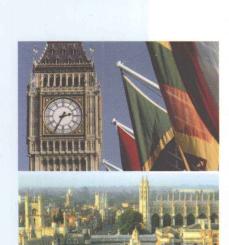


新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版) 总主编 戴炜栋

综合载谴

An Integrated English Course

主 编 何兆熊本册主编 顾大僖



学生用书 Student's Book

> 第2版 Second Edition



上海外语教育出版社 外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS WWW.sflep.com **7-** E

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结音数框

An Integrated English Course

主 编 何兆熊 本册主编 顾大僖 编 者 顾大僖 程星华 谭卫国 萧春麟 苏承志 武 成 裘 雯 蔡龙权 赵美娟 张 锷

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总 序

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设,伴随着我国改革开放的步伐,得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程,无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订,还是四、八级考试的开发与推行,以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓,无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的,正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标,即培养"具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才"。为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高,外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了"新世纪教育质量改革工程",包括推行"十五"、"十一五"国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审,从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控,从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

跨入新世纪,英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务:经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快,世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈,这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战;大学英语教学改革如火如荼;数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展;英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势,翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社(简称外教社)在新世纪之初约请了全国30余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家,对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨,成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",并被列入"十五"国家级规划教材,以其前瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育,如何保证专业的教学质量,培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才,是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题,也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分,优质教材的编写和出版对学科建设的推动和人才培养的作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要,与教材编写者们一起,力图全方位、大幅度修订并扩充原有的"新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材",以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此,外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校40余位著名





英语教育专家,根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势,围绕梳理现有课程、优化教材品种和结构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展了专题研究,并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识、文化知识和相关专业知识四大板块,品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等,总数逾200种,几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程,并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点,提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出,内容反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果;在编写宗旨上,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养,培养健康向上的人生观,使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者组成,其中多数是在各个领域颇有建树的专家,不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员,总体上代表了中国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍,再次得到教育部的认可,荣列"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材"。我深信,这套教材一定会促进学生语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养,填补现行教材某些空白,为培养高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

戴烯核

教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员 国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长



第二版前言

《综合教程》自2004年出版至今已有六年,在这六年中这套教材在全国各地高等院校的英语专业中得到比较广泛的使用,并得到广大师生的认可。

与此同时我们也发现了这套教材存在的一些问题和不足。对此我们进行了认真的反思,并在上海外语教育出版社的大力支持下于2008年开始着手修订工作。

本次第一到第四册修订的主要方面如下:

- 1. 根据目前用于基础英语教学时数有所减少的现实,我们对第二版的总量作了调整,从原来的每册 16 单元减少为 14 单元。每单元的教学时数我们认为以 6 到 8 学时为宜,各校可根据自己的教学安排和学生的接受能力而定。
- 2. 初版《综合教程》的课文具有较浓厚的人文性,这一特色得到绝大多数使用院校的肯定。根据这一反馈,第二版保留了初版中的大部分篇目,但删去了部分主题雷同或学生反映兴趣不大的课文。修订后,每册中新课文约占 25%~33%。同时我们对同一册内课文的排序作了调整,以更好地体现由易到难、循序渐进的原则;在各册之间个别课文也作了互换。第二版依然遵循初版的选材原则,即十分注重课文的人文性、文篇类型和题材的多样性。
- 3. 对学生用书里的注释我们作了扩充,增加了新的注释,充实和更新了一些原有的注释,以方便教学。
- 4. 每个单元后的练习在保留初版的基本布局外,优化题型,并在题量和难度上作相应的调整。每种练习都有不同程度的修订。 词汇:

第二版第一到第四册的词汇练习均由六个练习构成,其中有四种形式每册都使用,在练习形式和数量上更加整齐划一。在第二版的词汇练习中,我们增加了同义词/反义词练习,采用的形式是从课文中挑出八句句子,要求根据句中的某一单词在该句中的意义给出它的同义词或反义词,既有助于学生更好地理解课文,也有助于培养学生的语境意识。语法:

鉴于目前学生的语法基础相对比较薄弱、语法意识不强的现实,我们认为基础阶段语法能力的培养亟待加强。据此第二版的语法练习较初版有所充实,每个单元都有明确的语法重点,并在教师用书里列出了相关的书目供教师参考。

翻译:

我们在第二版第一到第四册的翻译练习里增加了单句的英译汉练习。 从课文里挑选出四个句子要求学生翻译成汉语,旨在帮助学生正确理解课 文内容,提高汉语书面表达能力。另外对第一、二册原有的汉英单句翻译 我们作了较大的改动,使之更能体现出这两册书之间的坡度。

在第二版里,每个单元我们都从"作讲演"、"对话"、"小组讨论"这三种形式里挑选两种,提出我们的活动建议,比初版的指令具有更大的可操作性。

写作:

口语活动:

在修订过程中,我们对第一到第四册的写作安排作了调整。第一册在句子层面上进行练习;第二册讲授段落写作的基本知识;第三册进入短文写作;第四册则以命题作文为主。我们认为这样的安排使这四册书的写作成为一个相对完整的体系,学生在二年级下学期能较好地达到专业四级考试的写作要求。

听力:

根据初版使用的反馈,第二版只保留第一、二册的听力练习,删去第三、四册的听力练习。

副课文:

对学生用书里副课文的注释和讨论题我们都作了不同程度的改动。在 教师用书中,我们为教师提供了更多的有关作者和文章的信息,并增加了 供教师参考的注释,以方便教学。每单元的副课文旨在给学生提供更多的 和主课文主题相关的阅读材料,教师可以根据具体情况灵活处理,也可在 教师的指导下让学生自学。

除了上述的主要修订外,学生用书的"读前问题"、"课文理解"、"综合技能"等板块以及教师用书的"课文分析"和"语言点"等部分均有不同程度的改动。在此不一一细述。

我们希望修订后的《综合教程》第一到第四册能更好地满足英语专业 基础阶段教学的需要,更有利于提高基础阶段学生的语言水平和整体素质 培养。

> **何兆**建 2010年1月



编写说明

《综合教程》基础阶段共分四册,本册为第一册,供英语专业一年级 第一学期使用。

根据目前用于基础英语教学时数有所减少的现实以及使用本教程师生的意见,我们对第二版的总量作了调整,从原来的每册 16 单元减少为 14 单元。我们从第一版中删去六个单元,重新编写了四个单元。每个单元由 Text I、Text II 和相关的练习构成。建议使用本书的教师在一周的时间内完成一个单元的教学任务。

本册所有的课文都选自第一手英语资料,除原文偏长需要删节以及个 别冷僻词语需要替换外,一律保持原文的风貌,尽最大可能给学生提供原 汁原味的英语语言素材。

本册课文内容广泛,涉及家庭生活、伦理道德、惊险经历、未来世界、 文化教育、网络科技、社会问题等一系列课题,使学生在学习英语的同时, 扩展个人视野,提高人文素养。

本册练习种类较多,目的在于采取不同的方式提高学生的理解能力和应用能力。

与 Text I 相关的练习包括 11 个部分: Pre-reading questions; Text comprehension; Structural analysis of the text; Vocabulary; Grammar; Translation; Exercises for integrated skills; Phonetics; Oral activities; Writing; Listening 等。

Pre-reading questions 与课文的话题有关但不涉及课文的具体内容, 起"热身"作用, 引导学生进入本单元的主题。除了我们提供的问题外, 教师也可以自行增加其他类似的问题。

Text comprehension 设计的问题都与课文直接有关,其中既有对课文字面的、局部意义的理解,又有对课文的整体把握以及对内涵和寓意的理解,从而帮助学生在课文理解方面做到既见树又见林。

Structural analysis of the text 着重课文的总体结构分析,使学生对课文的层次、话题的展开获得比较清晰的认识,从而提高学生在篇章层面理解和把握课文的意识。

Vocabulary 包含多个类型的词汇练习,旨在通过多种练习形式帮助学

生正确把握一些积极词汇的意义,拓展用法,熟练运用。在第二版中,我们增加了根据课文中某一句子中的一个单词的意义给出它的同义词或反义词的练习。我们认为这一个练习既有助于学生更好地理解课文,也有助于培养学生的语境意识,并扩大词汇量。要注意的是:我们的要求是根据该单词在特定语境中的意义给出它的同义词或反义词,并不要求替换该单词。

Grammar 挑选课文中出现的某一突出的语法现象进行操练,此外还包括针对某一常见语法项目的练习,从而增强学生的语法识别能力和应用能力。这个部分的最后一个练习是模仿课文中的句型造句,以增强学生语言的活用能力。

Translation包括两个练习。第一个练习要求学生把从 Text I 中挑选出来的四个句子翻译成中文,旨在帮助学生进一步理解课文的内容。第二个为单句的英译汉练习,检查学生运用所学词汇和短语进行翻译的能力。

Exercises for integrated skills 分两个部分:一是听写,综合检查学生的听力、理解、语法和拼写能力;二是填空练习,检查学生的英语搭配能力、语法能力以及对语篇的整体理解能力。

Phonetics旨在帮助学生更准确地读出课文中的生词与词组,同时也复习和操练英语发音的一些基础技能,如语音语调、失爆、连读、强读与弱读等。

Oral activities 是为学生围绕课文内容开展口语活动而设计的练习。在第二版中,每个单元我们都从"作讲演"、"对话"、"小组讨论"这三种形式里挑选两种,提出我们的活动建议,比初版的指令具有更大的可操作性。当然,教师也可以另行设计,关键是激发学生开口,培养他们用英语表述自己的观点和意见、与他人交流思想、进行辩论的能力。

Writing 是有指导的句子层面上的写作练习,要求学生连词成句、扩句、连句、改写句子、改正病句等,加强他们遣词造句的能力,为今后的段落写作和短文写作打下基础。

Listening 的编写是为了帮助学生提高英语听力。这个练习如何处理,可由教师灵活掌握,但应以适当的方式对学生进行检查。

Text II 是对 Text I 主题的扩展和深化,前后两篇课文可以起到相辅相成的作用。在第二版中,我们增加了有关 Text II 文章作者的信息以及对文章的概述,并且适当增加了一些注释。Text II 只配 Questions for discussion一个练习,所提的问题可以开拓学生的思路。就相关问题提出自己的观点有利于进一步培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

第一册的编写、修订工作主要由上海师范大学承担,并得到上海外国语大学和华东师范大学的协助。具体分工如下:顾大僖负责编写组织、协调、挑选文章和定稿工作,在修订过程中还负责 Vocabulary V、Oral Activities、Translation II、Glossary等;蔡龙权负责 Vocabulary VI; 程星华负责 Text I 的 New words and expressions 的注释和 Notes、Text II 的 Notes 和 Questions for discussion; 谭卫国负责 Structural analysis of the text; 萧春

麟负责 Pre-reading questions 和 Text comprehension; 苏承志负责 Grammar VI、Exercises for integrated skills 和 Phonetics; 武成负责 Vocabulary I–IV; 裘雯负责 Writing; 赵美娟(上海外国语大学)负责 Grammar I–V; 张锷(华东师范大学)负责 Listening; 史志康(上海外国语大学)提供 Memorable quotes。在整个编写过程中,本教程总主编何兆熊教授提供了及时的指导。

本教程配有教师用书,里面有学生用书的编写人员为各自负责的练习提供的参考答案。此外,我们还为每个单元的Text I设计了Text explanations,为帮助教师讲解课文以及部分词汇和句型的用法提供了相当详细的建议和参考意见。这个部分的课文解释均由谭卫国负责。教师用书的定稿工作由顾大僖负责。

鉴于编者水平有限,本册教材可能还存在一些问题。我们真诚地希望 同行专家和广大教师不吝赐教。

> 编者 2010年1月

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Text I

- PRE-READING QUESTIONS WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

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STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE TEXT

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Notes

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Memorable quotes 20

Pre-reading questions

- 1. Yours might be one of the families that have moved house or moved from one place to another in recent years. How did you feel when you were about to say goodbye to the house or place in which your family had been living for a long time?
- 2. Have you ever attended the funeral of someone who had been close and dear to you? If you have, what was in your mind when you paid him or her your last respects?



NEVER SAY GOODBYE

When I was ten I was suddenly confronted with the anguish of moving from the only home I had ever known. My whole life, brief as it was, had been spent in that big old house, gracefully touched with the laughter and tears of four generations.

When the final day came, I ran to the haven of the small back porch and sat alone, shuddering, as tears welled up from my heart. Suddenly I felt a hand rest on my shoulder. I looked up to see my grandfather. "It isn't easy, is it, Billy?" he said softly, sitting down on the steps beside me.

"Grandpa," I replied through my tears, "how can I ever say goodbye to you and all my friends?"

For a moment he just stared off into the apple trees. "Goodbye is such a sad word," he said. "It seems too final, too cold, for friends to use. We seem to have so many ways of saying goodbye and they all have one thing in common: sadness."

I continued to look into his face. He gently took my hand in his. "Come with me, my friend," he whispered.

We walked, hand in hand, to his favorite place in the front yard, where a huge red rosebush sat conspicuously alone.

"What do you see here, Billy?" He asked.

I looked at the flowers, not knowing what to say, and then answered, "I see something soft and beautiful, Grandpa."

Kneeling, he pulled me close. "It isn't just the roses that are beautiful, Billy. It's that special place in your heart that makes them so."

His eyes met mine again. "Billy, I planted these roses a long, long time ago — before your mother was even a dream." I put them into the soil the day my first son was born. It was my way of saying thank you to God. That boy's name was Billy, just like yours. I used to watch him pick roses for his mother. "

I saw my grandfather's tears. I had never seen him cry before. His voice became hoarse.

"One day a terrible war came, and my son, like so many sons, went away to fight a great evil. He and I walked to the train station together ... Three months later a telegram came. My son had died in some tiny village in Italy. All I could think of was that the last thing I said to him in this life was goodbye."

Grandpa slowly stood up. "Don't ever say goodbye, Billy. Don't ever give in to the sadness and the loneliness of that word. I want you to remember instead the joy and the happiness of those times when you first said hello to a friend. Take that special hello and

lock it away within you — in that place in your heart where summer is an always time.⁵ When you and your friends must part, I want you to reach deep within you and bring back that first hello."

A year and a half later, my grandfather became gravely ill. When he returned from several weeks in the hospital, he wanted his bed next to the window, where he could see his beloved rosebush.

Then the family was summoned and I returned to the old house. It was decided that the oldest grandchildren would be allowed to say their goodbyes.

When it came to my turn, I noted how tired he looked. His eyes were closed and his breathing was slow and hard.

I took his hand as gently as he had once taken mine.

"Hello, Grandpa," I whispered. His eyes slowly opened.

"Hello, my friend," he said, with a brief smile. His eyes closed again and I moved on.

I was standing by his rosebush when an uncle came to tell me that my grandfather had died. Remembering Grandpa's words, I reached deep within me for those special feelings that had made up our friendship. Suddenly, and truly, I knew what he had meant about never saying goodbye — about refusing to give in to the sadness.

(693 words)

Words and Expressions

anguish /ˈæŋgwɪʃ/ n. very great pain and suffering

beloved /bi'lʌvɪd/ a. deeply loved breathing / 'bri:ðɪŋ/ n. 喘气

. 19

confront /kən'frʌnt/ v. be faced with and have to deal with

conspicuously /kənˈspɪkjuəslɪ/ ad. easily seen or noticed

evil /'irvl/ n. great wickedness

gracefully /'greisfuli/ ad. politely and pleasantly

gravely / greivli/ ad. very seriously

bring back make sb. remember sth.
give in accept the fact that you will be defeated
hand in hand holding each other's hands
have sth. in common share the same quality
or interest
laughter and tears happiness and unhappiness

haven / 'hervən/ n. a place of calm and safety
hoarse /ho:s/ a. sounding rough and hard
kneel /ni:l/ v. go down onto one's knees
note /nəut/ v. observe
part /po:t/ v. be no longer together
porch /po:tʃ/ n. a roofed entrance built out from
a house
rest /rest/ v. fall on
rosebush /'rəuzbuʃ/ n. 玫瑰丛
shudder /'ʃʌdə/ v. shake uncontrollably for a
moment
summon/'sʌmən/ v. tell or request sb. to come

lock sth. away keep sth. secret through one's tears when one is crying well up start to flow stare off stop watching sth. and look at sth. else steadily

Notes

- 1. My whole life, brief as it was, had been spent in that big house, gracefully touched with the laughter and tears of four generations. (Paragraph 1): I had spent my whole life, although it had not been long up to that point, in that big house, in which four generations of our family had lived harmoniously and experienced both happiness and sadness.
 - brief as it was In a formal style, as can be used in a special word order to mean "although." The construction suggests a very emphatic contrast.
 - Cold as it was, they went out. (Although it was very cold, they went out.)

 Bravely as they fought, they had no chance of winning. (Although they fought so bravely, they had no chance of winning.)
- Suddenly I felt a hand rest on my shoulder. (Paragraph 2): The word feel can be followed by the "object + infinitive (without to)" structure.
 - e.g. Did you feel the earth move?

 He felt her hand tense up in his.
- ... before your mother was even a dream. (Paragraph 10): ... before your grandma and I could think about having a daughter.
- 4. I used to watch him pick roses for his mother. (Paragraph 10): The word watch can be followed by the "object + infinitive (without to)" or "object + -ing" structure, but there is often a difference in meaning. The use of an infinitive indicates the whole of an action or event, and that of an -ing form suggests part of an action or event.
 - I watched her cross the road. (from one side to the other)

 I watched her crossing the road. (in the middle of the road, on her way across)
- 5. Take that special hello and lock it away within you in that place in your heart where summer is an always time. (Paragraph 13): Remember that special hello and keep it in your heart so that you will be always filled with the joy and happiness of summer.
 Note that the word always is an adverb, hardly ever used as an adjective. However, it is used as an adjective in this sentence by the writer in the meaning of "everlasting."
- 6. Remembering Grandpa's words, I reached deep within me for those special feelings that had made up our friendship. (Paragraph 20): Remembering Grandpa's words, I tried to bring back to my mind the joy and the happiness that I had shared with him.

4 Unit 1