴
as a result of	由于...的结果;起因;经;因
	as a result 作为结果
	result from 是(由)...造成的
pay attention to	注意
tend to	易于
care about	担心;在乎

Exercises

Reading Aloud

I. There are various types of students in every school. They have many different kinds of characters and personalities. I had been a teacher for many years. Through a teacher's eyes, there are four types of students according to the degree of intelligence and diligence.

The first type are smart and diligent students. They are ideal students and often are the teacher's pets. They enjoy learning knowledge. They always listen to the teachers carefully and finish their homework perfectly. As a result, they always get very good marks. Sometimes they win championships. The teachers are proud of them and encourage them to become role models for their classmates. After graduating from university, most of them get a good job and will work hard all of their life.

The second type are the smart but not diligent students. They don't need to spend extra hour outside of class or do homework. Most of them are active and extroverted. They are energized in social events and sports. They often ignore the rules. Sometimes they are punished for playing truant or not finishing homework. They are their teacher's headache because they like to criticize the teacher and still get good marks. This makes it harder to convince other students to study hard for good marks. It is said they are more creative and will do better in their career than the first type when they become adults.

Comprehension of the Text

II. Decide whether each of the statements below is true or false according to the text.



Write the letter T or F before each statement.

1. _____ There are three types of students.
2. _____ The teacher's pets are the first type of the students.
3. _____ The second type are the smartest.
4. _____ The third type will do better in their career than the second type.
5. _____ Every type of students has their own character.

III. Answer the following questions.

What are the four types of students ?

Which kind of the students are the ideal students?

Why the second type of the students are their teacher's headache?

Vocabulary

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

career various character according convince ignore energize extra
championship intelligence

1. The school has received _____ grants from the education department.
2. Perhaps there is a negative side to his _____ that you haven't seen yet.
3. _____ to the Bible we are all the seed of Adam.
4. _____ is the ability to think, reason, and understand instead of doing things automatically or by instinct.
5. The _____ refers to the title or status of being a sports champion.
6. _____ staff have been taken on to cover busy periods.
7. I am completely _____ and feeling terrific.
8. The government had _____ his views on the subject.
9. That weekend in Plattsburgh, he _____ her to go ahead and marry Bud.
10. She is now concentrating on a _____ as a fashion designer.

V. Fill in the blanks with phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

care about tend to be proud of as a result of pay attention to

1. A boy has to _____ his father—or stepfather.
2. Her heart was slightly damaged _____ her long illness.



3. You must _____ this problem before everything.
4. We _____ make mistakes when we do things in a hurry.
5. I really _____ the students in my class.

VI. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the given word.

1. maintain The Department _____ many close contacts with the chemical industry.
2. Future He was making plans for the _____.
3. Constitute The vote hardly _____ a victory.
4. Criticize His mother had rarely _____ him or any of her children.
5. Bless God _____ and thank you all so much.
6. Campus Private automobiles are not allowed on _____.

VII. Translate the following into English.

1. 第四类是既不聪明也不勤奋的学生。
2. 他们不在乎成绩。
3. 所有的学生组成了整个校园。
4. 他们是这个世界的未来。
5. 他们从不违反规章制度。
6. 他们也不愿意在社会活动上花费时间。

VIII. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. There are various types of students in every school.
2. They have many different kinds of characters and personalities.
3. I had been a teacher for many years.
4. The first type are smart and diligent students.
5. They are ideal students and often are the teacher's pets.
6. The third type are the foolish but diligent students.

IX. Cloze

In a purely competitive market, the supplier of goods and services has no control over the market price, because he produces too little to influence market conditions. With no difference between his products and the products 1 his competitors, he will sell nothing if he charges above the market price and he will sell all if he charges at or 2 the market price. However, in considering the price, he must take the 3 of production into consideration. There are times when he may be willing to sell below his cost. This might happen when prices tumble for 4 he believes will be a short time. However, no business person can 5 to lose money for a prolonged period. He must be constantly 6 of his costs in relation to the market price



if he is to compete successfully and earn a profit. Many people have the impression that as production increases, costs per unit decrease. 7 mass production has made this true in certain industries and at certain levels of production, 8 logic and practical experience have shown that costs per unit begin to rise beyond a certain level of production. Some economists 9 to this principle as the law of increasing costs. The reason costs rise as production goes up is 10. However, it is easy to recognize that as production goes up, the need for additional factors of production will also grow, 11 competitive bidding in the marketplace for the factors of production. If a producer needs 12 skilled labor to produce more, and none of this labor is unemployed, the producer will have to get 13 from other sources. This can be done by 14 higher wages. Higher bidding would also apply to the other factors of production. We must also recognize that not all labor is equally productive, 15 not all land is equally fertile and not all ore(矿石) is equally rich in the mineral wanted.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. to | B. at | C. of | D. on |
| 2. A. below | B. beneath | C. over | D. above |
| 3. A. price | B. cost | C. worth | D. profit |
| 4. A. that | B. why | C. what | D. if |
| 5. A. afford | B. pretend | C. offer | D. try |
| 6. A. sure | B. afraid | C. aware | D. suspicious |
| 7. A. Because | B. Since | C. When | D. While |
| 8. A. both | B. neither | C. none | D. any |
| 9. A. resort | B. refer | C. turn | D. attend |
| 10. A. clear | B. simple | C. difficult | D. complex |
| 11. A. bringing | B. resulting in | C. including | D. carrying out |
| 12. A. less | B. numerous | C. more | D. many |
| 13. A. them | B. these | C. it | D. those |
| 14. A. offering | B. cutting | C. reducing | D. having |
| 15. A. as if | B. just as | C. because | D. while |

X. Theme related writing.

Write a short essay on the topic of **Keys to success**. You should write at least 120 words.

Text B To Know More about Less or Less about More

Carol Numrich

1 With the emergence of the technological age, it has become increasingly difficult to be a knowledgeable person; there is just too much information to know something about



everything. So what should an educated person be in the twenty-first century? It isn't always clear whether one should try to become a specialist or a generalist in today's world. Some people have focused their education on developing skills in one area; specialists now flourish in every field of life. Inversely, others continue to pursue a well-rounded education, believing that it offers the most in life; generalists typically follow a liberal arts education but may never become experts in any field.

2 The Greek poet Archilochus had already described this difference between generalists and specialists with the metaphor, "The fox knows many things, but the hedgehog knows one big thing." It's not clear whether there were more foxes or hedgehogs in ancient Greece, but today there appears to be an inordinate number of hedgehogs, people who know very little about the world, save their field of expertise. This, in fact, has been a criticism of today's American colleges and universities—that they are producing too many hedgehogs.

3 In the 1960s, most American colleges and universities offered a generalist approach to education. In response to student protests, universities began offering many innovative courses. For example, they added Asian Studies and African Studies to their curricula in an effort to extend education beyond the mores of Western society. Students began "doing their own thing", taking courses in just about every subject imaginable, from Transcendental Meditation to Swahili storytelling. Students believed these courses enriched their minds. But as university students began to focus on more and more of these less common subject areas, critics began to abound. They believed that much of education had become useless. Employers began to make derisive comments about the quality of college graduates. As jacks-of-all-trades, they could "function" in most areas of life but might never "excel" in any. The college degree of the 1960s was viewed by many as rot. Too many subjects, too general an approach to education, may have resulted in too little because of too much.

4 From the 1970s through the 1990s, with new technologies creating new job opportunities, an emphasis on specialization appeared in American education. More vocational courses were offered in colleges and universities, especially as computer-programming jobs became available. Business schools flourished, allowing more and more graduate students to enter fields that offered specialized jobs with high salaries, such as investment banking and stock trading. But with the media coverage of junk bond trading and the crimes committed by insider-information scoundrels on Wall Street, even the reputation of the MBA (Master in Business Administration) degree was sullied. The more narrowly focused approach to professional education also seemed to fail.



5 One of the dilemmas of the twenty-first century is whether to approach modern education in terms of the generalist or the specialist. Some universities require all students to make the generalist approach to education. Yet choosing the core courses in light of today's explosion in information and diverse multicultural student populations has not been an easy task. How does one select what it is that everyone should know? Other universities continue to tailor their courses to the more immediate professional needs of their students, appealing to the specialist approach to education. But without a core curriculum, students often lack the shared knowledge necessary to participate effectively in an integrated society.

6 A coherent vision of an educated person in the twenty-first century has yet to be defined.

New Words

emergence [i'mɜːdʒəns] n. action of emerging 出来; 出现; 显现

her emergence as a well-known artist

knowledgeable ['nɒlɪdʒəbəl] a. well-informed and showing a good understanding of a subject

She's very knowledgeable about art.

Do you think you are more knowledgeable about life than your parents were?

specialist ['speʃəlɪst] n. 专业工作者; 专家

an eye/a heart specialist

He's a specialist in Roman coins.

generalist ['dʒenərəlɪst] n. (有多方面知识和经验的)通才, 多面手

flourish ['flʌrɪʃ] v. to be successful, very active, or widespread; prosper 昌盛; 旺盛; 繁荣

Plants like that will not flourish in the shade.

No new business can flourish in the present economic climate.

inverse(ly) [ɪn'vɜːs] ad. (位置、方向或关系)相反的(地), 反向的(地)

The tension grew in inverse proportion to the distance from their destination.

well-rounded a. wide and varied 广泛的; 面面俱到的

a well-rounded education

metaphor ['metəfə] n. use of a word or phrase to indicate sth. different from the literal meaning 隐喻

"The mind is an ocean" and "the city is a jungle" are both metaphors.

hedgehog ['hedʒhɒg] n. a small animal which has a prickly back 刺猬

inordinate [ɪn'ɔːdnɪt] a. beyond reasonable limits 无节制的; 过度的



an inordinate amount of work to do

save [seɪv] prep. /conj. except 除了

Save for one old lady, the bus was empty.

We know nothing about her save that her surname is Jones.

expertise [ˌɛkspəˈtiːz] n. 专门技能; 专业知识

innovative [ˈɪnəvətɪv] a. introducing or using new ideas, techniques, etc. 革新的; 有创新精神的

Innovative ideas are needed to make the business a success.

She was an innovative and imaginative manager.

curriculum [kəˈrɪkjələm] n. (pl. -s or -la) (全部的)课程

Is German on your school's curriculum?

mores [ˈmɔːreɪz] n. 传统; 习俗

social mores

the accepted mores of British society

Transcendental Meditation (印度教的)超脱静坐

abound [əˈbaʊnd] v. to be very plentiful; to exist in great numbers 非常多; 大量存在

Oranges abound here all the year round.

Theories abound about how the earth began.

derisive [dɪˈraɪsɪv] a. showing ridicule or mockery 嘲笑的; 嘲弄的

derisive laughter

a derisive comment/remark/term

jack-of-all-trades 博而不精的人

excel [ɪkˈsel] v. to be extremely good 突出, 超常; 胜过他人

I've never excelled in/at diving, although I've always been a good swimmer.

specialization [ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃn] n. 专门性, 专业性; 专门化, 专业化

In the course I'm taking, there's no opportunity for specialization.

vocational [vəʊˈkeɪʃənəl] a. of or concerning the qualifications, etc. needed for a trade or profession 职业的 vocational education/guidance/training

specialized [ˌspeʃəlaɪzəd] a. adapted or designed for a particular purpose; of or relating to a specialist 专门的; 专业的 specialized tools/knowledge/work

media [ˈmiːdiə] n. (pl) means of mass communication, e. g. TV, radio, newspapers

大众传播工具, 大众传播媒介

Media coverage of the event was very limited.



The media are to blame for starting the rumors.

junk bond 垃圾债券(指高收益高风险的债券)

commit [kə'mɪt] v. to do (sth. illegal, wrong or foolish) 做(不合法的、错的或愚蠢的事); 犯
commit murder/suicide/theft/an unforgivable error

insider [ɪn'saɪdə] n. 知情人; 了解内幕者

scoundrel ['skaʊndrəl] n. person who has no moral principles and no conscience
无赖, 恶棍

I consider you a scoundrel of the worst type.

sully ['sʌli] v. to make (sth.) dirty; stain; to ruin or destroy (sb.'s reputation, etc.)
弄脏; 玷污

sully sb.'s name/honor

I wouldn't sully my hands by accepting a bribe.

dilemma [dɪ'lemə] n. situation in which one has to choose between two possible things or
courses of action 进退两难的窘境

multicultural [ˌmʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəl] a. 多种文化的; 具有(或融合)多种文化的
a multicultural society/curriculum

China is increasingly a multicultural society.

integrated [ˈɪntɪɡreɪtɪd] a. with various parts fitting well together 综合的; 完整的

coherent [kəʊ'hɪərənt] a. (看法、思想、言语、推理等)有条理的, 前后一致的
a coherent analysis/argument/description

The government lacks a coherent economic policy.

vision ['vɪʒn] n. 远见, 洞察力

have perfect/poor/blurred vision

Phrases and Expressions

in response to 作为回答

I am writing in response to your recent letter.

appeal to to ask for help or sympathy 诉诸; 求助

to appeal to force/reason

in terms of in regard to; as 根据, 按照; 在...方面

measure the value of material goods in terms of money

in light of in view of; considering 鉴于; 考虑到

review the proposals in light of past experience



participate in	参加,参与(某活动等) to participate in a competition/discussion/meeting
tailor sth. to/for sb. /sth.	to make or adapt sth. for a special purpose 针对特定的目的(或对象)作修改;使适应特定需要

Notes

1. With the emergence of the technological age, it has become increasingly difficult to be a knowledgeable person: With the advent of the technological age (As the technological age emerges), it has become more and more difficult to be a knowledgeable person.

2. “specialist” and “generalist”: there is a common noun suffix, i. e. -ist. The suffix -ist is added at the end of a noun which corresponds to those verbs which end in the suffix -ise (which is spelt in American English as the suffix -ize) or those nouns which end in the suffix -ism. It is used to denote a person who either practices something or holds certain principles, doctrines, etc. or a person who is concerned with something.

3. Archilochus; (680 BC—645 BC) A Greek poet and supposed mercenary(雇佣兵). He was born a bastard on the island of Paros where he spent most of his boyhood. His father, Telesicles, was an aristocrat and his mother was a slave woman. Some time after his birth, his father founded the colony of Thaso. Archilochus lived and fought in Thaso for the remainder of his life. Archilochus was known for two things in his life time: for being a soldier and for being a poet. His life as a soldier is often reflected in his poetry. He sang his fellow citizens to war. Many of his songs were made to move his listeners positively towards courageous, aggressive action. His songs voiced the emotions and needs of his people and community. Much of his poetry was performed at public ceremonies such as funerals, military reviews or festive rituals.

4. ... but today there appears to be an inordinate number of hedgehogs, people who know very little about the world, save their field of expertise; ... but today there appears to be an excessive number of hedgehogs, people who know very little about the world except their field of expertise.

5. Transcendental Meditation (TM): the trademarked name of a meditation technique introduced in 1958 by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi (1917 — 2008). It is described as a mental procedure that allows the mind to quiet itself. According to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, as the mind quiets down, the practitioner can become aware that the thought itself is transcended, and can have the experience of what Maharishi calls the “source of the thought”, or



transcendental Being.

6. **Swahili:** the Swahili are a people and culture found on the coast of East Africa, mainly the coastal regions and the islands of Kenya and Tanzania, and north Mozambique. The name Swahili is derived from the Arabic word Sawahil, meaning “coastal dwellers”, and they speak the Swahili language.

7. **Wall Street:** a street in lower Manhattan, New York City, New York, United States. It runs east from Broadway to South Street on the East River, through the historical center of the Financial District. Wall Street was the first permanent home of the New York Stock Exchange; over time Wall Street became the name of the surrounding geographic neighborhood. Wall Street is also shorthand (or a metonym) for the “influential financial interests” of the American financial industry, which is centered in the New York City area.

8. But with the media coverage of junk bond trading and the crimes committed by insider-information scoundrels on Wall Street, even the reputation of the MBA (Master in Business Administration) degree was sullied; but as junk bond trading and the crimes committed by insider-information scoundrels on Wall Street were covered in mass media, even the reputation of MBA degree was stained.

9. Yet choosing the core courses in light of today’s explosion in information and diverse multicultural student populations has not been an easy task; if we take into consideration today’s explosion in information and diverse multicultural student populations, we may find that choosing the core courses is not an easy job.

10. Other universities continue to tailor their courses to the more immediate professional needs of their students, appealing to the specialist approach to education; other universities continue to make their courses adapt to the more immediate professional needs of their students by carrying out the specialist approach to education.

Exercises

Comprehension Check

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. Whether one should try to become a specialist or a generalist in today’s world is _____.

A) beyond doubt

B) quite obvious

C) not always clear

D) plain and simple



2. According to the author, American colleges and universities today are producing an inordinate number of _____.
- A) jacks-of-all-trades B) artists
C) critics D) experts
3. The approach to education as adopted by most American colleges and universities in the 1960s was too _____.
- A) focused B) innovative
C) general D) specialized
4. The writer of this selection is _____ the specialist approach to professional education adopted from the 1970s to the 1990s.
- A) unfavorable toward B) favorable toward
C) supportive of D) firmly opposed to
5. Whether to approach education in terms of the generalist or the specialist in the twenty-first century _____.
- A) is fairly easy to decide
B) is a dilemma that universities have to face
C) should be tailored to the immediate professional needs of the students
D) should consider the shared knowledge necessary to participate in an integrated society

Vocabulary

II. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

diverse patience environment potential imagine thrive ease maximize ensure committed

1. You love your role, you love being with your students and you couldn't _____ doing anything else.
2. You have a great deal of _____ and know that little steps in learning go a long way.
3. You know your students well and they are comfortable and at _____ with you, they enjoy having you as their teacher and look forward to going school each day.
4. You provide a non-threatening, welcoming _____ that nurtures each of the students you work with.
5. You understand your students, you know what motivates them and you know how to



scaffold(用支架支撑)activities to _____ that maximum learning occurs.

6. You take each student from where they are and provide experiences that will _____ success.

7. You are very comfortable working with exceptional learners and learners with _____ needs.

8. You _____ on challenge, can easily build relationships with your students and your student's parents.

9. You are a life-long learner and _____ to the profession.

10. You have a never ending willingness to ensure that all students reach their maximum _____.

III. Fill in the blanks with phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

tailor to	in light of	in terms of	appeal to	participate in	in response to
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1. The company has changed some of its working practices _____ criticism by government inspectors.

2. When mother said "No," my little sister would _____ Father.

3. It has been a terrible year _____ business.

4. _____ your recent behavior, I'm afraid I must ask you to leave the company.

5. She actively _____ local politics.

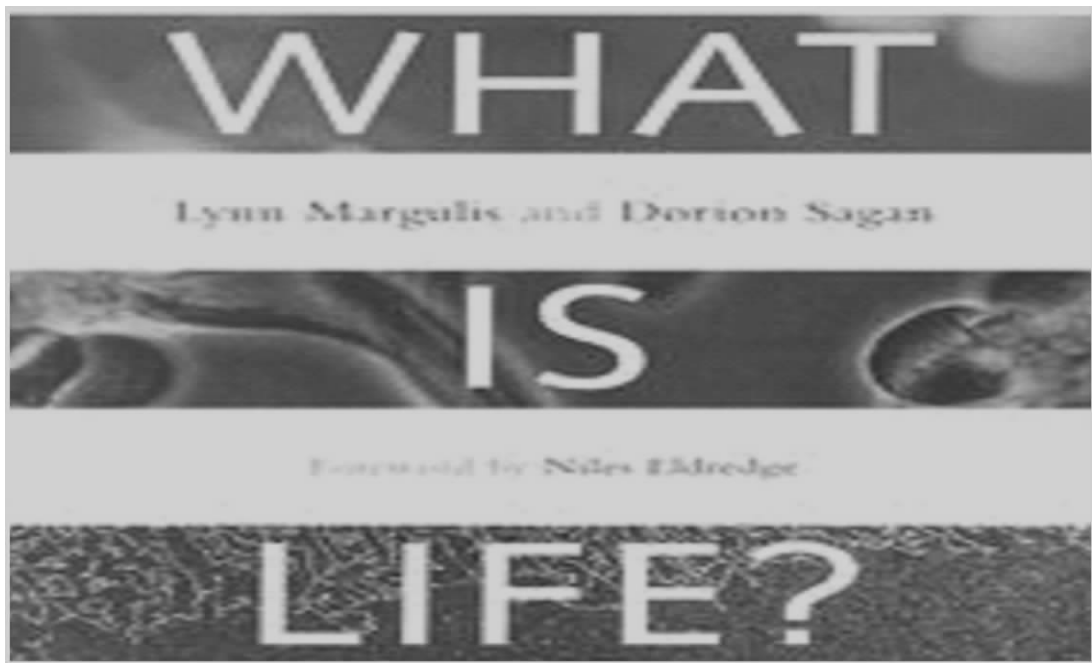
6. Homes should _____ the needs of the elderly.



Unit 2

Warm-up questions:

1. What is life? What kind of life do you want to live?
2. What does life mean to you and how to maximize it?
3. Do you think persistence is important for us? Why or why not?

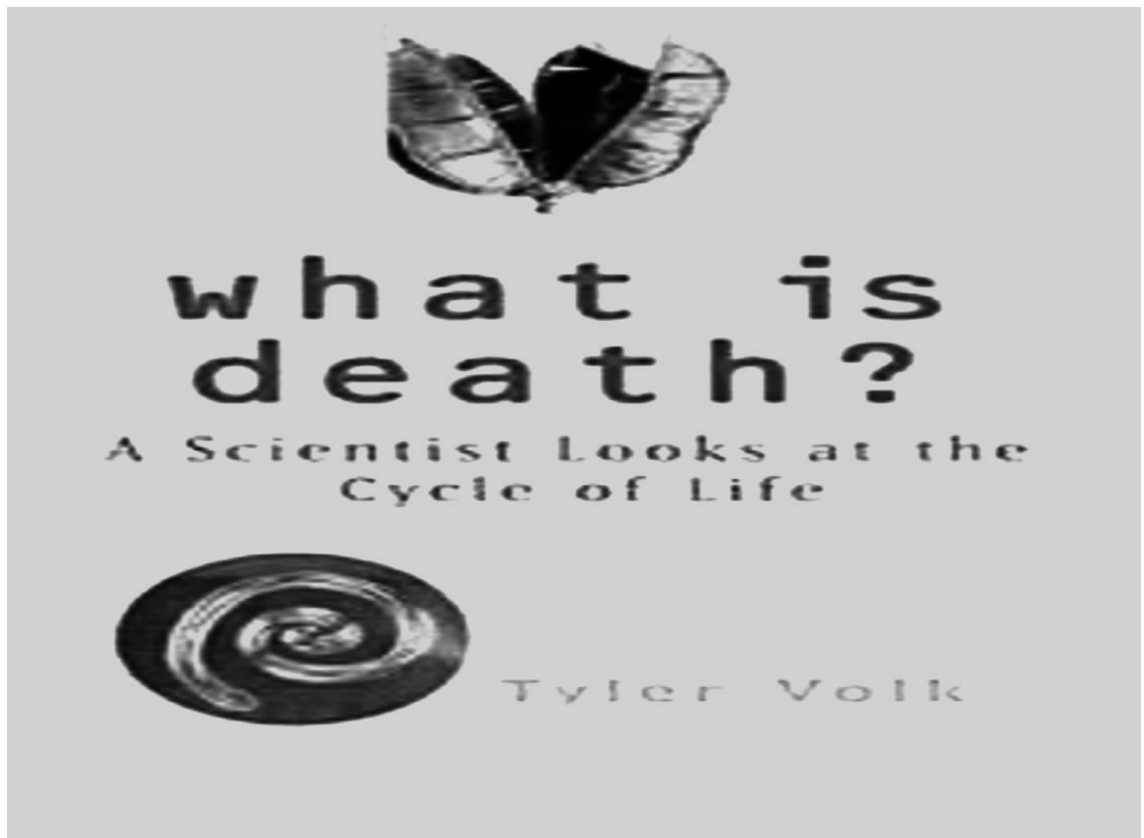


Preview

No doubt about it; persistence is one of the surest allies of a successful person. That's just as true for the successful learner of English. Has it not been persistence that has pushed you this far, up to this Unit 2? If you say "Yes, mostly," or even "Partly," then I say "Bravo!" No kidding — I'm serious! It is not enough to just feel motivated. Action is what counts. You have to actually do it. That's right, good intentions alone won't work over the long haul; only action produces results.

**Text A Life Is a Marathon***Joe Girard*

1 “Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts. Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent.”



2 I believe that. I do not know who said it; I will be happy to acknowledge it when I do. But it is another of the many signs, mottos and quotations that surrounded me on the walls of my office. They may seem simple to some — a lot of platitudes and schoolboy mottos like “I at first you don’t succeed try again.”

3 Well, if a motto works, I say use it. If it takes a sign on your office wall, or shop toolbox, or bathroom mirror or even the kitchen stove or inside your school or gym locker to get you charged up, use it. And keep using the things that work.



4 The key words in the schoolboy motto are “try, try again.” Key words in my own life are “keep doing it till you get it right.”

5 A very good friend of mine has a son in his mid-twenties who recently ran a twenty-six-mile-plus marathon in Detroit. It was an international marathon because it included Canadians as well, and the course went back and forth across the Detroit River, our international boundary. The kid had trained for it for a long time, but he had never run that far and wasn't sure that he could.

6 He ran a great deal of the race with a pain in the rib cage, cramps in his calves, and a blister on the foot that got as big as an egg. And, like most long-distance runners he told me of the “wall” that you seem to hit at a certain mile-mark, when you think you can't go a step farther, but that when you push on regardless you somehow manage to run through that wall and keep going. It happened to the son of this friend and he stuck it out to the finish line. He didn't win — as far as coming in first was concerned — and he didn't lose. Like with most things in life, the real race was against himself and time, and in that sense everyone who finished the race, no matter where he or she placed, was a winner.

7 But, sports don't provide the only examples. It was persistence that enabled Annie Sullivan Macy to teach the blind and deaf Helen Keller to enter into a world she could not see or hear.

8 It was persistence that kept Thomas Edison going back to the drawing board and his electric light until he got it right.

9 And it was persistence that kept Bette Davis, one of the screen's most talented actresses, plugging away in her fight against her producers to win roles worthy of her.

10 Life is but a race. And, in selling yourself your main competition is yourself. Sticking to the job of selling yourself, your persistence is what makes you a winner.

New Words

persistence [pə'sɪstəns] n. the fact of continuing to try to do sth. in spite of difficulties 坚持, 执著

his persistence in making his dream come true

他对于梦想的不懈追求

talent ['tælənt] n. natural ability to do sth. well 天资, 天赋

a talent for music 音乐天赋

a talent for writing 写作方面的天赋

artistic talent 艺术天赋



unsuccessful [ˌʌnsəkˈsɛsfl] a. not successful 不成功的

an unsuccessful novel 一部失败的小说

unsuccessful attempts 不成功的尝试

genius [ˈdʒiːniəs] n. special ability; a person of great intelligence and/or ability

特殊才能; 天才

a musical genius 一个音乐天才

a child genius 一名神童

She has a genius for gardening.

她在园艺方面颇有天赋。

unrewarded [ˌʌnrɪˈwɔːdɪd] a. not receiving the success that one has been trying to achieve

未获成功的, 无回报的

acknowledge [əkˈnɒlɪdʒ] vt. to show that one is grateful for (sth.) 对...表示感谢

surround [səˈraʊnd] vt. to be all around sb./sth. 环绕, 围绕

boundary [ˈbaʊndri] n. the dividing line (esp. between two areas of land)

(尤指两地区之间的分界线)

regardless [rɪˈgɑːdləs] ad. without being affected by problems or difficulties 不受问题或困难影响

somehow [ˈsʌmhaʊ] ad. 以某种方式; 不知怎样地

enable [ɪˈneɪbl] vt. to make it possible for sb. to do sth. or for sth. to happen 使能够

screen [skriːn] n. 屏幕; 荧屏

worthy [ˈwɜːði] a. 值得...的, 配得上...的

His work is worthy of recognition and praise.

他的工作应该得到承认和称赞。

Phrases and Expressions

charge up 使...充满热情; 为...充电

His speech charged up the crowd.

他的演讲鼓舞了人群。

get sth. right 使...正确

My teacher corrected my pronunciation patiently until I got it right.

我的老师耐心纠正我的发音, 直至正确为止。

back and forth to and fro; from side to side

来回地; 反复地



push on	to continue one's journey or march 继续前进
stick out	to continue doing (sth.) to the end it, even when it is difficult 把(难事)坚持到底
as far as ... be concerned	with regard to (sb./sth.); 就...而言;在(某人)看来
coming in first ...	finishing a race in the first place 在某项比赛中获得第一名
plug away	to continue working hard at sth., esp. sth. difficult 坚持不懈地做(尤指困难的工作)
stick to	to continue doing (sth.) in spite of difficulties 坚持做某事

Notes

1. Author: Joe Girard (1928—) is an American salesman.
He is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as “World's Greatest Salesman”, having sold 13,001 cars at Merollis Chevrolet between 1963 and 1978.
2. Detroit (底特律): the largest city in Michigan, USA.
3. coming in first ...: finishing a race in the first place.
4. Annie Sullivan Macy (1866—1936): the instructor and lifelong companion of Helen Keller.
5. Helen Keller (1880—1968): a deaf-ind American author, political activist and lecturer.
6. Thomas Edison (1847—1931): an American inventor, scientist and businessman who developed many important devices, including the photograph, the motion picture camera, and a relatively long-sting, practical electric light bulb.
7. Bette Davis (1908—1989): an Academy Award—winning American actress. She was well-known as a perfectionist and her conflicts with studio executives, film directors and costars were often reported.

Exercises

Reading Aloud

I. Read the following paragraphs until you have learned them by heart. Then, translate them into Chinese.

A very good friend of mine has a son in his mid-twenties who recently ran a twenty-six-mile-plus marathon in Detroit. It was an international marathon because it included Canadians



as well, and the course went back and forth across the Detroit River, our international boundary. The kid had trained for it for a long time, but he had never run that far and wasn't sure that he could.

He ran a great deal of the race with a pain in the rib cage, cramps in his calves, and a blister on the foot that got as big as an egg. And, like most long-distance runners he told me of the "wall" that you seem to hit at a certain mile-mark, when you think you can't go a step farther, but that when you push on regardless you somehow manage to run through that wall and keep going. It happened to the son of this friend and he stuck it out to the finish line. He didn't win — as far as coming in first was concerned — and he didn't lose. Like with most things in life, the real race was against himself and time, and in that sense everyone who finished the race, no matter where he or she placed, was a winner.

Comprehension of the Text

II. Decide whether each of the statements below is true or false according to the text.

Write the letter T or F before each statement.

1. _____ Talent and genius can take the place of persistence.
2. _____ The author doesn't know who said the motto— "If at first you don't succeed try again."
3. _____ The author doesn't think motto can work.
4. _____ Key words in the author's life are "keep doing it till you get it right."
5. _____ A very good friend of mine was sure his son could run marathon well.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. As quoted by the author, "Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent." Do you agree? Use examples to make your point.

2. The author thinks that sports don't provide the only examples to show the magic of persistence. Add some non-sports examples.

3. According to the author, "like with most things in life, the real race was against himself and time." How do you understand "against himself" and "against time"?

4. How do you understand the phrase "selling yourself" (Para. 10) at the end of the text? How does the phrase relate to the whole text?

5. What is your favorite motto? In what way and to what extent does it help and guide you?



Vocabulary

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

acknowledge	boundary	educate	enable	genius	motto	persistence
surround						

1. Ruth helped me file important information electronically, and I gratefully _____ her help.

2. The _____ of the World Expo (世界博览会) 2010 in Shanghai is “Better City, Better Life.”

3. The aim of the activities is to _____ young people to develop personal and social skills.

4. This program aims to _____ the public on the importance of saving water.

5. Language skills come with practice and _____.

6. At her 90th birthday party, Grandma was _____ by family and friends.

7. This paper talks about general methods to define the _____ between surface water and deep water.

8. Mozart showed his real _____ as a musician at a very young age.

V. Fill in the blanks with phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary. Multiple answers are possible.

as far as	back and forth	charge up	get sth. right	push on	stick out
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1. These electronic devices can be _____ whenever there is sunshine.

2. I walked _____ in my room, reading aloud my favorite poems.

3. In spite of difficulties, they decided to _____ with the work.

4. This is really a tough course. But I think you should _____ it _____ rather than give up.

5. _____ color is concerned, this T-shirt's is fine — I don't like the other one's though.

6. When choosing gifts for your friends, you have to think about what they would truly like to receive rather than guessing and hoping you have _____.

VI. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the given word.

1. prepare My secretary gave me a lot of assistance in the _____ of this speech.



2. combine His dedication and talent are a winning _____ in business.
3. invite Accept the _____ is the only way for you to choose.
4. inform Do you think it's a good _____.
5. acknowledge I think you should add an _____ in your paper.
6. obedient Parents often demand _____ from their children.

VII. Translate the following into English.

1. 我要感谢他的帮助。
2. 这座城市被几个湖所环绕。
3. 他的演讲鼓舞了人群。
4. 我的老师耐心纠正我的发音,直至正确为止。
5. 她在房间里来回踱步。
6. 如果我们要准时到达那儿,就得继续前进。
7. 我的目标是写一些值得发表的东西。
8. 这位领导人设法处理了这次危机。
9. 我觉得在电脑屏幕上阅读小说很困难。
10. 他的解释让我们更好地了解了这个新政策。

VIII. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. We must acknowledge the kindness she showed towards us.
2. These courses will enable you to successfully pass the exams.
3. My mother writes for the screen.
4. We will learn the truth somehow.
5. Despite all the difficulties, they pushed on with their plan.
6. Do you know how to define the boundary between surface water and deep water?
7. She did have a difficult time adjusting to the new environment, but in the end she got everything right.
8. You can charge the car's battery up overnight.
9. Although Ellen was surrounded by friends, she still felt lonely.
10. His work is worthy of recognition and praise.

IX. Cloze

If you were to begin a new job tomorrow, you would bring with you some basic strengths and weaknesses. Success or 1 in your work would depend, to 2 great extent, 3 your ability to use your strengths and weaknesses to the best advantage. 4 the utmost importance is your attitude. A person 5 begins a job convinced that he isn't going to like it



or is 6 that he is going to fail is exhibiting a weakness which can only hinder his success. On the other hand, a person who is secure 7 his belief that he is probably as capable 8 doing the work as anyone else and who is willing to make a cheerful attempt 9 it possesses a certain strength of purpose. The chances are that he will do well.

10 the prerequisite skills for a particular job is strength. Lacking those skills is obviously a weakness. A book-keeper who can't add or a carpenter who can't cut a straight line with a saw 11 hopeless cases.

This book has been designed to help you capitalize 12 the strength and overcome the 13 that you bring to the job of learning. But in groups to measure your development, you must first 14 stock of where you stand now. 15 we get further along in the book, we'll be 16 in some detail with specific processes for developing and strengthening 17 skills. However, 18 begin with, you should pause 19 examine your present strengths and weaknesses in three areas that are critical to your success or failure in school: your 20, your reading and communication skills, and your study habits.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. improvement | B. victory | C. failure | D. achievement |
| 2. A. a | B. the | C. some | D. certain |
| 3. A. in | B. on | C. of | D. to |
| 4. A. Out of | B. Of | C. To | D. Into |
| 5. A. who | B. what | C. that | D. which |
| 6. A. ensure | B. certain | C. sure | D. surely |
| 7. A. onto | B. on | C. off | D. in |
| 8. A. to | B. at | C. of | D. for |
| 9. A. near | B. on | C. by | D. at |
| 10. A. Have | B. Had | C. Having | D. Had been |
| 11. A. being | B. been | C. are | D. is |
| 12. A. except | B. but | C. for | D. on |
| 13. A. idea | B. weakness | C. strength | D. advantage |
| 14. A. make | B. take | C. do | D. give |
| 15. A. As | B. Till | C. Over | D. Out |
| 16. A. deal | B. dealt | C. be dealt | D. dealing |
| 17. A. learnt | B. learned | C. learning | D. learn |
| 18. A. around | B. to | C. from | D. beside |
| 19. A. to | B. onto | C. into | D. with |



20. A. intelligence B. work C. attitude D. weakness
X. Theme related writing.

Write a short essay on the topic of **How to Study English Well**. You should write at least 120 words.

Text B Ten Secrets for Success as a College Freshman

Adapted from an essay by J. Michael Adams

1 You were a star in high school, made all the right moves, and now you think you're ready for college. Better think again. The rules are different, the expectations have changed, and the stakes are a little higher.

2 College is a rare opportunity to define yourself more fully — even, perhaps, to redefine yourself. What do you want to be known for when you graduate? Frankly, what makes you think you are even going to graduate? Only half of those starting out as freshmen graduate in four years. I've seen high school honors students not last the fall semester. I've also seen average students graduate with a 4.0. What makes the difference? From my experience, there are 10 rules every freshman should know.

3 1) Be a warrior. Warriors are never surprised. That means listening in class, staying alert and asking questions. It means doing all the assignments on time. Go into each class expecting an unannounced quiz.

4 2) Always carry a pen and paper. You look uninterested and are ill-prepared if you walk into class without these basic tools. This seems fundamental, but one professor told me, "Thirty percent don't come to class on the first day with even a pencil. Most of them won't last the first two weeks."

5 3) Recopy your class notes. You can't write as fast as professors can talk. The purpose of "notes" is to jog your personal memory on key points and the flow of ideas in a lecture. Recopying will reinforce the information, fill in the blanks and reduce study time before the test. You will own the information.

6 4) Never miss a class. Woody Allen once said that 80 percent of life is just showing up. There is no substitute for presence. Ever ask someone to take notes for you? Did you ever understand them?

7 5) Master the information flow. Use devices like three-ring binders to manage class notes, assignments, readings and handouts. Or, if you prefer, record notes and file important information electronically, but organize data by class and back up everything. By keeping information well ordered, you'll feel more in control of your world.



8 6) Highlight all dates. Time is real and can get away from you. Use wall or electronic calendars and mark when assignments are due, test dates, the night of that concert and anything else that is important and time-sensitive. Tracking time helps you pace yourself and look ahead. Never be surprised again.

9 7) Divide and conquer. Henry Ford had it right. Break major assignments into small steps. Have to read a 487-page textbook? Impossible — especially the night before the test. Consider that a 16-week semester has five workdays per week, which totals 80 days. Eighty into 487 roughly equals six. Read about six pages a day and you are done. The same approach works on every assignment.

10 8) Give double. Don't be a minimalist. Always give twice as much as expected. When your professor assigns a paper, you will look less than ambitious if you ask: "How many pages does it have to be?" In reality, you are asking: "What is the least I have to do to pass?" Always deliver more content and substance than expected.

11 9) Develop a network. Nobody does it alone. Seek out others who can help you and whom you can help. The world works through networking. Create allies by giving unsolicited assistance and practice random acts of kindness. It will all come back to you.

12 10) Have fun. Play is good for you and helps you refocus on other pursuits. It truly does recharge your batteries. Find the balance between recreation and dedication. Neither extreme brings ultimate satisfaction. Viewing life as only a party or only a chore will never satisfy your soul. Life — and especially college — is an adventure. Don't get so caught up in the ultimate goal that you forget to enjoy the journey.

13 When you walk into your first class, you face a new frontier — a world full of ideas and opportunities that can last a lifetime. But you must seize them. Education is not something given to you. You must be an active participant. You must be a warrior. The choice is yours!

New Words

freshman ['frefmən] n. (中学或大学的)一年级学生;新手

move [mu:v] n. an act that starts or advances a process or plan 行动,步骤

a military move 军事行动

A wise move was to remain silent.

expectation [ˌekspek'teɪʃn] n. [常作复数] 期望;希望

live up to sb. 's expectations

The new manager's performance falls short of our expectations.



stake [steɪk] n. (pl.) [复数] 赌注

a high-stakes gamble

He and his friends enjoy playing cards for low stakes.

rare [reə] a. unusual, uncommon 罕有的, 稀少的

rare metals

It was rare for Tom to be late for school.

opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nəti] n. an occasion or situation which makes it possible to do sth. that one wants to do or has to do 机会, 时机

find an opportunity

You shouldn't lose the opportunity to see the play.

redefine [ˌri:di'faɪn] vt. to make (sth.) different; to give (sth.) a new meaning 改变; 给... 重下定义

redefine one's attitudes

Under such circumstances, we have to redefine the areas of growth.

graduate ['grædʒuət] vi. to complete school, college or university successfully 毕业

graduate from college

He graduated with honors from Oxford in 1990.

frankly ['fræŋkli] ad. speaking honestly; in an honest and direct way that people might not like 坦率地说; 直率地, 坦诚地

Frankly, nothing he does surprises me.

I have to admit that I was stupid to speak so frankly in front of my boss.

warrior ['wɒriə] n. 勇士; 战士

alert [ə'leɪt] a. quick in thought or action 机敏的, 反应敏捷的

He was alert when answering questions.

A good hunting dog is alert to every sound and movement in the field.

assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] n. a piece of work or a duty that is given to a particular person 任务, 工作

unannounced [ˌʌnə'naʊnst] a. 未通知的, 未打招呼的

ill-prepared a. badly prepared or trained 准备不足的

fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl] a. important; basic 重要的; 基本的

recopy [ri:kɒpi] v. to copy again 重新抄写; 复制

reinforce [ˌri:ɪn'fɔ:s] vt. to make stronger 巩固, 加强

substitute [ˌsʌbstɪtju:t] n. a thing or person that takes the place of sth. /sb. else 代替物; 代替者

device [dɪ'vaɪs] n. 装置; 设备



- electronically** [ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪkli] ad. 电子地,用电子操作
- highlight** [ˈhaɪlaɪt] vt. 用彩笔标出(文本等的某部分);突出,强调
- due** [dju:] a. expected at a certain time 预定(应到)的
- approach** [əˈprəʊtʃ] n. a way (of dealing with sth./sb.) (处理某事或对待某人的)方法
- ambitious** [æmˈbɪʃəs] a. determined to be successful 有雄心的
- deliver** [dɪˈlɪvə] vt. to provide (sth.) expected 递交
- substance** [ˈsʌbstəns] n. a kind of material or matter 物质
- ally** [ˈælaɪ] n. 支持者,盟友
- unsolicited** [ˈʌnsəˈlɪsɪtɪd] a. 未经要求的;主动的
- random** [ˈrændəm] a. without any plan, aim or pattern 随意的,任意的
- pursuit** [pəˈsju:t] n. 花时间和精力的工作;嗜好,消遣
- recharge** [ri:ˈtʃɑ:dʒ] vt. to put electricity into (sth.) again 给...再充电
- dedication** [ˌdedɪˈkeɪʃn] n. being willing to give one's time and energy to sth. 奉献,献身
- ultimate** [ˈʌltɪmət] a. greatest; final; fundamental 最大的;最终的;基本的
- chore** [tʃɔ:(r)] n. an unpleasant or boring task 令人厌烦的任务
- frontier** [ˈfrʌntɪə] n. 界限;新领域

Phrases and Expressions

- be known for** to be famous for 因...而闻名
be known for being humorous
The scientist is known for his contribution to the human understanding of the human space.
- honors students** 优等生
- mean doing sth.** 意味着做某事
- mean to do sth.** 意欲或打算做某事
- jog sb.'s personal memory** to cause sb. to remember sth. 唤起某人的记忆
- fill in** to put in whatever is needed to complete sth. 填补
- show up** to arrive as expected or arranged 到场,出席
- look ahead** 预作计划;展望未来,为将来设想
- seek out** 竭力寻找,搜寻出
- get caught up in** 陷入,被缠住
- back sth. up** 给(文件、程序等)做备份
- in control of** 控制