新编大学英语

冯晓梅 主编 王 芳 魏三军

万良课堂^(第二册)

New College English
Ability
Development

中国石油大学出版社

级试》种条样的特感能让孩子通信经历有内**部被**产其2个目就现在往图



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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在书言唱写过智中必经阅大量的国内外出版的教材,各种英语技纸杂志及育

前。高

《各中的處籍或不当之处恳录》大海省與同行专

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 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

"77002" 1,7002 1,7002 为 1,7002 关语数材: 该类材采用的以学生为中心的主题数学模式在大学英语数字中取得了 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 程数字要求》为指导而编写的一本课堂同步辅助数材。本书融入了数学互动的各 个环节,强调了所读能力和语言的实际应用能力的指差。通过课堂上数师至勤的数 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 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。

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$oldsymbol{U}$ nit $oldsymbol{1}$ Love

Section 1 Preparation

Part 1 Input the New Words

In-Class Reading Passage

New Words

/li:n/ v. (使)依靠 memorable/'memərəbl/ a. 值得记住的 severely /si'viəli/ ad. 严重地 /pʌntʃ/ v. 用拳猛击 crippled / kripld/a. 跛的,拐的,伤残的 shove //ʃʌv/ v. 猛推 unwanted /ˌʌnˈwəntid/a. 不需要的,不必要的 /kən'tent/a.满足的,满意的 coordinate /kəu'ə:dineit/ v. 协调 台周 wt. 使满足 /'ho:ltin/a. 断断续续的,迟疑不决的 halting unaided /ʌnˈeidid/ a. 没有帮助的 impatient /im'peifant/a. 不耐烦的 frustration /fra'streifan/ n. 沮丧,挫折感 adjust /əˈdʒʌst/ v. 调整 /kid/ v. 开玩笑,取笑 n. 小孩 /di'spait/ prep. 尽管 fighter /'faitə(r)/n. 斗士;奋斗者; despite nasty / 'nɑ:sti/a. 恶劣的,令人极不愉快的 太祖 K Amen 战斗机 woo idain sleigh /slei/ n. 雪橇 urge /ə:dʒ/ v. 催促 bout /baut/ n. 拳击或摔跤比赛 cling /klin/ v. 紧紧抓住 handrail / hændreil/ n. (楼梯等的)扶手,栏杆 participate /pa:'tisipeit/ v. 参加,参与 //laua(r)/a. 较低的,下层的。hoof vicariously /vi'ksəriəsli/ ad. 间接感受到 /'tanal/n. 隧道 tunnel 此(feil/a. 虚弱的,柔弱的 basement /'beismənt/ n. 地下室 reluctance /ri'laktəns/ n, 不情愿 marvel /'ma:vəl/ v. 惊叹 unworthy /inn'wə:ði/a. 不值得的,不配 indignity /in'dignəti/ n. 侮辱 得到的,无价值 complaint /kəm'pleint/ n. 抱怨,怨言 precisely /pri'saisli/ ad. 精确地,准确地 complain /kəm'plein/ v. 抱怨 /in'geid3/ v. 从事,忙于 engage trifle /'traifl/ n. 微不足道的事情 baseball /'beisbo:l/n.棒球 envious /'enviəs/a. 妒忌的,羡慕的 knowledgeable /'nɔlidʒəbl/a. 知识渊博的 /ri'gein/ v. 复得,恢复 regain

新编大学英语 拓展课堂 2

.69

Phrases

let on

泄露秘密

使承受,使遭受

set the pace

定速度

既然,由于

to and from

往返于

及时赶到;成功完成

engage in 从事,参与 on leave 休假

a matter of

make it

……的问题

on leave

subject...to

now that

注意,务必做到,保证

In-Class Reading Passage

After-Class Reading Passage I

New Words

scrapbook /'skræpbuk/ n. 剪贴簿

reminisce / remi'nis/ v. 追忆往事

bygone / baigon/a. 过去的,逝去的

wrinkled / rinkld/a.有皱纹的

lounge /laund3/n.休息厅,休息室

stroll /stroul/ v. 散步,漫步

porch /portʃ/n. 门廊,阳台 lawn /lo:n/n. 草地,草坪

devotion /di'vəuʃən/n. 忠诚,挚爱,奉献

bedtime /'bedtaim/ n. 就寝时间

medication / medi'keifən/n. 药物,药剂

nightgown / naitgaun/ n. 睡衣

slipper /'slipə(r)/n. 拖鞋,室内便鞋 watchful /'wətfful/a,注意的,警惕的

pill 早 / pil/ n. 药丸 / participate / pil/ n. 药丸 / pil/ n. 方丸 / pil/ n. p

tuck /tnk/v.塞(好),掖(好)

frail /freil/a.虚弱的,柔弱的

overnight / jəuvə nait/ ad. 突然间;在晚上,

頭不, 的得自不, a \ioisw'n 在夜间和wnu

/ trail/ n. 微不足道的事情

rail /reil/n. 栏杆

motionless /'məuʃənlis/ a. 一动不动的

lap /læp/n.(人坐着时)腰以下到

Part 1 Input the New Words

膝为止的大腿部

shift /ʃift/v.(使)移动,转移

recognition / rekəg'niʃən/ n. 认出,识别;

的要从不,的要需不以 bilnev公开赞扬,表扬

well /wel/ v. 涌出 be usal emilions

slide /slaid/ v. 流淌,滑行

gaze /geiz/v. 注视,凝视

withdrawn /wið'dro:n/a. 沉默寡言的,内向的

restless /'restlis/a. 焦躁不安的

insecure //insi'kjuə(r)/ a. 局促不安的,心神

不定的;无安全感的,无保障的

impulsively /im'pʌlsivli/ ad. 冲动地

floodgate /'fladgeit/n.泄水闸(门),

防洪闸(门)

throat /θrəut/ n. 喉咙, 咽喉, 嗓子

melodious /mi'ləudiəs/a.(音调、旋律)

优美的,悦耳的

Phrases

(be) on/off duty

上/下班

tuck...in 把……塞好(掖好),

/kəm'plein/ v. 抱怨

帮助某人盖好被子安睡

deprive... of 剥夺

come (back) to life 苏醒,(又)活跃起来

as though/if

好像,似乎

precisely /pri'saisli/ ad, 精确地, 准确地

(2)

		-
it 1	Love	1
- nitrod		447

	dgates 打开(某人的)心扉;		(使)朝上;出现;开大,说	
	加州的放开限制。河流为水和水	clear one's	throat 加清嗓子	H.
turn up			on or that you are feeling poin o	
			you are with son	H .
After-Class R	Reading Passage II and Acres and Acres		you the parts of	II J
	Nev	v Words	aform particular movements.	pq
		r your attents	something	H.,
	in'taitl/ v. 给·····命名;	ownership	/ˈəunəʃip/ n. 所有权	IS
something.	给权利(或资格)。	interaction	//intər ækʃən/ n. 交流 amoomo	S. S.
	næp/n.小睡		/ˈriːlækˈseiʃən/ n. 消遣	
growl strong	against it so that w. 家叫ad	security	/si ^t kjuərəti/ n. 安全,安全感	;保
unconditional	/ˌʌnkənˈdiʃənəl/ a. 无条件的		安,保安措施	
capable /	keipəbl/a.有能力的,能干的	diversion	/dailvə:ʃən/ n. 分散注意力的事	事物
emotion /	məufən/n.强烈的情感	Dopressure 8	/'prefə(r)/n.压力 uov	H.
suggestion /	səˈdʒest∫ən/n.建议d yn uoy e	stroke ob o	/strəuk/v. 抚摸 nov ll	.01
vitamin /	vaitəmin; 'vitəmin/ n. 维生素	therapy	/'θerəpi/ n. 疗法,治疗	
cute /	kju:t/a. 漂亮的,逗人喜爱的	disability	/ˌdisəˈbiləti/ n. 残疾	After
scratch and /s	skræts/n./v.抓,播 dool nov	en residentio	rezident/n.居民 nov 1	1.11
appreciation	/əˌpriːʃiˈeiʃən/ n. 感激,感谢;	viteagerlyned	/ˈiːɡəli/ ad. 渴望地 如 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
you are not	you <mark>识赏,赏须</mark> lee your think that	do bound of	/baund/ a. 离不开·····的,	12.
wag /	wæg/ v. 摇尾		bood for 受困于 wo 的 boog	
t/l unexpedur	when it happens vi 教 vi/dan	independen	tly /indi'pendəntli/ ad. 独立其	b .81
adoring /a	doirin/a.崇拜的,敬慕的	touching	/'tʌtʃiŋ/a. 动人的,使人感伤的	勺
remark maw/n	rima:k/v.谈论,说bro theits	popularity	/ɪpəpju'læriti/ n. 普及,流行,	.11
	ə'di∫ənəl/a. 额外的		。受欢迎 9000	
tly.	it changes sligh	n, or a policy	If someone's opinion, a situatio	15.
	physical vest bere smoothly.	some (per	When something	16,
	s not moving at all.	HARDING HOLDHOLD STATE AND A S	Someone or something that is_	
be capable of	有能力(做某事)1979 95110	identify wit	th 与(某人)在感情上认后	18,
in return abb	you mean that t Bulk ness su		- Seven 与(某人)有同感 wov li	19,
derive from	源于		out thinking about them careful	
où mean that	anged beyond	meone has ch	If you say that something or so	20.
Part 2	Check Your Vocabulo	dry doom os b	the person or thing has changed	
Directions: Fi	ll in the blanks with the words	vou have lea	rned in Part 1, using the pro	her
fo	$ll\ in\ the\ blanks\ with\ the\ words$ rms .			Afte
In-Class Read	ling Passage			21.
1. When you	to a new situation	, you get used	to it by changing your behavior	r or

у	your ideas.	
2. I	If you, you express the fact th	at you are not satisfied with a particular situa-
t	ion or that you are feeling pain or feeling ill	· Carrier Comments
3. I	If you are with something, you	are satisfied with it.
		you make them work together efficiently to
ŗ	perform particular movements.	
5. I	If something you or your atter	ntion or interest, it keeps you interested in it
а	ownership company ti tuonal and thinking about it.	entitle /m'taitle,给"…爺名。
		se he has had to wait too long for something,
	or because he is not getting what he wants.	nap / næp/
7,1	If you on something, you re	st against it so that it partly supports your
,	weight, 安泉, 安	unconditional /ˌʌnkənˈdiʃənəl/ a. 无条件的
8. 1	If you in an activity, you take	capable / keipəbl/ a. 有能力的,能 ji nijtraq
9. 1	If you at something, it fills yo	u with surprise or admiration.
10.	If you someone to do somethi	ng, you try hard to persuade them to do it.
	therapy /'θerəpi/ n. 疗法,治疗	vitamin / vaitamin: vitamin/ n. 维生素
Aft	er-Class Reading Passage Ib. viilideaib	cute /kjut/ a. 漂亮的,逗人喜爱的
11.	If youat someone or something	ng, you look steadily at them for a long time,
	for example, because you find them attracti	ve or interesting
12.	If you are, you feel unsure o	f yourself because you think that you are not
	good enough or are not loved.	wag /wæg/ v. 摇星
13.	You can say something happens abdagabai.	when it happens very quickly and unexpect-
	touching / tatlin/ a. 动人的,使人是 ded	adering /ə'də;mŋ/ a. 崇拜的 敬慕的
14.		npatient, or dissatisfied, and you want to do
	something else.	additional /ə'difənəl/a.额外的
15.	If someone's opinion, a situation, or a police	cy, 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.	23 UT 51 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	, you mean that they do things suddenly with-
00	out thinking about them carefully first.	derive from 源于
20.	없는데 가장 마셨다. 이 역사를 다 화장 수업을 했다면 된다면 하지 않아하는 데로 있습니다 이 점점이 잘 하면 되었다.	changed beyond, you mean that
	the person or thing has changed so much tr	nat you can no longer recognize them.
Aft	dord and pairs at type are beginned word not beer-Class Reading Passage	Directions; Fill in the blanks with the words a
21.	things are extra things apart	from the ones already present.
22.	Someone's of something is the	eir recognition and enjoyment of its good quali-
	ties.	



23.	A(n)	is a physical injury or mental illness that severely a	affects your life.
24.	You are	to do or receive something when you have the ri	ght to do or receive
	it.		derress de Tall
25.	If there is	on someone to do something, someone is try	
		下原菜 Cure 性人 — press,压进去。盖印一印人央社	and the state of t
26.	The	of a house or an area are the people who live there.	impressive u 4 k
		yourself, you rub your fingernails against your ski	
	ing.	com 全部 + press +全部月到一起一起新)	compress to Hall
28.	If something is _	, it causes feelings of sadness or sympath	oppress w. Hill (-V
		, you put forward an idea or plan for some	
30.	Someone who is	has the skill or qualities necessary to do	a particular thing
Fil	well, or is able t	o do most things well. 触点地 (in- 本 + de 加强意义 + pend 悬挂 + -en 形	pena, pens—mang independently ad3
0	Part 3 Wo	→不挂在上前→不依靠→独立地) gnibliud-bro	
- 7	y minima managa	- 加强意义+pend→挂在上面。依靠)	depend v. 依靠 (de
cis	,cid=cut,kill 切开	的(de-加强意义中 pend +-able 形容词后缀+可 条,刊	dependable a. 可靠
pre	cise a. 精确的,准确	确的(pre-预先+cise→预先切好→精确的) → আខ	suspend v. 悬吊,中
		de-加强意义+cide→切下去→下决心)	
		ap-加强动作+ pend + ix 名词后驾徐自←bbb+与自	
		on-全部+cise→把没用的东西全部切掉→简明的)	
pes	ticide n. 杀虫剂 (pest 害虫+cide→杀虫剂)	Use the Right Words
со	=together 共同	he right words to complete the following sentences.	Directions: Choose t
coc	rdinate v. 协调 a. 调)	[[[[[[[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[] [[→同等的;平等;协
		o- + operate 操作→共同操作)	-Smyings
		+ exist 存在→共存)	
cov	worker n. 同事 (co	o- + worker 工人 →—起工作的人)	
	hantle bluen sant	司校 (co- + education 教育→共同教育)	3. The British
		分,巧合(co- + in 进入 +cide 切→一起切进去→巧合)	itself.
-1	gn=know 知道	the work so that the plasterers (近水匠) are lims	4, Try to ers arrive,
rec	ognition n. 认出	w of the two governments had on most	5. The points of vie
	gnitive a. 认知的		
int	er=在······之间,	相互	
int	eraction n. 相互作	用;交流 (inter-+action 行动→相互行动→相互影响)	
		的 (inter-+national 国家的→国与国之间的)	
		i人之间的 (inter-+personal 个人的→人际的)	W'Part 1) His
	erchangeable a. 可	「互换的 (inter-+change 改变+ -able 形容词后缀,能 换的)	
int		iter-+vene 走→走在二者之间→干洗)	false.

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) depress v. 使压抑,使沮丧 (de-向下 + press→向下压→使情绪低落) 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→上压到一起→压缩) oppress v. 压绝 (op-加强动作 + press→压迫) suppress v. 镇压;忍住 (sup-下去 + press→压迫) suppress v. 镇压;忍住 (sup-下去 + press→压主) 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→不挂在上面→不依蒙→独立地) depend v. 依靠 (de-加强意义 + pend → 挂在下面→ 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 + 性在下面→悬吊,引申为"中止") suspend v. 悬冷,中止 (sus 在下面 + pend + 1 + 2 和 + 2	press E press 压	P3, 2000
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. 盍印;阎下印象 (im- 进人 + 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—起→压缩) oppress v. 压缩 (op-加强动作 + press→压追) suppress v. 镇压;忍住 (sup-下去 + press→压主) 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 → r挂在上面→不依靠→独立地) depend v. 依靠 (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 + pend → 挂在下面 → 悬吊,引申为"中止") suspend x. 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	The state of the s	
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mpressive a. 新入体刻中家的 (impress 千ve 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→压迫) suppress v. 压缩 (com 全部 + press→压迫) suppress v. 慎压;忍住 (sup-下去 + press→压克) 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→不挂在上面→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 + pense →引申为"挂着"—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	impress v. 盖印;留下印象 (im-进入 + press→压进去→盖印→印入头脑	force them to do
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. 压缩 (com 全部 + press →全部压到一起→压缩) 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 → 不挂在上面→不依靠 →独立地) depend v. 依靠 (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 + pend → 挂着"—颗心→悬念) appendix n. 附录 (ap-加强动作 + press →引申为"挂着"—颗心→悬念) appendix n. 附录 (ap-加强动作 + press → 引申为"挂着"—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	impressive a. 给人深刻印象的 (impress +-ive 形容词后缀)	
oppress v. 压迫 (op-加强动作 + press→压下去) 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→不挂在上面→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) suspens v. 悬吊,中止 (sus-在下面 + pend + 社在下面→悬吊,引申为"中止") suspens v. 悬念,中止 (sus-在下面 + pend → 挂在下面→悬吊,引申为"中止") suspens v. 悬念,中止 (sus-在下面 + pense →引申为"挂着"—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		
pend, pens=hang 悬挂 independently and. 独立地 (in- 不 + de 加强意义 + pend 悬挂 +-ent 形容词后缀 +-ly 副词后缀→不挂在上面→不依靠→独立地) depend v. 依靠 (de 加强意义 + pend →挂在下面→悬吊,引申为"中止") 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 + pend→挂在下面→悬吊,引申为"中止") 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 + pense →引申为"挂着"—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 and part a		
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Directions. Listen to the recording and decide rehather the following statements are true or	Directions: Listen to the recording and decide whether the following st	interchangeable a. If

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 beau-
	tiful 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 18 evol amanter strength and to wall another
	tures end in the tragedies of death or betrayai. The loss of love is a starbment a sam,
	irections: Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.
1.	Why didn't the old woman see Dr. Barrett of St. Louis?
	Broadly speaking, love can be viewed as a feeling of brotherhood
2.	Why had the old woman immediately married? The strong reduced reduced by the business of the strong
	something such as ninsit, sports, books, food, pets and the like.
3.	Why did the old woman's schoolmates never answer? I seed I sellar adapted as you a
	Whether it is a mother's nurturing love for her child, a sonts love
1	al love for his father, the love between husband and wife, or the love murture w 养育
3	Part 3 Bridge the Cultural Gapillone lasevinu a si evol as biendine between
	every culture.
Di	irections: Listen to the recording and fill in the missing information.
	The term "love" in English covers many things, including erotic love, love between par-
en	nt and child, brotherly love, etc. Christian love can be (1) on love between
pa	qualities, I can succeed with love alone. Without it I will isvol brightness and child and brotherly love.
	We are told to love everyone, (2) and a bloom enemies. It's useful to start by looking at
w	hat this does NOT mean. It does not mean that we will like everyone. Love is not primarily
	n (3), although it often (4) the emotions, and is supported by
	nem. It is primarily a commitment to care about someone. It is primarily a commitment to care about someone.
	Jesus' teachings are largely a (5) of what love means. However, the brie-
f	
res	st description is from one of Paul's letters:
	Love is (6); love is kind; love is not (7) or boastful
	arrogant or rude. It does not insist on its own way; it is not irritable or resentful; it does not
re	2. How do you understand Og Madmo ides (8) on the truth of the priority of the
	. 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)
	Section 3. In Class Descripe Passage
	It is also based on honesty and justice. While Christians are eager to forgive, Christian
ра	arents are called on to exercise discipline, and Christian churches to first counsel with and
	nen if necessary exclude those who are openly immoral. (10)
	Part 1 Structural Information
	•





Part 4 Get to Know the Background

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

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.

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, someone a rich

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.

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. Jesus' teachings are largely a (5)

affection n. 友爱, 爱情 evolve v. (使)发展 attachment n. 眷恋, betrayal n. 背叛

nurture v. 养育 universal a. 普遍的

Questions:

1. What's the end of many romantic love stories?	Love is (6)
It does not insist on its own way; it is not irritable or resentful; it does not	r arrogant or rude.
그리고 그렇게 되었다. 그는 이번 이렇게 되었다면 이렇게 되었다면 되었다. 그는 이 이번 사람들은 사람들이 되었다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 그렇다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 그렇게 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게	

2. How do you understand Og Madino idea of love? I out no socioes tud gniobgnorw ni socioes Love is based on our status as fellow children of God. This means that there is

Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage It is also based on

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Part 1 Structural Information and how he managed to The father's Para. $1\sim4$ The son's comment on Para. $5\sim7$

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