



目 录

Unit 1 Family Life	(1)
Unit 2 Campus Love	(23)
Unit 3 Festivals	(45)
Unit 4 Job	(66)
Unit 5 Nobel Prize	(84)
Unit 6 Time Management	(104)
Unit 7 Internet	(121)
Unit 8 Color	(145)
课文参考译文及习题答案	(172)



Unit 1 Family Life

Warm-up questions:

1. What's the difference between a family and a household?
2. In your opinion, what is the basic structure of family?
3. How many kinds of families do you know? What are they?

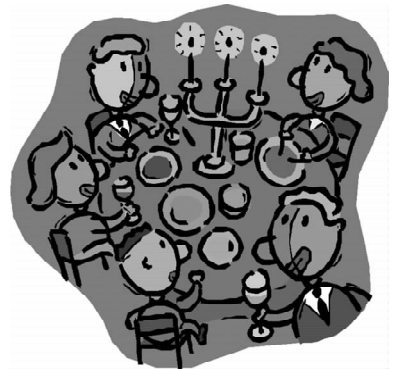
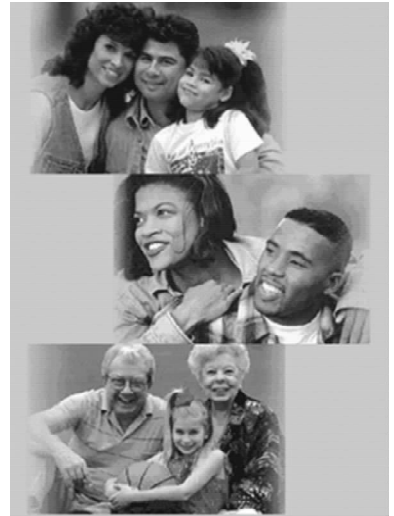
Preview

If a family is to be the basic component of a healthy society, as it must be for society to survive, we need to understand what a family is and what it is becoming.

Text A The Changing American Family

1 For all the changes in fertility and mortality that Americans have experienced from the colonial period until today, there has been surprisingly little change in the structure of the family until the past quarter century. Until that point, the age of marriage changed from time to time, but only a minority of women never married and births outside marriage were traditionally less than 10 percent of all births.

2 But this fundamental social institution has changed profoundly since 1980. In fact, if one were to define the most original demographic feature in the post-1980 period in the United States, it would be the changes that were occurring in both families and households for all sections of the national population. The traditional American family has been undergoing profound transformations for all ages, all races, and all ethnic





groups. Every aspect of the American family is experiencing change. These include the number of adults who marry, the number of households that are formed by married people, the number of children that are conceived, the economic role of mothers, the number of non-family households, and even the importance of marriage in accounting for total births.

3 The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married reached historic levels in 2000 when a third of the men and a quarter of the women were listed as never having married. The decline in marriage among whites is occurring at a slower pace than among blacks, but both are experiencing rising trends in unmarried adults. By 2000, 22 percent of adult white women and 42 percent of adult black women had never married. This rise in the ratio of persons never married is also reflected in historical changes in the relation between families and households. Non-family households had always existed as a small share of the total households in the United States, usually made up of elderly persons with no families left. But now they are formed by young adults, many of whom never married, or by older persons who no longer reside with children. Also, the proportion of two-parent households, even in family households with children, is on the decline, as single-parent-plus-children households are on the rise. As late as 1960, at the height of the Baby Boom, married families made up almost three-quarters of all households; but by the census of 2000 they accounted for just 53 percent of them, a decline that seems to have continued in the past few years.

4 Not only have family households been on the decline, as a consequence of the rise of single-person and childless-couple households, but even women giving birth are now having far fewer children, are spacing them further apart, and are ending their fertility at earlier ages than ever before, which has brought fertility levels in the United States to their lowest level in history. In the colonial period the average woman produced more than seven children during the course of her lifetime. Since the 1970s the rate has been under two children for the majority non-Hispanic white population. The national fertility total currently barely reaches its replacement level; it fluctuated between 2.0 and 2.1 children per woman over the past quarter century; by 2000 non-Hispanic white women were averaging just 1.8 children. Among all groups it was only the Hispanic women — who are at a total fertility rate of 2.5 children — who are above the level. Even among Hispanic women, it is primarily Mexican-American women, the largest single group, which maintained very high fertility rates. Cuban-American women were close to the non-Hispanic whites, and the Puerto Rican women were closer to the fertility patterns of non-Hispanic black women.

5 Although the U. S. fertility rate declined to the lowest level in history, single women now make up an increased percentage of those having children. The rapid and very recent rise



in births outside marriage means that married women no longer are the exclusive arbiters of fertility. Whereas at mid-century such extramarital births were an insignificant phenomenon, accounting for only 4 percent of all births, by 2000 they accounted for a third of births, and that proportion is rising. Although all groups experienced this change, non-Hispanic whites experienced a slower rise than all other groups. Although some have thought this to be a temporary aberration in historic patterns, the increasing illegitimacy rates in Europe suggest that North America is following modern advanced Western European trends.

6 All of these changes are having an impact on U. S. fertility rates. Not only is formal marriage no longer the exclusive arbiter of fertility, but more and more women are reducing the number of children they have. This is not due to women forgoing children. In fact, there has been little change in the number of women going childless, which has remained quite steady for the past 40 years. This decline in fertility is due to the fact that women are deliberately deciding to have fewer children. They are marrying later, thus reducing their marital fertility, they are beginning childbearing at ever later ages, they are spacing their children farther apart, and they are terminating their fertility at earlier ages. Not only did the average age of mothers having their first children rise by 2.7 years from 1960 to 1999, but it rose significantly for every subsequent child being born as well, while the spacing between children also increased. Although the average age of mothers at first birth for the entire population was now 24.9 years, for non-Hispanic white women it was 25.9 years.

7 Clearly the American family, like all families in the Western industrial countries, is now profoundly different from what it had been in the recorded past. It typically is a household with few children, with both parents working, and with mothers producing their children at ever older ages. At the same time, more adults than ever before are living alone or with unmarried companions and more women than ever before are giving birth out of wedlock. These trends have profoundly changed the American family and are unlikely to be reversed any time soon.

New Words

aberration [ˌæbə'reɪʃən] n. an incident or way of behaving that is not typical 失常

e. g. It became very clear that the incident was not just an aberration; it was not just a single incident.

已经很明确这次事件并不仅仅是一次失常,也不只是一个单独的事件。

arbiter [ˈɑ:bitə] n. someone with the power to settle matters at will 仲裁者; 裁决人

e. g. He was the ultimate arbiter on both theological and political matters.



他是神学和政治事务两方面的最高裁决者。

boom [bu:m]n. 1. a state of economic prosperity 繁荣

e. g. An economic boom followed, especially in housing and construction.

接着是一个经济的繁荣,尤其在住房和建筑方面。

census ['sensəs]n. a periodic count of the population 人口普查,人口调查

e. g. The detailed assessment of the latest census will be ready in three months.

有关最新人口普查的详细评估工作将在3个月内就绪。

childbearing ['tʃaɪld,bɛərɪŋ]n. the parturition process in human beings; having a baby; the process of giving birth to a child 分娩;生子

e. g. No longer does the state have to be neutral in the choice of abortion or childbearing.

州政府在妇女选择堕胎还是分娩上的态度不再是中立的。

colonial [kə'ləʊnjəl]adj. of or relating to or characteristic of or inhabiting a colony 殖民地的,殖民的

e. g. That sounds very like the past strategy of western colonial powers.

这听起来非常像西方殖民列强曾经采取的策略。

companion [kəm'pænjən]n. a person who is frequently in the company of another 同伴;朋友

e. g. Fred had been her constant companion for the last six years of her life.

弗雷德是她生命最后六年里经常跟她在一起的伴侣。

conceive [kən'si:v]v. 1. become pregnant; undergo conception 怀孕

e. g. Women, he says, should give up alcohol before they plan to conceive.

他说女人在计划怀孕前应该戒酒。

2. have the idea for 构思,设想

e. g. We could not conceive that he might soon be dead.

我们无法相信他可能很快就会死去。

demographic [ˌdemə'græfɪk]adj. of or relating to demography, a statistic characterizing human populations 人口统计学的;人口学的

e. g. And growth should be faster still if India is able to cash in its “demographic dividend”.

印度如果能够兑现它的“人口红利”,那它的增长速度就会更上一层楼。

exclusive [ɪk'sklʊ:sɪv]n. 1. a news report that is reported first by one news organization 独家新闻

e. g. Some papers thought they had an exclusive report.

一些报社以为他们有一条独家报道。



adj. 2. not divided or shared with others 独有的;排外的;专一的

e. g. It used to be a private, exclusive club, and now it's open to all New Yorkers.
它曾是一家高档的私人俱乐部,而现在它对所有纽约人开放。

extramarital [ˌɛkstrə'mærɪtəl] adj. a sexual relationship between a married person and another person who is not their husband or wife. 私通的,婚外的,通奸的

e. g. Her husband has admitted having an extramarital affair.

她丈夫承认了有通奸行为。

fertility [fə'tɪlɪti:] n. the state of being fertile; capable of producing offspring 能育性;繁殖力
e. g. This is according to a study published in the journal "Fertility and Sterility," although researchers have no idea why.

这一数据根据的是发表在“生育与不孕”期刊的一项研究,虽然研究者不知道为什么。

fluctuate [ˈflʌktʃueɪt] v. cause to fluctuate or move in a wavelike pattern 使波动;使动摇

e. g. Body temperature can fluctuate if you are ill.

如果你病了,体温会波动。

forgo [fɔ:'gəʊ] vt. 放弃;停止;对……断念

e. g. Now, this might mean that you have to forgo sleeping in long hours on those lazy Saturday mornings.

那么现在看来,这就意味着你得放弃在懒散的周六上午睡懒觉的习惯了。

fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentəl] adj. serving as an essential component 基本的,根本的

e. g. A fundamental human right is being withheld from these people.

这些人的一项基本人权正被剥夺。

historical [hɪs'tɔ:ri:kəl] adj. of or relating to the study of history 历史的;史学的

e. g. He is writing a historical novel about nineteenth-century France.

他正在写一部关于19世纪的法国的历史小说。

impact ['ɪmpækt, 'ɪm,pækt] n. 1. something has on a situation, process, or person is a sudden and powerful effect that it has on them 影响

e. g. They say they expect the meeting to have a marked impact on the future of the country.

他们说期望这次会议对国家的未来产生显著的影响。

2. the action of one object hitting another, or the force with which one object hits another 撞击;冲击力

e. g. The plane is destroyed, a complete wreck: the pilot must have died on impact.

飞机被毁,完全成了一堆残骸:飞行员一定在撞击中丧生了。

majority [mə'dʒɔ:ri:ti] n. 1. the property resulting from being or relating to the greater in



number of two parts; the main part 多数

e. g. The majority of my patients come to me from out of town.

我的多数病人来自市区外。

minority [mai'nɔːrɪti]n. being or relating to the smaller in number of two parts 少数派

e. g. Local authority child-care provision covers only a tiny minority of working mothers.

地方政府提供的儿童保育服务只惠及了极少数上班族母亲们。

mortality [mɔː'tælɪti:]n. the ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area;

expressed per 1000 per year 死亡数,死亡率

e. g. The nation's infant mortality rate has reached a record low.

该国的婴儿死亡率已达历史最低。

phenomenon [fi'nɒmɪnən]n. something that is observed to happen or exist 现象

e. g. An eclipse is an interesting phenomenon.

日[月]蚀是一个有趣的现象。

profoundly [prə'faʊndli]adv. to a great depth psychologically 深刻地;深深地;极度地

e. g. This film will make every Chinese rethink profoundly.

该片使每个中国人作深刻的反思。

proportion [prə'pɔːʃ(ə)n]n. balance among the parts of something 比例;部分

e. g. The proportion of women in the profession had risen to 17.3%.

从事那个职业的女性比例已经增长到17.3%。

ratio ['reɪʃiəʊ]n. the relative magnitudes of two quantities (usually expressed as a quotient)

比率,比例

e. g. The adult to child ratio is one to six.

成人与儿童之比是1比6。

replacement [ri'pleɪsmənt]n. 1. an event in which one thing is substituted for another 更换;

复位

e. g. Replacement of sugar in your diet can be difficult.

在你的饮食中更换糖肯定是困难的。

2. a person or thing that takes or can take the place of another 代替者

e. g. Taylor has nominated Adams as his replacement.

泰勒已经提名亚当斯为接替者。

reside [ri'zaid]v. make one's home in a particular place or community 住,居住

e. g. Margaret resides with her invalid mother in a Seattle suburb.

玛格丽特和她有病的妈妈住在西雅图郊区。



reverse [ri'və:s]vt. 1. change to the contrary 颠倒;倒转

e. g. Because the normal word order is reversed in passive sentences, they are sometimes hard to follow.

由于正常语序在被动句中被颠倒过来了,所以有时很难理解。

adj. 2. opposite from what you expect or to what has just been described 相反的

e. g. The wrong attitude will have exactly the reverse effect.

这种错误的态度会得到恰好相反的结果。

n. 3. a relation of direct opposition 背面;相反

e. g. A chart on the reverse of this letter highlights your savings.

这封信背面的图表着重写明了你的存款情况。

subsequent [ˌsʌbsɪkwənt]adj. following in time or order 后来的,随后的

e. g. In subsequent articles in this series, you'll walk through each of these phases in detail.

在本系列的后续文章中,您将详细地逐步完成其中的每个阶段。

temporary [ˈtempərəri]adj. an incident or way of behaving that is not typical. 暂时的,临时的

e. g. His job here is only temporary.

他在这儿的工作只是暂时的。

terminate [ˈtɜːmineɪt]vt. 1bring to an end or halt 使终止;使结束

e. g. Her next remark abruptly terminated the conversation.

她接下来的言论使得谈话突然终止。

transformation [ˌtrænfə'meɪʃən]n. the act of changing in form or shape or appearance 转化;转换

e. g. The transformation of China itself is the most important development in this context.

在这个背景之下,中国自身的转变将是最重要的进步。

typically [ˈtɪpɪkli]adv. something usually happens in the way that you are describing 代表性;作为特色地

e. g. It typically takes a day or two, depending on size.

这通常需要一天或两天,依大小而定。

Phrases and Expressions

account for be a particular amount or part of something 占

on the decline decreasing 在减少

the height of sth the busiest or most extreme part of a period or activity 高潮,顶点;最



繁忙的时候

baby boom	sudden, large, sustained increase in the birthrate 生育高峰
as a consequence of	as a result of 由于, 因为
give birth	produce a baby or young animal 生育子女或幼崽
replacement level	the number of births that will replace a population at the same size, without reduction or rise 更替水平
be the case	be the true situation 是那样
out of wedlock	of parents not legally married 非婚地

Notes

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Hispanic | 西班牙语言的 |
| 2. Mexican-American | 墨西哥裔美国人 |
| 3. Puerto Rican | 波多黎各的, 波多黎各人 |
| 4. Sweden | 瑞典 |
| 5. Spain | 西班牙 |
| 6. Portugal | 葡萄牙 |

Exercises

Reading Aloud

I. For all the changes in fertility and mortality that Americans have experienced from the colonial period until today, there has been surprisingly little change in the structure of the family until the past quarter century. Until that point, the age of marriage changed from time to time, but only a minority of women never married and births outside marriage were traditionally less than 10 percent of all births.

But this fundamental social institution has changed profoundly since 1980. In fact, if one were to define the most original demographic feature in the post-1980 period in the United States, it would be the changes that were occurring in both families and households for all sections of the national population. The traditional American family has been undergoing profound transformations for all ages, all races, and all ethnic groups. Every aspect of the American family is experiencing change. These include the number of adults who marry, the number of households that are formed by married people, the number of children that are conceived, the economic role of mothers, the number of non-family households, and even the importance of marriage in accounting for total births.



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. _____ The traditional American family has been undergoing profound transformations for all ages, all races, and all ethnic groups.
2. _____ By 2000, 22 percent of adult white women and 42 percent of adult black women had never married.
3. _____ Among all groups it was only the Hispanic women — who are at a total fertility rate of 2.5 children — who are below the level.
4. _____ Although the average age of mothers at first birth for the entire population was now 24.9 years, for non-Hispanic white women it was 26.9 years.
5. _____ Clearly the American family, like all families in the Western industrial countries, is now profoundly different from what it had been in the recorded past.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What has been the characteristic of the structure of the American family from the colonial period until today?
2. What was the basic social institution before 1980?
3. According to the passage, among which group is the marriage declining faster, white or black?
4. What factors bring the fertility levels in the United States to their lowest point in history?
5. In order to reach the replacement level, how many children should a woman have on average?

Vocabulary

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

fertility	mortality	minority	ratio	immune	majority	primarily
phenomenon	wedlock	respectively				

1. In people with healthy _____ systems, these symptoms do not last more than about a week.
2. Only 4% of the children of mothers with college degrees are born out of _____.
3. Yes, there are some exceptions to this rule, but they are in the _____.



4. At any rate, the separation _____ is accurate.
5. We knew that the solution had to lie _____ in rewards.
6. The link between wealth and _____ does not explain everything.
7. India and Thailand are second and third, _____.
8. The second question is the effect of all this on _____.
9. But not everyone is in favor of the _____.
10. Not all men get that, as we know, but the _____ of men do.

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

account for on the decline as a consequence of give birth out of wedlock
--

1. By that point, popular interest in the Amazon was _____.
2. Male fetuses (胎儿) were, in other words, being spontaneously aborted (流产)—presumably _____ stress.
3. There are countries in Africa where people live close to health facilities but they _____ at home.
4. The girl was born _____ on June 1, 1926, in a Los Angeles hospital. She was named Norma Jean Mortenson.
5. She knew not what to think, nor how to _____ it.

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

1. colonial Who came to this new _____ ?
2. fundamental It's origin, _____, development and abolishment.
3. transformation How do we _____ one type of file to another?
4. replacement But what should _____ it?
5. exclusive They _____ people under 20 from (joining) the club.
6. illegitimacy This interpretation is _____ and invalid.
7. respectively Everything in the world has its _____ rules and regulations.
8. participation The only choice you have is whether you will _____.
9. historical Our _____ textbooks only go up to the World War II.
10. decline The prices are _____.

VII. Translate the following into English.

1. 意大利是以前的殖民国家。
2. 我们应把注意力集中在这个基本问题上。
3. 在这个背景之下, 中国自身的转变将是最重要的进步。
4. 在你的饮食中更换糖肯定是困难的。



5. 这种情况也不是台湾独有。
6. 在亚洲大部分地区,合法的婚姻仍是主流,私生等不法行为鲜有发生。
7. 印度和泰国分别排在第二和第三。
8. 然而这一工作还取决于市民的参与。
9. 任何历史现象都不会是简单的重复。
10. 这个下降部分原因是因为企业破产

VIII. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. We are immune to advertising.
2. They laughed at her because she was born out of wedlock.
3. But that view places him in a minority.
4. The ratio could reach one in four within a year.
5. There are many factors, of course, but we primarily look for ...
6. Eggs were an ancient symbol of fertility.
7. My answer to those three questions would be, respectively: no, no, and yes.
8. They have no sense of mortality and they live for the moment.
9. How do you explain this phenomenon?
10. His opinion represents that of the majority.

IX. Cloze

One day a police officer managed to get some fresh mushrooms. He was so 1 what he had bought that he offered to 2 the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their breakfast arrived the next day, each officer found some mushrooms on his plate. "Let the dog 3 a piece first," suggested one 4 officer who was afraid that the mushrooms might be poisonous. The dog seemed to 5 his mushrooms, and the officers then began to eat their meal saying that the mushrooms had a very strange 6 quite pleasant taste. An hour 7, however, they were all astonished when the gardener rushed on and said 8 the dog was dead. 9, the officers jumped into their cars and rushed into the nearest hospital. Pumps (泵) were used and the officers had a very 10 time getting rid of the mushrooms that 11 in their stomachs. When they 12 to the police station, they sat down and started to 13 the mushroom poisoning. Each man explained the pains that he had felt and they agreed that 14 had grown worse on their 15 to the hospital. The gardener was called to tell the way 16 the poor dog had died. "Did it 17 much before death?" asked one of the officers, 18 very pleased that he had escaped a 19 death himself. "No", answered the gardener looked rather 20. "It was killed the moment a car hit it."

1. A. sure of B. careless about C. pleased with D. disappointed at



- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 2. A. share | B. grow | C. wash | D. cook |
| 3. A. check | B. smell | C. try | D. examine |
| 4. A. frightened | B. shy | C. cheerful | D. careful |
| 5. A. refuse | B. hate | C. want | D. enjoy |
| 6. A. besides | B. but | C. and | D. or |
| 7. A. later | B. after | C. past | D. over |
| 8. A. cruelly | B. curiously | C. seriously | D. finally |
| 9. A. Immediately | B. Carefully | C. Suddenly | D. Slowly |
| 10. A. hard | B. busy | C. exciting | D. unforgettable |
| 11. A. stopped | B. dropped | C. settled | D. remained |
| 12. A. hurried | B. drove | C. went | D. returned |
| 13. A. study | B. discuss | C. record | D. remember |
| 14. A. this | B. these | C. it | D. they |
| 15. A. road | B. street | C. way | D. direction |
| 16. A. how | B. in that | C. which | D. in which |
| 17. A. suffer | B. eat | C. harm | D. spit |
| 18. A. to feel | B. feeling | C. felt | D. having felt |
| 19. A. strange | B. painful | C. peaceful | D. natural |
| 20. A. happy | B. interested | C. surprised | D. Excited |

X. Theme related writing.

Write a short essay on the topic of "Career and family, which is more important?". You should write at least 120 words.

Text B The Western Family Education Tradition

I. The Basic Principle: Like every other institution, the family must have an order of authority and responsibility.

- Husband—The head of his wife, chief authority over his children.

- Wife—the helper of the husband, the secondary authority over her children.

- Children—obedient to the parents.

II. The Principles of Instruction

How do we teach our children? Good teaching begins with instruction. A parent has no right to expect that the job will be done well if the parent will not invest time and effort to





instruct the child well.

It is also important to set rules-Teaching of any kind involves establishing rules.

Another way to teach our children is by example.

There are also 10 things which we should never do for our children.

1. Give him everything he wants. If you do, he will grow up to believe that the world owes him a living.

2. When he uses bad words, laugh at him. This will make him think that he is cute and he will continue to find more bad things to say.

3. Avoid the use of the word wrong. He will not develop a sense of right and wrong which will get him into trouble when he is older.

4. Pick up everything that he leaves lying around-books, clothing, and dishes. If you do everything for him he will never learn to be responsible for himself.

5. Let him read or look at anything. He will never learn to discern what is good and moral and what is trash.

6. Always fight with each other in front of your child. This will teach him disrespect and that fighting and violence will help him to get his way.

7. Give him all the money he wants. Never let him earn his own. This way he will never learn the value of working hard or the rewards that hard work brings.

8. Give him all food, toys, or electronics that he wants. If you do then he will be angry and frustrated when he is older and can't afford to buy everything he sees.

9. Take his side against teachers, neighbors, or anyone who says that he has done something wrong (Unless you absolutely know that he is innocent). He will grow up thinking that everyone is against him.

10. Never give him any spiritual teaching. Don't let him know that there is a creator God who loves him, but who he is accountable to obey. This way he will never search for the hope and peace that a relationship with God can bring.

III. The Principles of Discipline

Both parents and children need to realize that discipline teaches obedience.

Discipline should begin when the child is only an infant. Even young children soon discover that crying will get attention and can be used to manipulate his parents. Don't be afraid to be the boss. Children need to know there is someone stronger and wiser in the family. When the situation demands it, you must say "NO." Your child may argue with you, but deep inside he will love you for your wisdom, strength and good judgment in keeping him safe from his own lack of experience. A child who has everything done for him, everything given to him,



and nothing required of him, is a child lacking the ability to become wise. He is just spoiled. A child with no outside controls will never learn inside control.

The Proverb tells us “The rod of correction gives wisdom, but a child left to himself brings shame to his mother.”

You are the authority in your child’s life. If a child is disobedient it may be because he sees his mother opposing or ignoring his father and not submitting to his authority over her as the head of the family. Women, we need to teach our children how to submit to authority as we honor our husbands.

In the family, the primary responsibility for disciplining the child rests with the father. When he is in the house he has the responsibility to discipline the children. The wife needs to support this. She disciplines the children in the minor matters or if he is away, because she has delegated authority from him. In the little matters the mother must act immediately. For more important things she needs to wait for the father.

IV. The Principle of Love

After a child is disciplined, it is of most importance to express to the child your forgiveness of their wrongdoing and that your discipline was done because of your love for them. A punishment/spanking may change his actions, but forgiveness and love can change a heart.

All created things in this world can reproduce, but only people were given the unique and wonderful gift of love. We love our children. The first way that we show love to a baby is by holding him. Children need to be held, hugged, and touched tenderly. These moments are so important and they pass by too quickly.

Showing love doesn’t require money, it requires time. Fathers especially struggle in this area of spending time with their children. As parents we need to listen to them. We need to show interest in their interests. We need to include them in our lives, our interests, as well.

Love is shown in many small ways. It’s sharing a special moment, it’s a hug, and it’s singing a song together or reading a book together. I will just go through them quickly. But these things are not love to your children as following:

1. Over protection-This teaches them that we don’t really trust them.
2. Favoritism-When we compare one child with another. We can make them angry, discourage their abilities and destroy their self-image.
3. Pushing for them to achieve-you can push your child so hard that he will never develop a sense of fulfillment. He will see himself as someone who will never be good enough. Never tell your child only what he does wrong. You must always balance this with praise for what he



has done well.

4. Failure to sacrifice—never make your child feel unwanted, that he is a problem in your life and keeping you from the things that you want.

5. Failure to allow them to be children. Children say and do silly things. Never put them down for being immature. Don't condemn them for being children!

6. Neglect—Never be too busy for your child. Take time for them.

7. Withholding love—never use your love as a punishment. "I won't love you if you do that." Don't teach them that your love depends upon what they do.

8. Cruel words—you can destroy the tender heart of a child by the terrible things that we might say to them. This is verbal abuse, and it's not only wrong, it's destructive.

Being a parent is wonderful, but it's also a tremendous responsibility. I hope you remember these three things. Teach, Discipline, and Love. If you do, they will grow up to be people who love you, respect you and others, and are honorable to those who know them.

New Words

absolutely [ˈæbsə, luːtli] adv. completely and without qualification; used informally as intensifiers 绝对地; 完全地

e. g. I confide absolutely in his honesty.

我绝对信任他的忠实可靠。

accountable [əˈkauntəbl] n. liable to account for one's actions 有责任的; 有解释义务的; 可解释的

e. g. But I also believe that everyone who comments here should be accountable: in other words that the rest of us should be able to see who they are.

但我同样认为, 在这里发表评论的每一个人都应当受到问责: 换言之, 在其发言时, 我们其他人应当能够知道他们是谁。

authority [ɔːˈθɔːrɪti] n. the power or right to give orders or make decisions 权威; 权力

e. g. He disrespected all authority figures.

他蔑视所有权威人物。

condemn [kənˈdem] vt. express strong disapproval of 谴责; 责备

e. g. Political leaders united yesterday to condemn the latest wave of violence.

政治领袖们昨天联合谴责最近发生的一波暴力事件。

discern [diˈsɜːn] v. detect with the senses 识别; 领悟; 认识

e. g. We should learn to discern and analyze the essentials of complicated questions.

我们应该学会认识和分析复杂问题的本质。



- discipline** ['disiplin]n. 1. a system of rules of conduct or method of practice 纪律; 训练
e. g. The teacher can't keep discipline in her classroom.
那位教师无法维持课堂纪律。
2. a branch of knowledge 学科
e. g. That the publication be widely read by their peers within the discipline.
那就是出版物能够被学科领域内的同行广泛阅读。
- electronic** [i'lek'trɒnik]n. something of or concerned with electrons 电子器件, 电子设备
adj. of or relating to electronics; 电子的
e. g. The price of electronic products slump recently.
最近以来, 电子产品的价格暴跌。
- forgiveness** [fə'gɪvnɪs]n. compassionate feelings that support a willingness to forgive 宽恕;
宽仁之心
e. g. She beleaguered him with pleas for forgiveness.
她缠着他要求宽恕。
- frustrate** ['frʌstreɪt]v. hinder or prevent (the efforts, plans, or desires) of 挫败; 阻挠; 使感到灰心
e. g. Although this can frustrate a reporter, the policy makes sense.
虽然这样做可能让记者为难, 但这种政策有其道理。
- fulfillment** [ful'fɪlmənt]n. a feeling of satisfaction at having achieved your desires 满足, 充实
e. g. We get pleasure and fulfillment from the natural world.
我们在自然的世界中得到快乐和成就感。
- ignore** [ɪg'nɔ:]vt. fail to notice, give little or no attention to 忽视; 不理睬
She said her husband ignored her.
她说她丈夫对她置之不理。
- immature** [ɪmə'tjuə]adj. Something or someone that is immature is not yet completely grown or fully developed 不成熟的; 未成熟的
e. g. She is emotionally immature.
她在情感上不成熟。
- infant** ['ɪnfənt]n. a very young child (birth to 1 year) who has not yet begun to walk or talk 婴儿; 幼儿; 未成年人
e. g. Mother with her toddler perambulated the infant in tow.
母亲与蹒跚学步的孩子一起用童车推着婴儿走。
- institution** [ɪnsti'tju:ʃən]n. 1. an organization founded and united for a specific purpose 制度;
建立



e. g. Their focus should be on the health of the institution.

他们应该把重点放在机构的财务健康方面。

2. a custom that for a long time has been an important feature of some group or society 习俗

e. g. I think that everyone should get married at least once, so you can see what a silly, outdated institution it is.

我认为每个人都应该至少结一次婚,这样你才会发现这是一种多么愚蠢、过时的习俗。

instruction [in'strʌkʃən]n. 1. a message describing how something is to be done 指令,命令

e. g. The instruction should be carried out without any reservation

应当不折不扣地执行这个指示。

2. the activities of educating or instructing; activities that impart knowledge or skill 指示;教导

e. g. He taught each one as if the future of the world depended on his instruction.

他在教育学生时,仿佛世界的未来完全掌握在他的教导中。

invest [in'vest]v. 1. make an investment 投资

e. g. The broker advised me on how to invest my money.

经纪人告诉我怎样投资。

2. give qualities or abilities to 投入,耗费

Why invest time and energy in something that we all hate?

为什么投入时间和精力去思考我们都讨厌的事情?

manipulate [mə'nɪpjuleɪt]v. influence or control shrewdly or deviously 操纵;操作

e. g. Do you know how to manipulate a computer ?

你知道怎样操作计算机吗?

obedient [ə'bi:diənt]adj. dutifully complying with the commands or instructions of those in authority 顺从的,服从的;孝顺的

e. g. The good lord what's his name never forgets an obedient servant.

那位不知名的好心神灵绝不会忘记一个听话的仆人。

owe [əʊ]vt. be obliged to pay or repay 亏欠;负债

e. g. I shall have to prod him to pay me what he owes.

我将不得不催促他把欠我的钱还给我。

principle ['prɪnsəpl]n. a basic generalization that is accepted as true and that can be used as a basis for reasoning or conduct 原理,原则;主义

e. g. You are traducing our principle.

你在违反我们的原则。



reproduce [ˌri:prəˈdju:s]v. 1. have offspring or young 繁殖

e. g. We are reproducing ourselves at such a rate that our numbers threaten the ecology of the planet.

我们繁衍得如此之快,以至于人口数量威胁到地球的生态系统。

2. make a copy or equivalent of 复制;再生

e. g. We are grateful to you for permission to reproduce this article.

我们很感激您允许我们复印这篇文章。

responsibility [riˌspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti]n. the social force that binds you to the courses of action demanded by that force 责任,职责;义务

e. g. He could not retreat from his responsibility in this accident.

在这次事故中他不能逃避他应负的责任。

sacrifice [ˈsækrɪfaɪs]v. 1. to obtain something else for yourself or for other people. 舍弃;牺牲

e. g. She sacrificed family life to her career.

她为了她的事业牺牲了家庭生活。

secondary [ˈsekəndəri]adj. being of second rank or importance or value; not direct or immediate 第二的;中等的;次要的

e. g. A distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks.

要区别主要的和次要的任务。

spanking [ˈspæŋkɪŋ]n. 1. the act of slapping on the buttocks 打屁股;拍击

e. g. Andrea gave her son a sound spanking.

安德里亚使劲地打了她儿子的屁股一下。

spiritual [ˈspɪrɪtʃuəl]adj. concerned with or affecting the spirit or soul 精神的,心灵的

e. g. Happiness, is not only material, but spiritual.

幸福,不仅仅是物质的,更是精神的。

spoil [spɔɪl]vt. treat with excessive indulgence 溺爱

e. g. Dad, why do you spoil me?

爸,为什么您要宠我?

2. (usually plural) valuables taken by violence (especially in war) 损坏,弄坏,糟蹋

e. g. Your present behavior would spoil your future.

你现在的行为会毁掉你的前程的。

submit [səbˈmɪt]vt. 1. yield to the control of another 使服从

e. g. Should you submit yourself to him?

你应该顺从他吗?



2. hand over formally 呈递

e. g. I have submitted the motion to the House of Commons.

我已将动议提交给了众议院。

tenderly [ˈtendəli]adv. with tenderness; in a tender manner 温和地;体贴地;柔和地

e. g. She embraced her son tenderly.

她温柔地搂住儿子。

trash [træʃ]adj. 1. worthless material that is to be disposed of

e. g. People do not know what to do with old televisions or computers, so they throw them in the trash.

人们不知道如何处理旧电视机或电脑,因此,他们就把这些旧东西扔倒垃圾里。

2. nonsensical talk or writing 废话;谬论;愚蠢的想法

e. g. But I agree that there is a sense that it is turning into trash.

但是我同意这样的观点:可以看到,它正在变成垃圾。

vt. 3. dispose of (something useless or old) 把……扔入垃圾箱;丢弃

e. g. The child trashed my lawn.

那个小孩在我的草坪上扔垃圾。

tremendous [triˈmendəs]adj. extraordinarily large in size or extent or amount or power or degree 极大的,巨大的;惊人的

e. g. I felt a tremendous pressure on my chest.

我感到胸口有股巨大的压力。

violence [ˈvaiələns]n. an act of aggression (as one against a person who resists) 暴力;侵犯

e. g. The film glorifies war and violence.

这部影片颂扬了战争和暴力。

wisdom [ˈwɪzdəm]n. accumulated knowledge or erudition or enlightenment 智慧,才智

e. g. In this way they brought into full play the initiative, wisdom and power of the masses.

这样他们就使群众的积极性、智慧和力量都充分发挥出来。

withhold [ˈwiðˈhəʊd]v. hold back; refuse to hand over or share 保留,不给

e. g. Police withheld the dead boy's name yesterday until relatives could be told.

警察昨天拒绝在通知亲属前透露死去男孩的名字。

Phrases and Expressions

begins with 以……开始;开始于……

a sense of ……的观念,……的意识



be responsible for	对……负责;是……的原因
search for	寻找;搜索
argue with	争论;和……争吵
rests with	在于;取决于
go through	参加;经受;仔细检查;被通过
compare with	与……相比较
balance with	权衡;使与……平衡
put sb down	让某人失望
grow up	成长,逐渐形成

Exercises

Comprehension Check

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

- Family must have an order of authority and responsibility, it includes
 - Father
 - Mother
 - Children
 - All of above
- There is also something which we should never do for our children, which is not included?
 - Pick up everything that he leaves lying around
 - Give him all food, toys, or electronics that he wants.
 - When he uses bad words, laugh at him.
 - Don't give him everything he wants.
- The Proverb tells us "The rod of correction gives wisdom, but a child left to himself brings shame to his mother." Which is the correct understanding of the proverb?
 - Parents should spoil their children.
 - Children without the rod of correction will bring his mother wisdom.
 - Children without the rod of correction will bring his mother shame.
 - The rod of correction should not be given to children.
- In the family, who has the primary responsibility for disciplining the child?
 - Mother
 - Father



- C. Grandparents
D. Child himself
5. What does showing love require?
A. Time and money.
B. Money
C. Time
D. None
6. It is very important to show that your discipline was done because of your love for children, but which is not love to your children?
A. Spend time with their children.
B. As parents, we need to listen to our children.
C. Hold, hug, and touch our children tenderly.
D. Pushing for them to achieve
7. Being a parent is wonderful, but it's also a tremendous responsibility. Author in the end hopes you remember these three things, what are they?
A. Teach
B. Discipline
C. Love
D. All of above
8. What is the tone of this article?
A. Persuasive
B. Critical
C. Positive
D. Negative

Vocabulary

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

responsibility	owe	violence	frustrate	accountable	infant	wisdom
ignore	sacrifice	immature				

- We must all be more _____ .
- She would not _____ herself for others.
- But even if poverty is a cause of _____ , it is not the only one.
- Pay me the money you _____ me.



5. But he turned out to be _____ and irresponsible.
6. Foreign brands now account for half of all _____ milk powder sold in China.
7. I want to start with the _____ you have to yourself.
8. They made their preparations to _____ the conspiracy.
9. Nobody could _____ these problems.
10. Much thinking yields _____ .

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

begins with be responsible for search for argue with go through

1. Who wants to _____ the experts?
2. The short answer is no, Matt and his sister won't _____ his parent's debts.
3. You can _____ and find reviews online, too.
4. The story _____ their marriage.
5. The rain has _____ my overcoat.

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. responsibility | The teachers are _____ to the school administration. |
| 2. Withholding | I would prefer to _____ judgment at this point. |
| 3. obedient | You must _____ her without question. |
| 4. electronic | They want to do it all _____ . |
| 5. spiritual | What a noble _____ this is! |
| 6. forgiveness | Can you ever _____ me for forgetting your birthday? |
| 7. tenderly | These eggs boiled too _____ . |
| 8. fulfillment | We must _____ the plan, whatever happens. |
| 9. immature | I'll let you have an answer after _____ consideration. |
| 10. secondary | He is doing a _____ year as premier. |



Unit 2 Campus Love

Warm-up questions:

1. Do you have a boyfriend or a girlfriend now? Why or why not?
2. How do you think the campus love? Can you list some of viewpoints?

Preview

No roses, no diamond ring, that's the simple and romantic love stories in college. The graduates have to face the approaching of June, a time to farewell their beloved. When their future is confronted with love, which one is more important? What will the lovers do in June? 没有玫瑰的芬芳, 没有钻戒的世俗, 这就是大学恋情——纯情而唯美。毕业生不得不面临六月的来临, 也就是向心爱的人道别的时刻。当前途与爱情一同遭遇未来, 该如何取舍? 六月里的恋人会怎么做呢?

Text A We Have to Say Goodbye

Nowadays, campus love is popular. Some argue that students should give up love for the sake of learning. They maintain that love is time consuming and influences one's learning. Some students, however, hold that a student who falls in love will study harder and will make greater progress. They don't believe that a person in love lags behind in his studies. There are different kinds of love on campus. Some students regard love as killing time or adding color; some are pragmatic, thinking it's difficult to find a better partner after graduation; the purpose of others is for seeking the impetus of





study. Anyhow, far away from home and alone, seeking friendship, understanding and love, the boys and girls easily find comfort and appreciation from one another.

However, the graduates have to face the approaching of June, a time to farewell their beloved. When their future is confronted with love, which one is more important? What will the lovers do in June?

Don't cry, my baby

There are so many love stories in college. If the lovers met each other by note passed, the story was called "note love"; if they knew each other in fast food restaurant, then "fast food

love"; if they became lovers in a picnic, then "picnic love". Liu Bing got to know Xiao Yu through QQ chat, and they got the so-called "QQ love".

Their love story started at the end of 2nd Grade. Liu failed again in CET4 test and felt very upset. So he entered an Internet cafe near the school to kill time. While he was roaming about on the net, a stranger asked him through QQ, "May I chat with you?" Then he began chatting with him or her. Liu poured his trouble out and the other side appeased him patiently and asked him not to be discouraged, for there was still chance. After that, they promised to come to chat at 8 every day and it lasted for a week. Liu felt very happy. On the seventh day, the other side asked him, "Do you want to see me?" Liu typed "Yes!" without any hesitation. "Then you can turn your head back." And Liu saw a lovely girl, whose name is Xiao Yu.

However, with the approaching graduation they also face a difficult choice. Xiao Yu is a local girl and her home is in Wuhan. While Liu Bing comes from Xi'an. They are both the only child in their family. Their parents aren't against their being together, but both wish their kid being at home. They quarreled about the orientation furiously and the focus of their conflict always was which city they would choose, Xi'an or Wuhan? They were up a gum tree and couldn't come to terms.

Finally, Liu and Xiao Yu went to the Internet cafe and they were still back to back this time. When Liu typed out "Let's break up", Xiao Yu couldn't restrain her tears any more.

Still a long way to go

Chen Li has been unhappy recently. With the coming of graduation, she's become even





more depressed. She and her boyfriend Jia Hao don't have a special story; they got to know each other in the library. Both of them enjoy learning and staying in the library. They would go to cinema or walk on the streets at weekends. Three years have passed quietly. They promised to take the postgraduate exam to Beijing at the 3rd grade. Unfortunately, Chen Li failed because of 2 points margin in English.

Jia Hao wanted Chen to go to Beijing with him and take exam there. Considering the economic condition, Chen thought it would be better to stay on campus. On the one hand, the living expense is lower here. On the other hand, she is familiar to the surroundings and can set her heart at studies.

At night, thinking that her lover would leave for Beijing, Chen Li's tears fell down her cheeks silently, making her pillowslip wet all over. Although Jia Hao encouraged her over and over again that she would succeed at the second try and they would reunion in Beijing, however, he said so at the first time. Will their love still go on in case she fails?

A new life for us

Different from those sorrowful lovers, Ye Qing is like a happy bird flying in and out of her dormitory. She and her boyfriend were in the same class in high school. Fortunately they both came to Beijing though not in the same university. They're not far from each other, although they can't be very much in love every day like other love birds. Ye Qing feels contented that they can spend weekends together. Sometimes, Ye Qing would call her boyfriend and asked him to see her in half an hour and bring some snacks passingly.

Her boyfriend majors in the pop Communication. He has been employed by a well-known communicating corporation in Shenzhen. Ye Qing hasn't found a satisfying job, but they've planed that she also goes to Shenzhen to hunt a job. As a major in Economic and Trade English, Ye thinks it not difficult in finding a job such as secretary or assistant. As far as buying house and car, she told us secretly, "He promised that I needn't consider that kind of things."

To the moment they have enough time to while away. Ye has decided it was time to make up for the past 4 years loss of romance. Now they've been shopping around, going to movies and playing badminton every day. Seeing her boyfriend being "tortured", Ye felt as happy as a princess in fairy tales.

Point of view

Hu Juan, graduate of 2002

My love came to the end with the coming of graduation. Nobody could taste my sorrow at that time. I felt I lost the man I loved most in the world. Such is not the fact. I worked, fell in



love with another guy and then got married. Looking back on my love in college, I found that we were just in the same camp on entertainment. While my husband and I are living our lives.

Liu Xiaoming, graduate of 2003

I've been married. Of course, my wife was my girlfriend in the university. We had been in love for 3 years. Compared with other husband and wife, we feel it a superiority to own each other's past. We would talk about our university life and recall dribs and drabs. Whenever we recollect together, we could feel each other's heartbeat. And the expression in our eyes would become very gentle. The beautiful memory will always nourish our marriage.

Li Rong, senior

It's enough that each love starts with a beautiful beginning. As for whether it will come to an end, I feel it unnecessary to think too much. Love out of campus doesn't always have a happy ending. Therefore, when love comes, we should enjoy the pleasure of loving. When love comes to an end, we could also taste its grief of parting. Tears taste sweet as long as you love your life.

Wang Qin, senior

I don't have a boyfriend, but some boys are wooing me. I feel they're not my cup of tea, so I refused. I have a wish that they could give me a hug before I leave by train when I graduate. I admire those who are in love on campus and at the same time I felicitate myself on not choosing at random. During the four years in university, as long as you live in earnest, you won't regret, whether you own love or not, whether your love has future or not.

As a matter of fact, love is a sharp double-bladed knife. Having it will make you very happy; while losing it, you always feel disappointed and depressed. When the bond of love broken, going on studying as usual or sinking lament or even being crazy depend on us. We will not let romantic entanglement interfere with our studies. Love is natural and quiet. During the process of love we will experience romantic love, frustrating love and critical love and real love. True love will overcome our pain and dismay, warm our heart, and spark our spirit with delight forces but not resistance.

New Words

appease [ə'pi:z] v. cause to be more favorably inclined; gain the good will of 使平息; 使满足
e. g. The apology didn't appease at least some of the cartoon's critics, who said they might continue protesting today.

但是这个道歉并没有平息对这幅漫画的批评, 一些人说他们今天还会继续抗议的.

appreciation [ə'pri:ʃi'eɪʃən] n. 1. understanding of the nature or meaning or quality or



magnitude of something 欣赏, 鉴别

e. g. A knowledge of anatomy adds to the appreciation of works of art.

解剖学知识有助于提高对艺术作品的鉴赏力。

2. an expression of gratitude 感谢

e. g. He expressed his appreciation for what he called Saudi Arabia's moderate and realistic oil policies.

他表达了他所称的沙特阿拉伯温和而务实的石油政策的感激。

bond [bɒnd] n. a connection based on kinship or marriage or common interest 结合; 约定

e. g. The experience created a very special bond between us.

这段经历构成了我们之间一条非常特殊的纽带。

consume [kən'sju:m] v. 1. spend extravagantly, destroy completely 耗尽, 毁灭

e. g. Some of the most efficient refrigerators consume 70 percent less electricity than traditional models.

一些能效最高的冰箱比传统型号少消耗 70% 的电。

contented [kən'tentɪd] adj. satisfied or showing satisfaction with things as they are 满足的; 心安的

e. g. Whenever he returns to this place, he is happy and contented.

每次回到这里, 他都是既高兴又满足。

dismay [dis'mei] n. the feeling of despair in the face of obstacles 恐慌; 悲伤

e. g. Local politicians have reacted with dismay and indignation.

当地政客们作出了恐慌和愤慨的反应。

earnest ['ɜ:nɪst] n. characterized by a firm and humorless belief in the validity of your opinions 认真; 诚挚

e. g. Catherine was a pious, earnest woman.

凯瑟琳是位虔诚、真挚的女子。

entanglement [ɪn'tæŋɡlmənt] n. a complicated or difficult relationship or situation 纠葛

e. g. Our engagement—in deed, I would say our entanglement—only be understood in the context of this new and more complicated landscape.

我们的交往——其实, 我要说我们之间的纠葛——只能在这个新的和更复杂的环境中才能被理解。

fairy tale ['feəri teɪl] n. a story about fairies; told to amuse children 童话故事, 童话

e. g. She was like a princess in a fairy tale.

她像童话故事里的一位公主。

farewell ['fɛə'wel] n. an acknowledgment or expression of goodwill at parting 告别, 辞别



e. g. They said their farewells there at the cafe.
他们在咖啡馆那儿道了别。

felicitate [fɪ'lɪsɪteɪt]v. express congratulations 庆贺; 庆祝

e. g. I ever felicitate myself secretly that I won't make impertinent remarks or be hurt by them.

我曾经暗自庆幸, 我不会出言不逊也不会为言语所伤。

furiously ['fjuəriəsli]adv. in a manner marked by extreme or violent energy 猛烈地; 狂暴地

e. g. He pounded his fists furiously against it.

他得用拳头猛烈地重击车子。

impetus ['ɪmpɪtəs]n. a force that moves something along 动力; 促进

e. g. The impetus for change came from lawyers.

促进转变的动力来自于律师们。

lag [læɡ]v. hang (back) or fall (behind) in movement, progress, development, etc. 落后

e. g. Western banks still lag behind financial institutions in most other regions of the country.

西部地区的银行仍然落后于这个国家其他大部分地区的金融机构。

lament [lə'ment]n. a cry of sorrow and grief 挽歌; 恸哭

e. g. She spoke of the professional woman's lament that a woman's judgment is questioned more than a man's.

她谈到职业女性的悲哀, 即女性的判断会比男性的遭到更多的置疑。

maintain [meɪn'teɪn]v. 1. have stated opinions strongly but not everyone agrees with them or believes them 坚持说; 坚持认为

e. g. He has maintained that the money was donated for international purposes.

他坚持说这笔钱是出于国际目的而捐助的。

2. keep it at that rate or level 维持

e. g. The government was right to maintain interest rates at a high level.

该政府将利率维持在一个高的层面是正确的。

3. keep it in good condition by regularly checking it and repairing it when necessary.

维修; 保养

e. g. The house costs a fortune to maintain.

维修这房子花费巨大。

major ['meɪdʒə]adj. to describe something that is more important, serious, or significant than other things in a group or situation 主要的; 重大的

e. g. The major factor in the decision to stay or to leave was usually professional.



决定去留的主要因素通常与职业相关。

v. have as one's principal field of study 主修

e. g. He majored in finance at Claremont Men's College in California.

他在加利福尼亚州的克莱尔蒙特男子大学主修金融。

margin ['mɑ:dʒɪn]n. 1. the difference between two amounts, especially the difference in the number of votes or points between the winner and the loser in an election or other contest 差数

e. g. They could end up with a 50-point winning margin.

他们最后可能会以 50 点的优势获胜。

2. the empty space at the side of the page 页边的空白

e. g. She added her comments in the margin.

她在页边空白处加上了她的评语。

nourish ['nʌrɪʃ]v. to provide something with food that is necessary for life, growth, and good health 为……提供营养

e. g. The food she eats nourishes both her and the baby.

她吃的食物为她 and 婴儿提供营养。

orientation [ˌɔ:riən'teɪʃən]n. an integrated set of attitudes and beliefs 方向;定向

e. g. To a society which has lost its orientation he has much to offer.

对一个迷失了方向的社会,他有许多要做的。

passingly ['pɑ:siŋli]adv. a question or extra information that you have just thought of 顺便;附带地

e. g. I will talk with my brother about our plan passingly.

顺便可以跟哥哥谈谈咱们的计划。

pillowslip ['piləʊslɪp]n. bed linen consisting of a cover for a pillow 枕套

e. g. Mother is filling the ready-made pillowslip with cotton wool.

正在往做好的枕套里充填棉絮。

pragmatic [præg'mætɪk]adj. based on practical considerations, rather than theoretical ones 务实的,实际的

e. g. Robin took a pragmatic look at her situation.

罗宾从务实的角度看待她的状况。

restrain [ri'streɪn]v. keep under control; keep in check 抑制,控制

e. g. Wally gripped my arm, partly to restrain me and partly to reassure me.

沃利抓住了我的胳膊,部分是想制止我,部分是想安慰我。

reunion [ˌri:'ju:niən]n. a party of former associates who have come together again 重聚



e. g. The association holds an annual reunion.

这个协会每年举行一次重聚会。

roam [rəʊm]v. move about aimlessly or without any destination, often in search of food or employment 漫游, 漫步

e. g. Barefoot children roamed the streets.

光着脚的孩子们在街上闲逛。

superiority [su:piəriɔ:ɪtɪ]n. the quality of being a competitive advantage 优越, 优势

e. g. We have air superiority.

我们有空中优势。

surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ]n. the area in which something exists or lives 环境, 周围的事物

e. g. Schumacher adapted effortlessly to his new surroundings.

舒马赫毫不费力地适应了他的新环境。

torture ['tɔ:tʃə]vt. torment emotionally or mentally 折磨; 拷问

e. g. Despite being tortured she proclaimed her innocence.

尽管受到拷打, 她仍声称自己是清白的。

woo [wu:]adj. a man's courting of a woman; seeking the affections of a woman (usually with the hope of marriage) 追求, 向……求爱

e. g. "Contrary to what many men believe, you do not have to spend large sums of money to woo a woman—it really is the thought that counts," Prof Wiseman said.

怀斯曼教授说,“与大多数男士观点相左的是,你并不需要花费大把金钱追求女性,女人真正在乎的是你的关心。”

Phrases and Expressions

give up	放弃; 交出
for the sake of	为了; 为了……的利益
be confronted with	面临, 面对; 对照
poured... out	倾吐; 诉说
come to terms	让步, 妥协; 达成协议
while away	消磨; 消磨时间
make up	弥补; 组成; 化妆; 整理
come to the end	结束
at random	胡乱地; 随便地; 任意地
interfere with	干扰, 干涉; 妨碍; 触动或弄坏