**Unit 1 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Most cities in the country have introduced "Clean Air Zones" (whereby) factories and households are only allowed to burn smokeless fuel.

2. He knows that the (pursuit) of social status can consume vast amounts of his time and effort.

3. The doctors are at a loss because so far no medicine has been found to (inhibit) the spread of the disease.

4. We see many special education directors trying to (maintain) the quality of their programs with much less money and much smaller staff.

5. People there are told it is their (patriotic) duty to support the national economy by buying their own products.

6. Darwin's thinking both drew upon and (transcended) the conventional ideas of his time.

7. In spite of all your (endeavors) , there may be times when you encounter difficulties in the training process.

8. My advice to Mr. Stewart is to think carefully before entering into a career in medicine, as this is a field which requires a lot of

 (dedication) and long working hours.

9. Most Chinese parents would prefer to choose some professions that are stable and could bring

(prestige) and economic benefits.

10. It is legally possible for an elderly person to (nominate) someone to act for them, should they become incapable of looking after themselves.

* **Word Building**
1. inhabitant
2. participate
3. attend
4. pollute
5. descend
6. contest
7. tolerate
8. result
9. neglect
10. resource
11. boast
12. respect
13. inhabit
14. participant
15. attendant
16. pollutant
17. descendant
18. contestant
19. tolerant
20. resultant / resultful
21. neglectful
22. resourceful
23. boastful
24. respectful

1. Thomas Edison is often cited as an example of a great inventor who would never yield to hardships in his quest for new inventions and deserve his (resultant) success.

2. They're (tolerant) of unconventional attitudes toward marriage and the changing roles of the sexes.

3. Most scientists in the world today firmly believe the effective means to stop global warming is to reduce emissions of air (pollutants) .

4. Earthquakes have plagued our lives and resulted in great damage to the human beings for as long as people have (inhabited) the earth.

5. Miss World organizers claim on their official website that (contestants) are judged on qualities other than just their physical appearance.

6. Many of today's Chinese Americans are the (descendants) of early immigrant miners and railroad workers who came from southeast China.

7. The Princess was followed by five or six (attendants) when she got off the plane at the Pittsburgh International Airport.

8. I don't think she'd get angry if you were a little more (respectful) when you disagreed with her on matters of child rearing.

9. The attendance has increased steadily over the last five years and the conference attracts more and more international (participants) .

10. Although she had sacrificed so much for her family, her husband accused her of being (neglectful) of her duty as a wife and mother.

11. Educated young people in China now are clever and (resourceful) , full of plans, and able to cope with the world of high technology and constant change.

12. In order to leave a good impression on the interviewers, you should emphasize your good points without sounding

 (boastful) .

* **Banked Cloze**

Where there is a will, there is a way. This proverb means that if you are really determined to do something, however difficult it might be, you will (1) (eventually) find a way to do it well. The (2) (premier) point is that you must have the will to achieve success.

Ninety percent of the failures that occur are due to the fact that there is no strong will involved. Many people simply say that they want something, but they do not make any (3) (endeavor) to achieve it. So, instead of getting it, they use the poorest excuse to explain the situation away.

On many occasions, people tend to (4) (bypass) every minute obstacle, making the objective impossible to attain. In reality, if they have the will to succeed, they can get rid of the (5) (handicaps) and achieve their goals.

Only those with a(n) (6) (committed) and focused will and spirit can fight their way to final victory. Many a famous man has the same experience. They have (7) (attained) their prestige because they have had the will to (8) (transcend) apparently insuperable (无法克服的) obstacles. Many artists, statesmen, writers and inventors have managed to succeed because they possess a fierce will, which has helped them to accomplish major (9) (feats).

Therefore, we can see that the main thing which one needs is a strong will. Weak-willed people never climb to the top. They collapse at the (10) (slightest) use of force against them. Strong-willed people, on the other hand, will stand up against all odds and will make it a point to succeed.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. When Francis got back after Easter, he was far behind his classmates and he was (removed from) the second into the third class at his own desire.

2. The president acknowledged that he had somehow (failed in) his ability to communicate to the American people.

3. Unfortunately, as history has shown, some of the companies are guilty of misconduct (in the pursuit of) profit.

4. The ship (deviated from) the agreed voyage and arrived about 10 days late and in the meantime the price of sugar had fallen and the merchants lost over £4,000.

5. Because the transcript is still under seal, the law (1) (precludes) them (2) (from) reading and discussing the evidence in detail.

6. In carrying out the plan we are likely to come across difficulties, but we are determined to

(triumph over) them all.

7. Without increasing investment in education, it will be increasingly difficult for low-income people to (work their way into) the middle class.

8. All the passengers in the plane that crashed in the middle of the Andes Mountains a week ago were

 (written off) as dead.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

Global citizen is someone who identifies with being part of an emerging world community and whose actions contribute to building this community's values and practices. Global citizenship believes that humankind is essentially one and each individual has the power to change things. In our interdependent world, global citizenship encourages us to recognize our responsibilities toward each other and learn from each other. Global citizens care about education, disease, poverty, and environmental issues around the world. Today, the forces of global engagement are helping some people identify themselves as global citizens who have a sense of belonging to a world community. This growing global identity in large part is made possible by the forces of modern information, communications and transportation technologies. Global citizenship aims to empower people to lead their own action. Along with the knowledge and values that they have gained from learning about global issues, people need to be equipped with the necessary skills to give themselves the ability and confidence to be pro-active in making a positive difference in the world.

世界公民是指一个人承认自己是新兴的全球社区的一分子，而且其行动对全球社区的价值打造和实践活动有所贡献。世界公民相信人类从本质上来说是一个整体，每个人都有改变事物的能力。在我们这样一个相互依赖的世界中，世界公民意识鼓励我们认识到对彼此的责任，并从对方身上学习。世界公民关心全球的教育、疾病、贫穷和环境问题。在当今，全球合作的力量在使一些人萌发世界公民的意识，让他们拥有对全球社区的归属感。这种不断发展的世界公民意识在很大程度上来讲，要归功于现代信息、通信和交通技术的力量。世界公民意识致力于给予人们力量，让他们付诸行动。世界公民除了要从世界问题中学习知识和价值观，还要拥有必需的技能，使他们拥有能力和自信，积极推动世界的发展。

* 汉译英

如今，很多年轻人不再选择"稳定"的工作，他们更愿意自主创业，依靠自己的智慧和奋斗去实现自我价值。青年创业（young entrepreneurship）是未来国家经济活力的来源，创业者的成功不但会创造财富、增加就业机会、改善大家的生活，从长远来看，对于国家更是一件好事，创业者正是让中国经济升级换代的力量。尤其是在当前，国家鼓励大众创业、万众创新，在政策上给予中小企业支持，这更加激发了年轻人的创业热情。

Nowadays, many young people no longer choose “stable” jobs. Instead, they prefer to start their own businesses and realize their self-value through their own wisdom and efforts. Young entrepreneurship is the source of national economic vitality in the future. The success of entrepreneurs not only creates fortune, increases job opportunities, improves people’s life, but it is also good for the country in the long term. Entrepreneurs are a driving force in upgrading China’s economy. Especially for the time being, our country is encouraging people to start their own businesses and make innovations and giving policy support for medium and small businesses. This further arouses young people's enthusiasm to start their own businesses.

**Unit 1 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Although he was a famous politician and Prime Minister of Great Britain, Churchill found time to

(indulge) in his hobbies of painting and gardening

2. The young actress was lucky to get a major part in a movie which was (propelling) her into fame overnight.

3. The external debt problems in the developing countries throughout the world were further

(aggravated) by the rise in interest rates.

4. Watching the NBA is a visual treat; we are often (dazzled) by the skills of the best players in this sport.

5. A new study published this week in the journal Science suggests that emotional tears may play a direct role in

 (alleviating) stress.

6. Many members of the academic staff are internationally (renowned) experts who insist on methodical (有条理的) approaches to the analysis of society.

7. He is nice and bright, and is always ready and determined to discuss the truth with his

(eloquent) tongue.

8. His attempt to control the meeting and to convince everyone to get the tax law passed will be

(destined) to fail.

9. He (scorned) social norms and politeness, and always said exactly what he felt: He was progressively rejected by many colleagues because of this behavior.

10. At a conference in Beijing, Mr. Li apparently received more (applause) than any other speaker even though he made the shortest speech of the entire day.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. She was totally wrapped (up) in her painting when her father came to tell her that there was a phone call for her.

2. When his mother was in the hospital producing his sister, he was very excited — (in) anticipation of having a cute baby sister.

3. Another three-hour interview with the former president will be (on) the air tomorrow morning from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Channel 9.

4. Gentle Annie appeared to enjoy every minute of her visit and soaked (up) the information like a sponge (海绵).

5. The more a company desires to focus on its market share, the more it needs to cater (to / for) its customers in the right way.

6. The number of staff members we can take (on) will be determined by how much money we're allowed to spend.

7. For all its customers the hotel issued a list that served (as) a reminder for easily forgotten items, such as address books, belts, sunglasses and hairdryers.

8. Government officials must hang (out) with common people to listen to their complaints and suggestions at regular intervals.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1.

 (无论他怎么试), he was not able to think up any way to find the place where the first black men had dug their diamonds.

Reference: Try as he would

2.

 (无论他们怎样搜寻), they were unable to find anything that was at all different from other well-known portions of China.

Reference: Search as they would

3.

 (无论我们怎么努力), we could not get out of the difficult situation that we are in at the moment.

Reference: Try as we might

**Unit 2 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Kids are more likely to (intervene) in a situation if they believe their parents expect them to help.

2. The first lesson I learned as a newcomer for the company was never to (underestimate) the degree of difficulty I would face in career advancement.

3. Just as I started to think that I was never going to get well, the illness began to (recede) .

4. Whatever the decision is, I would like you to know that your department is my first choice and I

(deem) it a great honor if I could study in your department.

5. During one particularly (bleak) moment in my career, a senior colleague of mine said to me, "If you follow your dreams, the money will come. Follow the money, and you'll lose your dreams."

6. Unless we can find a way to (appraise) nature and then invest in protecting it, our basic life-support systems are going to collapse.

7. The blizzard (暴风雪) moved south, turning into an icy rain that (paralyzed) the airports for three days.

8. In this introduction we have diagnosed some of the causes of the illness and, in the following chapters, we will draw attention to its various unpleasant (symptoms) .

9. In those days, divorce under any circumstances was socially unacceptable and there was great

(dismay) in the family who went through it.

10. Every time she talked about being rejected in her hunt for a job, she seemed on the (brink) of tears, and I would quickly switch the conversation to another topic.

* **Word Building**
1. dominate
2. avoid
3. rely
4. acquaint
5. clear
6. annoy
7. admit
8. resemble
9. assure
10. bore
11. privilege
12. distract
13. dominance / dominated
14. avoidance / avoided
15. reliance / replied
16. acquaintance / acquainted
17. clearance / cleared
18. annoyance / annoyed
19. admittance / admitted
20. resemblance / resembled
21. assurance / assured
22. bored
23. privileged
24. distracted

1. She was (bored) and angry with Conway, because he thought he understood everything and he never listened to other people.

2. He worked for a major oil corporation there called Pan-Global and felt he was (privileged) to be entrusted (委托负责) by his employer.

3. They wanted from us a(n) (assurance) that we would continue to provide the level of service that we had done in the past.

4. Mrs. Brown's apparent (dominance) of her husband was really her attempt to make him within sight and pay attention to her.

5. Red pens specifically have long been associated with error corrections because the color red is implicitly connected with failure and (avoidance) , the act of trying to get away.

6. Apart from his native language English, the student of English Local History will need a faint

(acquaintance) with three other languages.

7. The (reliance) on government contracts may also have contributed directly to the decline in competitive potential of the country's economy.

8. The declaration of an area as a national park does not guarantee long-term conservation, as significant forest

 (clearance) , logging, and hunting occur within park boundaries in Indonesia.

9. He is easily (distracted) and bounces from one thought to another like one of his rubber balls.

10. At the sight of him, all she felt was (annoyance) at having been deserted for three whole years.

11. In those after-school schools, teachers deliver fast-paced instruction to prepare students for

(admittance) to the right colleges.

12. The ego ideal of young children is based on those closest to them, usually the parents, and later on other educators who have some (resemblance) to their parents.

* **Banked Cloze**

Social anxiety symptoms often begin during adolescence. It's a developmental process that is (1) (characterized) by profound psychological changes, especially in terms of how we relate to others. One of the most frustrating (2) (aspects) of the adolescent years is the tendency for self-focus and a decrease in the (3) (amount) of focus we have for the feelings and needs of others.

While these changes are fairly universal, those of us who were born with a shy temperament (性格) can carry the adolescent fears, which may never (4) (recede) , into adulthood. An anxious temperament causes our brains to react forcibly when (5) (exposed) to the stress of sudden awareness of our peers and gradually we become more and more vulnerable. Our brains label the fear of exposure or embarrassment as highly dangerous. This may result in a(n) (6) (vicious) circle for many years: excessive self-consciousness and inhibition when you feel you are being observed.

To cope with the problem, I would like to (7) (challenge) you to strive for increased focus on other people, in place of your (8) (excessive) focus on yourself. Yes, I know, this is easier said than done. The fear may cause you to feel that you will lose control or make a fool of yourself when you are in the spotlight (聚光灯). But if you begin to build a new response, in (9) (reaction) to your fears, you will gradually build up a stronger and more positive response. Remember, don't let self-consciousness (10) (paralyze) you! Be courageous!

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. When the bus (pulled to a stop) and I got off, I was relieved because I had finished school and I had the weekend ahead of me to enjoy myself.

2. When my car crashed into the big tree, I could feel the blood draining from my face and I wondered whether I was about to

 (black out) .

3. All kinds of questions concerning the soaring housing price begin to (pop up) on cable television and the blogosphere (博客圈).

4. The soldiers' rapid march was (stopped short) by the general's command; they were uncertain whether to go back or forward.

5. A car crashed into the side of a house after the driver lost control and (plowed through) a hedge (树篱).

6. Charles reappeared, after half an hour's absence, and (threw himself into) an armchair, where he lay back for some time with his eyes shut.

7. You may be out of work but that is no reason to (let yourself go) by not washing, brushing your hair and wearing clean clothes.

8. As her door began to open, she (grabbed for) the telephone, and then dropped the receiver as Luke walked in.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

The American Dream is a national ethos (精神特质) of the United States. The term is used in many ways, but it essentially is an idea that suggests that anyone in the US can succeed through hard work and has the potential to lead a happy, successful life. Many people have expanded upon or refined the definition to include things such as freedom, fulfillment and meaningful relationships. The idea of an American Dream is older than the US, dating back to the 1600s, when people began to have all sorts of hopes and aspirations for what was a new and largely unexplored continent to European immigrants. And the meaning of the Dream has changed over the course of history, including both personal components and a global vision. But not everybody thinks the American Dream is a positive thing. Some people believe that the structure of society in the US prevents such an idealistic goal for everyone. Critics often point to examples of inequality rooted in class, race, religion and ethnicity that suggest that the American Dream is not attainable for everyone.

美国梦是美利坚合众国的民族精神。该词有各种各样的用法，但其根本含义是，在美国任何人都可以通过努力获得成功，都有可能过上幸福而成功的生活。许多人对美国梦的概念加以拓展和提炼，涵盖了像自由、自我实现和深厚的人际关系等方面的内容。美国梦的思想比美国本身更为久远，可以追溯到17世纪，当时的欧洲移民面对这一新发现的、未经开发的广袤大陆，开始纷纷怀揣希望，追逐梦想。随着历史的发展，美国梦的含义也已改变，既包含了个人元素，也包含了全局视野。但并不是每个人都对美国梦持肯定态度。一些人认为美国的社会结构决定了不是每个人都能拥有这样的理想目标。批评者常常举以实例，揭露植根于阶级、种族、宗教和民族的不平等现象，指出美国梦并非每个人都可企及。

* 汉译英

实现中华民族伟大复兴（rejuvenation）是近代以来中国人民最伟大的梦想，我们称之为“中国梦”，其基本内涵是实现国家富强、民族振兴、人民幸福。中国梦，是让每一个积极进取的中国人形成世世代代的信念：只要经过不懈的奋斗便能获得更好的生活。人们必须通过自己的勤奋、勇气、创意和决心迈向繁荣，而不是依赖于社会和他人的援助。每个中国人都是中国梦的参与者和创造者。中国梦是民族的梦，也是每个中国人的梦。

Realizing the great national rejuvenation, which we define as the Chinese Dream, has been the greatest Chinese expectation since modern times. It basically means achieving prosperity for the country, renewal of the nation and happiness for the people, thus ensuring that every enterprising Chinese carries, generation after generation, the firm conviction that a better life is accomplished through persistent effort. People should achieve their prosperity through diligence, courage, creativity and determination instead of aid from society or other people. Each individual is a participant and a designer in the cause of realizing the Chinese Dream, for it is a dream not only for the entire nation but also for every Chinese.

**Unit 2 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. The teacher drew a(n) (vertical) line to show the level of the students' knowledge, and a horizontal line to show the length of the course.

2. Seize your opportunity to study and make the best use of your time, or your dream to become a scientist will seem to

 (evaporate) .

3. The UN Refugee Agency appealed to the countries concerned to take urgent measures and help to ease the

 (plight) of the prisoners of war.

4. Amy watched her child's (intent) and naive face eagerly, trying to imprint it on her mind forever.

5. The harsh weather conditions, the bridge having been swept away and the water levels being so high forced the scientific expedition to (abort) their plan.

6. Numerous marriages now end in divorce, and women without careers are much more

(vulnerable) than those with them.

7. The factory's (proximity) to the Railway Goods Yard means that goods can be dispatched promptly.

8. Nightmares can perhaps better be defined in terms of the emotions they (evoke) , rather than any particular subject matter.

9. The students have been advised to be more realistic and not to set their aims too (lofty) or too complicated to carry out or realize.

10. If circumstances (necessitate) any changes, the exhibition management has the right to make appropriate decisions to ensure safety.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. She was particularly concerned to secure these monies (金钱) for her children (in the event of) her husband remarrying after her death.

2. The happiness in his marriage did not mean he was (immune to) tragedy: He lost his daughter Katia 10 years later.

3. She quickly exchanged a few words with Oliver about the next-day's schedule before she

(settled back) to enjoy the play with the lights dimmed.

4. She waved to him, blowing kisses as though she was (on board) an ocean liner that was carrying her away from him for ever.

5. The dog is commanded to sit and if he doesn't do it the first time, he is pushed gently (in position / into position) .

6. This country (1)

 (was) completely (2)

 (stunned by) the shooting, for it thinks of itself as a peaceful, gentle nation.

7. I don't yet know (for sure) who that's going to be, but I do want to say there is a very able, experienced candidate, and I look forward to helping that person in the transition.

8. She decided to break up with him because she hadn't felt a(n) (hint of) compassion or understanding from him.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. In teaching practice,

 (我们向学生讲授适当的语法、句型结构和写作技巧很有必要).

Reference: it is essential that we (should) teach students proper grammar, sentence structures, and writing skills

2.

 (给学生机会表达自己的观点很重要) to cultivate their responsibility and independence.

Reference: It is important that students (should) be given opportunities to express their perspectives

3.

 (年轻一代做出积极正面的表率很关键) in promoting environmental protection..

Reference: It is crucial that the younger generation (should) pursue an active and positive role

**Unit 3 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. As a number of authors point out, the urge to migrate is a(n) (integral) part of human nature.

2. Children should be allowed to (cherish) those few years of innocence before they have to learn the truth about the real world.

3. He has been (afflicted) by a horrible disease, from which one of his best friends died two weeks ago.

4. The results of the survey are (noteworthy) and useful despite being from a small sample.

5. The director said that they needed a young actress who could (portray) someone who was both unbalanced and confident at the same time.

6. Praise must be used wisely to (compliment) students who perform up to expectations and to encourage students to perform to maximum levels.

7. In the (domain) of research, it is an accepted fact that scientific publications have to be written or translated into English to get published, acknowledged, and cited.

8. He received a(n) (anonymous) call threatening to disclose details of his affair if he didn't pay the money.

9. The movie presents Lincoln as a strong-willed, (conscientious) man who led the US through a moral, constitutional and political crisis.

10. It is understandable that the health and welfare of their family is a(n) (perpetual) concern for this young couple.

* **Word Building**
1. general
2. normal
3. public
4. minimum
5. immune
6. mobile
7. invest
8. dictate
9. conquer
10. investigate
11. moderate
12. elevator
13. generalize
14. normalize
15. publicize
16. minimize
17. immunize
18. mobilize
19. investor
20. dictator
21. conqueror
22. investigator
23. moderator
24. elevate

1. I think it'll be interesting to see what she does to overcome those problems and to (normalize) the relations between the two countries.

2. For each debate group, two students select the affirmative position, two select the negative, and the fifth serves as

 (moderator) .

3. If parents decide not to have their child (immunized) , they are responsible for keeping their child as healthy as possible.

4. If the pound's value is high, British (investors) will spend their money abroad because the pound will buy them more.

5. With your help today, we can begin to (mobilize) the resources necessary to communicate to all of them on a regular and ongoing basis.

6. A(n) (conqueror) always thinks his own customs are best, and he imposes them on the conquered.

7. Over the years I'd found that the best way to (elevate) my spirit was to get involved in physical training.

8. She often (publicizes) her findings with the help of journalists and policymakers who know she's a good, reliable source.

9. The (investigator) has carried out some research in the field before, so interpreting newly available material is not so difficult for him.

10. In these companies, enlightened management has begun to treat workers as assets to be cultivated, rather than merely as costs to be (minimized) .

11. When you teach our kids not to integrate, not to (generalize) , not to see connections, you are destroying their capacity to think.

12. Nazi (dictator) Adolf Hitler's evil ambition brought the world closer to the brink of disaster than at any other time in the whole millennium (一千年) .

* **Banked Cloze**

Audrey Hepburn was a beautiful actress and model, who became one of the most successful and well-known actresses in the film (1) (domain).

She was a fashion icon and role model for women all over the world, helping to (2) (define) a particular type of fresh, vulnerable, elfin (小精灵似的) beauty. Today's (3) (popularity) of the slim fashion model is due to Audrey Hepburn's influence. Although she appeared frail (脆弱的), she was (4) (mentally) strong. At the end of her acting career when she entered a(n) (5) (diplomatic) career as a Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF, she was so solidly (6) (committed) to her cause that she was held in highest esteem (尊重) by even the most hardened politicians.

Audrey originally started working for UNICEF in 1954, doing radio presentations. She always said it was happy to (7) (devote) her life to helping impoverished (穷困的) children after her own good fortune in (8) (surviving) the hardship of the Nazi occupation of Holland. She began her permanent ambassadorship in 1988 and (9) (embarked) on trips to many countries. She was always positive: "People in these places don't know Audrey Hepburn, but they recognize the name UNICEF. When they see UNICEF their faces light up, because they know that something is happening." In 1992, her (10) (humanitarian) work with those in need was recognized when she was awarded the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for her contribution to humanity.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Clearly, most of the students there are full-time workers who would not otherwise have been able to

 (embark on) sustained further study.

2. The court ruled that this man (be deprived of) his political rights for a further four years after he has served his 13-year sentence.

3. I would love to have kids. I would (turn down) an Oscar to see my boy at a baseball game or my girl at a song recital.

4. Richard was finally released on February 4, one year and six weeks after he'd been (taken captive) .

5. She hoped Vincent would understand that her life had not been empty, because her love would

(live on) .

6. All people, whether they be rich or poor, strong or weak, privileged or deprived, are interdependent, and

 (share in) the common task of seeking to achieve mankind's full potential.

7. In September 1944 he was able to return to his academic duties, but soon after the war ended he (was stricken by) a serious illness and did relatively little research thereafter (从那以后).

8. She retired from the company where she has (led by example) and been a source of encouragement to others.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

Leonardo da Vinci, one of the greatest minds of the Italian Renaissance, is perhaps the most diversely talented person ever to have lived. A painter, sculptor, architect, mathematician, engineer, and inventor, he is famous for a wide range of accomplishments. His natural genius, which crossed multiple disciplines, won him the title of "Renaissance Master". Leonardo is renowned primarily as a painter. Among his works, the *Mona Lisa* is the best known and *The Last Supper* the most reproduced religious painting of all time. What make Leonardo's drawings unique are mainly his innovative techniques and acute scientific mind. Perhaps only 15 of his paintings have survived, partly because his constant experimentation with new techniques made his total output quite small. Although not a prolific (多产的) painter, Leonardo was a most productive draftsman, keeping journals full of sketches, drawings, and diagrams. These notebooks, often referred to as da Vinci's manuscripts, recorded his inventions, observations, and theories about everything that captured his attention. Leonard's genius made him a pioneer in almost every field of study he undertook. His paintings, together with his notebooks, have contributed significantly to the history of art.

莱奥纳多•达•芬奇是意大利文艺复兴时期最伟大的思想家之一，也许也是迄今最多才多艺的人。他是画家、雕刻家、建筑家、数学家、工程师和发明家，因成就广泛而闻名。他的天赋跨越多个领域，为其赢得了“文艺复兴大师”的称号。莱奥纳多主要作为画家而著名。在其所有作品中，《蒙娜·丽莎》最为有名，而《最后的晚餐》则是历来复制最多的宗教画作。莱奥纳多作品的独特之处主要在于其创新性的技巧和敏锐的科学思维。他的画作大约只有15幅流传了下来，其部分原因是他不断试验新的技巧，所以作品总量很小。莱奥纳多虽然不是多产画家，却是一位最高产的绘图家，他在日记中画满了各种草图、图画和图表。这些笔记通常被称为达•芬奇手稿，记录了他的各种发明、观察，以及他对自己感兴趣的事物提出的理论。莱奥纳多的天赋使他几乎在涉足的每一领域都成了先驱。他的画作，连同他的笔记，在艺术史上贡献斐然。

* 汉译英

水墨画（ink and wash painting）是中国独具特色的传统艺术形式之一，是中国国画的代表。它大约始于唐代，兴盛于宋代和元代，距今已有一千多年的历史，其间经历了不断的发展、提高和完善。水墨画的创作工具和材料是具有浓厚中国特色的毛笔、宣纸和墨，其作品特点也与此紧密相关。例如，水和墨相互调和，使作品具有干湿浓淡的层次。水墨和宣纸的交融渗透也使画作善于表现丰富的意象，从而达到独特的审美效果。水墨画在中国绘画史上具有很高的地位，甚至被认为是衡量东方绘画艺术水平的标准。

 Ink and wash painting, one of the unique traditional art forms of China, is representative of Chinese painting. It began around the time of the Tang Dynasty, and then prospered in the Song and Yuan dynasties. With a history of over one thousand years, it has experienced constant development, improvement and perfection. The tools and materials used to create ink and wash painting, i.e. brushes, rice paper, and ink, are characteristic of Chinese culture and closely related to the features of the paintings. For example, the mixing of water and ink creates different shades of dryness, wetness, thickness and thinness. The integration and infiltration of water, ink, and rice paper enables such paintings to convey rich images, and hence to achieve unique aesthetic effects. Ink and wash painting holds a high status in the history of Chinese painting, and it is even regarded as the criterion to evaluate the artistic level of Oriental paintings.

**Unit 3 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. If you're still (skeptical) about doing exercise, you can put your trust in us and give it a try.

2. I don't think it's a(n) (coincidence) that three of the leading men we've talked about today all have tremendous stage experience.

3. Fishing industry organizations have (mounted) a campaign against the recently-imposed fishing ban, which is seriously affecting the fishing industry.

4. These women live in New York City where it may be difficult to (contrive) a way of living that would be affordable for their budgets.

5. In a military training exercise designed to be as realistic as possible, they (simulated) the direct advance on the enemy camp that had won last month's battle.

6. Policy makers will not consider any policy changes until evidence is (manifest) that the market is turning for the better.

7. The President is focusing on nuclear energy now because he needs to (divert) public attention from his economic record.

8. Right now there is no evidence that those flu (流感) viruses that (infected) our pets are contagious (传染的) to us.

9. The full potential of the range is such that the new machine could be (upgraded) to up to 250 percent of its initial capacity.

10. Even though your daughter has a shy (temperament) , and may always be somewhat inhibited, you can help her alleviate some of her shyness.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Of course, there will be people you can call on for help from time to time, but basically you are

 your own, and you have to develop an inner source of strength and self-reliance that you may not feel.

2. We should try our best to preserve our natural land so that future generations may also truly immerse themselves

 the experience of its natural beauty.

3. After graduating from college three years ago, he moved to New York City and established himself

a successful composer.

4. The book is technical and detailed, but, if you are prepared to put effort

 understanding it, this book should interest you very much.

5. The financial stress felt by students is strongly related

 the fact that tuition fees are constantly rising, causing worries about the affordability of higher education.

6. Sports activities can offer challenge and excitement in the lives of patients who might otherwise become bored and tempted to revert

 bad habits.

7. Whenever I played hide-and-go-seek, it would ultimately end

 me turning myself in.

8. The neighboring country suddenly concentrated a large number of soldiers and armaments on the border, ready for military actions,

 the pretext of holding training exercises.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. In this way, he deprives himself of the capacity to

 (按事情原样来看待).

Reference: see things as they are

2. In general, the main objective of scientists is to

 (理解世界本来的样子).

Reference: understand the world as it is

3. A student should learn to

 (接受人们的本来状态) and not to try to change them.

Reference: accept people as they are

**Unit 4 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Although secondary education is (compulsory) , parents are not required to send their children to state schools.

2. The economic situation has been worsening, causing economists to (contemplate) whether the present policies are sustainable.

3. He was found guilty and was (imprisoned) in the Tower of London, where he died very quickly, aged only 47.

4. It is obvious that the future of the Internet is to (globalize) more and more areas of the world, and that e-commerce and e-entertainment are going to go for more and more markets.

5. However, your current losses should soon be (offset) by gains; the fund will produce a positive return of 11.6 percent over a nine-month period.

6. Because she was so tall and slim, all the clothes looked marvelous on her and the other girls would (groan) their envy.

7. This can be a helpful approach in discussion — someone may regard you as (stubborn) since you never want to change your mind, whereas you see yourself as determined.

8. At weekends, the school park is almost empty except that a few cars (cluster) near the entrance.

9. In the photographer's finest pictures there is also a degree of (ambiguity) , which allows them to be interpreted in a variety of ways.

10. Tim stretched out a hand in apology for his thoughtless remarks and was (consoled) by a firm handshake from Mark.

* **Word Building**
1. respect
2. negotiate
3. distinguish
4. available
5. attribute
6. profit
7. renew
8. memory
9. author
10. visual
11. stable
12. social
13. respectable
14. negotiable
15. distinguishable
16. avail
17. attributable
18. profitable
19. renewable
20. memorize / memorable
21. authorize
22. visualize
23. stabilize
24. socialize / sociable

1. Despite the tougher trading conditions I am pleased to report that our company has yet again had a(n) (profitable) year.

2. Practical measures recommended by the new report include improving energy efficiency, using more natural gas and

 (renewable) energy sources like wind and wave power.

3. I told him that I had (authorized) him to act for me while I was away from office.

4. The company may be reluctant to deviate too far from the basic terms of this agreement, but there are a number of things which are (negotiable) .

5. Close your eyes and try to (visualize) that object in your mind, seeing it in precisely the same detail as before.

6. For students, there is a tendency to (socialize) in the evenings; therefore bedtimes and rising times are fairly late.

7. It is not possible to determine from raw data just how many accidents were directly

(attributable) to excessive speed.

8. It takes more than patience and strategies to civilize the boys into (respectable) gentlemen.

9. If you would like to (avail) yourself of this invitation you may do so by giving your names to Mrs. Henry before December 16th.

10. With the population of this fascinating and lovable panda close to extinction, any effort to

(stabilize) the species must be worthwhile.

11. They live in their own tribes and have their own ways of fighting, which make them easily

(distinguishable) .

12. He would never understand how she could (memorize) all those complex, impossibly long poems, yet forget the words of a simple song she must have heard a thousand times or more.

* **Banked Cloze**

"Why would you leave behind your comfortable bed, your home, your family and friends? Why do you want to go alone?" When you are living out of a backpack for a period of time, you may often get questioned why. I seldom get time to sit down and (1) (contemplate) the reason I travel, but I believe that you only begin to truly live once you step outside of your (2) (comfort) zone.

My first overseas trip was at 14 years old, which (3) (sparked) my curiosity for the world. Since finishing high school I have (4) (ventured) through various countries and been amazed by all the (5) (diverse) cultures scattered around the globe. My eyes are my greatest asset as they have (6) (witnessed) the most beautiful scenes that replay in my mind every day: (7) (stunning) landscapes, friendly locals, breath-taking architecture, and food that makes your mouth water once your eyes catch a(n) (8) (glimpse).

Traveling teaches you to be independent in the most (9) (positive) way. I know how to depend on myself, go out and meet people, and not let anyone else's expectations (10) (dictate) my life. Every day I see my dream and every day it's in a new place. I am 22 years young. I quite agree with Anthony Bourdain, "If you're 22, physically fit, hungry to learn and be better, I urge you to travel. Find out how other people live and eat and cook. Learn from them, wherever you go."

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Virginia was a perfectionist. She was just not prepared to (settle for) anything that was second best.

2. He could be quite casual in his attitude to his wife's anxiety, and (more often than not) failed to let her know when he would be back from a business trip.

3. "You'll kill yourself with those things," Arty said in a tone in which disappointment was (mingled with) disgust.

4. Thanks to modern transportation, agricultural products in these remote mountainous regions can also be

 (traded for) other goods.

5. As the market (was saturated with) a wide variety of goods, the economy became more balanced and the competition forced the prices down.

6. Going with the flow doesn't mean that we don't know where we're going; it means that we (are open to) multiple ways of getting there.

7. The athlete had been (endowed with) long legs and a persistent temperament so he was very successful.

8. The wrongly accused man asked for extra compensation to (make up for) the stress he had suffered during the case.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

Venice is the world's famous island city in northern Italy. Founded in the 5th century, Venice became a major maritime power in the 10th century. In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Venice was a major center for commerce and trade, and became an extremely wealthy European city, a leader in political and economic affairs. After several hundred years in power, Venice began to decline in the 15th century. Nowadays, it is regarded as one of the world's most beautiful cities and one of the most important tourist destinations in the world. Venice has a rich and diverse architectural style, the most famous of which is the Gothic style. Venice is also known for several important artistic movements in history, especially the Renaissance period. The influence of Venice on the development of architecture and arts has been considerable. Today, it is still playing an important role in contemporary arts and popular cultures. In 1987, Venice was listed as a World Heritage Site. In March 1980, Venice became a sister city of China's Suzhou City.

威尼斯是意大利北部一座世界闻名的岛城。威尼斯建立于公元5世纪，在公元10世纪时成为一支重要的海上力量。在中世纪和文艺复兴时期，威尼斯曾是重要的商贸中心，是当时欧洲极为富裕的城市，在政治和经济事务中居领导地位。几百年的兴盛之后，威尼斯在15世纪开始衰落。如今，威尼斯被公认为是全世界最美的城市之一，也是全世界最重要的旅游胜地之一。威尼斯的建筑风格丰富多样，其中最出名的是哥特式风格。威尼斯还因历史上的几次重要的艺术运动而闻名，特别是文艺复兴时期。威尼斯对建筑和艺术的发展影响巨大。至今，威尼斯仍对现代艺术和流行文化的发展起着重要作用。1987年，威尼斯被列入《世界遗产名录》。1980年3月，威尼斯与中国苏州结为“友好城市”。

* 汉译英

丽江地处云南省西北部，境内多山。丽江古城坐落在玉龙雪山脚下，是一座风景秀丽的历史文化名城，也是我国保存完好的少数民族古城之一。丽江古城始建于南宋，距今约有800年的历史。丽江不仅历史悠久，而且民族众多，少数民族人口占全区人口的半数以上。随着丽江旅游业的发展，到丽江古城观光游览的中外游客日益增多。1997年12月，丽江古城申报世界文化遗产获得成功，填补了中国在世界文化遗产中无历史文化名城的空白。

Lijiang is a mountainous city in northwest Yunnan Province. The old town of Lijiang, located at the foot of Jade Dragon Snow Mountain, is a town of scenic beauty and known for its history and culture. It is also a well-preserved old town with features of ethnic minorities. The construction work of the old town was started from the Southern Song Dynasty about 800 years from now. Not only does Lijiang boast a long history, but also it boasts many ethnic minorities who make up over a half of the total population in the region. With the booming of Lijiang tourism, the old town of Lijiang is receiving a growing number of tourists from home and abroad. In December 1997, the old town succeeded in applying to be named a World Cultural Heritage Site, filling the gap of lacking a noted historical and cultural city in China on the World Cultural Heritage List.

**Unit 4 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Although he was a famous politician and Prime Minister of Great Britain, Churchill found time to

(indulge) in his hobbies of painting and gardening

2. The young actress was lucky to get a major part in a movie which was (propelling) her into fame overnight.

3. The external debt problems in the developing countries throughout the world were further

(aggravated) by the rise in interest rates.

4. Watching the NBA is a visual treat; we are often (dazzled) by the skills of the best players in this sport.

5. A new study published this week in the journal Science suggests that emotional tears may play a direct role in

 (alleviating) stress.

6. Many members of the academic staff are internationally (renowned) experts who insist on methodical (有条理的) approaches to the analysis of society.

7. He is nice and bright, and is always ready and determined to discuss the truth with his

(eloquent) tongue.

8. His attempt to control the meeting and to convince everyone to get the tax law passed will be

(destined) to fail.

9. He (scorned) social norms and politeness, and always said exactly what he felt: He was progressively rejected by many colleagues because of this behavior.

10. At a conference in Beijing, Mr. Li apparently received more (applause) than any other speaker even though he made the shortest speech of the entire day.

Answer

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. She was totally wrapped (up) in her painting when her father came to tell her that there was a phone call for her.

2. When his mother was in the hospital producing his sister, he was very excited — (in) anticipation of having a cute baby sister.

3. Another three-hour interview with the former president will be (on) the air tomorrow morning from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Channel 9.

4. Gentle Annie appeared to enjoy every minute of her visit and soaked (up) the information like a sponge (海绵).

5. The more a company desires to focus on its market share, the more it needs to cater (to / for) its customers in the right way.

6. The number of staff members we can take (on) will be determined by how much money we're allowed to spend.

7. For all its customers the hotel issued a list that served (as) a reminder for easily forgotten items, such as address books, belts, sunglasses and hairdryers.

8. Government officials must hang (out) with common people to listen to their complaints and suggestions at regular intervals.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. (无论他怎么试), he was not able to think up any way to find the place where the first black men had dug their diamonds.

Reference: Try as he would

2. (无论他们怎样搜寻), they were unable to find anything that was at all different from other well-known portions of China.

Reference: Search as they would

3. (无论我们怎么努力), we could not get out of the difficult situation that we are in at the moment.

Reference: Try as we might

**Unit 5 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. The general considered all the information that had been gathered and (gauged) what possible moves the enemy might make before issuing his orders.

2. The new president said she would (dedicate) herself to protecting the rights of the old and the homeless, who are otherwise helpless and vulnerable.

3. Cell phone conversations, which are fairly (commonplace) on commuter trains, can be annoying to fellow commuters.

4. Ask your doctor whether a low-fat diet and a daily walk will (suffice) to reduce your high blood pressure.

5. The (revenue) from tourism is the biggest single contribution to GDP in the Maldives; every year many tourists from all corners of the world spend their holidays there.

6. Since the beginning of this century, China has built many modern conference centers with underground parking, air-conditioning and (simultaneous) translation systems.

7. While advertising offers a stimulus (刺激) to buy, sales promotion offers a(n) (incentive) to buy, but consumers must have their own reason to buy.

8. In general, smokers living in cities are slightly more (prone) to lung cancer than smokers who are living in the country.

9. A large proportion of important (innovations) are brought about by people who step outside of conventional categories or traditional assumptions.

10. The habit of going to coffee houses was (fostered) by the city's relatively small size, safe streets, good public transportation, and moderate climate.

* **Word Building**
1. real
2. imperial
3. commercial
4. human
5. terror
6. recruit
7. resent
8. enroll
9. refresh
10. ship
11. enforce
12. realism
13. imperialism
14. commercialism
15. humanism
16. terrorism
17. recruitment
18. resentment
19. enrollment
20. refreshment
21. shipment
22. enforcement

1. The majority of people suffering from the extreme heat simply headed for home or else sought

(refreshment) in the crowded bars and restaurants of the city center.

2. Virtually every (shipment) of food coming into the country must be documented so the government can track incidents of contamination (污染).

3. Investigators work with local law (enforcement) agencies and the court system of a country when it becomes necessary to punish those found guilty of stealing software.

4. Indeed, the logic of (commercialism) may lead enterprise to pursue activities which are, to a higher or lesser degree, at odds with other government objectives.

5. As cameras got lighter and the public began demanding more (realism) in the movies, Hollywood went to film on location (外景拍摄).

6. Based on its (recruitment) planning strategy, the company should be able to offer 50 more job vacancies, provided that conditions will be most favorable next year.

7. Colleges and universities find themselves in a serious bind (困境): One is due to the dramatic increase in

 (enrollment(s)) and the other to the limited resources.

8. This new leadership has abandoned all strategic talk of economic (imperialism) in favor of self-regulating market economics.

9. Bitterness, anger and (resentment) can, figuratively speaking, act as emotional cancer which may eat us up inside.

10.

 (Terrorism) can be defined as violent or threatening behavior conducted by individuals or groups, who want to change the result of a political process or realize a certain purpose — often at the cost of other people.

11. In an enlightened view a primary goal of education can be said to be a spiritual understanding and an emphasis on

 (humanism) rather than on materialism.

* **Banked Cloze**

In a study conducted in the UK, it was found that only four out of every five (1) (employees) were happy at work. Surprisingly, contrary to popular (2) (notion), friendly, supportive colleagues and a good manager, instead of the salary or the love for the work, have been found to be the (3) (primary) causes of happiness at work. So, how do you keep your spirits up and, at the same time, (4) (foster) a sense of joy on the job? Here is one of the tips to help you on your way to finding happiness and complete job satisfaction in the workplace.

Start with a positive outlook. Happiness is a state of mind; it (5) (reflects) an attitude, though not many people realize it. Staying happy at work is totally based on your (6) (motivations) and on a positive outlook toward your job, not on (7) (monetary) rewards or material gain. Dwelling on (老是想着) the good (8) (aspects) of the work rather than rattling on and on (对...喋喋不休) about what makes you unhappy is the basic key to happiness. Negativity and (9) (gossiping) about bad things may be easy, but it is looking at the bright side that makes for the challenging part of a job. As Francesca Reigler puts it, "Happiness is an attitude. We either make ourselves (10) (miserable), or happy and strong. The amount of work is the same."

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. The results of this experiment do not (correlate with) those of the studies that the team of scientists had conducted previously.

2. It was a moment of overwhelming excitement when Steve was given the first prize; Tiffany couldn't (refrain from) hugging and kissing him.

3. As we (count down) to tonight's presidential debate, it's time to go over the political agendas which the candidates are trying to promote.

4. She spent the next 10 years taking in washing, (slaving away) to pay back the money they had borrowed from the bank.

5. Indeed, it seems that the upward shift in the rate of economic growth in the mid-1990s

(coincided with) a sudden, substantial and rapid decline in the prices of computers.

6. As Crawford (contended with) heartbreak in his private life, his career soared to greater heights than he could have ever dreamed of.

7. I am assuming that you have adequate health insurance, but someone should (be designated as) successor to take over your financial and domestic affairs if you become unable to cope with them yourself.

8. Formal consent for this new type of treatment was obtained from each patient and the study

(conformed to) our institution's guidelines concerning medical ethics (伦理).

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

The English ceremony of afternoon tea dates back to the 1840s. The tradition evolved out of the rituals and routines that surrounded tea drinking in Britain before that time. Tea was first introduced to England in the late 1650s, but for a long time, it was only consumed by the royal family and the aristocracy due to its high cost. The habit of having afternoon tea did not become established until almost 200 years later. In those days, the British ate only two daily meals: a large breakfast late in the morning and a late dinner around 8 o'clock in the evening. Anna, the 7th Duchess of Bedford, can be credited for creating the tradition of afternoon tea to soothe hunger pangs before supper. She invited friends to join her for an additional afternoon meal at four to five o'clock. The menu included tea and snacks such as dainty cakes and sandwiches. Fine porcelain (瓷器) was used to serve this minor feast. Afternoon tea soon became popular, and is now a symbol of the elegant British way of life. As novelist Henry James wrote, "There are few hours in life more agreeable than the hour dedicated to the ceremony known as afternoon tea."

英式下午茶的仪式可以追溯到19世纪40年代，该传统是由之前英国的茶饮仪式和习惯发展而来的。茶最初在17世纪50年代晚期被引入英国，但由于价格昂贵，所以很长一段时间里，只有皇家和贵族才能享用。直到将近200多年之后，英国人才养成吃下午茶的习惯。在当时，英国人一日两餐：快接近中午时分的丰盛早餐和晚上八点左右的晚餐。据说第七代贝德福德公爵夫人安娜开创了下午茶的传统，以此来缓解晚餐前的饥饿感。她邀请朋友和她一起在下午四五点钟吃下午茶。下午茶中包括茶和一些点心，比如精致的蛋糕及三明治。这些小巧的美食用精美的瓷器盛装。下午茶很快就流行开来，现在已经成为优雅英国生活方式的一个象征。正如小说家亨利•詹姆斯写道的那样：“人生鲜有比全心全意享用下午茶这一仪式更惬意的时刻了。”

* 汉译英

中国是茶的故乡，也是茶文化的发源地。自古以来，茶就被誉为中华民族的“国饮”。无论是文人墨客生活中的“琴棋书画诗酒茶”，还是平民百姓生活中的“柴米油盐酱醋茶”，茶都是必备品。同时，中国又是文明古国，礼仪之邦。凡是来了客人或朋友，沏茶、敬茶的礼仪必不可少。随着中外文化交流和商业贸易的发展，中国茶及茶文化传向了全世界。现在五大洲有不少国家种茶，也有很多国家从中国进口茶。中国茶和中国的丝绸及瓷器一样，已经成为中国在全世界的代名词。

China is the hometown of tea and the birthplace of tea culture. Since ancient times, tea has been known as the "national drink" of China. In both the Chinese scholars' seven daily necessities, namely music, chess, calligraphy, painting, poetry, wine and tea and common people's seven ones, namely firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar and tea, tea is listed as one of the necessities. Meanwhile, China is a country with ancient civilization and a land of courtesy. The practice of making and serving tea is essential whenever there are guests or friends. With the development of cultural exchange, commerce and trade between China and other countries, Chinese tea and tea culture spread to the world. Today, a number of countries across the five continents grow tea plants, and many countries import tea from China. Chinese tea, like Chinese silk and chinaware, has become synonymous with China in the world.

**Unit 5 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1.

 (Rash) decisions are likely to endanger not only decision-makers themselves, but also those for whom they are responsible.

2. Once the subject of the book had been decided, the book was divided into chapters, to which each contributing participant chose a topic according to his or her (specialty) .

3. When we consider the fate of Atlantis (大西岛), perhaps we should (ponder) whether the mysterious island disappeared due to a massive earthquake, continental shifts, a huge flood and so forth.

4. He tests the ways young chess players and athletes (utilize) their brains while playing, so that he can evaluate each one's potential for success.

5. Strange that something as solemn as death should make so little of an impression on her, while this small accident should

 (pierce) her heart.

6. Research shows that (bias) against women influences hiring decisions as well as performance reviews and promotions.

7. If the offshore island were to hit land, much of the continent would be leveled; mass destruction, disease and starvation would

 (ensue) .

8. I always try to encourage them to do what they can to (impart) a part of their personality, a bit of their creativity, and their own unique flavor in their own creations.

9. Aside from causing death by drowning or lack of food, these disasters promote, by various means, the growth and spread of

 (infectious) disease.

10. The (hospitality) I received from the people I met in the Maldives really made my holiday very special.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. A third and neutral party will give (out) this money to all of those people whose lives have been impacted by the toxic chemical spill.

2. Her bravery has given him the will to carry (on) with his life and his work as best he can in spite of his worsening economic conditions.

3. Mr. Samways said he came (away) from the forum feeling angry and frustrated.

4. After all the mismanagement that caused the financial crises, many people are no longer willing to entrust their savings

 (to) banks and financial institutions.

5. It is part of an effective music teacher's job to identify and assign roles among the members of the band, and to ensure that players live up (to) their responsibilities.

6. Take pride (in) your accomplishments no matter what they might be as they are stepping stones to success in life.

7. Unfortunately, the injection did not work and despite much medication to calm his heart, he passed (away) in the early hours of the morning.

8. Strangely, he didn't seem to feel any pain until he saw how the sharp needle entered his skin when the nurse was stitching

 (up) his wound.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. In a new country, he may

 (发现自己吃以前从未听说过的食物), prepared in ways he knows nothing about.

Reference: find himself eating foods he never heard of before

2. Charlene, a 16-year-old student at a high school,

 (发现她自己面临数学测验) to whose questions she knew none of the answers.

Reference: found herself faced with a math test

3. On her way home, she was thinking about how to solve the problem, when she suddenly

 (发现自己正站在汤姆的公司前面).

Reference: found herself standing in front of Tom's company

**Unit 6 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Much of the city was (evacuated) before the storm but thousands remained, many of whom were trapped by the water for days.

2. Located in the heart of the city, the Dogs' Home is open seven days a week, 365 days a year to receive

 (stray) dogs.

3. With the development of modern industries, a lot of traditional values that developed from a farm-based economy have been enormously (diluted) .

4. There are (gigantic) changes in environmental conditions from freezing cold to extremely hot, and from dry to very humid (潮湿的).

5. From a practical (standpoint) , how can you reduce production costs and at the same time minimize the risks involved?

6. Child mortality (死亡率) decreased due to improvements in medical care and greater attention to problems related to proper

 (nutrition) .

7. The disaster is already set to be the world's worst for ground casualties (inflicted) by a crashing aircraft.

8. With Spring Festival drawing nearer, people are glowing with happiness, and are full of hope; this excitement is

 (pervasive) before New Year's Eve.

9. Don't be too (naive) ! If the manager of the car dealership intended to give you the job, he would have called you by now.

10. To a large extent, computers have already (permeated) most aspects of our lives, from transportation and telecommunications to entertainment.

* **Word Building**
1. moment
2. supplement
3. custom
4. vision
5. mission
6. discipline
7. complex
8. fatal
9. available
10. feasible
11. authentic
12. desirable
13. momentary
14. supplementary
15. customary
16. visionary
17. missionary
18. disciplinary
19. complexity
20. fatality
21. availability
22. feasibility
23. authenticity
24. desirability

1. She saw him as a(n) (visionary) genius while her father saw him as an impractical man who couldn't even make a living.

2. In spite of higher volumes of traffic in urban areas as compared with other areas, the (fatality) and serious injury rate is lower.

3. Companies are being attracted to the province by the (availability) of well-qualified graduates, whose temperament, knowledge and practical skills are equal to the best.

4. Tipping in restaurants in the UK is (customary) , but you shouldn't feel pressured to tip at exactly the same level as your friend.

5. This new plan is still open to discussion, so any productive comments regarding its (feasibility) will be highly welcomed.

6. Her feeling of fear was only (momentary) ; it soon passed when her family came home and told her that everything was all right.

7. If police officers were engaged in severe misconduct, serious (disciplinary) charges can be brought against them.

8. The doctor said that his instructions for a special diet are only (supplementary) to the patient's medical treatment with prescription drugs and physical therapy.

9. In 1864, when his brother fell ill, he unexpectedly took his brother's place as a(n) (missionary) priest and was sent to Hawaii.

10. Until just yesterday, we certainly wouldn't have had any reason to doubt the (authenticity) of the report.

11. The growing (complexity) of computer hardware, operating systems and programs often makes computers more likely to break down.

12. An important feature of contemporary society is the social (desirability) of creating and maintaining independent households.

* **Banked Cloze**

World War II was a global war that was under way by 1939, and ended in 1945. It involved a vast majority of the world's nations, including all of the great powers, eventually forming two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis (轴心国). It was the most (1) (appalling) and widespread war in human history, with (2) (innumerable) people serving in military units. In a state of "total war", the major participants placed their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities at the service of the war effort, erasing (消除) the (3) (distinction) between civilian and military resources. Estimates for the total number of (4) (casualties) of the war vary, because many deaths went (5) (unrecorded). Most suggest that some 60 million people died in the war. Many civilians died because of disease, starvation, and (6) (massacres).

The war ended with the total victory of the Allies over the Axis in 1945. World War II altered the political alignment (结盟) and social structure of the world. The United Nations was established to (7) (foster) international cooperation and prevent future conflicts. The Soviet Union and the United States emerged as rival superpowers, setting the (8) (stage) for the so-called Cold War, which lasted for the next 46 years. Meanwhile, the influence of the European great powers started to (9) (decline), while the decolonization (非殖民地化) of Asia and Africa began. Most countries whose industries had been damaged moved toward economic recovery. Political integration, especially in Europe, emerged as an effort to (10) (stabilize) post-war relations.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Melanie got so upset by what Max had said to her that something inside her exploded, and she

(flew at) him and hit him in a rage.

2. Barbara left Alice and (wove her way through) the crowd to the library to avoid a late fee and renew the books she borrowed two months ago.

3. Happiness (radiated from) Mary as she proudly told her parents about her remarkable success in achieving her career goals!

4. For people who live in industrialized countries, it is hard to (conceive of) living without electricity and other modern conveniences.

5. This car (was lined with) steel to protect the occupants from attacks by angry residents, who were strongly against gambling being allowed in their community.

6. The boys stood at the shore of the river which was filled with water from the melting snow in the mountains, and they were hesitating to (dive into) the icy water below them.

7. I bought a second-hand pocket English-English dictionary; it's been very useful and cost me

(next to nothing) .

8. It was a hot and humid night; all the soldiers (stayed down) out of sight, waiting for the orders to attack.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

Homer's epics are said to be written by an ancient Greek blind poet Homer, who is revered as the greatest of ancient Greek epic poets. The epics include two great works of Greek history: the Iliad and the Odyssey. The two epics are the earliest works of Greek literature, and are among the greatest treasures of the ancient world, regarded by Westerners as the greatest epics in history. They have had an enormous influence on the history of literature and are of great value for the study of history, geography, archeology and folklore. Both the epics are divided into 24 volumes, the Iliad containing 15,693 lines and the Odyssey 12,110 lines. The Iliad is the oldest surviving work of Greek literature, which tells the story of the 10-year siege of the city of Troy. The Odyssey mainly centers on the Greek hero Odysseus and his journey home after the fall of Troy. Given the concise language, vivid plots and characters, Homer's epics are great masterpieces of literature and occupy an important position in the world literature history.

《荷马史诗》据传是由古希腊盲诗人荷马创作，他被推崇为古希腊最伟大的史诗诗人。《荷马史诗》由反映希腊历史的两部巨著《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》组成，是希腊文学最早的著作，也是古代世界最伟大的瑰宝之一，被西方人认为是历史上最伟大的史诗。这两部史诗对文学的发展产生了巨大影响，并对研究历史、地理、考古以及民俗具有重大的价值。两部史诗都分为24卷，《伊利亚特》有15,693行，《奥德赛》有12,110行。《伊利亚特》是现存希腊文学中最早的著作，讲述的是特洛伊十年围城的故事。《奥德赛》则主要讲述希腊英雄奥德修斯以及他在特洛伊陷落之后回家途中发生的故事。《荷马史诗》以其精炼的语言、生动的情节和人物形象被认为是伟大的文学杰作，在世界文学史上享有重要地位。

* 汉译英

《孙子兵法》（The Art of War）是我国古代著名的军事家（strategist）孙武的著作。它既是一部经典的军事著作，又是一部光辉的哲学著作，是我国灿烂的古代文化中一份珍贵的遗产。孙武在书中揭示了一系列具有普遍意义的军事规律，提出了一套完整的军事理论体系。这一理论体系不仅深受战国以来历代军事家的重视和推崇，对他们的军事思想和实践产生了重要的影响，而且在世界军事思想领域也拥有广泛的影响，享有极高的声誉。

The Art of War was written by Sun Wu, a famous ancient Chinese strategist. A classic work not only of military value but also of great philosophical significance, The Art of War is a precious heritage of brilliant ancient Chinese culture. Sun Wu disclosed in his book a series of military rules and principles, and put forward a complete system of military theory. His theory has been highly regarded by strategists since the Warring States Period and exerted strong impacts on their thought and practice. Moreover, it has yielded a worldwide influence in the field of military thought, enjoying extremely high prestige.

**Unit 6 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. The responsibility of the Finance Committee is to (supervise) the allocation of funds to particular projects in line with financial and economic policies.

2. He (petitioned) that he should have been allowed to free himself from a charge of robbery, and that he should receive compensation for his unjustified imprisonment.

3. She was sitting on the bed beside him, trying to hold on to him by (clutching) his shoulders.

4. As far as I know, there are no big supermarkets in the (vicinity) of our house; we must drive to the next town to go shopping.

5. Researchers have shown that (fragrance) can elevate mood, improve creativity and enhance sleep in many but not all people.

6. The last few fire engines were (dispatched) to the fire, which had burned at least 10 floors of the biggest building in the city.

7. Next time you have a problem, think about how you can improve the situation instead of

(dwelling) on all the negative aspects.

8. Years after the deadly car accident had occurred, he was still (haunted) by images of death and destruction around him.

9. The mother tried to comfort her little boy who was (timid) about going to school for the first time.

10. The park, which (encloses) the monument, has recently been enlarged because more and more city residents like to go there to relax.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. It was quite beyond our expectations that the Spanish football team's initially slow strategy of attack sprang

 (to / into) life in the second half of the game.

2. It is odd that people consider Peter to be a very easy-going and open-minded person because he is

 (in) essence a very shy and conservative person.

3. Their bodies have been found in a warehouse with a shotgun (猎枪) lying nearby, and detectives are trying to piece

 (together) the puzzle of how they died.

4. He resigned, depressed at the way that war and revolution have torn the country and families

(apart) .

5. One Saturday in February, I noticed a truck loaded (with) firewood traveling slowly down the street in front of our apartment.

6. It is our sincere wish that you would leave (off) complaining about everything; you would not only help us but also yourself.

7. In many divorce cases both parents want to keep the children, and they plead (with) the court for custody (监护权) of their kids, and for financial child support by their spouse.

8. The postal clerk always needs to be sure to check (off) the parcels before he can go out to deliver them.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. There are too many things in your paper bag and it

 (看起来就要爆裂了).

Reference: looks like it is going to burst

2. Although we are supposed to finish this month, it

 (看起来这项工作要拖到明年了).

Reference: looks like the work would stretch well into next year

3. Gatherings of armed forces near the border

 (看起来他们计划在接下来的几天内就要入侵).

Reference: looked like they planned to invade within the following few days

**Unit 7 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. People (donate) canned food and old clothes most frequently, but rarely do they think about bringing in underwear — it's one of the most obvious but overlooked needs of the homeless.

2. Brian Wood watched his financial life (spiral) downward just when he thought he had overcome the obstacles which had been dominating his past.

3. They are to leave the house with only their personal possessions, for they have got a letter ordering the immediate

 (termination) of their occupancy (居住).

4. The company was reportedly going bankrupt and this would result in the (layoff) of thousands of employees.

5. The princess who was brought up in wealth understood that many things that are common and everyday to her are unimaginable luxuries to people on (subsistence) wages.

6. Young students should develop a broad (spectrum) of interests, which their parents should encourage and support as best as possible.

7. I asked the waitress to refill my coffee cup and she happily (complied) repeatedly until I had consumed enough coffee to stay up all night and study for my exam.

8. Though she lost the title of female world swimming champion last year, she (reclaimed) it this year when she gave it all she could.

9. This type of system which (originated) in the United Kingdom has been widely used throughout Europe and is gaining in popularity in the United States of America and Japan.

10. Failure to make the request will be fatal to the accuser's claim if the relevant limitation period has (expired) , unless an extension of time is granted.

* **Word Building**
1. emit
2. omit
3. suspend
4. predict
5. distribute
6. corruption
7. generous
8. formal
9. local
10. mature
11. peculiar
12. liable
13. emission
14. omission
15. suspension
16. prediction
17. distribution
18. corrupt
19. generosity
20. formality
21. locality
22. maturity
23. peculiarity
24. liability

1. The (emission) of high levels of radiation into the air prompted the government to issue a no-fly zone around the nuclear energy plant.

2. Their attempts to bring peace and stability to this civil war-torn region received another blow when (suspension) of peace talks was announced.

3. They went through the immigration and customs (formalities) so quickly that they were able to have a cup of coffee before I arrived to collect them.

4. At the atomic level, the central (prediction) of Einstein's theory of general relativity states that "the stronger the field of gravity, the slower the passage of time".

5. Effective measures to prevent child employment are obvious (omissions) from the newly-issued legislation to protect children.

6. After acquiring the rights to your manuscript (原稿), the publisher then is responsible for editing, layout, printing and

 (distribution) of the book.

7. The people in this remote range of mountains have a strong and deeply rooted sense of

(locality) and attachment to their place of origin.

8. Fiction which is characterized by (peculiarity) , knowledge and value is a literary form that has enjoyed considerable popularity for a very long time.

9. Not only he but many parents believe that violence on television and in film is (corrupting) our children and our young adults.

10. We thank donors (捐赠人) for their (generosity) , and ask them to keep up this accelerated pace of donating money, clothes, shoes, blankets and water to the flood victims.

11. He's starting to reach (maturity) , with his voice changing and a little beard growing on his chin and jawline.

12. Throughout the investigation of this case he's been concerned about his own potential legal

(liability) in this case.

* **Banked Cloze**

The American economy is built on credit. In the last decade, however, cheap credit made it too easy for people to buy houses based on pure speculation that real estate value would endlessly continue to increase. But the housing (1) (slump) set off a chain reaction in our economy. Individuals and investors could no longer resell their homes for a quick profit, (2) (mortgages) no longer became affordable for many homeowners, and thousands of mortgages defaulted (违约), leaving investors and financial institutions to face the terrible consequences.

Ironic, isn't it? Yes, it is true that credit got us into this mess, but it is also true that our economy is (3) (incredibly) unstable right now, and being that it is built on credit, it needs an inflow of cash or it could come (4) (crashing) down. This is something no one wants to see as it would (5) (spread) through our economy and into the world markets in a matter of hours, potentially causing a worldwide recession.

Credit in and of itself is not a bad thing. Credit (6) (promotes) growth and jobs. Poor use of credit, however, can be (7) (catastrophic), which is what we are on the (8) (verge) of seeing now. So long as the rescue plan comes with changes to lending regulations and more (9) (oversight) of the industry, there is potential to (10) (stabilize) the market, which is what everyone wants. Whether or not it works is to be seen, but as it has already been voted on and passed, we should all hope it does.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. He (put down) $20,000 as a deposit on the beautiful $200,000 villa believing that his investment would increase over time.

2. The parents who feel that their own lives are miserable and are failures can (wind up) doing an immense amount of damage to their kids.

3. Families that are paying for college or saving for college are trying to (scrape together) and save the money for their kids.

4. Reporters were openly and aggressively questioning whether the party was (on the verge of) being taken over by extremists.

5. The factory had just started production and (in all likelihood) it would take five to seven years to achieve full production.

6. The conditions for the majority of the workforce will continue to (deteriorate into) widespread and extreme poverty if relief payment is late in coming.

7. Only those who are weighing the advantages and disadvantages of each choice (are in a position) to know which one is best for them.

8. Her romantic illusions of being married (gave way to) recognizing her adult responsibilities that came with marriage.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

The WTO, established on January 1, 1995, intends to supervise and liberalize international trade. The organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence (遵守) to WTO agreements, which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified (批准) by their parliaments. The process of becoming a WTO member is unique to each applicant country, and the terms of accession are dependent upon the country's stage of economic development and current trade regime (体制). China became a member of the WTO on December 11, 2001. The admission of China to the WTO was preceded by a lengthy process of negotiations and required significant changes to the Chinese economy. It also meant a deeper integration of China into the world economy. The admission of China to the WTO was an enormous multilateral (多边的) achievement which marked a clear commitment toward multilateralism from the Chinese perspective.

世界贸易组织成立于1995年1月1日，旨在监督和促进国际贸易自由化。该组织负责对成员国之间的贸易进行调控，为贸易协定的谈判和形成制定框架，并提供争端解决机制以敦促成员国遵守世贸协定，而这些协定皆为各成员国政府的代表所签署且获得其立法机构的批准。每一个申请国加入世贸组织的过程各不相同，加入的条件取决于该国经济发展的阶段和现行贸易体制。中国在2001年12月11日成为世贸组织成员国，是在经历了漫长的谈判，并按要求对中国经济作出重大改变之后才得以加入的，这也意味着中国经济能更深入地融入到世界经济中。中国加入世贸组织是一项巨大的多边成果，而对中国而言，这也标志着其致力于多边贸易的明确承诺。

* 汉译英

上海自贸区（Shanghai Free Trade Zone）是中国政府于2013年设立在上海的自由贸易区。上海自贸区总面积为28.78平方公里，是中国大陆境内第一个自由贸易区，也是进行一系列经济改革的“试验田”（testing ground）。设立上海自贸区是顺应全球经贸发展新趋势，实行更加积极主动开放战略的一项重大举措。其主要任务是为全面深化改革开放探索新路径、积累新经验。上海自贸区作为试点（pilot project），是中国经济的“试金石”（touchstone），将为深化改革、促进经济活力起到积极的推动作用。

Shanghai Free Trade Zone is a free trade zone in Shanghai that was launched in 2013 by the Chinese government. Covering an area of 28.78 square kilometers, Shanghai Free Trade Zone is the first of its kind in China's mainland, and is regarded as a "testing ground" for a number of economic reforms. The establishment of the free trade zone is a significant measure taken to actively promote the opening-up strategy under the new global economic and trade situation. It undertakes a major task to explore new ways and accumulate new experience for the deepening of reform and opening up in an all-round way. As a pilot project, Shanghai Free Trade Zone will become a "touchstone" for Chinese economy. It will play an active role in deepening reforms and boosting economic vigor.

**Unit 7 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Her anxiety about the ever-rising price of commodities was (amplifying) the stress she felt about her forthcoming retirement.

2. One of the biggest problems for immigrants everywhere is whether they will be about to

(assimilate) with the local people effectively.

3. Hill's study showed that job satisfaction of faculty members was related to (intrinsic) factors, such as the nature of their work and interaction with students.

4. To balance the budget without increasing taxes would obviously (entail) cutting spending.

5. There's been huge (commodity) inflation, perhaps resulting from the Fed's monetary policy, and also due to inflation of oil prices.

6. Through his own personal experience, he was able to tell the young students that running a business requires a very different

 (mentality) from being a salaried employee.

7. It is not surprising that many people are able to (envisage) the radical alternatives, when they have been discussing them for over a decade.

8. Newly-built apartments are limited and will be (allocated) to those who are considered to be in need of them and who apply first.

9. The company has issued its decision: It will give employees the opportunity to purchase additional (equity) in the company at a discount.

10. This agreement is very (ambiguous) ; by being open to various interpretations, it could cause considerable confusion if it is not clarified before being put into effect.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Frankly, I was amazed when she took to you so quickly but, (in) retrospect, perhaps it's not so surprising after all.

2. The company went bankrupt and defaulted (on) its initial payment of $40 million.

3. When a severe winter is setting (in) , the poor people soon face food and fuel shortages because they have few resources to fall back on.

4. The tension between the two countries got increasingly worse, culminating (in) a declaration of war.

5. People wanted to know why the two neighboring countries had blundered (into) war and how to establish a lasting peace between them.

6. The company is selling (off) some of its agencies and concentrating on cutting debts to prevent it from going bankrupt.

7. Supervisory systems were set up so that (in) the aggregate they would provide an appraisal of management efficiency.

8. The plan to help the bankrupt countries can work but only if aid is limited (to) countries that are pursuing sound economic policies.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. The movie we wanted to see was sold out,

 (因此我们最后看了一场别的电影).

Reference: so we ended up seeing a different one

2. If you don't know what you want,

 (你最后可能买一些你不想要的东西).

Reference: you might end up getting something you don't want

3. He wasted his youth playing video games,

 (但是谁又会料到它最后会成为一项事业呢)?

Reference: but who knew it would end up being a career

**Unit 8 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. He could hardly control his (indignation) at the conditions under which the miners were forced to work, without water and enough food.

2. Both sides were very careful when drafting the ceasefire agreements; they wanted to prevent any actions that could be considered (provocative) by either side.

3. She has always had a(n) (militant) personality; she is always prepared and ready to do battle when she believes that the cause is right.

4. News stories (overlap) : Morning paper headlines take account of the previous evening's radio and TV stories, and the electronic media pick up items from the daily press.

5. Lucy stretched up to kiss her dad's cheek lightly, and he patted his daughter as if he was

(conferring) an honor to her.

6. Inspired by Martin Luther King's famous speech, "I Have a Dream", thousands of people went out onto the streets to support the civil rights movement in (defiance) of the curfew.

7. Beth was (hesitant) about visiting his ex-boy friend; she worried that he might refuse to talk to her.

8. When humans first traveled into outer space, it was as revolutionary a(n) (milestone) in human culture as the invention of the wheel.

9. Perplexed, she turned and noticed her husband had collapsed and was slumped on the floor behind the counter. She rushed to him and (cradled) his head in her arms.

10. Health experts are now (preaching) that even a little exercise, such as doing housework or light gardening, is far better than none at all.

* **Word Building**
1. man
2. mother
3. calculate
4. complicate
5. imitate
6. assassinate
7. circulate
8. accommodation
9. accuse
10. defect
11. exhaust
12. manhood
13. motherhood
14. calculation
15. complication
16. imitation
17. assassination
18. circulation
19. accommodate
20. accusation
21. defection
22. exhaustion

1. Heart is the organ that is responsible for maintaining the (circulation) of blood.

2. The village was divided between those who wanted him cleared of crime and those who wanted the

 (accusation) against him proven.

3. Twentieth-century sculpture parks are less rigidly planned, and intended to (accommodate) sculptures by artists of many different styles.

4. Immediately after his (defection) in November, his father, his 15-year-old daughter and his brother were arrested by the Security Service.

5. He now had the neatly trimmed beard which his father expected his sons to adopt as they grew to (manhood) .

6. A recent experiment confirms that birds can learn the habit by (imitation) .

7. In addition to the melting ice caps, there is apparently a further (complication) with regard to climate change: In some countries thunderstorms and hurricanes are on the increase.

8. After days of hunger, and being near (exhaustion) , these two puppies found one of our feeding stations and made it their new home.

9. The proposed plan is designed to support a crackdown (严厉打击) against drug dealers which was launched by the government after the (assassination) of the president.

10. The (calculations) below are all based on available weekly amounts; so, you must first work out how much of the amounts your community needs per week.

11. The government has approved a program designed to encourage women to embrace

(motherhood) whilst maintaining their careers.

* **Banked Cloze**

Laughter is a(n) (1) (automatic) response to being touched by a tickle (搔痒) — a reaction that a child would naturally be provoked into. This puts the tickler in (2) (charge) of how much or how long the child laughs. We adults don't read children's minds, but we often have a(n) (3) (presumption) that we can. So we usually think we're aware of what's too much tickling and when to stop. But it is possible to trap our children without knowing it. We parents become (4) (attached) to tickling because it seems to be a(n) (5) (handy) shortcut to laughter. We wish that our children are happy and love us, and tickling becomes our shortcut to get assured.

Rather than forcing laughter in this way, we can (6) (confer) upon them inner confidence if we will get down on the floor and invite them to be in playful physical (7) (contact) with us. If we find ways to give them much of the power, our children will laugh and laugh. Games like "I have a hundred hugs for you!" or "Where's Jared? I know he's around here somewhere." or "Oh, no! I can't get this horsy rider off my back!" let children laugh and laugh as we try to catch them, or try to find them, or try to (8) (bounce) them off our backs, and fail over and over.

The physical contact that requires more creativity than tickling allows us to (9) (tumble) around, to press our heads against their stomachs here and there for a second, and to manage an embrace before they make another daring escape. We get our affection across without trapping our children. And we give them a chance to be inventive as they use their (10) (intellect) to figure out a hundred ways to outsmart us.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Our students have almost limitless resources (at their disposal) : a well-equipped library, student workrooms, a large cafeteria, an undergraduate office and a computer center.

2. South Africa's government imprisoned Nelson Mandela for 27 years, but never succeeded in its attempt to

 (insulate him from) his sacred cause against racial separation.

3. Please remember to keep a copy for yourself as we cannot return manuscripts, (irrespective of) whether or not they are published.

4. He won't be able to make any progress if he always (has a high opinion of) himself and criticism flows off him like water off a duck's back.

5. Since Mary won the money and bought up the majority of the company's stock shares, she now

(has authority over) the people she used to take orders from.

6. Your new boss is nice and will be kind to you, provided that you, (for your part) , work diligently without complaining too much.

7. Despite the measures put in place to prevent plagiarism, it is still not clear how students can

(get away with) cheating in their exams.

8. When the economic slump hit the country, many people who had lost their jobs had to

(dispense with) a lot of luxuries.

9. The majority of people are not lazy; they want to work hard, want to have a better future, and want to

 (provide for) their families.

10. In 1940, some people thought Franklin Roosevelt was (tiptoeing around) the question of war, instead of confronting it, until the Japanese suddenly attacked the United States Navy Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

The New Year's Concert of the Vienna Philharmonic (爱乐乐团) is a concert of classical music that takes place each year in the morning of New Year's Day in Vienna, Austria. The music always includes pieces from the Strauss family — with occasional additional music from other main Austrian composers. The demand for tickets is so high that people have to pre-register one year in advance in order to participate in the drawing of tickets for the following year. The popularity of the concerts can be attributed to the creative energy of the compositions of the Strauss Dynasty, as well as their authoritative interpretations. These concerts not only delight the audiences in the Musikverein (金色大厅) in Vienna, but also enjoy great international popularity through the worldwide television broadcast, which now reaches over 90 countries. Originating during the darkest chapter in Austria's history, these concerts convey the desire of the Philharmonic not only to provide musically definitive interpretations of the masterworks of this genre, but at the same time, as musical ambassadors of Austria, to send people all over the world a New Year's greeting in the spirit of hope, friendship and peace.

维也纳爱乐乐团新年音乐会是古典音乐会，每年元旦上午在奥地利维也纳举行。音乐会通常会选取施特劳斯家族的作品，偶尔也会选取来自奥地利的其他知名作曲家的音乐。新年音乐会的门票一票难求，人们必须提前一年注册，才能参与下一年门票的抽签。新年音乐会大受欢迎，这不仅归功于施特劳斯家族作品的创新力，还要归功于其对音乐的权威诠释。音乐会给维也纳金色大厅中的听众带来了愉悦，在全世界也广受喜爱，现在已经有90多个国家可以通过电视转播收看。维也纳新年音乐会始于奥地利历史上最黑暗的时期，它表达了爱乐乐团对古典音乐经典作品进行诠释的渴望，同时，本着希望、友谊以及和平的精神，乐团也希望音乐会能成为奥地利的音乐使者，为全球送去新年祝福。

* 汉译英

中央电视台春节联欢晚会（简称“春晚”）自1983年开办以来，已成为中国人文化生活中不可缺少的文化消费品和一个挥之不去的文化符号。虽然众口难调，但必须承认的是，“春晚”已成为公众所不可缺少的“新民俗”。春晚不仅是一台晚会，更是一种仪式与象征，一种文化与标签，一种情感与寄托。随着时代发展及新媒体的出现，观众的选择和需求日渐多样化，“春晚”也在与时俱进，以满足大众日益增长的文化需求。

The CCTV Spring Festival Gala (Spring Festival Gala for short), which was started in 1983, has become an indispensable cultural consumer product and a cultural symbol in the cultural life of the Chinese people. Though it's hard to satisfy the tastes of all the people, it has to be admitted that the Spring Festival Gala has become a "new custom" for the public that they can't live without. The Spring Festival Gala is more than a gala; it is a ritual and a symbol, a culture and a label, and an emotion and a place where people entrust their hearts to. With the development of the times and the emerging of new media, the audiences are having more diversified choices and demands. Corresponding, the Spring Festival Gala is also advancing with the times to satisfy the growing cultural needs of the people.

**Unit 8 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. At language training school, your language ability will be constantly assessed, and the students with an elementary level are usually able to reach the (intermediate) level after a 12-week course.

2. This is such a rare offer that we cannot hope to get another one like it; you shouldn't (sniff) at this opportunity.

3. We will gather additional facts to support our (contention) to show that the outbreak of violence had been prearranged.

4. Partial or total loss of the ability to (articulate) ideas or comprehend spoken or written language results from damage to the brain caused by injury or disease.

5. When a manuscript has been accepted for publication, it will be passed to an editor for detailed

(scrutiny) .

6. We depend on metaphors to create vivid images, but we encounter two more major problems: Suitable metaphors are hard to find and they may (constrict) our reader's understanding of what we are trying to express.

7. She sniffed at the files handed to her by the court and refused to answer questions in

(contempt) of the rules of the court, for which she was sentenced to six months in prison.

8. Despite the frequent disagreement between some of the band members, there needs to be a(n)

(unanimous) decision from all members of the band before anyone can be dismissed.

9. Before I got married I had six theories about bringing up children; now I have made the deliberate choice to

 (rear) six children with no theories.

10. Whatever we do is for the benefit of the people and we are going to (administer) justice impartially.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Feelings, emotions, and desires must subordinate themselves (to) reason because they sometimes could be irrational and biased..

2. Faced with the difficulty of increasing production, he worked (through) the list of employees identifying those who needed extra training on the job.

3. Mary smiled in a way that let John know right (off) the bat that she wasn't about to fulfill his dream — to go out with her so soon.

4. It's normal for children to turn up the volume when parents clamp (down) on their behavior.

5. It is very strange that whenever Brian does anything unexpected, his wife can always ascribe his behavior

 (to) the external environment and sometimes to destiny.

6. He told the court that he had been under emotional stress at the time of the offence and that it was very much

 (out) of character for him to drink and then drive.

7. Until its eventual collapse (under) the weight of accumulated economic pressures, the system operated successfully for almost over 20 years.

8. Although the debt is much lower than expected, the US government is still making tremendous efforts to rein

 (in / back) spending.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1.

 (当到了该展示你那套独特的运动技能和身体天赋时), will you be ready to impress the NFL (美国国家橄榄球联盟) scouts?

Reference: When the time comes to demonstrate your unique set of sporting skills and physical gifts

2.

 (但是当到了该把一些钱花费到家里时), they chose a full kitchen redecoration in a home just 12 years old at the time.

Reference: But when the time came to put some money into the home

3.

 (当到了该为我的课程付费时), does financial aid automatically pay for them, or do I have to receive the financial aid money and personally pay for the classes?

Reference: When the time comes to pay for my classes