

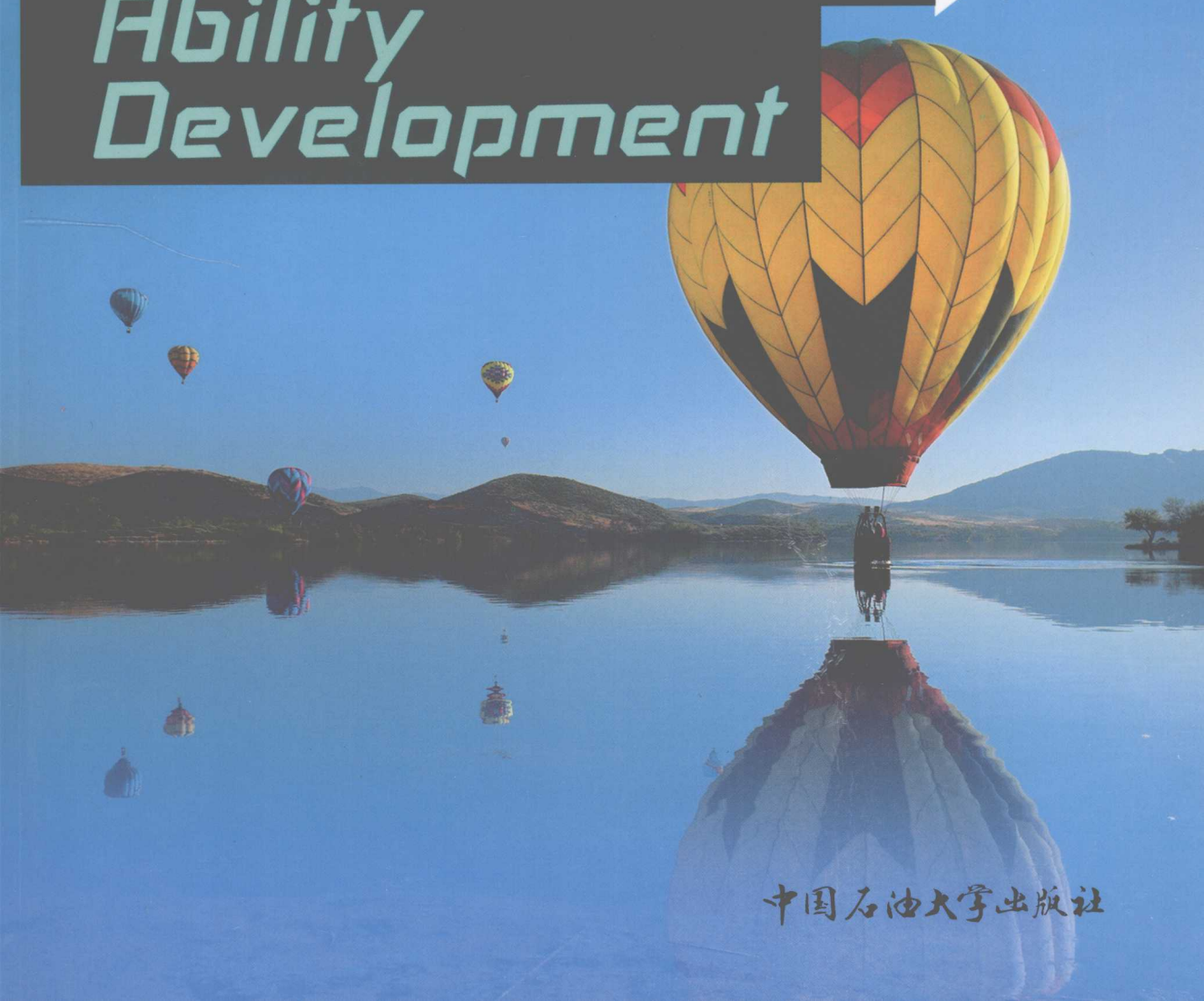
新编大学英语

冯晓梅
主编 王芳
魏三军

拓展课堂

(第二册)

*New College English
Ability
Development*



中国石油大学出版社

New College English

新编大学英语

拓展课堂

Ability Development

第 2 册

冯晓梅 王 芳 魏三军 主编

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语拓展课堂. 第2册/冯晓梅,王芳,魏三军主编. 东营:中国石油大学出版社,2007.3
ISBN 978-7-5636-2376-1

I. 新... II. ①冯... ②王... ③魏... III. 英语—高等学校—
教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 033055 号

新编大学英语拓展课堂

第2册

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主编 冯晓梅 王芳 魏三军

书 名: 新编大学英语拓展课堂(第2册)
主 编: 冯晓梅 王芳 魏三军

责任编辑: 徐 伟(0546-8391949)

封面设计: 凌 波

出 版 者: 中国石油大学出版社(山东 东营 邮编 257061)

网 址: <http://www.uppbook.com.cn>

电子信箱: erbians@mail.hdpu.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 青岛星球印刷有限公司

发 行 者: 中国石油大学出版社(电话 0546-8391810)

开 本: 185×260 印张: 22.5 字数: 568 千字

版 次: 2007年3月第1版第1次印刷

定 价: 25.80元

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前言

Preface

《新编大学英语》是由浙江大学编著、外语教学与研究出版社出版的一套大学英语教材,该教材采用的以学生为中心的主题教学模式在大学英语教学中取得了良好的效果。《新编大学英语拓展课堂》是根据《新编大学英语》,并以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导而编写的一本课堂同步辅助教材。本书融入了教学互动的各个环节,强调了听读能力和语言的实际应用能力的培养,通过课堂上教师辛勤的教学活动,激发学生参与的积极性和主动性,帮助学生树立学习英语的信心,掌握基本的学习方法;通过课下学生的自主学习,培养学生的自主学习能力,有助于巩固和提高语言综合运用能力。

本书共分 10 个单元,与《新编大学英语》(第 2 册)的单元主题同步。每单元分 6 个部分。第一部分为 Preparation,主要供学生自学,帮助学生掌握本单元出现的生词,并通过构词法拓展他们的词汇量。第二部分 Lead-in 是以听读活动为主的单元主题导入。通过与主题相关的听力与阅读材料,向学生提供真实场景的语言运用的素材和文化背景,提高学生的听力水平,拓展学生的背景知识空间。第三部分是 In-Class Reading Passage,包含课文结构分析、内容分析、长难句翻译、课文小结和语境词汇练习。课文相关练习旨在培养学生的分析理解能力,语境词汇练习旨在打好学生语言基础,提高学生的语言实际应用能力。第四部分和第五部分是 After-Class Reading Passage I 和 After-Class Reading Passage II,结构均与第三部分相同,与 In-Class Reading 的内容相辅相成,循序渐进。第六部分是 Homework,这一部分通过多种多样的练习,将巩固和加强词汇量与拓展学生的语言基本功结合起来,全面提高学生的英语综合运用能力。

本书听力部分配有语音清晰、语速适中的 MP3 光盘,包括所有的语音文件,全部由美籍教师录音。

本书承蒙中国石油大学外国语学院院长栾述文教授和副院长孙秀丽教授的指导和审阅,感谢他们为本书提出了宝贵的意见和建议。本书的内容已在我校 2004 级的教学过程中试用,在听取学生和教师的反馈意见后进行了全面的修改、补充和完善,在此感谢中国石油大学外国语学院大学英语二系的全体教师和 2004 级全体学生,感谢他们在教学工作中的热情投入、积极合作与建设性的建议。

本书在编写过程中还参阅大量的国内外出版的教材、各种英语报纸杂志及有关网站的资料,在此我们向这些作者表示衷心的感谢。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处恳请广大读者和同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者

2007.1

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Unit 1 Love

Section 1 Preparation

Part 1 Input the New Words

In-Class Reading Passage

New Words

- lean /li:n/ *v.* (使)依靠
severely /si'viəli/ *ad.* 严重地
crippled /'kripld/ *a.* 跛的, 拐的, 伤残的
unwanted /ˌʌn'wɒntɪd/ *a.* 不需要的, 不必要的
coordinate /kəu'ɔ:dineɪt/ *v.* 协调
halting /'hɔ:ltɪŋ/ *a.* 断断续续的, 迟疑不决的
impatient /im'peɪʃənt/ *a.* 不耐烦的
adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ *v.* 调整
despite /di'spaɪt/ *prep.* 尽管
nasty /'nɑ:sti/ *a.* 恶劣的, 令人极不愉快的
sleigh /slei/ *n.* 雪橇
cling /kliŋ/ *v.* 紧紧抓住
handrail /'hændreɪl/ *n.* (楼梯等的)扶手, 栏杆
lower /'ləʊə(r)/ *a.* 较低的, 下层的
tunnel /'tʌnəl/ *n.* 隧道
basement /'beɪsmənt/ *n.* 地下室
marvel /'mɑ:vəl/ *v.* 惊叹
indignity /in'dɪgnəti/ *n.* 侮辱
complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ *n.* 抱怨, 怨言
precisely /pri'saɪsli/ *ad.* 精确地, 准确地
engage /in'geɪdʒ/ *v.* 从事, 忙于
baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/ *n.* 棒球
knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/ *a.* 知识渊博的, 有见识的
memorable /'memərəbl/ *a.* 值得记住的
punch /pʌntʃ/ *v.* 用拳猛击
shove /ʃʌv/ *v.* 猛推
content /kən'tent/ *a.* 满足的, 满意的
vt. 使满足
unaided /ˌʌn'eɪdɪd/ *a.* 没有帮助的
frustration /frʌ'streɪʃən/ *n.* 沮丧, 挫折感
kid /kɪd/ *v.* 开玩笑, 取笑 *n.* 小孩
fighter /'faɪtə(r)/ *n.* 斗士; 奋斗者; 战斗机
urge /ɜ:dʒ/ *v.* 催促
bout /baʊt/ *n.* 拳击或摔跤比赛
participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.* 参加, 参与
vicariously /vi'keəriəsli/ *ad.* 间接感受到
地
reluctance /ri'lʌktəns/ *n.* 不情愿
unworthy /ˌʌn'wɜ:ði/ *a.* 不值得的, 不配得到的, 无价值的
complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *v.* 抱怨
trifle /'traɪfl/ *n.* 微不足道的事情
envious /'enviəs/ *a.* 妒忌的, 羡慕的
regain /ri'geɪn/ *v.* 复得, 恢复

Phrases

let on	泄露秘密	subject... to	使承受,使遭受
set the pace	定速度	now that	既然,由于
to and from	往返于	engage in	从事,参与
make it	及时赶到;成功完成	on leave	休假
a matter of	……的问题	see to it that...	注意,务必做到,保证

After-Class Reading Passage I

New Words

scrapbook /'skræpbuk/ <i>n.</i>	剪贴簿	motionless /'məʊʃənliːs/ <i>a.</i>	一动不动的
reminisce /ˌremɪˈnɪs/ <i>v.</i>	追忆往事	lap /læp/ <i>n.</i>	(人坐着时)腰以下到膝为止的大腿部
bygone /'baɪɡən/ <i>a.</i>	过去的,逝去的	shift /ʃɪft/ <i>v.</i>	(使)移动,转移
wrinkled /'rɪŋkld/ <i>a.</i>	有皱纹的	recognition /ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	认出,识别;公开赞扬,表扬
lounge /laʊndʒ/ <i>n.</i>	休息厅,休息室	well /wel/ <i>v.</i>	涌出
stroll /strɔːl/ <i>v.</i>	散步,漫步	slide /slaɪd/ <i>v.</i>	流淌,滑行
porch /pɔːtʃ/ <i>n.</i>	门廊,阳台	gaze /geɪz/ <i>v.</i>	注视,凝视
lawn /lɔːn/ <i>n.</i>	草地,草坪	withdrawn /wɪðˈdrɔːn/ <i>a.</i>	沉默寡言的,内向的
devotion /dɪˈvəʊʃən/ <i>n.</i>	忠诚,挚爱,奉献	restless /ˈrestlɪs/ <i>a.</i>	焦躁不安的
bedtime /ˈbedtaɪm/ <i>n.</i>	就寝时间	insecure /ˌɪnsɪˈkjʊə(r)/ <i>a.</i>	局促不安的,心神不定的;无安全感的,无保障的
medication /ˌmedɪˈkeɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	药物,药剂	impulsively /ɪmˈpʌlsɪvli/ <i>ad.</i>	冲动地
nightgown /ˈnaɪtgaʊn/ <i>n.</i>	睡衣	floodgate /ˈflʌdʒeɪt/ <i>n.</i>	泄水闸(门),防洪闸(门)
slipper /ˈslɪpə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	拖鞋,室内便鞋	throat /θrəʊt/ <i>n.</i>	喉咙,咽喉,嗓子
watchful /ˈwɒtʃfʊl/ <i>a.</i>	注意的,警惕的	melodious /mɪˈləʊdiəs/ <i>a.</i>	(音调、旋律)优美的,悦耳的
pill /pɪl/ <i>n.</i>	药丸		
tuck /tʌk/ <i>v.</i>	塞(好),掖(好)		
frail /freɪl/ <i>a.</i>	虚弱的,柔弱的		
overnight /ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt/ <i>ad.</i>	突然间;在晚上,在夜间		
rail /reɪl/ <i>n.</i>	栏杆		

Phrases

(be) on/off duty	上/下班	deprive... of	剥夺
tuck... in	把……塞好(掖好),帮助某人盖好被子安睡	come (back) to life	苏醒,(又)活跃起来
		as though/if	好像,似乎

open the floodgates 打开(某人的)心扉;

(使……)朝上;出现;开大,调高

放开限制

clear one's throat 清嗓子

turn up

(使……)向上翘,

After-Class Reading Passage II

New Words

entitle /in'taɪtl/ *v.* 给……命名;

给……权利(或资格)

ownership /'əʊnəʃɪp/ *n.* 所有权

interaction /,ɪntər'æksjən/ *n.* 交流

nap /næp/ *n.* 小睡

relaxation /,rɪ'læks'eɪʃən/ *n.* 消遣

growl /graʊl/ *v.* 嚎叫

security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ *n.* 安全,安全感;保

unconditional /ˌʌnkən'dɪʃənəl/ *a.* 无条件的

安,保安措施

capable /'keɪpəbl/ *a.* 有能力的,能干的

diversion /daɪ'vɜːʃən/ *n.* 分散注意力的事物

emotion /i'məʊʃən/ *n.* 强烈的情感

pressure /'preʃə(r)/ *n.* 压力

suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/ *n.* 建议

stroke /strəʊk/ *v.* 抚摸

vitamin /'vaɪtəmin; 'vɪtəmin/ *n.* 维生素

therapy /'θerəpi/ *n.* 疗法,治疗

cute /kjuːt/ *a.* 漂亮的,逗人喜爱的

disability /ˌdɪsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 残疾

scratch /skrætʃ/ *n./v.* 抓,搔

resident /'rezɪdənt/ *n.* 居民

appreciation /ə'priːʃi'eɪʃən/ *n.* 感激,感谢;

eagerly /'iːɡəli/ *ad.* 渴望地

欣赏,赏识

bound /baʊnd/ *a.* 离不开……的,

wag /wæg/ *v.* 摇尾

受困于……的

rub /rʌb/ *v.* 摩擦

independently /ˌɪndɪ'pendəntli/ *ad.* 独立地

adoring /ə'dɔːrɪŋ/ *a.* 崇拜的,敬慕的

touching /'tʌtʃɪŋ/ *a.* 动人的,使人感伤的

remark /rɪ'mɑːk/ *v.* 谈论,说

popularity /ˌpɒpjʊ'lærɪti/ *n.* 普及,流行,

additional /ə'dɪʃənəl/ *a.* 额外的

受欢迎

Phrases

be capable of 有能力(做某事)

identify with 与(某人)在感情上认同,

in return 作为回报

与(某人)有同感

derive from 源于……

Part 2 Check Your Vocabulary

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words you have learned in Part 1, using the proper forms.

In-Class Reading Passage

1. When you _____ to a new situation, you get used to it by changing your behavior or



- your ideas.
2. If you _____, you express the fact that you are not satisfied with a particular situation or that you are feeling pain or feeling ill.
3. If you are _____ with something, you are satisfied with it.
4. If you _____ the parts of your body, you make them work together efficiently to perform particular movements.
5. If something _____ you or your attention or interest, it keeps you interested in it and thinking about it.
6. Someone who is _____ is angry because he has had to wait too long for something, or because he is not getting what he wants.
7. If you _____ on something, you rest against it so that it partly supports your weight.
8. If you _____ in an activity, you take part in it.
9. If you _____ at something, it fills you with surprise or admiration.
10. If you _____ someone to do something, you try hard to persuade them to do it.

After-Class Reading Passage I

11. If you _____ at someone or something, you look steadily at them for a long time, for example, because you find them attractive or interesting.
12. If you are _____, you feel unsure of yourself because you think that you are not good enough or are not loved.
13. You can say something happens _____ when it happens very quickly and unexpectedly.
14. If you are _____, you are bored, impatient, or dissatisfied, and you want to do something else.
15. If someone's opinion, a situation, or a policy _____, it changes slightly.
16. When something _____ somewhere, it moves there smoothly.
17. Someone or something that is _____ is not moving at all.
18. Someone who is _____ is careful to notice everything that is happening.
19. If you think someone behaves _____, you mean that they do things suddenly without thinking about them carefully first.
20. If you say that something or someone has changed beyond _____, you mean that the person or thing has changed so much that you can no longer recognize them.

After-Class Reading Passage II

21. _____ things are extra things apart from the ones already present.
22. Someone's _____ of something is their recognition and enjoyment of its good qualities.



23. A(n) _____ is a physical injury or mental illness that severely affects your life.
24. You are _____ to do or receive something when you have the right to do or receive it.
25. If there is _____ on someone to do something, someone is trying to persuade or force them to do it.
26. The _____ of a house or an area are the people who live there.
27. If you _____ yourself, you rub your fingernails against your skin because it is itching.
28. If something is _____, it causes feelings of sadness or sympathy.
29. If you make a _____, you put forward an idea or plan for someone to think about.
30. Someone who is _____ has the skill or qualities necessary to do a particular thing well, or is able to do most things well.

Part 3 Word-building

cis, cid = cut, kill 切开, 杀

precise *a.* 精确的, 准确的 (pre-预先 + cise → 预先切好 → 精确的)

decide *v.* 决定; 决心 (de-加强意义 + cide → 切下去 → 下决心)

suicide *n.* 自杀 (sui-自己 + cide → 自杀)

concise *a.* 简明的 (con-全部 + cise → 把没用的东西全部切掉 → 简明的)

pesticide *n.* 杀虫剂 (pest 害虫 + cide → 杀虫剂)

co = together 共同

coordinate *v.* 协调 *a.* 同等的 (co- + ordin 顺序 + ate 动词后缀 → 顺序一样 → 同等的; 平等; 协调)

cooperate *v.* 合作 (co- + operate 操作 → 共同操作)

coexist *v.* 共存 (co- + exist 存在 → 共存)

coworker *n.* 同事 (co- + worker 工人 → 一起工作的人)

coeducation *n.* 男女同校 (co- + education 教育 → 共同教育)

coincide *v.* 一致, 符合, 巧合 (co- + in 进入 + cide 切 → 一起切进去 → 巧合)

cogn = know 知道

recognition *n.* 认出

cognitive *a.* 认知的

inter = 在……之间, 相互

interaction *n.* 相互作用; 交流 (inter- + action 行动 → 相互行动 → 相互影响)

international *a.* 国际的 (inter- + national 国家的 → 国与国之间的)

interpersonal *a.* 人与人之间的 (inter- + personal 个人的 → 人际的)

interchangeable *a.* 可互换的 (inter- + change 改变 + -able 形容词后缀, 能被……的 → 能够互相交换的)

intervene *v.* 干涉 (inter- + vene 走 → 走在二者之间 → 干涉)

press=press 压

pressure *n.* 压力 (press + -ure 名词后缀→压力)

depress *v.* 使压抑,使沮丧 (de-向下 + press→向下压→使情绪低落)

depression *n.* 沮丧,萧条 (depress + -ion 名词后缀)

impress *v.* 盖印;留下印象 (im-进入 + press→压进去→盖印→印入头脑)

impressive *a.* 给人深刻印象的 (impress + -ive 形容词后缀)

express *v.* 表达 (ex-出 + press 把[思想]挤出来→表达)

compress *v.* 压缩 (com-全部 + press→全部压到一起→压缩)

oppress *v.* 压迫 (op-加强动作 + press→压迫)

suppress *v.* 镇压;忍住 (sup-下去 + press→压下去)

pend, pens=hang 悬挂

independently *ad.* 独立地 (in-不 + de 加强意义 + pend 悬挂 + -ent 形容词后缀 + -ly 副词后缀→不挂在上→不依靠→独立地)

depend *v.* 依靠 (de-加强意义 + pend→挂在……上面,依靠)

dependable *a.* 可靠的 (de-加强意义 + pend + -able 形容词后缀→可以依赖的)

suspend *v.* 悬吊,中止 (sus-在……下面 + pend→挂在下面→悬吊,引申为“中止”)

suspense *n.* 悬念,中止 (sus-在……下面 + pence→引申为“挂着一颗心”→悬念)

appendix *n.* 附录 (ap-加强动作 + pend + -ix 名词后缀→附上的东西→附录)

Use the Right Words

Directions: Choose the right words to complete the following sentences.

precise, concise

1. His letter was _____, omitting everything not pertinent to the job for which he was applying.

2. He had _____ ways of doing things and would not change.

coordinate, cooperate, coincide

3. The British _____ with the French in building a plane that neither could afford by itself.

4. Try to _____ the work so that the plasterers (泥水匠) are finished before the painters arrive.

5. The points of view of the two governments had _____ on most problems.

Section 2 Lead-in

Part 1 Listening-in

Directions: Listen to the recording and decide whether the following statements are true or false.



- () 1. A person with a good heart seeks for a reward.
- () 2. There is a relationship between having a good heart and attracting and retaining beautiful love.
- () 3. The birds of the same feather like to gather in large crowds.
- () 4. People with good hearts can easily become partners.
- () 5. Your good heart for others will help you gain a beautiful love.

Part 2 Listen and Answer

Directions: Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.

1. Why didn't the old woman see Dr. Barrett of St. Louis?

2. Why had the old woman immediately married?

3. Why did the old woman's schoolmates never answer?

Part 3 Bridge the Cultural Gap

Directions: Listen to the recording and fill in the missing information.

The term "love" in English covers many things, including erotic love, love between parent and child, brotherly love, etc. Christian love can be (1) _____ on love between parent and child and brotherly love.

We are told to love everyone, (2) _____ enemies. It's useful to start by looking at what this does NOT mean. It does not mean that we will like everyone. Love is not primarily an (3) _____, although it often (4) _____ the emotions, and is supported by them. It is primarily a commitment to care about someone.

Jesus' teachings are largely a (5) _____ of what love means. However, the briefest description is from one of Paul's letters:

Love is (6) _____; love is kind; love is not (7) _____ or boastful or arrogant or rude. It does not insist on its own way; it is not irritable or resentful; it does not rejoice in wrongdoing, but rejoices in the truth. (8) _____. Love is based on our status as fellow children of God. This means that there is at least potentially a close spiritual bond between all of us. (9) _____

It is also based on honesty and justice. While Christians are eager to forgive, Christian parents are called on to exercise discipline, and Christian churches to first counsel with and then if necessary exclude those who are openly immoral. (10) _____

Part 4 Get to Know the Background

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

<p>What is love? In its narrow sense, love is a deep feeling of fondness, affection that grows between two people. Romantic love usually begins as passion and evolves with time to a more lasting sense of attachment. Many of the famous romantic love stories in various cultures end in the tragedies of death or betrayal. The loss of love is a favorite musical theme and the subject of countless stories, operas, songs, and ballads.</p>	<p>affection <i>n.</i> 友爱, 爱情 evolve <i>v.</i> (使)发展 attachment <i>n.</i> 眷恋, 爱慕 betrayal <i>n.</i> 背叛</p>
<p>Broadly speaking, love can be viewed as a feeling of brotherhood and goodwill towards other people or a strong liking for or interest in something such as music, sports, books, food, pets and the like. Love is not an empty talk; it has a rich meaning in it.</p>	
<p>Whether it is a mother's nurturing love for her child, a son's loyal love for his father, the love between husband and wife, or the love between friends, love is a universal emotion that expresses itself in every culture.</p>	<p>nurture <i>v.</i> 养育 universal <i>a.</i> 普遍的</p>
<p>To love is to be human. To need love is also to be human. To love and to be loved, one needs to have a loving heart or a kind heart. American scholar Og Madino once put it this way: "If I have no other qualities, I can succeed with love alone. Without it I will fail though I possess all the knowledge and skills of the world." Benjamin Franklin also said, "If you would be loved, love and be lovable." A good heart can bring strength and confidence. A good heart can work wonders in one's life. A good heart is a fountain of gladness, which makes everything freshen into smiles.</p>	

Questions:

1. What's the end of many romantic love stories?
2. How do you understand Og Madino idea of love?

Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage

A Good Heart to Lean on

Part 1 Structural Information

- Para. 1~4 The father's _____ and how he managed to _____.
- Para. 5~7 The son's comment on _____.