

Catalogue

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Unit One

Culture

Section | Lead-in Activity

Discuss these questions with your classmates.

1. Do you experience any culture shock when you communicate with others who come from different areas?
2. Is there any difference in the family education between China and America?
3. How many American holidays do you know?

Section || Listening Activity

Words and Phrases

currency [ˈkʌrənsɪ]	n.	货币;通用,流通;市价,行情
consistent [kənˈsɪstənt]	a.	一致的;一贯的;连续的
attainable [əˈteɪnəbl]	a.	可到达的;可得到的
rugby [ˈrʌɡbi]	n.	橄榄球运动
cricket [ˈkriːkɪt]	n.	板球
dedicated [ˈdedɪkeɪtɪd]	a.	专注的,投入的;献身的;专用的
convert into		(使)转而变为……;折合

Short Conversations

Directions: *You will hear 10 short conversations and at the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

- A. He doesn't think about them.
B. He likes them very much.
C. He thinks they are not as good as many people expected.
D. He doesn't like them.
- A. He is in need of qualified staff.
B. He is doing quite well with it.
C. He has money problem now.
D. He doesn't carry it on any more.
- A. The weather was a little hot.
B. The weather was a little cold.
C. The weather was cooler than expected.
D. The weather was bad.
- A. It will probably rain tomorrow.
B. She needs a new raincoat or umbrella.
C. She doesn't know where the man puts his raincoat or umbrella.
D. She doesn't know what the weather will be like tomorrow.
- A. In the downtown.
B. In the suburb.
C. Near her office.
D. Near the railway station.
- A. A taxi driver.
B. A policewoman.
C. A clerk at the railway station.
D. A clerk at the airport.
- A. The train will arrive on time.
B. The train is late due to the heavy storm.
C. The woman will take next time.
D. The woman has to wait for the train.
- A. Boating.

- B. Running.
 - C. Walking.
 - D. Driving.
9. A. She thinks she talks too much.
B. She thinks she doesn't like speaking.
C. She thinks she is always very frank.
D. She thinks she is simple minded.
10. A. At an airport.
B. On the street.
C. In the department store.
D. At a bank.

Long Conversations

Directions: *You will hear two long conversations and after each conversation, there will be some questions. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answers from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

Long Conversation 1

1. A. The difference between soccer and rugby.
B. A football match between China and Britain.
C. Chinese and British football fans.
D. One's favorite sport.
2. A. Cricket.
B. Soccer.
C. Rugby.
D. Basketball.
3. A. Table-tennis.
B. Football.
C. She is interested in nothing.
D. Basketball.
4. A. It is not very popular in China.
B. It is accepted by more and more people.
C. People in China like playing football, but they do not like watching it.
D. Chinese people are all keen on football.

5. A. Most of them are very crazy.
B. They are troublemakers.
C. They love football very much.
D. They are interested in football all their lives.

Long Conversation 2

6. A. At a public forum.
B. In an auditorium.
C. On TV.
D. In a classroom.
7. A. Exposing oneself to the target culture.
B. Attending regularly a good language program.
C. Coming up with a study plan.
D. Developing good note-taking skills.
8. A. It helps improve language fluency.
B. It depends on individual experience.
C. It is closely related to one's habit.
D. It helps improve one's learning potential.
9. A. Tactile style.
B. Hands-on style.
C. Listening style.
D. Not mentioned.
10. A. Learners should have their own learning styles.
B. Pronunciation practice is a key to learning oral English.
C. Goals should be realistic in learning language.
D. Learning is a step-by-step process.

Passage Listening

Directions: *You will hear a passage three times. For the first time, you should listen carefully to its general idea. For the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. For the last time, you are required to fill in the missing information.*

This article aims to provide you with a cultural “road map” to explain the human 1 of

American society. We take you on a tour of the core influences and 2 ideals that have shaped American society. These deeply held values drive the behavior and attitudes you will 3 on Main Street and in the workplace. A nation of 4, America has an openness and generosity of spirit to newcomers. Visitors will find a 5, adventurous, warm people who will accept you on your own terms. There are few cultural shock that can get you into trouble in this 6 and informal society. But don't be lulled into a 7 sense of security, either. Americans hold a firm 8 that theirs is the best country in the world. You will endear yourself to your 9 by being mindful of this deep pride, and of their 10 ideals.

Section III Talking Activity

Discuss with your classmates about “cultural differences”.

Pair Work

Directions: Work in pairs and look at the list of the statements, then decide whether each of the following statements is true or false.

1. In China, red is a very popular color for wedding ceremony.
2. People in western countries like red just like people in China.
3. Independence is the most important content in American family education.
4. Children have their own voice in typical Chinese family.
5. Christmas Day is celebrated only by religious.
6. Thanksgiving Day is so popular among the whole western countries.
7. “Ivy League” universities are public ones.
8. The fee of American universities is high.
9. The fee of American universities is paid by the government.
10. When we communicate with a foreigner, we should take culture shock into consideration.

Role-Play

You and your roommates are talking about your travels before. Play your roles with the following samples.

Sample 1

(Dave and Peter are college classmates as well as good friends. They are talking about a

trip in summer.)

Dave: Peter, we have been working very hard the whole school year. Don't you think we need a nice summer vacation?

Peter: Absolutely. I am planning a trip for my summer vacation. Do you want to join me?

Dave: Why not? I'd love to go with you.

Peter: Great! But I can't make up my mind which city we should go. It is really hard to decide.

Peter: All right, first forget Suzhou. How about Hangzhou and Yangzhou?

Dave: I have never been there before. I can't make any comments on that. Let's check out the information from the Internet and it will tell us all necessary information.

Peter: Great!

(So both Peter and Dave check out the information on the Internet.)

Dave: Look, Peter, the airlines, hotels are not offering any discounts if we want to go to Hangzhou as it is the peak season in summer. But if we go to Yangzhou, we can get big discounts on the hotels. I think we should take that into consideration.

Peter: You are right. I really hate to go to a scenery packed with people. We can always pick a better time to travel to Hangzhou. Right?

Dave: Absolutely.

Peter: So I will book the train tickets and the hotel right now.

Dave: Thank you so much, Peter! What shall I do?

Peter: Nothing. Just get ready and relax.

Dave: I can't wait for this trip.

Peter: Me either. I'll let you know, if everything is prepared well. OK?

Dave: OK. Take care. See you then.

Peter: You, too. See you.

Sample 2

A: Hi, I'm back from China.

B: Hello, I miss you so much! Then how was your trip?

A: Great, I learned many things about Chinese culture.

B: Wow...so, how was it?

- A: Turned out to be interesting. I was interested in Chinese culture.
- B: So can you tell me how they celebrate Christmas?
- A: Chinese people don't celebrate Christmas, but they celebrate Chinese New Year in February. It is often recognized as "the Spring Festival". Chinese people often play with their family and have a feast together. Moreover, Chinese New Year's Eve, like Christmas Eve, is the most exciting night during the whole year.
- B: Oh! I never know that. It sounds very interesting. Spring Festival, Yeah!
- A: February is followed by March, which is the beginning of Spring. In the Chinese calendar, it is the beginning of a new year, when everything grow again.
- B: Like snow melting, the trees turn green again, and the plants start to grow.
- A: Exactly! It is a very meaningful celebration, I guess.
- B: So, what do people eat on the day of Chinese New Year? Special food?
- A: As I have told you, delicious family meal. Many foods are served, such as dumplings, Four-Joy meatballs and maybe spring rolls.
- B: It sounds delicious! What exactly is Four-Joy meatballs?
- A: Oh, it's just the meatballs braised in brown sauce. But Chinese people consider this something lucky to eat!
- B: Wow, you learn a lot of stuffs about it.
- A: Of course I do!
- B: You know more than I've thought! I want to watch the Spring Festival feast. And I want to visit China soon, maybe I really will! I have to learn more about Chinese culture!
- A: Sure, go ahead!

Section IV Reading Activity

Text A

What is Culture?

1

The word culture has many different meanings. For some it refers to an appreciation of good literature, music, art, and food. For a biologist, it is likely to be a colony of bacteria or other microorganisms growing in a nutrient medium in a laboratory Petri dish. However, for anthropologists and other behavioral scientists, culture is the full range of learned human behavior patterns. The term was first used

in this way by the pioneer English Anthropologist Edward B. Tylor in his book, *Primitive Culture*, published in 1871. Tylor said that culture was “that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society”. Of course, it is not limited to men. Women possess and create it as well. Since it was used by Tylor, the concept of culture has become the central focus of anthropology.

2

Culture is a powerful human tool for survival, but it is a fragile phenomenon. It is constantly changing and easily lost because it exists only in our minds. Our written languages, governments, buildings, and other man-made things are merely the products of culture. They are not culture themselves. For this reason, archaeologists can not dig up culture directly in their excavations. The broken pots and other artifacts of ancient people that they uncover are only material remains that reflect cultural patterns—they are the things that are made and used through cultural knowledge and skills.

3

Layers of Culture

There are probably three layers or levels of culture that are part of your learned behavior patterns and perceptions. Most obviously is the body of cultural traditions that distinguish your specific society. When people speak of Italian, Samoan, or Japanese culture, they refer to the shared language, traditions, and beliefs that set each of these people apart from others. In most cases, those who share your culture do so because they acquired it as they were raised by parents and other family members who have it.

4

The second layer of culture that may be part of your identity is a subculture. In complex, diverse societies in which people come from many different parts of the world, often retain much of their original cultural traditions. As a result, they are likely to be part of an identifiable subculture in their new society. The shared cultural traits of subcultures set them apart from the rest of their society. Examples of easily identifiable subcultures in the United States include ethnic groups such as Vietnamese Americans, African Americans, and Mexican Americans. Members of each of these subcultures share a common identity, food tradition, dialect or language, and other cultural traits that come from their common ancestral background and experience. As the cultural differences between members of a subculture and the dominant national culture blur and eventually disappear, the subculture ceases to exist except as a group of people who claim a common ancestry. That is generally the case with German

Americans and Irish Americans in the United States today. Most of them identify themselves as Americans first. They also see themselves as being part of the cultural mainstream of the nation.

5

The third layer of culture consists of cultural universals. These are learned behavior patterns that are shared by all of humanity collectively. No matter where people live in the world, they share these universal traits. Examples of such “human cultural” traits include:

- (1) communicating with a verbal language consisting of a limited set of sounds and grammatical rules for constructing sentences
- (2) using age and gender to classify people (e. g. teenager, senior citizen, woman, man)
- (3) classifying people based on marriage and descent relationships and having kinship terms to refer to them (e. g. wife, mother, uncle, cousin)
- (4) raising children in some sort of family setting
- (5) having a sexual division of labor (e. g. men’s work versus women’s work)
- (6) having a concept of privacy
- (7) having rules to regulate sexual behavior
- (8) distinguishing between good and bad behavior
- (9) having some sort of body ornamentation
- (10) making jokes and playing games
- (11) having art
- (12) having some sort of leadership roles for the implementation of community decisions

6

While all cultures have these and possibly many other universal traits, different cultures have developed their own specific ways of carrying out or expressing them. For instance, people in deaf subcultures frequently use their hands to communicate with sign language instead of verbal language. However, sign languages have grammatical rules just as verbal ones do.

7

Culture and Society

Culture and society are not the same thing. While cultures are complexes of learned behavior patterns and perceptions, societies are groups of interacting organisms. People are not the only animals that have societies. Schools of fish, flocks of birds, and hives of bees are societies. In the case of humans, however, societies are groups of people who directly or indirectly interact with each other. People in

8

human societies also generally perceive that their society is distinct from other societies in terms of shared traditions and expectations.

While human societies and cultures are not the same thing, they are inextricably connected because culture is created and transmitted to others in a society. Cultures are not the product of lone individuals. They are the continuously evolving products of people interacting with each other. Cultural patterns such as language and politics make no sense except in terms of the interaction of people. If you were the only human on earth, there would be no need for language or government.

9

Is Culture Limited to Humans?

There is a difference of opinion in the behavioral sciences about whether or not we are the only animal that creates and uses culture. The answer to this question depends on how narrow culture is defined. If it is used broadly to refer to a complex of learned behavior patterns, then it is clear that we are not alone in creating and using culture. Many other animal species teach their young what they themselves have learned in order to survive. This is especially true of the chimpanzees and other relatively intelligent apes and monkeys. Wild chimpanzee mothers typically teach their children about several hundred food and medicinal plants. Their children also have to learn about the dominance hierarchy and the social rules within their communities. As males become teenagers, they acquire hunting skills from adults. Females have to learn how to nurse and care for their babies. Chimpanzees even have to learn such basic skills as how to perform sexual intercourse. This knowledge is not hardwired into their brains at birth. They are all learned patterns of behavior just as they are for humans.

New Words

microorganism [,maikrəu'ɔ: gənizəm]

n. 微生物

primitive ['prɪmɪtɪv]

a. 原始的;落后的

n. 原始人;不世故的人

anthropology [,ænrə'pɒlədʒɪ]

n. 人类学

fragile ['frædʒaɪl]

a. 易碎的,易受到伤害的

archaeologist [,ɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]

n. 考古学家

excavation [,eksə'veɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	挖掘;开凿;(发掘出来的)古迹
artifact ['ɑ:tə,fækt]	<i>n.</i>	人工制品,手工艺品
ancestry ['ænsɛstri]	<i>n.</i>	<集合词>祖先;世家
perception [pə'sepʃən]	<i>n.</i>	知觉;觉察(力);观念
subculture [,sʌb'kʌltʃə]	<i>n.</i>	次培养基,次培养菌
	<i>v.</i>	次培养
trait [treɪt]	<i>n.</i>	特点,特性
school [sku:l]	<i>n.</i>	学校,学院;学派
	<i>vt.</i>	训练;教育
flock [flɒk]	<i>n.</i>	兽群,鸟群;大堆
	<i>vi.</i>	群集,成群结队而行
hive [haɪv]	<i>n.</i>	蜂箱;蜂巢
	<i>vt.</i>	储备,积累
blur [blə:]	<i>n.</i>	污迹;模糊不清的事物
	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	弄脏;(使)变模糊
mainstream ['meɪnstri:m]	<i>n.</i>	(思想或行为上的)主流;主要倾向
interaction [,ɪntər'ækʃən]	<i>n.</i>	互相影响;互动
transmit [trænzmɪt]	<i>v.</i>	传输;传递;发射
evolve [i'vɒlv]	<i>v.</i>	使发展;使进化
chimpanzee [,tʃɪmpən'zi:]	<i>n.</i>	黑猩猩
ape [eɪp]	<i>n.</i>	猿;模仿者
	<i>vt.</i>	模仿
hierarchy ['haɪə,rɑ:ki]	<i>n.</i>	等级制度;统治集团

Phrases and Expressions

dig up	发现;掘起
set apart	分开放;隔离开
interact with	与...相互作用,与...相互影响

Trying Your Hand

● *Check the true statements.*

- () 1. For a biologist, culture is likely to be a colony of bacteria or other microorganisms growing in a nutrient medium in a laboratory Petri dish.
- () 2. The term “culture” was first used in this way by the pioneer English Anthropologist Edward B. Tylor in his book, *Primitive Culture*, published in 1871.
- () 3. People that live in different areas have different cultural traits.
- () 4. While human societies and cultures are not the same thing, they are inextricably unconnected.
- () 5. There is a universal opinion in the behavioral sciences about whether or not we are the only animal that creates and uses culture.

● *Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.*

trait	verbal	primitive	fragile	mainstream
interaction	perception	evolve	transmit	

1. His dominant character was to take all things into earnest consideration.
2. What's your opinion of the matter?
3. The test has scores for speaking skills, mathematical skills, and abstract reasoning skills.
4. She looked weak after the operation.
5. A tiny airline eventually developed into Pakistan International Airline.
6. The information is electronically spread to schools and colleges.
7. This has been the main trend in the development of Sino-US economic and trade relations.
8. The facilities in the campsite are very poor.
9. The cultivation of grapes needs scientific help.
10. Teachers have limited time to communicate with children.

● *Choose the best way to complete the sentences.*

1. For anthropologists and other behavioral scientists, culture is _____.
 A. an appreciation of good literature
 B. the full range of learned human behavior patterns
 C. a colony of bacteria or other microorganisms

- D. is a powerful human tool for survival
2. The second layer of culture may be _____.
- A. the body of cultural traditions that distinguish your specific society
 - B. cultural universals
 - C. the shared language, traditions, and beliefs that set one person apart from others
 - D. part of your identity is a subculture
3. Human societies and cultures are connected because _____.
- A. culture is created and spread to others in a society
 - B. people are not the only animals that have societies
 - C. society is different from others in terms of shared traditions and expectations
 - D. they have the same traits
4. People in human societies perceive that their society is different from other societies according to _____.
- A. shared traditions and expectations
 - B. the interaction of people
 - C. the language they speak
 - D. different subcultures
5. What does the example of chimpanzee imply?
- A. Only humans have culture.
 - B. Chimpanzees teach their children a lot of skills for survival.
 - C. Whether culture exists in animals depends on how narrow culture is defined.
 - D. Chimpanzee also creates and uses culture.

● *Match the words and expressions in the box with their definitions.*

trait primitive fragile mainstream evolve

- 1. easily broken or damaged or destroyed _____
- 2. a distinguishing feature of your personal nature _____
- 3. the prevailing current of thought _____
- 4. belonging to an early stage of technical development; characterized by simplicity and (often) crudeness _____
- 5. undergo development or evolution _____

● *Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the text.*

1. The word culture has many different meanings. For some it refers to an _____ of good literature, music, art, and food.
2. However, for anthropologists and other behavioral scientists, culture is the _____ learned human behavior patterns.
3. The third layer of culture _____ cultural universals. These are learned behavior patterns that are shared by all of humanity collectively.
4. In the case of humans, however, societies are groups of people who directly or indirectly _____ each other.
5. There is a difference of opinion in the behavioral sciences about whether or not we are the only animal that creates and uses culture. The answer to this question depends on how narrow culture is _____.

● *Work in pairs and discuss the questions.*

1. For a biologist, what is culture?
2. How many layers of culture are there? What are they?
3. Can you name out some human cultural traits?
4. What is the relationship between culture and society?
5. Is culture only limited to mankind?

● *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. For some it refers to an appreciation of good literature, music, art, and food. For a biologist, it is likely to be a colony of bacteria or other microorganisms growing in a nutrient medium in a laboratory Petri dish.
2. Culture is a powerful human tool for survival, but it is a fragile phenomenon. It is constantly changing and easily lost because it exists only in our minds.
3. The second layer of culture that may be part of your identity is a subculture. In complex, diverse societies in which people have come from many different parts of the world, they often retain much of their original cultural traditions.
4. While all cultures possibly have many other universal traits, different cultures have developed their own specific ways of carrying out or expressing them.
5. There is a difference of opinion in the behavioral sciences about whether or not we are the only animal that creates and uses culture.

● *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 手术后,那位老太太的身体越来越虚弱。(fragile)
2. 这将会真的出现一个电话、电脑、电视互动的地球村。(interact)
3. 父母把一些特有的素质遗传给儿女。(transmit, trait)
4. 他们成立了一个专门小组来查明该案件的各个细节。(dig up)
5. 你必须留出一些钱来以备将来之用。(set apart)

Text B

Child Rearing in America

1

Visitors from cultures where children are raised to be seen but not heard can be shocked at the amount of consultation and negotiation between American parents and their children. The American family is a democracy. Relatively young children are included in family decision—from choosing burgers or spaghetti for lunch to Florida or California for vacation. Youngsters will usually dictate what they eat, wear, and how they spend their time at an earlier age than in other societies.

2

Everyone has a right to be heard—no matter how young. This means that parents can be interrupted or a teacher's statement challenged. Such behavior might be deemed disrespectful in a hierarchical society. To individualistic Americans it is a simple matter of expressing an opinion, being an active learner, and exercising their rights. Authority figures do not merit automatic deference, but should earn respect through their actions. Teachers should not be replaced on a pedestal, but rather be parents in learning. Parents should be able to answer the question "but why?" rationally. "Because I said so," doesn't cut it. When it comes to discipline, physically reprimanding a child with a smack is severely frowned upon. Parents encourage children to mediate the sandbox skirmishes for him or herself. "Use your words," Children are taught.

3

Both the educational system and home life instill values of independence, self-reliance, and self-expression. This ethos is first displayed in kindergarten in "show and tell", where children build confidence and self-esteem by talking about the interest or achievement with their classmates. Rather than rote learning, the emphasis is on teaching children educational self-sufficiency through research, analysis, and problem-solving skills. A percentage of class grade, from first grade to graduate

school, is based on class participation, rewarding students for speaking up and “making their mark”.

4

Independence is learned in a series of time-honored steps, as responsibility is gradually meted out. Children as young as six will go on “sleepovers” at each other’s houses. Schools and civic and private organizations provide many opportunities for outward-bound weekend or summer camps. The ultimate sign of independence is “getting wheels”. In many states, teens can drive at sixteen or seventeen. Driving is considered so important that most schools offer driver education.

5

Outsiders who judge American society based on media images may be critical of the amount of freedom given to teens. The philosophy is to empower the individual by preparing them with practical information and a sense of moral responsibility. Rather than shield a child from the world, they should be allowed to take risks. The greatest learning, after all, comes from one’s mistakes.

6

Schools play their part, usually providing a comprehensive health education program that also incorporates civic responsibility. In light of tragic school shootings often perpetrated by youngsters who “didn’t fit in”, a recent focus has been on raising sensitivity to peer pressure, bullying, and the cliquish nature of larger high schools, where “nerds”, “goths”, and “jocks” are powerful subcultures.

7

A combination of government loans, scholarships, and grants, together with various means of practical support, encourages students from all walks of life to continue their studies. Indeed, America boasts a higher proportion of higher education students than any other country.

8

The system focuses on breadth rather than depth of education, with students selecting a “major” field of study in the third year of a four-year degree. American education is also characterized by its flexibility—course credits earned can be switched to different college, or applied to a different major.

9

So why does a country that spends more than most industrialized nations on education trail world rankings in academic achievement tests? The answer may lie in its diversity and the sheer numbers that pass through the system. Educators would also point out that real specialization in the USA is only expected at the graduate level. America is home to many of the world’s most prestigious graduate schools.

10

Another distinctive feature of the education system is high cost of tuition. Of American’s 3,600 higher education institutions, approximately half are private. A degree from one of the eight “Ivy League” (private) universities may be considered a

passport for life, but the pursuit of excellence comes at a cost—about \$37,000 for a four-year degree. This explains the reason why many families start saving for college before Junior has uttered his or her first word. Many students have to be self-supporting, working their way through college, or taking out a student loan. This means that many graduate with a degree—and a heavy debt burden.

New Words

negotiation [ni,gəʊʃi'eɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	协商, 谈判
spaghetti [spə'ɡeti]	<i>n.</i>	意大利面条
dictate [dik'teɪt]	<i>v.</i>	口述; 命令, 指示
hierarchical [ˌhaɪə'rɑ:kɪkəl]	<i>a.</i>	按等级划分的, 等级(制度)的
deference [ˌdefərəns]	<i>n.</i>	顺从; 尊重
pedestal [ˌpedɪstəl]	<i>n.</i>	底座, 基座
	<i>v.</i>	搁在架上; 支持
reprimand [ˌreɪpɪmɑ:nd]	<i>n.</i>	训斥; 谴责
	<i>vt.</i>	谴责; 惩戒
smack [smæk]	<i>vt.</i>	拍, 打
	<i>n.</i>	掌掴(声); (打的)一拳
instill [ɪn'stɪl]	<i>vt.</i>	逐渐使某人获得(某种可取的品 质), 逐步灌输
discipline [ˌdɪsɪplɪn]	<i>vt.</i>	训练; (使)有纪律
	<i>n.</i>	训练; 纪律
skirmish [ˌskɜ:mɪʃ]	<i>n.</i>	小规模战斗; 小争论
	<i>v.</i>	参与小争斗; 进行小争论
ethos [ˈi:θɒs]	<i>n.</i>	民族精神; 社会思潮
self-esteem	<i>n.</i>	自尊; 自大
civic [ˈsɪvɪk]	<i>a.</i>	城市的; 公民的, 市民的
empower [ɪm'paʊə]	<i>vt.</i>	授权; 准许
shield [ʃi:ld]	<i>n.</i>	盾; 护罩
	<i>vt.</i>	保护; 掩护
nerd [nɜ:d]	<i>n.</i>	讨厌的人, 卑微的人
goth [gɒθ]	<i>n.</i>	哥特人

jock [dʒɒk]	n.	[体]大学的运动员;苏格兰高原地方的士兵
flexibility [ˌfleksɪˈbɪləti]	n.	柔韧性,灵活性
switch [swɪtʃ]	n.	开关;转换
	v.	转变,改变
prestigious [preˈstɪdʒəs]	a.	受尊敬的,有声望的
tuition [tjuːˈɪʃən]	n.	学费;教学
approximately [əˈprɒksɪməti]	ad.	近似地;大约
utter [ˈʌtə]	vt.	发出声音;说
	a.	彻底的;完全的

Phrases and Expressions

frown upon	蹙眉,不悦,不赞成
play one's part	尽本分
mete out	给予;惩罚

Trying Your Hand

● Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the text.

1. Authority figures do not _____ automatic deference, but should earn respect through their actions.
2. Both the educational system and home life instill values of independence, _____, and self-expression.
3. Independence is learned in a series of time-honored steps, as responsibility is gradually _____.
4. Schools play their part, usually providing a _____ health education program that also incorporates civic responsibility.
5. American education is also characterized by its _____—course credits earned can be switched to different college, or applied to a different major.

- *Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.*

negotiation	dictate	deem	deference	smack
discipline	self-esteem	shield	flexibility	prestigious

1. It took him a long time to _____ this letter.
2. She does not want to knock down his _____.
3. Do you treat your parents and teachers with _____?
4. A freelance career has the attraction of _____.
5. She _____ me on the side of the head.
6. The headmaster ruled the school with a stern _____.
7. We consummated an agreement after a year of _____.
8. Her first novel won a _____ literary prize.
9. I _____ it an honour to accept your invitation.
10. Dark glasses are an effective _____ against the glare.

- *Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.*

- () 1. Relatively young children in American family are included in family decision only on food.
- () 2. Children in America have their rights in making a decision when they are 18 years old.
- () 3. Rather than rote learning, the emphasis is on teaching children educational self-sufficiency through research, analysis, and problem-solving skills.
- () 4. Parents' incoming encourages students from all walks of life to continue their studies.
- () 5. The system focuses on breadth rather than depth of education, with students selecting a "major" field of study in the third year of a four-year degree.

- *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. Everyone has a right to be hard—no matter how young. This means that parents can be interrupted or a teacher's statement challenged.
2. The ultimate sign of independence is "getting wheels". In many states, teens can drive at the age of sixteen or seventeen. Driving is considered so important that most schools offer driving education.

3. Outsiders who judge American society based on media images may be critical of the amount of freedom given to teens.
4. A degree from one of the eight “Ivy League” (private) universities may be considered a passport for life, but the pursuit of excellence comes at a cost—about \$37,000 for a four-year degree.
5. Many students have to be self-supporting, working their way through college, or taking out a student loan. This means that many graduate with a degree—and a heavy debt burden.

● *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 在高尔夫球场上,你必须训练自己做到不拘泥于任何细枝末节。(discipline let go of)
2. 她打算不让孩子知道这个坏消息。(shield sb. from sth.)
3. 如果你把这几个词调换一下位置,这个句子听起来就好多了。(switch)
4. 我肯定你父亲不会赞成这样一个建议。(frown upon)
5. 学校老师不应该体罚学生。(mete out)

Pre-reading Questions

1. What are the popular gifts on Valentine’s Day?
2. Does Britain celebrate Thanksgiving Day?
3. What’s your comment on Christmas Day in China?

Text C

Holidays—What They Are And How They Are Celebrated

1

While most American holidays are observed nationwide, they are in fact mandated by individual states, and the way in which they are celebrated is influenced by religious affiliation, ethnic background, and regional culture. In practice, most states observe the federal public holidays. Those that fall on Saturday or Sunday are observed on Friday and Monday respectively. On official holidays, schools, banks, private business, and government offices will be closed. Transportation and other service will operate on a reduced schedule.

2

Some holidays are uniquely American celebrations, such as Thanksgiving and Independence Day. Others are religious or ethnic festivals that have been imported by immigrants but that have assumed a distinctively American identity. Most religious holidays have lost their original meaning and are kept alive but family traditional and

Hallmark marketing.

3

In addition to national holidays, there are countless other events ranging from small-town celebrations to countrywide affairs. Street parades, often headed by majorettes leading a marching band, demonstrate a uniquely American combination of individualism, competition, and team cooperation.

4

The most widely celebrated holidays are listed in the following box.

New Year's Day	January 1
Martin Luther King Jr. Day	the third Monday in January
Valentine's Day	February 14
President's Day	the third Monday in February
St. Patrick's Day	March 17
Good Friday and Easter Sunday	Dates Vary
Memorial Day	the fourth Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	the first Monday in September
Columbus Day	the second Monday in October
Halloween	October 31
Veterans Day	November 11
Thanksgiving	the fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day	December 25

5

Valentine's Day—February 14

Historians disagree on who exactly St. Valentine was, but commercial Valentine cards were first sent in the early 1800s by Miss Esther Howland—an American. February 14 has become a day for Americans to give cards, flowers, and candy to the ones they love. It is not a national holiday, but it surpasses even Christmas for the amount of mail it generates. Couples will plan a romantic dinner, and it is the most popular date on which to propose marriage. Cards and gifts are also exchanged between classmates, and parents and their children.

6

July 4

This typical American holiday commemorates the signing of the U. S. Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Americans dress up in the stars and stripe to

7

celebrate its birthday. Everything from T-shirts to tablecloths is in red, white, and blue. Family and friends gather to enjoy barbecues and picnics against a backdrop of outdoor concerts and fireworks. Hot dogs, hamburgers, corn, and apple pie are the patriotic foods of choice.

Halloween—October 31

On Halloween people superstitiously leave out sweets to appease the souls of the dead, who were rumored to roam the earth the night before all Saints' Day. In its modern-day American incarnation, Halloween is not a national holiday but has become a highly commercialized event. Wholesome suburban homes are transformed into haunted houses complete with spider webs, skeletons, and witches. Children dress up in costumes, teenagers opting for the gruesome while younger ones dress up as their favorite cartoon character or superhero. They will go from house to house "trick or treating"—receiving candy in return for not playing a prank on the homeowner. Adults can't resist the opportunity to throw a party and indulge their fantasy worlds either, although costumes and masks of current politicians and celebrities turned to be favored over vampire and ghosts.

8

Thanksgiving—Fourth Thursday in November

Thanksgiving is a uniquely Northern American holiday, initiated by early settlers to give thanks for the abundant harvest that allowed them to survive. In the busiest travel period of the year, families reunite and enjoy a feast of traditional, local foods, featuring turkey and dressing, cranberry sauce, candied yams, and pumpkin pie. New Thanksgiving traditions have evolved since the days of the Pilgrims, and the meal is usually sandwiched between the national television broadcasts of the Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade in the morning, and a college football game in the afternoon.

9

Christmas Day—December 25

Christmas Day celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ on December 25, and for some people, this may be the only occasion during the year when they attend church. Even the nonreligious may celebrate, decorating their houses, putting up a Christmas tree, and gathering together with family to exchange gifts and enjoy a special dinner. Unlike Thanksgiving when there are few regional adaptations of traditional foods, the Christmas feast is heavily influenced by ethnic origins. Visit four neighboring households and you will discover that German pfeffernuesse, Italian Crostoli, Southern bread pudding, and American sugar cookies are all considered as the traditional Christmas dessert!

New Words

mandate ['mændeɪt]	<i>n.</i>	授权;命令
	<i>vt.</i>	托管;批准
affiliation [ə ,fɪli'eɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	加入;附属
ethnic ['eθnik]	<i>a.</i>	种族的,部落的
	<i>n.</i>	少数民族的成员
parade [pə'reɪd]	<i>vt. & vi.</i>	(使)集合接受检阅;游行
	<i>n.</i>	(部队的)检阅;游行
majorette [,meɪdʒə'ret]	<i>n.</i>	军乐队队长或指挥
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt]	<i>vt.</i>	证明,演示,说明
	<i>vi.</i>	示威游行
commercial [kə'mə:ʃəl]	<i>a.</i>	商业的;贸易的
	<i>n.</i>	(电台或电视播放的)广告
commemorate [kə'memə'reɪt]	<i>n.</i>	纪念,庆祝
patriotic [,pætri'ɒtɪk]	<i>a.</i>	爱国的
appease [ə'pi:z]	<i>vt.</i>	安抚,缓和
gruesome ['gru:səm]	<i>a.</i>	可怕的;可憎的
vampire ['væmpaɪə]	<i>n.</i>	吸血鬼
cranberry ['krænbəri]	<i>n.</i>	[植]蔓越橘
candied yams	<i>n.</i>	山药

Phrases and Expressions

German pfeffernuesse

德国圣诞特色饼干

Italian Crostoli

意大利传统圣诞饼干

ranging from ...to...

(范围)从……到……

Trying Your Hand

● Complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. In practice, most states observe the federal public holidays. Those that fall on Saturday or

- Sunday are observed on Friday and Monday _____.
- Some holidays are _____ American celebrations, such as Thanksgiving and Independence Day.
 - In addition to national holidays, there are countless other events _____ small-town celebrations to countrywide affairs.
 - February 14 has become a day for Americans to give cards, flowers, and candy to the ones they love. It is not a national holiday, but it _____ even Christmas for the amount of mail it generates.
 - In its modern-day American incarnation, Halloween is not a national holiday but has become a highly _____ event.

Section V Grammar

让步状语从句

although 和 though 是引导让步状语从句最常见的连词,其中 although 较为正式。它们用于将两件事作对照,使主句所说的情况显得令人意外。在书面语中,如果 though 引导的从句以主语补语或副词结尾,可将补语或副词移到从句句首。在这一结构中,可以用 as 替代 though。注意:although 和 though 不能与 but 或 yet 连用。

例如: We lost the game although we tried our best.

I had to accept the fact, improbable though it was.

Hard though/as she tried, she couldn't open the door.

Exercises

- Join the following pairs of sentences by using the conjunctions suggested in brackets. Punctuate carefully.

Example: We lost the game. We tried our best. (although)

We lost the game although we tried our best.

- She entered the contest just for fun. She won the first prize. (although)
- I never excelled at diving. I've always been a good swimmer. (although)
- Mary's not a swimmer. She splashed about happily in the sea. (though)
- It was not for myself that I wanted the old piano. I could play a little. (although)
- We tried our best to calm her down. She grew more and more angry. (although)

6. The boy had won two gold medals in playing hockey. He was only 15 years old. (though)
7. I wouldn't like to give away any secrets at this stage. We haven't got any answers yet. (although)
8. I had difficulty in waking him up. He swore that he was not asleep. (although)
9. It wasn't entirely my decision. I think that generally I agree with it. (though)
10. She's only three. Her mother dresses her in grown-up clothes. (although)

● Rewrite the sentences, moving the words in italics to the beginning of the clauses.

1. Though she was *exhausted*, there was no hope of her being able to sleep.
2. Though they fought *bravely*, they had no chance of winning.
3. Some members of the staff couldn't handle Mura's condition, though she tried *hard*.
4. Though it may seem *strange*, I still enjoy parachuting even after my accident.
5. Though she was *clever*, she could not conceal her sensitiveness, her eagerness for praise.

Section VI Writing

Discussion

Have you heard The Dragon Boat Festival(端午节)? How do you usually celebrate this festival? Please discuss it with your partner.

Writing

For this part, you are allowed in 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled "The Dragon Boat Festival". You should write at least 120 words. The Dragon Boat Festival(端午节) is one of the important national festivals in China.

First, you should tell what you know about the festival.

Second, you should describe how you or other people usually celebrate the festival.

The Dragon Boat Festival