

Unit 1

Honesty and Integrity



The truth itself is not believed from one who often has deceived.

—Anonymous



Part I Pre-reading Activities

I.

Script

Honesty

Praveen Kumar

Honesty is like lovely flowers,
Blossoming in their own trees,
Fair and simple without strains;
Honesty is pure inner voice,
Without deflections by the self;
True to conscience, honesty is;
But, not truth, by itself;
Soft and gentle like full moonlight,
Honesty is reflected conscience,
Unlike sunlight of the direct truth;
Honesty is always circumspect,
Revolving around the conscience,
Built in and sprout from integrity.

Quiet and silent,
Honesty prefers to bow and crawl;
It is firm, yet flexible in tone,
Amidst noise, comforting tune;
Honesty never jumps and shouts,
Grounds always to deeper depths,
To confirm, reconfirm fairness in it;
Truth is verbal and loyal to law,
While honesty, loyal to justice itself,
Honesty is god, the final truth.

Honesty is multi-rooted truth,
 Its tentacles spread to depths and breadths,
 To widths and heights, in dimensions all,
 And blossoms truth in total shape;
 Honesty is that gentle light,
 That spreads out from everlasting lamp,
 Of consciousness deep inside soul,
 In tandem with universal truth;
 Honesty is pure satisfaction,
 Honesty is the enrichment within,
 Honesty hoists confidence,
 Honesty is strength in its truer sense,
 That helps to walk, head held high.
 No tinge of doubts ever suffers honesty,
 No reasons ever refract honesty,
 For honesty springs direct from soul,
 Its roots embedded in being itself;
 Honesty is fairness seen within,
 Without maneuvers souring it;
 Honesty sprouts from integrity's floor,
 And adds to peace and comforts of world.

II.

The Script of Pinocchio

Cricket: One night a long time a... Pardon me. Wait till I fix this thing here. There. One night a long time ago, my travels took me to a quaint little village. It was a beautiful night. The stars were shining like diamonds high above the roofs of that sleepy old town. Pretty as a picture. As I wandered along the crooked streets, there wasn't a soul to be seen. The only sign of life was a lighted window in the shop of a woodcarver named Geppetto. So, I hopped over... and looked in. It was a shame to see a nice, cheerful fire going to waste. So what do I do? I go in. I looked

around. Of course, being in a strange place like that, I didn't know what to expect. A cricket can't be too careful, you know. Soon as I saw there was no one about, I made myself at home. As I stood there warming my... myself, I took a look around. Well, sir, you never saw such a place—the most fantastic clocks you ever laid your eyes on, and all carved out of wood. And cute, little music boxes—each one a work of art. And shelf after shelf of toys and... and then something else caught my eye—a puppet. You know—one of those marionette things. All strings and joints. Cute little fella. Going up?! Good piece of wood, too.

Geppetto: Well, now. It won't take much longer. Just a little more paint, and he's all finished. I think he'll be alright, don't you, Figaro?

Cricket: Beg pardon.

Geppetto: See? That makes a big difference.

Cricket: Very good. Very, very g-. Well, you can't please everybody.

Geppetto: Now I have just the name for you—Pinocchio! Do you like it, Figaro? No? You do, don't you, Cleo? Well, we'll leave it to little wooden head. Do you like it? That settles it! Pinocchio it is! Come on, now! We'll try you out. Music, Professor!

Cricket: Take it easy, there! Break it up, will ya? Lot of downbeats in there.

Geppetto: (*singing*) Little wooden head, go play your part. Bring a little joy to every heart. Little do you know, and yet it's true. That I'm mighty proud of you. Little wooden feet and best of all. Little wooden seat in case you fall. How graceful! My little wooden head.

The summary of the story of Pinocchio:

Once upon a time there was a woodcarver, called Geppetto who lived without a child. So he decided to make a puppet, naming "Pinocchio" like a real boy. As he began to carve the wood, to his surprise, Pinocchio laughed at him. When Geppetto was getting finished, the puppet kicked the old man and ran out of the door.

As Pinocchio was running on the street, a policeman got custody of him. But people told the policeman that puppet belongs to Geppetto. So the policeman arrested the old man instead of Pinocchio.

Pinocchio had to remain alone at home. When he rested in his bed, a talking cricket advised him to listen to his father otherwise sorry later. Then Pinocchio felt

hungry, so he tried to cook an egg. As it put on hot pan a little chicken flew away. Then he sat by fire and began to sleep when Geppetto came to house. The old man saw the puppet's feed had burnt. He fed some pears to Pinocchio, saying: "I'll make you new feet and some clothes to go school like real boy." Geppetto was so poor because he had to sell his coat for Pinocchio's text book.

On the school way, Pinocchio heard some exciting music come from a puppets show. He went there and joined the show with them. At first the puppet master was angry with Pinocchio but later made friends with him and gave five gold coins to Pinocchio.

As Pinocchio set off for home, a fox and a cat came to steal his money. He escaped from them by climbing a tall oak tree. Luckily Pinocchio was rescued by a beautiful blue fairy who lived nearby. The fairy asked about his coins. He said that he had lost his money. Then his nose began to grow longer and longer. The fairy laughed: "That's what happens when you tell lies." But he wanted to become a real boy, so he asked for help from the fairy.

The fox and the cat met Pinocchio again and did steal his coins. When Pinocchio asked from a policeman about it, he was arrested. Meanwhile the old man went to sea to look for Pinocchio, but his ship wrecked in a storm.

When Pinocchio was let out of prison, he had to be with bad boys. They all became donkeys. As Pinocchio worked as a donkey in toyland, his leg was broken and was thrown into the sea. As soon as he hit the water, Pinocchio turned into the puppet again. In the bottom of the sea, a huge fish swallowed Pinocchio, and he was amazed to see Geppetto also in his belly. The blue fairy had been watching them and turned Pinocchio to a real boy. At last the old man and Pinocchio became delightful and lived happily.

Part II Theme-related Reading *Text A*

About the Author

Dale Carnegie

Dale Breckenridge Carnegie (originally Carnagey until 1922 and possibly

somewhat later) (November 24, 1888—November 1, 1955) was an American writer, lecturer, and the developer of famous courses in self-improvement, salesmanship, corporate training, public speaking, and interpersonal skills. Born in poverty on a farm in Missouri, he was the author of *How to Win Friends and Influence People* (1936), a massive bestseller that remains popular today. He also wrote *How to Stop Worrying and Start Living* (1948), *Lincoln the Unknown* (1932), and several other books.

Information Related to the Text

1. The American Civil War

The American Civil War (1861—1865), often referred to simply as The Civil War in the United States, was a civil war fought in the United States. In response to the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, 11 southern slave states declared their secession from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America (“the Confederacy”); the other 25 states supported the federal government (“the Union”). After four years of warfare, mostly within the Southern states, the Confederacy surrendered and slavery was outlawed everywhere in the nation. Issues that led to war were partially resolved in the Reconstruction Era that followed, though others remained unresolved.

2. Robert E. Lee

Robert Edward Lee (January 19, 1807—October 12, 1870) was a career United States Army officer, an engineer, and among the most celebrated generals in American history. Lee was the son of Major General Henry Lee III “Light Horse Harry”, Governor of Virginia, and his second wife, Anne Hill Carter.

A top graduate of West Point, Lee distinguished himself as an exceptional soldier in the U. S. Army for thirty-two years. He is best known for commanding the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in the American Civil War.

3. George E. Pickett

George Edward Pickett (January 16, 1825—July 30, 1875) was a U.S. and Confederate Army officer. He graduated from West Point and served in the Mexican-American War. In 1861 he resigned his commission to enter the Confederate army. He rose to major general and commanded a division at the Battle of Fredericksburg. At the Battle of Gettysburg he led the climactic attack known as Pickett’s Charge, in which

4,300 men of his division constituted almost half the attacking force under James Longstreet. The attempt to breach the Union lines on Cemetery Ridge was repulsed with the loss of about 60 of his men. Though criticized for his leadership, he retained his command.

4. Lewis A. Armistead

Lewis Addison Armistead (February 18, 1817—July 5, 1863) was a Confederate brigadier general in the American Civil War, who was wounded, captured, and died after Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg.

5. Jefferson Davis

Jefferson Finis Davis ("Jeff") (June 3, 1808—December 6, 1889) was an American statesman and leader of the Confederacy during the American Civil War, serving as President for its entire history. Davis was born in Kentucky to Samuel and Jane (Cook) Davis. After attending Transylvania University, Davis graduated from West Point and fought in the Mexican-American War as a colonel of a volunteer regiment. He served as the United States Secretary of War under Democratic President Franklin Pierce. Both before and after his time in the Pierce administration, he served as a Democratic U. S. Senator representing the State of Mississippi. As a senator, he argued against secession, but did agree that each state was sovereign and had an unquestionable right to secede from the Union.

6. Elbert Hubbard

Elbert Green Hubbard (June 19, 1856—May 7, 1915) was an American writer, publisher, artist, and philosopher. Raised in Hudson, Illinois, he met early success as a traveling salesman with the Larkin soap company. Today Hubbard is mostly known as the founder of the Roycroft artisan community in East Aurora, New York, an influential exponent of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Among his many publications were the nine-volume work *Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great* and the short story *A Message to Garcia*. He and his second wife, Alice Moore Hubbard, died aboard the *RMS Lusitania*, which was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915.

Language Points

Paragraph 1

1. Any fool can try to defend his or her mistakes—and most fools do—but it raises one

above the herd and gives one a feeling of nobility and exultation to admit one's mistakes.

herd: *n.*

(1) (usu. *disapproving*) a large group of people of the same type 人群,芸芸众生

Examples: *the common herd (= ordinary people) 普通百姓*

Why follow the herd (= do and think the same as everyone else)? 为什么随大溜呢?

(2) a group of animals of the same type that live and feed together 兽群,牧群

Example: *a herd of cows/deer/monkeys 一群牛/鹿/猴子*

exultation: *n.*

great pride or happiness, esp. because of sth. exciting that has happened 得意,兴高采烈

Example: *a sense of exultation 得意感*

exult: *v.*

to feel and show that you are very excited and happy because of sth. that has happened 兴高采烈,欢欣鼓舞

Examples: *He leaned back, exulting at the success of his plan. 他向后一靠,为自己计划成功而得意扬扬。*

She exulted in her new discovery. 她为她的新发现感到欢欣鼓舞。

Paragraph 2

2. Pickett's charge was undoubtedly the most brilliant and picturesque attack that ever occurred in the Western world.

undoubtedly: *ad.*

used to emphasize that sth. exists or is definitely true 无疑地,确实地

Examples: *There is undoubtedly a great of truth in what he says. 他所说的的确大部分都是实情。*

Undoubtedly, public interest in folk music has declined. 确实,公众对于民族音乐的兴趣下降了。

picturesque: *a.*

pretty, esp. in a way that looks old-fashioned 优美的,古色古香的

Example: *a picturesque cottage/setting/village 画一般的小屋/环境/村落*

3. He wore his hair so long that his auburn locks almost touched his shoulders; and, like Napoleon in his Italian campaigns, he wrote ardent love-letters almost daily

while on the battlefield.

ardent: *a.*

very enthusiastic and showing strong feelings about sth./sb. 热烈的, 激情的

Examples: *an ardent supporter* 一位热烈支持者

He's an ardent supporter of the local football team. 他是本地足球队的热情支持者。

4. His devoted troops cheered him that tragic July afternoon as he rode off jauntily toward the Union lines, his cap set at a rakish angle over his right ear.

jauntily: *ad.*

showing that you are feeling confident and pleased with yourself 得意扬扬地, 神气活现地

Example: *He set off jauntily, whistling to himself.* 他吹着口哨神气活现地出发了。

5. They cheered and they followed him, man touching man, rank pressing rank, with banners flying and bayonets gleaming in the sun.

gleam: *v.*

(1) to shine with a pale clear light 发微光, 闪烁

Examples: *The cat's eyes gleamed in the dark.* 猫的眼睛在黑暗中闪烁。

Her eyes gleamed in the dark. 她的眼睛在黑暗中闪烁。

(2) if a person's eyes gleam with a particular emotion, or an emotion gleams in a person's eyes, the person shows that emotion (眼睛)表露出, 流露出; (在眼中)闪现

Examples: *His eyes gleamed with excitement.* 他眼睛里流露出兴奋的神情。

Excitement gleamed in his eyes. 他眼睛里流露出兴奋的神情。

6. It was a gallant sight.

gallant: *a.*

(old-fashioned or literary) brave, esp. in a very difficult situation (尤指在困境中)勇敢的, 英勇的

Examples: *gallant soldiers* 勇敢的军人

She made a gallant attempt to hide her tears. 她强掩泪水。

7. Daring. Magnificent.

magnificent: *a.*

extremely attractive and impressive; deserving praise 壮丽的, 宏伟的

Examples: *The Great Wall is a magnificent building.* 长城是一座宏伟的建筑。

You've all done a magnificent job. 你们活儿干得都很出色。

8. A murmur of admiration ran through the Union lines as they beheld it.

admiration: *n.*

a feeling of respect and liking for sb./sth. 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕

Examples: *I have great admiration for her as an artist.* 我十分钦佩她这位艺术家。

to watch/gaze in admiration 赞赏地观看/凝视着

Paragraph 3

9. Pickett's troops swept forward at any easy trot, through orchard and cornfield, across a meadow and over a ravine.

trot: *n.*

a trotting speed, taking short quick steps 快步, 小跑

Examples: *They passed me at a trot.* 他们从我身边快步走过。

As soon as they smelled grass, the cows broke into a trot. 牛群一闻到青草的芳香, 就开始慢跑起来。

v. (of a person or an animal) to run or walk fast, taking short quick steps 小步快跑, 碎步急行

Examples: *The children trotted into the room.* 孩子们小跑着进了房间。

She trotted her pony around the field. 她骑着小马绕场慢跑。

10. All the time, the enemy's cannon was tearing ghastly holes in their ranks, but on they pressed, grim, irresistible.

ghastly: *a.*

(1) (of an event) very frightening and unpleasant, because it involves pain, death, etc. (因有关疼痛、死亡等而) 恐怖的, 可怕的

Examples: *a ghastly crime/murder* 可怕的罪行/谋杀

The psychiatrist interpreted John's ghastly dream. 精神病医生解释了约翰那可怕的梦。

(2) (of an experience or a situation) very bad, unpleasant 糟透的, 令人不快的

Example: *The weather was ghastly.* 天气糟透了。

grim: *a.*

(1) looking or sounding very serious 严肃的, 坚定的

Examples: *a grim face/look/smile* 严肃的面孔/表情/冷笑

Her face wore a grim, set look. 她脸上显出严肃、木然的神情。

(2) unpleasant and depressing 令人不快的, 令人沮丧的

Examples: grim news 令人沮丧的消息

I've had a grim day. 我过了不愉快的一天。

Paragraph 5

11. General Lewis A. Armistead, leading the troops in the final plunge, ran forward, vaulted over the stone wall. . .

plunge: *n.*

a sudden movement downwards or away from sth. 突然跌落, 突然分离

Examples: *The calm water ends there and the river begins a headlong plunge.* 平静的河水突然中断, 开始奔腾直泻而下。

His plunge won the race. 他的冲刺使他赢得了赛跑的第一名。

v. to move or make sb./sth. move suddenly forwards and/or downwards 使突然前冲(或下落)

Examples: *The earthquake plunged entire towns over the edge of the cliffs.* 地震将整座整座的城镇掀到悬崖之下。

He plunged into the cold water to save the boy without hesitation. 他毫不犹豫地跳入冰冷的水中去救孩子。

vault: *v.*

to jump over an object in a single movement, using your hands or a pole to push you (用手支撑或撑杆)跳跃, 腾跃

Example: *to vault a fence* 跃过篱笆墙

Paragraph 8

12. Pickett's charge—brilliant, heroic—was nevertheless the beginning of the end.

heroic: *a.*

(1) showing extreme courage and admired by many people 英勇的, 英雄的

Examples: *a heroic figure/story* 英雄人物/故事

Many people have heard of the man's heroic deeds. 许多人都已经听说了这个人的英雄事迹。

(2) showing great determination to succeed or to achieve sth., esp. sth. difficult 有必胜决心的, 不畏艰难的

Example: *We watched our team's heroic struggle to win back the cup.* 我们目睹了我们的队为赢回奖杯所做的不懈努力。

13. He could not penetrate the North.

penetrate: *v.*

to go into or through sth. 穿过, 进入

Examples: *The knife had penetrated his chest.* 刀子刺入了他的胸膛。

The war penetrates every area of the nation's life. 战争波及全国国民生活的各个领域。

Paragraph 10

14. Lee was so saddened, so shocked, that he sent in his resignation and asked Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, to appoint "a younger and abler man."

sadden: *v.*

(often passive) to make sb. sad 使悲伤, 使伤心

Examples: *We were deeply saddened by the news of her death.* 听到她的死讯, 我们深感悲伤。

Fans were saddened to see the former champion play so badly. 看到以前的冠军表现如此差劲, 球迷感到难过。

resignation: *n.*

the act of giving up your job or position 辞职

Examples: *to offer / hand in / tender your resignation* 呈递/上交/提交辞职信

I submitted my resignation. 我提出了辞职。

15. This had gone wrong and that had gone awry.

awry: *ad. / a.*

(1) if sth. goes awry, it does not happen in the way that was planned 出错, 出岔子

Example: *All my plans for the party had gone awry.* 我的聚会计划全乱了套。

(2) not in the right position

Example: *She rushed out, her hair awry.* 她披头散发冲了出来。

Paragraph 13

16. The father had been an opium addict, but was now cured.

addict: *n.*

(1) a person who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs 吸毒成瘾的人, 瘾君子

Example: *a heroin / drug / nicotine addict* 吸食海洛因/毒品/尼古丁成瘾的人

(2) a person who is very interested in sth. and spends a lot of their free time on it
对……入迷的人

Example: *a video game addict* 游戏机迷

17. The father felt that it was up to his son to take the initiative toward a reconciliation.

reconciliation: *n.*

(1) an end to a disagreement and the start of a good relationship again 调解, 和解

Example: *Their change of policy brought about a reconciliation with Britain.* 他们的政策改变促成了与英国的和解。

(2) the process of making it possible for two different ideas, facts, etc. to exist together without being opposed to each other 协调; 和谐一致

Example: *the reconciliation between environment and development* 环境保护与发展之间的和谐统一

18. In an early session, he told the class about the grandchildren he had never seen and how much he desired to be reunited with his son.

session: *n.*

a period of time that is spent doing a particular activity 一场, 一节, 一段时间

Examples: *a photo/recording/training, etc. session* 一次摄影/一场录音/一堂训练课等

The course is made up of 12 two-hour sessions. 这门课总共上 12 次, 每次两小时。

reunite: *v.*

to bring two or more people together again after they have been separated for a long time (使)重逢, 再次相聚

Examples: *The family was reunited after the war.* 战争过后, 一家人又相聚了。

Last night she was reunited with her children. 昨晚她和她的孩子们团聚在一起。

Paragraph 14

19. "I have pondered this problem," he said.

ponder: *v.*

to think about sth. carefully for a period of time 沉思, 考虑

Examples: *She pondered over his words.* 她反复琢磨他的话。

The senator pondered the question for a moment. 参议员思考了一会儿这个问题。

20. He was right in not wanting to see me and to expel me from his life.

expel: *v.*

(1) to officially make sb. leave a school or an organization 把……开除(或除名)

Examples: *She was expelled from school at 15.* 她 15 岁时被学校开除了。

Olympic athletes expelled for drug-taking 由于服用药物被驱逐出比赛

的奥运会运动员

(2) to force sb. to leave a country 驱逐出境

Examples: *Foreign journalists are being expelled.* 外国记者被驱逐出境。

Thousands of Jews had been expelled from the city. 上千名犹太人被从城里驱逐出去。

21. The class applauded and gave him their full support.

applaud: *v.*

(1) to show your approval of sb./sth. by clapping your hands 鼓掌

Examples: *They rose to applaud the speaker.* 他们起立向演讲者鼓掌。

She was applauded as she came on stage. 她上台时人们向她鼓掌。

(2) to express praise for sb./sth. because you approve of them or it 称赞, 赞许

Examples: *We applauded her decision.* 我们称赞她的决定。

His efforts to improve the situation are to be applauded. 他为改善状况所作的努力应该受到赞许。

Paragraph 15

22. Elbert Hubbard was one of the most original authors who ever stirred up a nation, and his stinging sentences often aroused fierce resentment.

stir: *v.*

(1) to make sb. excited or make them feel sth. strongly 打动, 激发

Examples: *a book that really stirs the imagination* 很能激发人的想象力的书

She was stirred by his sad story. 他那悲惨的故事打动了她。

(2) to move liquid or substance around, using a spoon or sth. similar, in order to mix it thoroughly 搅动, 搅和

Examples: *She stirred her tea.* 她搅了搅茶。

Stir the paint before you use it. 用油漆前你要搅动一下。

fierce: *a.*

(1) (esp. of actions or emotions) showing strong feelings or a lot of activity, often in a way that is violent 狂热的, 猛烈的

Examples: *fierce loyalty* 极度的忠诚

the scene of fierce fighting 激烈战斗的场面

(2) (esp. of people or animals) angry and aggressive in a way that is frightening 凶猛的, 凶残的

Examples: *a fierce dog* 恶狗

He suddenly looked fierce. 他突然面露凶相。

(3) (of weather conditions or temperatures) very strong in a way that could cause damage 狂暴的, 恶劣的

Examples: fierce wind 狂风

the fierce heat of the flames 火焰的炽热高温

Paragraph 19

23. When we are right, let's try to win people gently and tactfully to our way of thinking, and when we are wrong. . .

tactfully: *ad.*

carefully not to say or do anything that will annoy or upset other people 得体地, 不得罪人地

Examples: a tactfully worded reply 措辞得体的答复

I tactfully suggested he should see a doctor. 我婉转地建议他去看医生。

Paragraph 20

24. Remember the old proverb: "By fighting you never get enough, but by yielding you get more than you expected."

yield: *v.*

(1) to agree to do sth. that you do not want to do 屈服, 让步

Examples: I yielded to temptation and had a chocolate bar. 我经不住诱惑, 吃了一大块巧克力。

The hijackers refuse to yield to demands to release the passengers. 劫机者们拒绝屈从释放乘客的要求。

(2) to produce or provide sth., for example a profit, result or crop 出产(作物), 产生(收益、效益等)

Examples: The old apple tree no longer yields fruit. 那颗老苹果树不再结果子了。

The research has yielded useful information. 这项研究提供了有用的资料。

Keys to Exercises

Reading Comprehension



Content Questions

1. If one admits his mistake, he will be the one who is higher than others and shows a feeling of nobility and happiness.

2. General Robert E. Lee commanded the battle.
3. At first Pickett's troops won, but at the end his troops was beaten and defeated.
4. In Chinese tradition, an older person can not take the first step to admit his mistake to the younger person.
5. Elbert Hubbard would write to his readers and admitted his mistake very sincerely.
6. When we are wrong, let's admit our mistakes quickly and with enthusiasm.

Paraphrase

1. Most fools try to deny their mistakes, but if one admits his mistake, he'll be above the common people and give others a feeling of nobility and happiness.
2. If Lee didn't want to be responsible for the failure of Pickett's charge, he could have found many excuses.
3. Elbert Hubbard was one of the most productive authors in the U. S. He encouraged the whole nation and his critical words aroused great anger.
4. The technique will not only have a surprising result but also bring a lot of fun. It's better than trying to protect oneself.

Text Analysis

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part 1	Paragraph 1	Most fools try to defend his or her mistakes, but one who can admit his or her mistakes is higher than the others.
Part 2	Paragraphs 2 - 18	Three examples are given to show that the wise people can admit their mistakes. Paragraphs 2 - 12: General Lee admitted his mistake for Pickett's defeat. Paragraphs 13 - 14: A Chinese father admitted his mistakes to his son. Paragraphs 15 - 18: Elbert Hubbard admitted his mistakes to his readers.
Part 3	Paragraphs 19 - 20	When we are right, let's try to win people gently and tactfully to our way of thinking, and when we are wrong, let's admit our mistakes quickly and with enthusiasm.

Points for Discussion

(Open.)



Language Focus

Vocabulary

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. stir | 2. initiative | 3. grim | 4. blame | 5. enthusiasm |
| 6. advantageous | 7. conflict | 8. penetrate | 9. occur | 10. leap |

【译文】

1. 美国超级百万彩票在全国引起轰动,人们争相购买 1 美元的彩票以期中得头奖。
2. 超市应该聘用能讲英语从而为外国客户服务的员工,而这些员工应该被鼓励去积极主动地为客户提供帮助。
3. 由于欧洲债务危机,中国的出口额在今年的前两个月是很不乐观的,2 月份还出现了在过去 20 年中最大的贸易赤字。
4. 初步调查表明,劣质的施工和养护加上暴雨和强风是造成墙体倒塌的原因。
5. 私人喷气式飞机销售商认为这个限制抑制了中国百万富翁买小飞机的热情,多年来一直呼吁应解除这个限制。
6. 事实上,投资于股票市场、债券市场和优势产业以维护和增加价值是许多国家常见的做法。
7. 电影《刮痧》,是关于一个中国家庭在美国的文化冲突,特别是对于刮痧的误解。
8. 最近对于进口电影的限制放松允许更多的好莱坞电影进入中国市场。
9. 然而,来自华盛顿的全球金融机构警告说,当银行进一步开放、创新、扩大时,复杂性和风险将同时增加。
10. 我们努力保持稳定快速的经济增长,同时跨越式发展的势头已初具规模。

Word Formation

I.

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|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. out- + v. : outdo | outflow | outsell | outshine | outvote |
| 2. out- + n. : outclass | outlaw | outgun | outpoint | outwit |
| 3. over- : overbook | overcharge | overburden | overdo | overeat |

II.

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|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. outsell | 2. outshine | 3. outlive | 4. outnumber | 5. outrun |
| 6. outweigh | 7. overestimated | 8. overjoyed | 9. overload | 10. overheating |

Synonyms

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|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. battle | 2. errors | 3. campaign | 4. errors |
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