



世纪高职高专教育系列规划教材 · 大学英语

NEW INTEGRATED

English

读和写

修订版

Reading & Writing

1

新综合英语

总主编 / 魏水利 李建利

主 编 / 赵雪爱



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目 录

Unit 1	College life	1
Unit 2	perseverance	37
Unit 3	Emotion and Love	67
Unit 4	E-Times	97
Unit 5	Animals and Man	131
Unit 6	Pollution	170
Unit 7	The American Way	202
Unit 8	Truth or Life	235
Unit 9	Communication	265
Unit 10	Health	302



COLLEGE PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Unit 1

College Life

Part One: In-class Reading

Preparation

Talking About College Life

Directions: After the energy-consuming state College Entrance Examination, you will be entering a new time in your life—a new home away from the home that you have known for years. As a freshman, you may be concerned about the following topics: college study, new friends, taking exams in college etc.

1. College study

Work in groups and tell each other:

- What type of college life do you expect to have?
- What do you expect to learn at college, more book knowledge or more practical social experiences?
- Do you think you will relax after entering the college or you will learn even harder than in high school?

2. Taking exams

Almost every student at college has stress, worries and anxieties when thinking about or taking an exam.

Make up a dialogue with your partner according to the following situation:

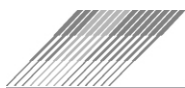
Before an exam, you meet a friend on campus. You talk about your feelings on exams and your own opinion on exam system. Try to encourage each other and tell your particular method of coping with exams.

3. Home sick

Not having been away from home much time, and now living with new people in college, you may meet a lot of troubles here, which makes you miss your home and your parents very much. When do you feel home sick?

How do you cure yourself?

Work in groups to tell your group members when you call home from college. See if you call under the same circumstances.



Text

The College Experience

Going to college! What a thrill! It's a trip which has everything great that you have heard about¹, if you make it so. It also is very serious business. To a great extent, you will be on your own. True, there are an awful lot of people ready to help you, but generally you must take the initiative and seek them out.

Most of you have decided on a career. Even though many of you will change your minds later, the initial decision allows you to set class goals and pursue them step by step toward that final objective of graduation, such goals are essential for success. In advising students, I always tell them to discipline themselves, to be prepared to study hard.

Today's world is full of precious knowledge, whether it be in the arts, literature, a profession, or a vocational skill. College is your chance of a lifetime to explore these areas. Each aspect can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the original author or explorer. Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career objectives. A student in auto mechanics in most schools also can take courses in history, philosophy, music, or art. There is no reason a craftsman also can't be a great thinker, or an explorer into the vast areas of unlimited knowledge. For a rich full life he or she should make use of most of the opportunities at hand.

I hope that you have gathered by now that going to college means a lot more than earning a degree. To limit your college experience will be a waste to you and to all of the people, past and present, who have invested their pennies, dimes and dollars often at great personal sacrifice to make educational opportunities open for you. Putting it bluntly², college is a place to be greedy—take all you can get and then some more.

Also consider this—are you going to take a course to learn or are you going to take it only to have it on your record? I talk to far too many students going to school just to get the credentials to “get a job”. Again, they are cheating themselves. Get into the subjects in great depth to gain a true understanding. Don't be content to just skim over courses with “only to pass” in mind. By taking the in-depth approach you will be exploring many of the disciplines you will enjoy the rest of your life.

Let me share with you a final observation. The person doing an honest piece of work³, the work one can be proud of, is the truly happy person. This is true of the doctor, plumber and teacher, whatever. The agony of just getting by will eventually tear one asunder⁴. The habit of honest work and pride in your work can be established to a great extent in college.

Thus, as you stand on the threshold of your college career, commit yourself and stand by that commitment. From the first day in class, discipline yourself to make learning fun, not a chore, and to get the most from the educational opportunities open to you.

New Words

thrill / θrɪl / <i>n.</i>	wave of excited feeling 兴奋; 激动
extent* / ɪk'stent / <i>n.</i>	length, area, range, degree specified 长度, 面积, 范围, 程度
awful* / ɔ:'ful / <i>a.</i>	extremely bad or unpleasant; terrible 极坏的; 可怕的; [作定语] (informal) very great 极度的
business* / 'biznis / <i>n.</i>	buying and selling; trade; matter or affair 买卖, 商业; 事情, 事物
initial* / ɪ'nɪʃəl / <i>a.</i>	[attrib. 作定语] of or at the beginning; first 开始的; 最初的
initiative / ɪ'nɪʃətɪv / <i>n.</i>	power or right to take action 主动权; 主动性; 积极性
seek* / si:k / <i>v.</i>	try to locate or discover; search for (常与 for, after 连用) 搜寻, 寻找, 寻觅
career* / kə'riə / <i>n.</i>	profession or occupation with opportunities for advancement or promotion 职业; 事业
goal* / gəʊl / <i>n.</i>	an objective, a purpose 目的, 目标
pursue / pə'sju: / <i>v.</i>	follow (sb./sth.), esp. in order to catch or kill; chase 追赶, 追逐
objective* / ɔb'dʒektɪv / <i>n.</i>	thing aimed at or wished for; purpose 目标; 目的
graduation* / ɡrædʒu'eɪʃən / <i>n.</i>	graduating at a university (大学等) 毕业
essential* / ɪ'senʃəl / <i>a.</i>	~ (to/for sth.) necessary, most important
discipline* / 'dɪsɪplɪn / <i>v.</i>	train (sb./sth.) to be obedient, self-controlled, skillful, etc. 训练, 训导, 管教(某人\某物)
	training, esp. of the mind and character, aimed at producing self-control, obedience, etc. 训练, 锻炼, 训练方式; 学科
prepare* / pri'peə / <i>v.</i>	get or make ready 使(某人)有准备, 预备好
precious* / 'preʃəs / <i>a.</i>	of great value (and beauty); highly valued 贵重的, 宝贵的; 珍贵的, 珍爱的
literature / 'lɪtərɪtʃə / <i>n.</i>	文学; 文学作品
profession* / prə'feʃn / <i>n.</i>	paid occupation, esp. one that requires advanced education and training 职业 (尤指受过高等教育及专业训练的, 如法律、医药和神职)
vocational / vəʊ'keɪʃənəl / <i>a.</i>	preparing for a particular type of job 职业上的; 业务上的
explore* / ɪk'splɔ: / <i>vt.</i>	examine (sth.) thoroughly in order to test or find out about it (为了测试或了解) 仔细检查; 探索; 探究

explorer* / ik'splɔ:rə / *n.*

aspect* / 'æspekt / *n.*

original* / ə'ridʒənəl / *a.*

author* / 'ɔ:θə / *n.*

beyond* / bi'jɒnd / *prep.*

auto* / 'ɔ:təu / *n.*

mechanics / mi'kæniks / *n.*

philosophy* / fi'lɒsəfi / *n.*

craftsman / kra:ftsmən / *n.*

vast* / vaɪst / *a.*

opportunity* / ɒpə'tju:niti / *n.*

invest* / in'vest / *v.*

dime / daɪm / *n.*

education* / 'edju(:)'keɪʃən / *n.*

bluntly / blʌntli / *ad.*

sacrifice / 'sækrɪfaɪs / *v.*

greedy* / 'gri:di / *a.*

consider* / kən'sɪdə / *v.*

record* / 'rekɔ:d / *n.*

credential / kri'denʃəl / *n.*

content* / kən'tent / *a.*

skim / skim / *v.*

approach* / ə'prəʊtʃ / *n.*

share* / ʃeə / *v.*

agony / 'ægəni / *n.*

person who explores 勘探者; 探究者

particular part or feature of sth. being considered 方面

existing from the beginning; first or earliest 原始的; 最初的; 原先的

one who practices writing as a profession; writer 作家, 作者

at or to a more distant point than (sth.); not within the range of (sth.); surpassing 在或向远处; 超出(某事物) 范围, 超越

(informal esp. US) car 汽车

力学; 机械制造学

哲学

skilled workman, esp. one who makes things by hand 匠人; 能工巧匠(尤指手艺人)

very great in size, number, amount, or quantity 巨大的, 辽阔的, 大量的

favorable time, occasion or set of circumstances 良机; 机会

use (money) to buy shares, property in order to earn interest or bring profit 投资; 投资于

美国、加拿大的 10 分铸币

the act or process of educating or being educated 教育, 培养

in a blunt or frank manner 坦率地

to offer 牺牲, 献出, 献祭, 供奉

extremely eager or desirous 贪婪的, 贪心的

think about sb./sth., esp. in order to make a decision; take (sth.) into account 考虑某人、某物; 考虑到(某事物)

履历, 档案, 记录, 标明

qualification (学历、资历等的) 资格

satisfied with what one has; happy 知足的; 满足的; 满意的 ~ (with sth.); ~ to do sth.

~ (over/through) sth., read sth. quickly, noting only the main points 略读; 浏览

way of dealing with a person or thing 方法; 手段

give a part of sth. to others 将某物平均分配

extreme mental or physical suffering (精神或肉体的) 极大痛苦

eventually* / iˈventʃuəli / *a.*

in the end; at last 终于,最后

establish* / ɪsˈtæblɪʃ / *v.*

set (sth.) up 建立

plumber / ˈplʌmə / *n.*

铅管工; 水暖工

tear* / tɛə / *v.*

.90mmZQ *2 | pull (sth.) apart or away or to pieces 将(某物)撕开、扯下或撕碎

asunder / əˈsʌndə / *ad.*

into pieces; apart 碎; 散

threshold / ˈθreʃhəʊld / *n.*

门槛; (fig. 比喻) point of entering or beginning sth. 起点; 开端

chore / tʃɔː / *n.*

unpleasant or tiring task 讨厌的或累人的工作; 琐事

commit / kəˈmɪt / *v.*

do (sth. illegal, wrong or foolish) 做(不合法的、错的或愚蠢的事)

~ sb. /oneself (to sth. /to doing sth.) make it impossible for sb. /oneself not to do sth., or to do sth. else, esp. because of a promise; pledge oneself 使某人/自己不能不做某事或不做另一件事(因有承诺); 向某人/自己保证

commitment / kəˈmɪtmənt / *n.*

thing one has promised to do 承诺; 保证

..... Phrases & Expressions

to some/what/such an/a certain/a great extent

to a degree specified 达到某种程度

e. g. My father, to a great extent, influenced my interest in music.

on one's own

alone; without help 独立的,单独的

e. g. Though her friends promised to offer help, Mary still managed to finish the project on her own.

seek out

look for and find 找出,找到

e. g. They sought out a handy place where they might sit down and rest.

decide on (upon)

make up one's mind 决定要...

e. g. After a long discussion the list of candidates has been decided on.

at hand

near; close by 在手边, 在眼前

e. g. 1) When he writes, he prefers to keep a dictionary at hand.

2) We should value every chance to success which is not always at hand.

in depth

thoroughly 完全地; 深入地; 彻底地

e. g. explore the subject in depth

be content to

be satisfied to 满足于..., 满意于...

e. g. He is content to stay where he is now.

skim over

read sth. quickly, noting only the main points 略读; 浏览

get by

凑合, 敷衍过去

e. g. 1) Your work will get by, but try to improve it.

2) Mike thought that he could get by with the minimum of work. His tutor quickly blamed him.

stand by

be faithful to (a promise, etc.) 信守(承诺); 遵守

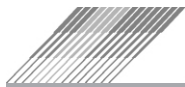
e. g. 1) You should always stand by your promise.

2) I am willing to stand by anything I've said.

.....Notes.....

1. **It's a trip which has everything great that you have heard about...**

It's a trip that has all the fun that you have heard about...

2. **put it bluntly** : say sth. directly3. **honest piece of work** “honest” 此处意为值得赞扬的, 可信任的。4. **The agony of just getting by will eventually tear one asunder.** 敷衍了事、得过且过所带来的精神痛苦, 最终将把你毁掉。

After – reading Task

Comprehension of the Text

I. Discuss the following questions.

1. What is your purpose of studying in college?
2. Do you think a college student should learn more knowledge in other fields or to grasp time and chance to learn his/her own major well?

3. What do you think of the relationship between major selection and future career?

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. In this passage, the author tells readers_____.

- A. his experiences of how to choose courses related to the future career
- B. the importance of choosing suitable courses to the success of one's future career
- C. some of his useful studying experiences at college
- D. his experiences that college is a place for students to study not to have fun

2. According to the passage, _____.

- A. going to college is a long, exciting and attractive trip away from home
- B. going to college is just like an exciting and attractive trip if you think it so
- C. going to college is just like an exciting and attractive trip if you are admitted by one
- D. going to college is just like an exciting and attractive trip that you have heard about from others

3. According to the passage, in the college, _____.

- A. you have to depend on yourself and actively turn to others for help though a lot of people are ready to help you
- B. no one will help you and you will be alone
- C. you are not alone because a lot of people are ready to help you
- D. you still feel you are alone although a lot of people are ready to help you

4. Most of the college students have decided on a career because _____.

- A. they may only take those courses useful for their future career to save time
- B. this may be helpful for them to set curricular plans and achieve their final goal
- C. this may help them graduate successfully
- D. only when having decided on a career, can they be allowed to set goals

5. "Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career objectives" means _____.

- A. don't limit your career choice and you may seek a more suitable one for you
- B. don't limit your knowledge learning to the field only within your future career range
- C. let yourself explore the field of your career immediately when you have decided the objectives
- D. let yourself explore like the original author who is beyond your career field

6. What does it mean by saying "college is a place to be greedy——take all you can get and then some more."?

- A. Going to college is very expensive.
- B. The college administrators are very greedy and they take the student's money as much as possible.
- C. College is a place to teach students to be greedy.
- D. College is a place where students should be greedy to learn as much as possible.

7. According to the passage, the truly happy person _____.

- A. is the one who is honest in his work

- B. is the one who is proud of his work
 - C. is the one who is doing a work which can be proud of
 - D. is the one who established pride in work at college
8. College students _____.
- A. should make a promise from the beginning and try to get most of the learning opportunities at hand
 - B. should promise to their parents to study hard from the beginning
 - C. should discipline themselves to make learning fun and successfully get the credentials
 - D. should commit themselves and try to achieve their career objectives

III. Work in groups to complete the outline of the passage.

1. Introduction (Para. 1)
Going to college is like _____.
2. Some of the author's important experiences of studying in college (Para. 2 –6)
 - A. The importance of a pre-decided career objective.
A pre-decided career objective _____.
 - B. Never limit your knowledge learning and try to grasp the opportunities at hand.
 - a. Try to learn knowledge in _____.
 - b. Going to college means _____.
 - c. Don't be content _____ and try to take the _____.
 - C. The last observation: _____.
3. Conclusion (Para. 7) _____.

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Read the following sentences and choose the one in which the italicized word has the same meaning as the one from the reading passage.

1. It also is very serious *business*.
 - A. He will go to *business* when he leaves school.
 - B. It was a lifelong *business* getting everything ready in time.
2. True, there are an *awful* lot of people ready to help you, but generally you must take the initiative and seek them out.
 - A. The weather is so *awful* that the only thing to do is to stay in.
 - B. He was *awful* excited to see the success of his experiment.
3. Even though many of you will change your minds later, the *initial* decision allows you to set class goals and pursue them step by step toward that final objective of graduation, such goals are essential for success.
 - A. My *initial* reaction to the news was one of great relief.
 - B. The *initials* "P. T. O" at the bottom of a page mean "Please turn over".
4. Let yourself explore beyond your immediate career *objectives*.

- A. No one can argue he is wholly *objective* about anything.
- B. My *objective* of this summer will be learning to drive a car.
5. Let yourself explore *beyond* your immediate career objectives.
- A. The scenery is beautiful *beyond* description.
- B. The road continues *beyond* the village up into the hills.
6. Each aspect can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the *original* author or explorer.
- A. The *original* idea was good, but now the plan is too difficult to finish.
- B. The copy was still there but the *original* was gone.
7. By taking the in-depth *approach* you will be exploring many of the disciplines you will enjoy the rest of your life.
- A. The enemy ran away at our *approach*.
- B. All the *approaches* to the city were guarded by soldiers.
8. To limit your college experience will be a waste to you and to all of the people, past and present, who have *invested* their pennies, dimes and dollars often at great personal sacrifice to make educational opportunities open for you.
- A. I have *invested* all my money in this growing business.
- B. He *invested* a lot of time in trying to help those homeless children.

II. Choose the right word or phrase to complete the following sentences. Change the form if necessary.

pursue	approach	decide on	eventually	stand on the threshold
precious	full of	seek out	opportunity	to a great extent

1. When learning a foreign language, the best _____ is the study of the spoken language.
2. He worked so hard that _____ he made himself ill.
3. There aren't many job _____ in a small town like this.
4. The writer _____ success all his life, but has never experienced it.
5. Saying good-bye to her hometown, she _____ of a new life.
6. In my heart, I always think your friendship is the most _____ to me.
7. Let's put our heads together and _____ a plan of action.
8. _____ she was responsible for that car accident.
9. Not satisfied with this advice, Tom _____ a second opinion.
10. He took out a bag _____ books and handed a thick one to me.

III. Choose the right word from the following groups of words to fill in each blank.

1. history historic historical historian
- A. We visited some of the _____ spots.
- B. He gave all his _____ papers to the library.
- C. Those decisions made at the Yalta Conference changed the course of _____.
- D. A _____ should always concern facts.

2. educate educated education educator
- A. As an _____, she is fully aware of her great responsibility.
- B. We should improve the quality of _____ to all children.
- C. You should _____ your children to have good manners.
- D. He has an _____ ear for music.
3. limit (*v. n.*) limitation limitless limited
- A. Our choice of shops is _____ because we don't have a car.
- B. The country's natural resources are not _____.
- C. Within these _____ you are free to do as you choose.
- D. We must _____ the expense to what we can afford.
- E. The climbers had reached the _____ of their endurance.
4. succeed success successful successfully
- A. Both plans have been tried, but never with _____.
- B. He longed with all his heart to be _____.
- C. He is the type of person who _____ anywhere.
- D. I finished my training _____ at the end of that summer.
5. prepare preparation prepared preparatory
- A. I am not _____ to listen to all your weak excuses.
- B. Lenin did a great deal of the _____ work for this important meeting.
- C. She was late and only had time for a hurried _____ of dinner.
- D. Some of them are busy _____ work for the next day.

Word Building

- I . The suffix (后缀) -ment is often used to form nouns from verbs , meaning behavior or tool. Supply the correct noun forms of the following words and use them properly in the sentences below.**

appoint	equip	assign	employ	manage
move	entertain	announce	excite	disappoint

1. What's the _____ today? Professor Smith asks us to write a term paper on self health care.
2. It was a pity that Bob had a flat on the highway, thus he was thirty minutes late for the _____ with Maggy.
3. On hearing the breaking news of her son's death, the poor old lady stood there helplessly, with-
out a single _____.
4. Film has become one of the most popular means of _____.
5. During the Distressed Years, many workers were having a hard time seeking _____.
6. Have you heard the _____ from the loudspeaker? We are going to have a foreign professor spe-
cializing in language teaching!

7. There has been a crazy _____ among the citizens recently for the annual carnival (狂欢节) is approaching.
8. The government has spent a lot of foreign exchange (外汇) to purchase the modern _____ from abroad.
9. Though our experiment has failed three times, there has never been any hint of _____ among us. We will work hard to achieve success.
10. The newly-established business is doing well for it is under scientific _____.

II. The prefix (前缀) dis- is used to show opposition (相反), departure (分离), deprivation (剥夺) or degradation (贬低). Study the following words and find out how the meaning of each word is affected after a dis- is added to it. Complete the sentences with the suitable forms of the given words. (To be continued)

advantage	appear	order	grace	able
approve	appoint	arm	count	honest

1. I'm afraid this dress is far too expensive for me. Will you give me a _____?
2. Your plan is not quite practical. No wonder so many people _____ of it.
3. Why does the U. S. want to _____ Iraq? Every country has the right to protect itself.
4. It is a _____ to be short when you're standing in a crowd to watch a football game.
5. He is not sincere enough and his _____ costs him all his friends.
6. There was a riot going on in that country and every thing was in _____.
7. My uncle lost his left leg in a battle, but his _____ does not prevent him from enjoying the colorful life.
8. How _____ it is! The famous singer and dancer who has promised to come to our city has fallen ill and cancelled his visit.
9. Let's hope that our difficulties will soon _____.
10. The use of armed forces to settle disputes is a _____ to people all over the world.

Cloze

Put in the missing words.

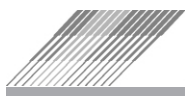
Going to college is exciting but it is also very s_____(1) business. D_____(2) on a career may help students to s_____(3) class goals and p_____(4) them. In the meantime, students should know that college is their c_____(5) of a life time to e_____(6) all knowledge areas b_____(7) their immediate career o_____(8). There is no r_____(9) a craftsman also can't be a great t_____(10), or an explorer into the v_____(11) areas of u_____(12) knowledge. To limit their college e_____(13) will be a waste to them. Putting it b_____(14), college is a place to be g_____(15). Don't be c_____(16) to just skim o_____(17) courses. College students should always remember to d_____(18), commit themselves, and v_____(19) the educational chances at h_____(20).

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这些勇敢的战士在必要时都愿意为国捐躯。(be ready to do)
2. 他早年做律师的工作经历使他顺利地成为这家公司的一员。(allow)
3. 他完全满足于身居木屋终日作画的生活。(be content to)
4. 和汤姆一样,迈克也出生于一个贫穷的家庭但事业成功。(be true of)
5. 这个病人不可能康复了。(beyond)
6. 他不能及时完成任务并没有任何特殊理由。(There is no reason...)
7. 学习外语必须一步一步地,而不可能迅速学会。(step by step)
8. 进入这家公司意味着担负许多工作和责任。(mean)

Part Two: After – class Reading



Passage A

Learning How to Be Roommates

I was never very neat. Later in life I learned to attribute this flaw to my creative genius, saying that my disorganization were simply the unimportant side of my unique gifts and talents. Yet, when I arrived at college, I hadn't come up with any impressive reasons for my big messes. They just were¹—and my roommate didn't seem to appreciate their contribution to my bright future.



I'm not sure why they stuck us together. I don't think they could have possibly picked two more different people to room together. Kim was extremely organized. Everything she owned had its place. She even had one of those cute little pencil holders and used it! Mine had become a collection spot for bits and pieces of paper, odds and ends. I think one pen may have found its way into the pencil holder² but I certainly didn't put it there.

Kim and I fed off each other³. She got neater and neater and I got messier. She would complain about my dirty clothes, I would complain about Lysol headaches. She would push my clothing over to one side and I would lay one of my books on her neat and tidy desk.

It came to a head one fateful October evening. Kim came into the room and had some kind of anger because one of my shoes had found its way beneath her bed. I didn't know what was so significant about that shoe but it annoyed her! She picked it up, threw it toward my side of the room and managed to knock my lamp onto the floor. The light bulb shattered. I leapt off the bed in horror and immediately started yelling about her rudeness. She yelled back similar frustrations and we each ended up pushing toward the door to be the first to slam our way out of the room.

I'm sure we wouldn't have lasted a day or two longer in that room, probably not even a night, if it hadn't been for the phone call she received. I was sitting on my bed. She was sitting on hers. It was late in the evening and the room was so thick with unspoken swear words that I don't even know why we had both returned to each other's company.

When the phone rang she picked it up and I could tell right away it wasn't good news. I knew Kim had a boyfriend back home and I could feel the warm feelings of sympathy rising up in my heart. Losing a boyfriend was something no girl should go through alone.

I sat up in my bed. Kim wouldn't look at me and when she hung up the phone she quickly crawled under her covers and I could hear her quiet sobbing. What to do? I didn't want to just walk over but I didn't want to leave her either. I smiled as I got the idea.

Slowly, I began to clear up my side of the room. I took back the book I had set on her desk and I cleaned up the socks and the shirts. I put some pencils in my pencil holder and made my bed. I straightened the dresser top (but not the drawers I had my limits!) and swept the floor, even on her side. I got so into my work that I didn't even notice that Kim had come out from under the covers. She was watching my every move, her tears dried and her expression one of disbelief. When I was finally done, I went and sat at the end of her bed. Not really saying anything but just sitting. I guess I didn't know what to say. Her hand was warm. I thought it would be cold, probably because I always thought the organized were pretty heartless. But no. Her hand was warm as it reached over to grasp mine. I looked up into Kim's eyes and she smiled at me. "Thanks."

Kim and I stayed roommates for the rest of that year. We didn't always see eye to eye, but we learned the key to living together. Giving in, cleaning up and holding on.

.....New Words.....

neat* /ni:t/ *a.*

(of things) arranged in an orderly way; done carefully;
tidy (指事物) 安排有序的, 细心完成的, 整齐的

attribute /ə'tribju(:)t/ *v.*

~ sth. to sb. /sth. regard sth. as belonging to, caused
by or produced by sb. /sth. 认为某事物属于某人/某事物;
认为某人/某事物引起或产生

flaw /flɔ:/ *n.*

imperfection 瑕疵; mistake that lessens the effectiveness
or validity of sth. 错误, 缺点

creative* /kri(:)eitiv/ *a.*

of or involving creation 创造的, 创造性的; able to create
有创造力的