

DAEnglish B – Notes

—College English - Class B

PREFACE TO THE 1.2.0 EDITION

Hooray!

I am extremely grateful to @欲壑难填.

It is the final exam tomorrow, Wish you good luck 🍀 .

Communication University of China
Class of 2023 *XiaoMing*
New Year's Day (Janu.1, 2024)

PREFACE TO THE 1.1.0 EDITION

Thank you for the encouragement and endorsement, *youyou*. I will strive to do better!

What's new? Minor errors in the header have been corrected, and U5 has been supplemented.

I'm currently working on notebook for **Linear Algebra (*Xianxing Daishu*)** and Practical Training in Algorithm and Programming (*Suanfa Yu Chengxu Sheji Shixun*), and planning for other subjects (just planning, haha). We are also seeking notebook for Ideology, Morality and the Rule of Law (*Sixiang Daode Yu Fazhi*) and The Overview of Thought of Xi Jinping on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era (*Xi Jinping Xinshidai Zhongguoteseshehuizhuyi Sixiang Gailun*), and if you can provide them, on behalf of all the students, I would like to express our gratitude.

Finally, I would like to present each reader with a four-leaf clover 🍀 . Wish you success in your final exams ~

Communication University of China
Class of 2023 *XiaoMing*
Dec.21, 2023

PREFACE

This is a notebook.

Haha, it turns out that the linear algebra class representative has organized English notes. The main reason is that I (maybe) almost lost all my regular grades and I can't do any reading or listening at all :(However, the final exam has a high proportion of in-class content, so I hope to get more “guaranteed points”. This notebook mainly serves for translation questions and filling in the blanks of the course text in the final exam. In addition, there are vocabulary words for each text for accumulation.

This notebook is only applicable to class B, corresponding to the book *Fan Ye, Liang Zhongliu. Comprehensive Tutorial of Ideological and Political Wisdom Version. Student Book. 2nd edition. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2023*. So sorry to youyou from class A or class C~

I would like to express my special thanks to **my college English teacher, Mr. David Fu Jiang!**
Finally, I wish everyone can achieve ideal results in the exam!

Communication University of China
Class of 2023 *XiaoMing*
Major Snow (*DaXue*, Dec.7, 2023)

NOTES

1. This notebook is only suitable as a review material, but it is not recommended as a preview material. Do not overly rely on this notebook.
2. The format and some descriptions in this notebook have a strong personal preference. If you feel uncomfortable, please stop reading immediately.
3. This notebook allows free reproduction and can only be used for personal final exam review, but not for any commercial purposes.
4. This notebook is provided to all readers free of charge. We will not charge any fees, beware of scams!
5. This notebook will continue to be updated, please add the QQ group or visit the personal blog for updates.
6. Due to the rush of writing, there may be a few errors in this notebook. I sincerely ask readers for criticism and correction.

CONTACT US

Errata, Communication, Questioning, Request for updates, ~~Casual conversation, Mutual admiration~~... Please contact us:

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U1 Living Green

Words

slow down: 减速; 放慢生活节奏

e.g. The doctor has told him to slow down or he'll risk a heart attack.

医生要他放慢生活节奏, 不然会有心脏病突发之虞。

property: *n.* possession(s); land and buildings 财产; 房地产

e.g. Yes, I've bought my own house — I'm now a man/woman of property!

对, 我买房了——如今我也是有房产的人了!

self-sufficient: *a.* able to provide everything one needs by oneself, without help from other people 自给自足的

e.g. I don't believe/think that that country, due to the climate, could ever be self-sufficient in food.

在我看来, 由于气候因素, 那个国家不可能实现粮食自足。

accomplish: *vt.* complete successfully; achieve 完成; 实现

e.g. The new coach told the press that he believed his team could accomplish great things.

新教练向媒体表示, 他相信该队会取得优秀成绩。

set about: start (doing sth.) esp. in a determined way 开始; 着手

e.g. It would be much better to admit the problem openly and set about tackling it.

如果公开承认问题并着手解决, 那就要好多了。

agent: *n.* 代理人; 代理商

e.g. Unhappy tourists pointed the finger at the unhelpful travel agents.

深感不满的游客纷纷谴责那些听之任之、毫不作为的旅行社。

learn of: become aware of (sth.) through information or observation 获悉; 听说

e.g. It was really a pleasant surprise to learn of her marriage.

闻知其婚讯, 真是令人喜出望外。

inquire: *v.* ask for information 询问

e.g. I thought it might be rude to inquire about her ex-husband.

打听她前夫的事我觉得未免鲁莽。

Mrs. Tuck called half an hour ago to inquire whether her order was ready.

特克太太半小时前来电询问她的订单是否已完成。

available: *a.* (of things) that can be used or obtained 可使用的; 可得到的

e.g. Do you have any double rooms available this weekend?

这个周末你们还有双人客房吗?

whatsoever: *ad.* used after a negative phrase to add emphasis to the idea that is being expressed 任何（用于否定句中加强语气）

e.g. There is no evidence whatsoever to show that this is in fact the case.
没有任何证据表明情况属实。

utility: *n. (usu. pl.)* public service such as the supply of water, electricity, gas or a bus or rail network 公用事业

e.g. Does your rent include utilities?
你的房租有没有包括水电燃气？

Utility prices, including water, electricity and gas, rose by 5.6 per cent.
水电燃气等公共事业费用上涨 5.6%。

haul: *v.* pull (sth. heavy) slowly and with difficulty 拖；拉

e.g. They hauled the boat up onto the beach.
他们把小船拖上了海滩。

locate: *vt.* set or establish in a given position; find the place or position of (sth. or sb.) 使坐落于；找出（某人或某事物的）准确位置或地点

e.g. The cottage was located in the middle of a forest.
小屋坐落在森林深处。

The missing boy was located by police in the woods.
警察在林子里找到了失踪的孩子。

put in: present (sth.) formally 正式提出

e.g. They've put in a bid (出价) for the company/a bid to buy the company.
他们开价意欲收购公司。

go out: come to an end; stop burning or shining 停止；不再燃烧或发光

e.g. There was a power cut and all the lights went out.
停电了，灯火都熄了。

setback: *n.* sth. that delays or prevents a process from developing 挫折

e.g. Falling share prices may be another setback for the troubled economy.
股价下跌会给困境中的经济雪上加霜。

be familiar with: have a good knowledge of 熟悉

e.g. He is quite familiar with the history of the auto/IT industry.
他非常了解汽车行业/信息技术行业的发展历史。

system: *n.* a set of connected things or devices that operate together 系统；组合装置

e.g. Hot water circulates through the heating system.
热水循环于整个供暖系统。

ins and outs (of sth.): the detailed or complicated facts of sth. 细节, 详情

e.g. Being an outsider, I don't know the ins and outs of the matter.

我是局外人, 对这事的前因后果不甚了解。

generate: *vt.* produce; cause (sth.) to exist or occur 产生; 引起

e.g. The wind farm may be able to generate enough electricity/power for 2,000 homes.

这个风力发电站足以为 2000 户居民提供用电。

consist of: be made up of or formed from 由...组成

e.g. The team consists of four Europeans and two Americans.

该队由四名欧洲人、两名美国人组成。

adjustment: *n.* a change in sth. that makes it better, more accurate, or more effective 调整; 调节

e.g. She made a few minor adjustments to the focus of her camera.

她对相机焦距略作调整。

take sth./sb. for granted: expect sb. or sth. to be always available when you need them and never think how important or useful they are; fail to appreciate 认为...理所当然; 不知感恩

e.g. Many people take for granted their seemingly endless supply of safe, clean water for daily needs.

很多人都觉得日常所需、源源不断的安全、清洁供水是理所当然的。

One of the problems with relationships is that after a while you begin to take each other for granted.

常见的情感问题是, 两人相处一段时间后就觉得一切都是理所当然的。

laundry: *n.* clothes and sheets that need to be washed or that have been newly washed 要洗的衣物; 洗好的衣物

e.g. Why don't you help your mother do the laundry?

你为什么 not 帮着你妈妈洗洗衣物?

in use: being used 被使用; 在使用中

e.g. Is the washing machine in use right now?

洗衣机有人在用吗?

plug in: connect (sth.) to an electricity supply with a plug 将...插进插座

e.g. The printer will begin to work as soon as you plug it in.

只要插上插头, 打印机就开始工作。

diligent: *a.* showing care and effort in one's work or duties 勤奋的; 认真刻苦的

e.g. Their lawyer was extremely diligent in preparing the case.

他们的律师尽心尽力地为案子做准备。

in addition (to): also, as well (as) 另外; 此外

e.g. In addition (to the names on the list) there are six other applicants.

(除了名单上的那些人,) 另外还有其它六名申请人。

trash: *n.* waste materials or things that are no longer wanted or needed 废物; 垃圾

e.g. He threw a valuable drawing out, thinking it was trash.

他把一幅值钱的画当垃圾扔了。

recycle: *v.* treat or process (used or waste materials) so as to make suitable for reuse (使) 回收利用

e.g. The Japanese recycle more than half their waste paper.

日本人将半数以上的废纸循环利用。

organic: *a.* (of food, farming methods, etc.) produced or practiced without using artificial chemicals 有机的

e.g. Sales of organic food have increased dramatically in recent years.

有机食品的销量近年大幅增长。

toss: *vt.* throw (sth.) carelessly 扔, 掷, 抛

e.g. He glanced at the letter and then tossed it into the bin.

他匆匆扫了一眼信就把信扔进了废物箱。

overall: *ad.* on the whole, generally 总的来说

e.g. Overall it's been a good match and the spectators cheered both teams on the field.

这场比赛总体不错, 观众为比赛双方加油。

appreciate: *vt.* be grateful or thankful for; value highly 感激; 欣赏

e.g. I appreciate this opportunity to put my point of view to the committee.

能有机会将本人意见送交委员会, 本人不胜感激。

In our new article you will discover how to appreciate good wine.

在我们的新作中, 你会了解如何鉴赏红酒。

Additional Word List

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---|
| acre | ['eɪkə] | n. 英亩 |
| back up | | (cause to) accumulate (使) 积聚 |
| battery | ['bætəri] | n. 电池 |
| cell phone | | 移动电话; 手机 |
| charger | ['tʃɑ:dʒə] | n. 充电器 |
| compost | ['kɒmpɒst] | vt., n. (使成) 堆肥 |
| DC | | abbr. direct current 直流电 |
| generator | ['dʒenəreɪtə] | n. 发电机 |
| golf cart | | 高尔夫球车 |
| inverter | [ɪn'vɜ:tə] | n. 换流器; 变换器 |
| listing | ['lɪstɪŋ] | n. a list or an entry in a list 目录; 目录上的项目 |
| mount | [maʊnt] | vt. 安装; 架置 |
| over-consumption | [,əʊvəkən'sʌmpʃən] | n. 过度消费 |
| panel | ['pænl] | n. 嵌板; 面板 |
| plug in | | connect (sth.) to an electricity supply with a plug 将...插进插座 |
| plumbing | ['plʌmɪŋ] | n. (建筑物的) 管道设施, 水暖设备 |
| propane | ['prəʊpeɪn] | n. 丙烷 |
| rack | [ræk] | n. 架子, 挂架, 支架 |
| readout | ['ri:daʊt] | n. 读出(器) |
| real estate | [rɪ'steɪt] | 房地产; 不动产 |
| remodeling | [ri:'mɒdəlɪŋ] | n. 改建; 重塑 |
| repurpose | [ri:'pɜ:pəs] | vt. 改变...用途 |
| reuse | [,ri:'ju:z] | vt. 重新使用 |
| self-sustainable | [,selfsə'steɪnəbəl] | a. 能养活自己的, 自给的 |
| sewer | ['sju:ə] | n. 下水道; 阴沟 |
| steadily | ['stedɪli] | ad. 逐步地; 稳定地 |
| tracker | ['trækə] | n. 跟踪器; 追踪者 |
| turbine | ['tɜ:bən] | n. 涡轮机 |
| unnecessary | [ʌn'nesɪsəri] | a. 不必要的 |
| usage | ['ju:sɪdʒ] | n. 使用; 用法 |
| volt | [vəʊlt] | n. 伏特 |
| watt | [wɒt] | n. 瓦特 |

English-Chinese Translation

Living Off the Grid: How a Family of City-Dwellers Discovered the Simple Life

By Alison Zeuschel

After living in the 24-hour city of Las Vegas, Nevada for nearly ten years, my family and I decided to slow things down. My daughter wanted a horse. My husband wanted property. My son wanted a dirt bike. I wanted our family to be more self-sufficient.

None of us felt that this could be accomplished where we were living and we all agreed that a move to the country would be great for everyone.

Before long we set about looking for a home in Yucca, Arizona, a very small town of less than 1,000 people. It was while I was scanning listings from our real estate agent that I first learned of it. There was a home for sale there on 40 acres. When I called to inquire about the property, I was informed that there was no electricity available in the area. What? No electricity? I almost dismissed the idea immediately.

The property was off the grid. It was not connected whatsoever to any utilities — power, water or sewer. Power was supplied by a wind turbine and solar panels. Water had to be hauled in and stored in two tanks located on the property. Forty acres would give us plenty of room for all of our animals and give my husband and son space to ride their ATVs. Besides, what better way is there to become more self-sustainable? After giving it some thought, we decided to put in an offer and moved in on Thanksgiving Day.

When we first moved to the property, we did some remodeling and stayed in our motor home. We were confronted with real challenges at the time. The power kept going out, the main water line to the house broke, the plumbing backed up into the front yard and the generator died.

But the setbacks just made us work harder. We slowly got things fixed and moved into the house after 38 days in the RV. The next challenge

脱离电网的生活：一家城市居民如何发现了简单生活

艾莉森·佐谢尔

在内华达州的“不眠之城”拉斯维加斯生活了将近十年之后，我和我的家人决定放慢生活节奏。女儿想要一匹马，我的丈夫想要一块地产，儿子想要一辆越野轻型摩托车，我想要一家人更加自给自足。

我们都感到这个梦想在我们居住的这个城市里不可能实现。大家一致认为，搬到乡下去对谁都是最好的。

很快，我们便着手在亚利桑那州的尤卡，这个不满千人的小镇寻找房子。我是在浏览我们的房地产经纪人提供的在售房屋清单时得知这个地方的。那儿有一处占地 40 英亩的房产在出售。我打电话去询问这处房产时，人家告诉我那个地区不通电。什么？不通电？我差点立刻打消在那里购房的念头。

这处房产不接电网，一切公用服务事业都没有——电、水、下水道。电由风力涡轮机和太阳能电池板提供，水得靠人力拉进来，储存在房里的两个贮水箱里。40 英亩的地给我们充裕的场地饲养动物，也给我的丈夫和儿子足够地方驾驶他们的全地形车。还有什么地方比这里更能够做到自给自足呢？考虑一番后，我们决定出价购买，并在感恩节那天搬了进去。

刚搬进来时，我们住在房车里，给房屋做了一些改建。当时，我们遇到了真正的挑战。电老是断，通向房屋的主水管破裂，水管堵塞，水流到前院，发电机也停转了。

但是，这些挫折促使我们更加卖力地干活。慢慢地，我们把东西一一修好。在房车里住了 38 天后，我们搬进了新家。

was to become familiar with your power system, and to learn the ins and outs of hauling your own water and generating your own power.

Our off-the-grid system consists of eight solar panels (1,000 watts) that are mounted on a sun tracker rack. We also have a wind turbine that generates 3,000 watts in 24 mph winds. The energy generated by the wind and sun is stored in 16 6v golf cart batteries. We also have two 2,500-gallon above-ground water tanks and a 250-gallon propane tank. Every weekend, we haul two 275-gallon water tanks to the nearby town of Yucca and fill them with water, which we then pump into our big water tanks.

While living here for the past four months has been a big adjustment, there are many benefits to living off the grid. I think one of the greatest is teaching my kids the importance of conservation. They used to take water, power and gas for granted. The first week we were here, we used almost 1,000 gallons of water. With only a 5,000-gallon water tank, it didn't take them long to understand that we had to use less water. We started taking quicker showers, doing only full loads of laundry, turning off the water while brushing our teeth or shaving.

Over-consumption is even more clearly demonstrated by our electricity usage. We have a digital readout of how many volts of DC power we have stored in our batteries at any given time. If you turn on a light or the TV, the number goes down. In order to protect the batteries, the system is set up to shut the inverter off if the volts get too low. Then the power goes out. When we first moved in, we lost power almost daily. After this happens a few times, it becomes clear very quickly just how often you waste electricity. Everything from lights and ceiling fans to computers and radios were left on when they were not in use. The cell phone chargers were plugged in even when they weren't charging anything. All of this uses unnecessary power. We are steadily learning to be more diligent with our power usage.

In addition, we are also trying to make other

接下来的挑战是逐步熟悉供电系统,了解自己拉水、自己发电的方方面面。

我们的不连网发电系统由 8 个安装在太阳跟踪架上的太阳能电池板(1,000 瓦)组成。此外,我们还有一个在风速达到每小时 24 英里时能发 3,000 瓦电的风力涡轮机。风能和太阳能发的电存储在 16 个 6 伏特的高尔夫球车电池中。我们还有两个蓄水量为 2,500 加仑的地上贮水箱和一个储量为 250 加仑的丙烷储气罐。每个周末,我们把两个 275 加仑的水箱拉到附近的尤卡镇,给它们加满水,再用泵把水抽入两个大的贮水箱中。

过去的四个月我们在这里生活,尽管经历了巨大的调整,却也得到了脱离电网生活的诸多好处。我想,其中最大的一个好处在于教育孩子节约的重要性。以往,他们认为有水、有电、有煤气是理所当然的事。搬来的第一周,我们用掉将近 1,000 加仑的水,而水箱只能贮存 5,000 加仑。不久,他们便懂得我们必须少用水。于是,我们加快淋浴速度,洗衣机不满不洗衣,刷牙或剃须时关掉水龙头。

过度消费在电的使用中表现得尤为明显。我们有一个数字读表器,它能显示在任何时刻电池中储存有多少伏特的直流电。打开电灯或电视,数值就会下降。为了保护电池,系统设置在电压过低的情况下关闭变流器,然后断电。我们刚搬进来的时候,家里几乎天天断电。几次断电之后,你便很快明白你过去经常浪费电。从电灯、吊扇到电脑、收音机,不用的时候都开着。即便不在充电,手机的充电器也插在插座上。所有这一切都消耗着不该消耗的电。我们渐渐学会勤于省电。

此外,我们还试图在其他方面做出改

changes. They include reducing the amount of trash we generate by recycling and composting, growing our own organic vegetables, and reusing and repurposing things that we would normally toss. We also want to produce our own eggs and goat's milk in the near future.

Overall, going off the grid has been great for our family. We have learned how to conserve power and water and to really appreciate what the earth gives to us every day. I hope that once my kids move out of the house, they will keep the habits that they have learned by living off the grid.

变, 包括通过再循环利用和堆制肥料来减少垃圾, 自己种植有机蔬菜, 对平日里打算丢弃的物品再利用或派作其他用途。我们还想在不久的将来养鸡生蛋、养羊产奶。

总体上讲, 脱离电网的生活对我们一家人大有裨益。我们从中学会了怎样节约用电、用水, 以及对地球每一天赐予我们的一切真正感恩。我希望孩子们将来搬出去住时, 仍能保持他们在脱离电网生活期间养成的习惯。

Sentences

What? No electricity? I almost dismissed the idea immediately. (Para. 3)

How could there be no electricity? I almost gave up the idea of buying the property at once.

什么？不通电？我差点立刻打消在那里购房的念头。

Forty acres would give us plenty of room for all of our animals and give my husband and son space to ride their ATVs. (Para. 4)

Forty acres would be large enough for our animals to roam around and for my husband and son to ride their ATVs.

40 英亩的地给我们充裕的场地饲养动物，也给我的丈夫和儿子足够地方驾驶他们的全地形车。

Besides, what better way is there to become more self-sustainable? (Para. 4)

Besides, is there any better way to be able to provide everything you need by yourself, without help from others?

还有什么地方比这里更能够做到自给自足呢？

... to learn the ins and outs of hauling your own water and generating your own power. (Para. 6)

... to learn each and every aspect of hauling your own water and generating your own power.

.....了解自己拉水、自己发电的方方面面。

With only a 5,000-gallon water tank, it didn't take them long to understand that we had to use less water. (Para. 8)

With only 5,000 gallons of water available, they soon realized that they had to save water.

水箱只能贮存 5,000 加仑。不久，他们便懂得我们必须少用水。

Everything from lights and ceiling fans to computers and radios were left on when they were not in use. (Para. 9)

Everything from lights and ceiling fans to computers and radios were not turned off when no one

was using them.

从电灯、吊扇到电脑、收音机，不用的时候都开着。

We are steadily learning to be more diligent with our power usage. (Para. 9)

Little by little we are learning to manage our power usage more carefully.

我们渐渐学会勤于省电。

Chinese-English Translation

1. 杰克是个如此勤奋的学生，他无论走到哪里身边总是带着本书。(diligent)

Jack is so diligent a student that he never goes anywhere without a book.

2. 这是我的论文提纲，对于你的任何建议，我将不胜感激。(appreciate)

This is an outline of my paper; any of your suggestions will be truly appreciated.

3. 无论是买还是租，你都得弄清楚什么样的房产最适合你的生活方式。(property)

Whether you're buying or renting, you'll need to be fully aware what kind of property best suits you and your lifestyle.

4. 在冰路上骑车是很危险的，因此我们必须用车闸减慢自行车速度。(slow down)

It is dangerous to ride a bicycle on an icy road, so we have to use the brake to slow it down.

5. 如果我们把所有的精力和努力投入进去，再过几个月，我们肯定能完成这个项目。(accomplish)

If we put all our energy and effort into this project, we will definitely accomplish it in a few more months.

6. 我打算搬入一座位于城市中心附近三居室的房子，而且，它离火车站也近，走走就到。(locate, in addition)

I am thinking about moving to a three-bedroom house located near the town center. In addition, it is within walking distance to the train station.

7. 我们想当然地认为是垃圾的很多东西，比如报纸，杂志，旧电脑和手机，实际上可以通过这样或那样的方式在循环，在利用。(take... for granted, trash, recycle)

A lot of the things we take for granted as trash, such as newspapers, magazines, old computers and cellphones, can actually be recycled or reused in one way or another.

8. — 在询问一份工作的时候，我能问一些什么问题？

— 你可以问，这个职位是否还有，要等多久才能知道你是否有机会。(inquire, available)

— What questions can I ask when inquiring about a job?

— You may ask if the position is still available and how long you have to wait before getting to know if you will be given an interview.

Main ideas

After living in the city of Las Vegas for years, Alison Zeuschel and her family decided to move to the countryside. Their home hunting ended up in a very small town in Arizona where they purchased a house on 40 acres that was not only off the grid, but without access to any (public) utilities. Just imagine the challenges facing them, such as generating their own power and hauling their own water. However, they worked hard and succeeded in making the adjustment in a few months. In addition, they benefited a lot from living off the grid there. Most important of all, they came to know the importance of conservation and learned how to conserve power and water and how to reuse things, etc. In other words they learned how to live green.

Sample Writing

I believe that it is possible to live a green, sustainable life. To accomplish this goal, we need to be familiar with the small adjustments we can make in our everyday lives. The first thing that comes to my mind is that, instead of using cars, we should set about traveling by public transport whenever available. Secondly, we should take care not to take electric power for granted. When we leave a room, all the lights should be turned off. In fact, anything electrical that is not in use should be unplugged. Thirdly, we can recycle. Many things that we use are recyclable. If we get a container to collect the recyclable things, we can contribute to the conservation of natural resources and reduce the amount of pollution and greenhouse gas generated. In addition, a lot of things can be reused rather than being tossed in the trash, such as fabric shopping bags and the reverse side of printed paper.

U2 Tales of True Love

Words

exchange: *v.* give to and receive from one another 交换

e.g. The students exchanged gifts at the end of the New Year's party.

新年晚会临近结束时，学生们相互交换了礼品。

bring oneself to do sth.: force oneself to do sth. 强迫或促使自己做某事

e.g. My friend is a perfect gentleman and he would never bring himself to say nasty things about others.

我朋友是位十足的绅士，从不对人恶语相向。

retired: *a.* no longer active in one's work or profession 退休的

e.g. Many retired people live a wonderful life.

不少退休人员活得很精彩。

correspondence: *n.* communication by exchange of letters; letters exchanged 通信，往来书信

e.g. It's not easy to keep correspondence with people for long.

跟人保持长期通信不是件容易事。

overwhelm: *vt.* overcome completely in mind or feeling 压倒，使难以承受

e.g. Jenny is a very determined girl and no difficulty will overwhelm her.

简妮是个意志坚强的女生，没有什么困难能难倒她。

dominate: *v.* be in control 控制，支配

e.g. Reporting of the terrorist attack dominated today's news media around the world.

今天世界各国的新闻媒体都大量报道了这一恐怖袭击活动。

of late: in the recent past 近来，最近

e.g. The local economy has been growing very fast of late.

当地经济近来发展迅速。

continually: *ad.* without stopping 不停地；频繁地

e.g. The girl listened to the same song continually.

那个女生一直在听同一首歌。

long for: want very much 渴望，盼望

e.g. After a long day's work, all I longed for was a nice dinner at home.

一天工作下来，我只想回家好好吃一顿。

by the day: every day, gradually and steadily 逐渐地，一天天地

e.g. His behavior grew more eccentric by the day.
他的行为日渐古怪。

realization: *n.* coming to understand sth. clearly and distinctly 认识, 领会
e.g. The young man came to the realization that he would never make a good businessman.
那个小伙子明白过来, 自己怎么也成不了好的生意人。

growth: *n.* the process of growing 生长, 成长, 增长
e.g. The manager was satisfied with the steady growth of sales.
经理对销售的稳步增长颇为满意。

invasion: *n.* 入侵; 侵犯
e.g. In theory they could mount an invasion of the northern province at any time.
从理论上说, 他们可以随时进犯那个北方省份。
Is reading a child's diary a gross invasion of privacy?
看孩子的日记是不是严重侵犯隐私的行为?

assault: *n.* a sudden violent attack 攻击; 袭击
e.g. Police tried their best to fight against terrorist assaults.
警方竭尽全力打击恐怖袭击活动。

someday: *ad.* at some unspecified time in the future 有朝一日; 某天
e.g. I dream of being a boss someday.
我梦想着有朝一日当老板。

bow to: give in to 屈从, 顺从
e.g. I guess the mayor will have to bow to public opinions.
我看市长只能遵从民意。

bloom: *vi.* produce or yield flowers 开花; 绽放
e.g. These flowers will bloom all through the spring.
这些花将在春天盛开。

sympathize with: feel sorry for 同情, 怜悯
e.g. I sympathized with you in the loss of your family.
府上遭此损失, 我深表同情。

count up: calculate the total of 加起来, 算出...总数
e.g. The teacher asked the kids to count up how many colors they saw in a rainbow.
老师让孩子们数数彩虹一共有多少种颜色。

undergo: *vt.* go or live through 经受, 遭受
e.g. Passengers will undergo body searches by security guards before boarding the plane.
乘客登机前将接受安保人员搜身检查。

hardship: *n.* (circumstance causing) severe suffering or discomfort 艰难; 困苦

e.g. Few people achieve success without hardship.

没什么人能随随便便成功。

compensate for: make up for 赔偿, 补偿损失

e.g. My mother always says that there is nothing to compensate for the loss of one's health.

我妈常说, 健康没了, 什么东西都没法补偿。

endure: *v.* put up with (sth. or sb. unpleasant) 忍耐; 忍受

e.g. The shop can't keep its assistants: no one can endure the rudeness of the shop-owner for long.

那家店留不住店员: 老板那么粗鄙, 时间一长谁也受不了。

separation: *n.* the act of pulling apart or the state of being pulled apart 分离, 分居

e.g. People tend to suffer from separation from their beloved one.

与所爱的人分离令人深受相思之苦。

constantly: *ad.* continually, persistently 时常地, 持续不断地

e.g. The only thing that never changes is the fact that the world is constantly changing.

唯一不变的是, 这个世界不停地在变。

on hand: present and easily available 在场, 在附近

e.g. They have experts on hand to give you all the help and advice you need.

他们有专家当场为你提供所需要的各种帮助、建议。

cf. on (one's) hands meaning in one's possession, often as an imposed responsibility or burden:

Now they have the grandchildren on their hands, they don't have time to travel abroad.

现在他们有孙儿要照料, 就没时间出国旅游了。

impressive: *a.* making a strong or vivid impression 令人印象深刻的, 引人注目的

e.g. My friend's performance at the speech contest was impressive.

演讲赛上我朋友的表现太惊艳了。

bet: *vt.* predict (a certain outcome) 敢说, 有把握说

e.g. I bet the man was lying to the police.

那人肯定没对警察说实话。

postpone: *vt.* delay to a later time 延期; 延迟

e.g. I hate any suggestion of postponing the trip because of a little bit of snow/a light snow.

真受不了, 一点点小雪竟然就有人提出要延期出行。

enjoyment: *n.* 享受; 享乐; 令人愉快的事物

e.g. For me, nice food is absolutely necessary for the full enjoyment of life.

对我而言, 美食是享受完整人生所不可或缺的。

react to: show a response to (sth.) 对...作出反应

e.g. Patients can react differently to a drug.

病人对药物的反应因人而异。

adore: vt. love intensely 热爱, 深爱

e.g. I adored my parents. In my eyes, they are the best in the world!

我爱老爸老妈。在我眼里他们是最棒的!

gaze upon: look steadily and intently at (sth./sb.) 凝视, 望着

e.g. It is very rude to gaze upon a stranger.

盯着不认识的人看是无礼的。

fill ... with: (使) 充满; 使满怀 (某种情感等)

e.g. Children in the West hang out stockings on Christmas Eve so that Saint Nicholas would fill them with gifts when he comes.

圣诞夜, 西方的儿童挂出长袜子, 好让圣诞老人来时把礼物装进去。

Additional Word List

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| conjecture | [kən'dʒektʃə] | n. 推测, 猜想; 揣度 |
| darn | [dɑ:n] | or darned a., ad. = damn (用于强调, 常表示恼怒) 该死, 可恶 |
| darn it | | int. 该死, 可恶 |
| D-Day | | n. (第二次世界大战中) 诺曼底登陆日 |
| formative | ['fɔ:mətv] | a. 决定性格的, 影响发展的 |
| glamour | ['glæmə] | n. 魅力; 迷人的美 |
| gnaw | [nɔ:] | v. 折磨; 使不安 |
| lobby | ['lɒbi] | n. 大厅; 大堂; 前厅 |
| loneliness | ['ləʊnlɪnis] | n. 孤独; 寂寞; 孤单 |
| poster | ['pəʊstə] | n. 海报, 招贴画 |
| prayer | [preə] | n. 祈祷; 祈求的事物 |
| pre-game | ['pri:geɪm] | a. 赛前的 |
| prep | [prep] | n. 预备学校; 大学预科 |
| silvery | ['sɪlvəri] | a. 银色的 |
| sweetheart | ['swi:thɑ:t] | n. 情人, 爱人, 甜心 |
| thine | [ðaɪn] | pron. (古) = yours 你的 |
| unquestioningly | [ʌn'kwɛstʃənɪŋli] | ad. 毫不怀疑地; 毫不犹豫地 |

English-Chinese Translation

WWII Love Letters Telling of Romance and Tragedy

By Michael E. Ruane

It was not until three years after her mother died in 1990 that DeRonda Elliott opened the suitcase containing the letters her parents exchanged during World War II.

Despite her mother's urging, she had never been able to bring herself to read them. It was her parents' private story. Her father, Frank, had been killed on D-Day, June 6, 1944, and afterward her mother seldom spoke of him.

When Elliott, a retired nurse from Durham, N.C., finally examined the correspondence in 1993, she was overwhelmed.

Frank M. Elliott, 23, who had left Georgetown University to join the Army in 1943, wrote from England. Pauline "Polly" Elliott, 24, wrote from their home in New Castle, Pa. Their daughter, DeRonda "Dee," was a toddler.

(31 days to D-Day)

May 6, 1944

Dearest Darling,

All day I have been fighting the feeling which has been dominating me of late. I keep continually thinking of home and longing for home in the worst way. All your letters of how beautiful my daughter is becoming by the day. The realization that I am missing all these months and years of her formative growth is actually gnawing at my heart. ...

I love you, Frank

(28 days to D-Day)

May 9, 1944

Dearest,

The invasion, I read, is a topic of daily conjecture among the people at home and I guess you are a bit worried. Well, sweetheart, don't worry, please. It is possible I may be a member in the assault but no more possible than that I may someday die. It is God's will darling, to which we must all bow. In prep school we had a quarterback who always ended

二战情书：浪漫悲情

迈克尔·E·鲁安

迪隆德·埃利奥特的母亲于1990年去世，三年后她才终于打开了装有父母二战期间来往书信的那个箱子。

尽管母亲一直催她去读那些信件，她却一直下不了决心。那些都是父母的私密故事。父亲弗兰克于1944年6月6日诺曼底登陆日阵亡，从此母亲很少提起他。

埃利奥特是退休护士，北卡罗来纳州达勒姆人。1993年，当她终于捧读这些信件时，她被深深打动了。

23岁的弗兰克·M·埃利奥特1943年从乔治敦大学参军，他的信写自英格兰。24岁的波琳·“波莉”·埃利奥特的信写自两人在宾夕法尼亚州纽卡斯尔的家。他俩的女儿迪隆德“迪伊”还是个初学走路的孩子。

(诺曼底登陆前31天)

1944年5月6日

最亲爱的宝贝，

我整天都在与近来一直控制着自己的情感苦苦抗争。我时时刻刻想着家，迫切地想回家。你所有那些关于我的女儿长得一天比一天漂亮的信。想到我错失了渐渐长大的岁月真的让我心痛……

爱你，弗兰克

(诺曼底登陆前28天)

1944年5月9日

最亲爱的，

我读到报道说，国内人天天在揣测登陆作战一事，我猜你会担心。唉，宝贝，请别担心。我可能成为进攻行动的一员，这就跟我总有一天可能要死一样。这是上帝的意志，亲爱的，我们都必须俯首遵从。在读预科学校时我们有个四分卫，他在赛前祈祷结尾时

his pre-game prayers with the addition of the phrase, “Not my will God, but Thine” and so it is sweetheart and so it must always be — we must trust our God unflinchingly, unquestioningly.

I love 'em all but Polly best of all —

Frank

(17 days to D-Day)

May 20, 1944

Darling,

Dad sent a fellow today to fix up our yard and he really did a super job — it looks nice. All the spring flowers are beginning to bloom now and the sight of them just increases my longing for you. ... Sometimes I sympathize with myself by counting up the months since I've seen you — and because they are too many — nearly eight now — I feel very, very sorry for myself. ... Really dear, I try not to feel sorry for me, you are the one who is undergoing all the hardship. I have Dee who in herself is enough to compensate for anything. Without her, I don't see how I would endure this separation. Yet constantly, darling, all of me longs for you. It can't be much longer now, sweetheart.

I love you, Polly

(10 days to D-Day)

May 27, 1944

Hi Darling,

... Darn it darling, I would certainly like to be on hand when Dee goes to see her first movie. Take her to Youngstown, Pittsburgh or Cleveland to one of those theatres with a long impressive lobby with candy counters and attractive posters. I'll bet she will love it. Don't postpone her enjoyment till I come home, but let me know how she reacts to all the glamour of Hollywood's productions. ...

Frank

(9 days to D-Day)

May 28, 1944

Darling —

Here it is Sunday again — Sunday night. I think this is the most lonely time of the whole week for me. I am so darn lonesome for you, Frank darling. Oh I'm not the only one and I know it — there are millions just like me, wishing with all the strength of their hearts and minds for the return of peace and loved

总要加上一句：“主啊，这不是我的意愿，这是您的意愿。”是这样的，宝贝，向来如此——我们必须相信主，无所畏惧地，毫无疑问地。

我爱大家，最爱的是波莉——

弗兰克

(诺曼底登陆前 17 天)

1944 年 5 月 20 日

亲爱的，

今天爸叫了个人来咱家整理院子，整得非常好，院子现在挺漂亮。这些天春花都开始绽放了，看着花，徒增思念……有时我算着自从上次见到你过去几个月了——因为真有好几个月了——到今天差不多八个月了——真禁不住自怜自艾，觉得自己真是好可怜……说真的，亲爱的，我尽量不去想自己可怜，你才是受苦受难的那一个。我有迪伊在身边，足以慰藉。要是没有她，真不知道如何忍受这种长久别离。可是，亲爱的，我时时刻刻全身心地思念着你。不会太长久了，亲爱的。

爱你，波莉

(诺曼底登陆前 10 天)

1944 年 5 月 27 日

嗨，亲爱的，

跟你说吧，亲爱的，迪伊第一次去看电影，我当然想在她身边。带她去扬斯敦、匹兹堡或克利夫兰，去看看那些有着气派十足的长长大厅、糖果柜台、漂亮海报的电影院。我敢说她一定会喜欢。现在就让她享受，别等我回来，不过要告诉我她看到好莱坞电影眼花缭乱的场景时是怎样的反应……

弗兰克

(诺曼底登陆前 9 天)

1944 年 5 月 28 日

亲爱的，

这里又是礼拜天——礼拜天晚上。我觉得这是整个一周中最孤寂的时刻。我那么寂寞，那么想你，弗兰克，我亲爱的。唉，寂寞的不是我一人，我知道——成千上万的人跟我一样，倾其心志的全部力量，期待着和平的到

ones. — Dee is sleeping on this Sunday night, and the radio is playing old and beautiful music — and I am thinking of the Sunday nights to come when you will be listening to such music with me.

I adore you, Polly

(1 day to D-Day)

June 5, 1944

Darling,

... This is a beautiful summer evening, darling. I am sitting at the kitchen table from which place by merely lifting my head and looking out the window I can gaze upon a truly silvery, full moon. It's beautiful, dear, and it has succeeded in making me very sentimental. The sight of that shining moon up there — the moon that shines on you, too — fills me with romance. The darned old moon keeps shining for us, darling — and even as it now increases that inescapable loneliness, it also increases my confidence in the future. I truly love you ...

(D-Day)

June 6, 1944

Frank M. Elliott was killed.

来，挚爱亲人的归来。现在是礼拜天的夜晚，迪伊睡了，收音机里播放着优美的旧曲子，我憧憬着未来的每个礼拜天夜晚，你和我一起聆听美妙的曲子。

我深切地爱着你，波莉

（诺曼底登陆前 1 天）

1944 年 6 月 5 日

亲爱的，

……这是个美妙的夏夜，亲爱的。

我坐在厨房餐桌旁，一抬头就能望见窗外，看到一轮皎洁的圆月。月儿真美，亲爱的，不由得令我感伤。望着天空中的明月——月光也照着你——我心充满深情。这该死的月光照着你，照着我，亲爱的。明月令我无法摆脱寂寞，同时也增添了我对未来的信心。我真切地爱着你……

波莉

（诺曼底登陆日）

1944 年 6 月 6 日弗兰克·M·埃利奥特阵亡。

Sentences

All day I have been fighting the feeling which has been dominating me of late. (Para. 5)

I have been trying all day to get rid of the overwhelming homesickness.

我整天都在与近来一直控制着自己的情感苦苦抗争。

I keep continually thinking of home and longing for home in the worst way. (Para. 5)

I have been terribly homesick, with a strong desire to return home.

我时时刻刻想着家，迫切地想回家。

All your letters of how beautiful my daughter is becoming by the day. (Para. 5)

All day I am thinking about what you wrote about my daughter and about how lovely she is becoming day after day. 这是一个省略句，省去了主语和动词。

你所有那些关于我的女儿长得一天比一天漂亮的信。

The invasion, I read, is a topic of daily conjecture among the people at home ... (Para. 6)

From what I read, I understand that people at home are very concerned about the invasion and you talk a lot about it. 这里的 I read 是个插入语。

我读到报道说，国内人天天在揣测登陆作战一事……

It is possible I may be a member in the assault but no more possible than that I may someday die. (Para. 6)

Just as I can possibly die someday, so can I be a member in the assault.

我可能成为进攻行动的一员，这就跟我总有一天可能要死一样。

Not my will God, but Thine. (Para. 6)

Whether we win or lose will not be determined by me, but by God.

这不是我的意愿，这是您的意愿。

I have Dee who in herself is enough to compensate for anything. (Para. 7)

I have Dee with me. She is a great comfort for me and she can compensate for anything.

我有迪伊在身边，足以慰藉。

I would certainly like to be on hand when Dee goes to see her first movie. (Para. 8)

I would be very glad to accompany Dee when she goes to see her first movie.

迪伊第一次去看电影，我当然想在她身边。

Chinese-English Translation

1. 乔治渴望有机会见她，可是又不愿将此事告诉她。 (long for, bring oneself to do sth)
George longs for a chance to meet her, but he can't bring himself to tell her about it.

2. 许多人聪明能干，但一辈子成就甚少，因为他们害怕可能不得不承受的种种艰难。
(endure, hardship)

Many smart and capable people do not achieve a lot in their life because they are afraid of the hardships they may have to endure.

3. 我记得小时候住在乡下非常开心，那里春天时节花儿盛开。 (enjoyment, bloom)

I remember that in my childhood I had great enjoyment in living in the countryside where all the flowers were blooming in spring.

4. 近来暴力犯罪增加，政府肯定会采取对策。 (growth, react to)

The government is sure to react to the recent growth in violent crime.

5. 不少人退休后会有失落感，我们应该帮助、关心他们。 (retire, undergo)

Quite a lot of people can undergo feelings of loss after they retire, and we may help them with our care and concern.

6. 90年代他们在硅谷时，经常聚在一起，交换想法、讨论碰到的问题。 (exchange)

They would get together exchanging ideas and discussing the problems they were confronted with when they stayed in Silicon Valley in the 90's.

7. 老太太望着在诺曼底登陆日阵亡的孙子的照片，满心悲伤。 (gaze upon, fill with)

Gazing upon the picture of her grandson who lost his life on D-Day, the elderly lady was filled with sorrow.

8. 有人担心机器人有一天会成为世界上的主宰力量。 (someday, dominate)

Some people worry that robots may someday become the dominating force in the world.

Main ideas

Frank joined the U.S. Army during World War II, and frequently exchanged letters with Polly, his wife. Frank, away in England, wrote about his longings for home and his feelings towards Polly and Dee, their toddler daughter, while Polly described in detail her life at home and expressed her concern over the war, as well as the loneliness she endured from the long separation. They wrote about their love for each other and comforted each other with the expectation for their reunion in the future. Tragically, however, Frank was killed in the Normandy landing operation on D-Day.

Sample Writing

My Dearest Pauline,

I was overwhelmed with sadness to hear about the death of Frank in battle. I long for words to say how much I sympathize with you, but none are adequate in moments like these. I will say, though, that my heart goes out to you. I will always remember the deep enjoyment I had in knowing Frank, such a kind, gentle soul.

He was an extraordinarily impressive man and a very brave soldier. He filled so many of us with admiration by his willingness to give his life for world peace and freedom. His life will endure as a model for us all, all the more so, for Dee, whom he adored. I am so proud of him.

You can depend on my love and support during this sad time.

With my deepest love and sympathy,

Jenny

U3 Friendship

Words

no matter how/what/whether: 无论怎样/什么/是否

e.g. No matter how much you protect your children, they will still make mistakes.

无论你怎么护着孩子，他们总还是会犯错。

No matter how much he wanted to give her a helping hand, she could not bring herself to accept it.

无论他多想帮她一把，她都不愿接受。

No matter what you may say, he will not believe you.

你怎么说他都不会信。

I only want to tell you a secret: No matter whether we'll see each other or whether you'll forget me, I love you.

我只想告诉你一个秘密：我爱你，无论咱俩会不会再见，无论你会不会忘了我。

refer to: mention 提到

e.g. He failed to refer to his plans for the future in his email.

他邮件中没提到对将来的打算。

mystery: *n.* sth. that is not fully understood or difficult to explain 神秘的事物；谜

e.g. How the plan works still remains a mystery to me.

我始终不明白这个计划如何实施。

slip away: disappear or die 消逝

e.g. Funny, isn't it, how things just slip away without you noticing?

物换星移而人所不察，岂不有趣？

insight: *n.* the clear understanding of a complex situation 洞察，深刻的见解

e.g. With new research, scientists have gained a deeper insight into the process of aging.

新的研究使科学家对衰老的过程有了更深的理解。

cannot help but: be forced to 不得不

e.g. When a friend gave Tom a ticket to the game, he couldn't help but go.

朋友给了汤姆一张比赛的票子，他只能恭敬不如从命。（他别无选择只能去。）

affect: *vt.* have an effect on 影响

e.g. Reading in dim light can affect your eyes.

昏暗光线下阅读有损视力。

likewise: *ad.* in like or similar manner 同样地

e.g. What I do not wish done to me, I likewise wish not to do to others.

己所不欲勿施于人。

Some have little power to do good, and have likewise little strength to resist evil.
无行善之能者，亦无拒恶之力。

apart: *a., ad.* at a distance in place, or time 分开；离开

e.g. It was the first time Jane and I had been apart for more than a few days.
这是我和简第一次离别这么多日。

extended: *a.* continuing for a long time 长时间的；长期的

e.g. Starting tomorrow and for the next six weeks, Jerry and I will be on an extended vacation.
从明天开始，接下来的六周我和杰里要去度长假。

mutual: *a.* felt or done by each towards the other 彼此的，相互的

e.g. I like you and you like me. The feeling is mutual.
我喜欢你，你喜欢我。我俩彼此相悦。

The two sides can work together for mutual benefit.
双方可以互惠合作。

tend: *vi.* have a tendency to do or be sth. 有…的倾向

e.g. In general, you tend to get back what you give from the world around you.
一般而言，你给出什么，就会从周遭世界收获什么。

involve: *vt.* cause to take part in 使参与，使卷入

e.g. I don't want to do anything that will involve me in a long-term commitment.
需要长期付出的事我不愿做。

date: *v.* have a romantic relationship with (sb.) 约会；和…约会

e.g. How long have you been dating Janie?
你跟简妮约会多久了？

Janie dated a lot during high school.
简妮高中时跟人约会不断。

take on: decide to do or be responsible for 决定做；承担

e.g. No other organization was able or willing to take on the job.
没有别的组织能够或愿意承担这事。

venture: *n.* (常指带有风险的) 项目或事业

e.g. He was eager to participate in the new venture.
新的项目令他跃跃欲试。

consume: *vt.* use up 消耗

e.g. Some of the most efficient refrigerators consume 70 percent less electricity than the old models.

能效最高的冰箱电耗比旧型号减少 70%。

passion: *n.* 热情, 激情

e.g. He is a teacher full of passion.

他是个充满激情的老师。

invest: *vt.* spend (money, time, etc.) on sth. 投资; 投入

e.g. Why do you invest time and energy in something that does not promise good returns?

没有好的回报你干吗还要费时费力?

due to: because of 由于

e.g. Our flight was delayed due to traffic congestion in the air.

由于空中交通拥挤, 我们的航班延误了。

overcome: *vt.* get over 克服

e.g. We can overcome any difficulty, however great it is.

无论困难多大我们都能克服。

betray: *vt.* be disloyal to 背叛

e.g. I am sure they will not betray me.

我相信他们不会背叛我。

end up with: be in a particular state or place after a series of events 以...告终; 最终处于...
状态

e.g. I thought my date was with Sally, but I ended up with her twin sister.

我以为是在跟萨利约会, 结果是跟她的双胞胎妹妹约会。

(as) much as: even though 尽管

e.g. Much as I hate to go, it's now or never.

我真不想去, 不过再不去就真去不了了。

Much as Karen would love to see us, she can't get out of her prior commitment.

凯伦很想见到我们, 可她有约在先脱不了身。

survive: *vi.* remain alive or in existence, continue 继续 (生存/存在)

e.g. In that case, we must stay together or none of us will survive.

既然如此, 我们就得同心协力, 要不谁都活不了。

neglect: *vt.* fail to care for or attend to properly 忽视, 忽略

e.g. He gives too much to his career, working long hours, so that he neglects his own health.

他一心扑在工作上, 长时间加班, 忽视了健康。

expose: *vt.* subject (sth./sb.) to (some action or influence) 使暴露于

e.g. Students exposed to a good learning environment are bound to make quick progress.

在良好的学习环境里学生一定进步快。

apply to: be relevant to, have an effect on 适用于

e.g. These regulations apply to everyone, without exception.
这些规定人人都要遵守，无一例外。

cease: *vi.* stop doing sth. 停止

e.g. He never ceases to amaze me.
他总是令我惊喜。

when it comes to: in terms of 当提到，就…而论

e.g. When it comes to teaching, this school is very good.
要论教学，这个学校真是好。

flourish: *vi.* grow well, thrive 长得茂盛

e.g. The plant flourishes in such a climate.
这种植物在这样的气候条件下长势茂盛。

revive: *v.* make (sb./sth.) return to life; regain health or vigor (使)复活

e.g. The government did everything to revive the economy.
政府想方设法振兴经济。

on one's own: without help, alone 独自地

e.g. I just did it on my own.
我是独自完成的。

moreover: *ad.* besides 此外

e.g. Bicycling is a good exercise; moreover, it does not pollute the air.
骑自行车是很好的运动，而且不污染空气。

bounce back: recover from a blow quickly 迅速恢复

e.g. To my surprise, she bounced back from the big disappointment.
她遭受重大挫败后迅速恢复，让我大跌眼镜。

injure: *vt.* harm 伤害

e.g. He survived the accident even without being injured.
他从事故中幸存，而且毫发无损。

Additional Word List

be compared to be likened to 被比作

English-Chinese Translation

Why Do Friendships End?

By Allison Hunter

The only danger in Friendship is that it will end. – Henry David Thoreau

I received an email from a reader who asked, “Why do some friendships end, no matter how much you want them to last?” She referred to having seen the question in one of my articles, *Mystery of Friendship*. As I wrote in it, I don’t think easy answers exist as to how friendships start, why some turn into lifetime ones, and why some end. Although I’ve tried answering the first two questions in other articles (*To Have A Friend and Be A Friend*), I still get surprised by friendships that endure and disillusioned by ones that slip away. Even so, I’ll try to offer some insights here as to why friendships end.

My simple answer is that friendships end because the situations friends are in or even the friends themselves change. Others have similar answers. First, the situations friends face may change. The decision to relocate for a new school or job cannot help but affect a friendship. Likewise, if a friend is in an accident, develops an illness, or loses someone close, these situations cannot help but affect a friendship. Does a friendship need to end because of these changes? No, but it’ll require adjustments that one or both friends might not be willing to make.

Second, the friends themselves may change. A significant reason that friendships often end when friends are apart for an extended period of time (for summer camp, college, etc.) is that one or both of the friends change. I think it hurts less when both friends change, because then the breakup is more often mutual and so both friends get closure by both deciding to let go and move forward in their lives without each other. What tends to hurt most is when just one friend changes. One friend might change social circles, become involved in new social

为什么友谊会终结？

艾利森·亨特

友谊内在的唯一危险是：友谊将会终结。——亨利·大卫·梭罗

我收到一位读者的电子邮件，她在邮件中问道：“为什么有些友谊不管你多么想维系它却还是会终结？”该读者说她曾在我发表的一篇文章《友谊之谜》中见到过这个问题。正如我在文章中所说，对于友谊是如何开始的、为什么有些友谊会维系终生、为什么有些友谊会终结这类问题，我认为没有简单的答案。虽然我在别的文章中——《拥有一个朋友》和《做一个朋友》——尝试回答过前两个问题，但是，我仍然对那些经久不衰的友谊感到惊讶，也对那些逝去的友谊感到失望。即便如此，我还是要在本文中为为什么友谊会终结提出我的一些见解。

我的回答很简单，友谊终结是因为朋友处境的变化，或甚至是因朋友自身的变化。其他人也有相似的回答。首先，朋友面临的境遇有可能改变。因进一个新的学校或有一份新的工作而决定搬家，这就不能不影响到友谊。同样，如果朋友出了事故，患了疾病，或失去了亲人，这些情况也不能不影响友谊。然而，基于上述原因，友谊就要终结吗？回答是不，但这就需要作相应调整，然而一方或双方却可能不愿作这样的调整。

其次，朋友自身可能在变。朋友长时间不在一起（如参加夏令营、上大学等）友谊常常会终止的一个重要原因是一方或双方改变了。我认为当朋友双方都改变时，其伤害较轻，因为这时的分手往往是互相的，双方都决定不再交往，从此各奔东西，让友谊终结。当只有一方改变时，往往造成的伤害最重。一方也许换了社交圈子、加入了新的社会组织、开始谈恋爱了、养了一只宠物或从事某个更费时间、更需激

organizations, start to date, get a pet, or take on some other venture that consumes more time and passion. Again, a friendship can endure these changes, unless one or both of the friends for some reason decide not to invest the time and energy involved in the adjustment period. (For example, one friend might forget the importance of the friendship due to the high of having a new pet or might feel that the change is impossible to overcome when one gets married but the other is still single.) In this situation, breakups may not be mutual and so one or both friends feel betrayed and end up with bitter memories about what was a precious friendship to them.

There are other reasons why friendships end. For example, as much as two people might want a friendship to survive, one or both of them might unintentionally neglect it. Friendship is often compared to a flower garden. Well, if flowers don't get exposed regularly enough to sunlight and don't get watered enough, flowers will wither and even die. The same applies to friendship. If week after week passes where plans are made to spend time together but are never honored, perhaps due to taking a friendship for granted, eventually even the closest of friendships may cease to have a reason to exist.

Conflicts can also cause the end of friendships. If the flower is a fledgling plant, one blow might destroy it just as sometimes relatively young friendships aren't strong enough to endure much conflict. Even those amazing close friendships, where friends love us no matter what our faults are, need care when it comes to conflicts. Sure, if a flourishing flower gets stepped on, it might revive on its own. Moreover, if it gets a little extra special care, it'll probably bounce back as if it hadn't ever been injured. At the same time, if a flower gets repeatedly trampled on, it'll probably eventually break. Especially the friendships that have been around for a long time can endure storms, and even become stronger for them, but most friendships have breaking points.

Nevertheless, while we can rarely predict at the outset which ones will last, most friendships do enrich us for however short or long they're a part of

情的有风险的事业。当然，友谊是经得起这些变化的，除非一方或双方由于某种原因决定不再在友谊调整期内投入必要的时间和精力。（例如，一方由于养了新宠物而极度兴奋，因而可能忘了友谊的重要性，又或者一方结婚而另一方还是单身时，朋友也许感到这一变化无法克服。）在这种情况下，友谊终止可能不是相互的，所以，一方或双方感到被背叛，最后只留下对一段珍贵友谊的苦涩回忆。

除此以外，友谊终结还有其它原因。例如，尽管双方也许想维系这段友谊，但是一方或双方可能无意间疏忽了它。友谊常被比作花园，如果花儿不能时常晒到阳光和得到足够的浇灌，花儿将会枯萎，甚至死亡。友谊也是如此。有人也许将友谊当成理所当然的事，他们让时间一周一周流逝，从不兑现相聚的计划，最终，即便是最亲密的友谊也可能失去存在的理由。

矛盾冲突也会导致友谊的终结。如果花儿还很幼嫩，一阵风就可能将其摧毁。同样，相对稚嫩的友谊有时无法经受大的冲突。当涉及矛盾冲突时，即便那些令人称羡的亲密友谊，即那种不管有什么过错朋友也照样关爱我们的那种友谊，也需要得到呵护。无疑，如果盛开的花儿被人踩了一下，它也许会自我复苏。而且，如果它得到一点额外的特别呵护的话，它很可能会迅速痊愈，就好像从未经历过伤害一样。然而，如果花儿被人不断地践踏，它很可能最终夭折。只有那些长存的友谊才能经得起大风大浪，甚至因此变得更加牢不可破。但是大多数朋友之间的友谊有其折断点。

然而，虽然我们很少能从一开始就预见到哪些友谊会持久，但多数友谊确实丰富了我们的人生，因为无论

our lives.

友谊是长是短，它们都是我们生活的一部分。

Sentences

The decision to relocate for a new school or job cannot help but affect a friendship. (Para. 2)

When you decide to move to a new place for a new school or job, it will definitely affect a friendship.

因进一个新的学校或有一份新的工作而决定搬家，这就不能不影响到友谊。

A significant reason that friendships often end when friends are apart for an extended period of time ... is that one or both of the friends change. (Para. 3)

Friendships often end when friends are apart for an extended period of time, because one or both of the friends change.

朋友长时间不在一起友谊常常会终止的一个重要原因是一方或双方改变了。

A (usually followed by a degree adjective: *significant/major*) *reason that ... is that ...* 是因果句型，用于阐明某种现象的原因。

e.g. A significant reason that she left him is that he is not reliable.

I think it hurts less when both friends change ... (Para. 3)

When both friends change, I think this/the fact hurts less.

我认为当朋友双方都改变时，其伤害较轻。

句中先行词 *it* 是指 *when* 引导的从句，构成特定句型。

e.g. It really hurt me when she left me for another boy.

What tends to hurt most is when just one friend changes. (Para. 3)

It tends to hurt most when just one friend changes.

当只有一方改变时，往往造成的伤害最重。

The same applies to friendship. (Para. 4)

It is also true of friendship.

友谊也是如此。

Eventually even the closest of friendships may cease to have a reason to exist. (Para. 4)

In the end it is possible for even the closest of friendships to come to an end.

最终，即便是最亲密的友谊也可能失去存在的理由。

Even those amazing close friendships need care when it comes to conflicts. (Para. 5)

Even for those amazing close friendships care is needed in times of conflict.

即便那些令人称羨的亲密友谊也需要得到呵护。

Chinese-English Translation

1. 这篇文章有助于我们深刻了解该问题的性质。(insight)
The article/essay helps us get a deep insight into the nature of the problem.
2. 在相互尊重的基础上，友谊会蓬勃发展。(mutual, flourish)
Based on mutual respect, friendship will flourish.
3. 友谊就像一棵植物，如果被忽视了，它就会凋谢。(neglect, wither)
Like a plant, friendship will wither if neglected.
4. 不论发生什么情况，我们一定会尽全力将其克服。(no matter what, overcome)
No matter what may happen, we will do our best to overcome it.
5. 没有双方不断的关心，友谊将以分手告终。(end up with)
A friendship without constant care from both sides will end up with a breakup.
6. 今年寒冷的天气已严重影响北方地区的庄稼。(affect)
This year cold weather has seriously affected the crops in the northern region.
7. 虽然我痛恨这么做，但是我必须按计划完成任务。(as much as)
As much as I hate to do it, I must finish the task as planned.
8. 那意味着这一新法律也适用于私营企业。(private businesses, apply to)
That means the new law also applies to private businesses.

Main ideas

Why do friendships end? The author offers some insights into the question. Friendships end because the situations friends are in change. These changes can't help but affect a friendship. Next, the friends themselves may change. The breakups can be mutual or one-sided. It hurts less when both friends change. What tends to hurt most is when just one friend changes. A third reason is that as much as two people might want a friendship to survive, one or both of them might unintentionally neglect it. Lastly, conflicts can cause the end of a friendship, since most friendships have breaking points under pressure.

Sample Writing

Friendship is often compared to a flower. In general, flowers need sunlight and water to grow. If you don't expose flowers regularly to enough sunlight and water, they will wither and even die. The same applies to friendship. If you take a friendship for granted, not spending time and energy nurturing/taking care of it, you may one day find your friendship has ceased to exist. Conflict can be compared to a blow to a flower. Friendships, especially young friendships, are unable to endure conflicts just as flowers cannot survive repeated blows. If you have made promises to spend your time with your friend, keep your word. Otherwise it will hurt your friend's feelings. Old friends may be able to forgive your faults, but you cannot expect new friends to do the same. You must keep in mind that most friendships have a breaking point and take care not to allow any conflict to go beyond that point.

U4 Study Abroad

Words

destination: *n.* 目的地

e.g. We arrived at our destination about mid-afternoon.

我们下午抵达目的地。

stretch out: extend to a greater or the full length 伸直（肢体）

e.g. I'm not feeling well. Could I stretch out on these two empty seats?

我觉得不太舒服。我可以在这两个空座位上躺下来吗？

grab: *vt.* get hold of 抓住

e.g. Grab him! He snatched my cell phone!

抓住他！他抢了我的手机！

be flooded with: be filled with 被…充满

e.g. She pulled up the curtain. The room was immediately flooded with sunlight.

她拉开窗帘，房间里顿时洒满阳光。

program: *n.* 课程；计划

e.g. Which program of this university are you particularly interested in?

该校有什么项目是你特别感兴趣的？

Under the reform program announced in October 2015, the government gave the green light to couples wanting to have a second child.

根据 2015 年 10 月发布的改革政策，政府对有意生二胎的夫妇亮了绿灯。

dub: *vt.* give a funny name to 戏称

e.g. Tom used to be so close to my family that my mother dubbed him her fifth son.

汤姆以前跟咱家走的很近，我妈把他看作自己第五个儿子。

suicide: *n.* 自杀

e.g. Too much news coverage on suicide may lead to others committing or attempting suicide, particularly teenagers and young adults.

太多的自杀报道会引起他人自杀或试图自杀，尤其是青少年。

catalog: *n.* 目录

e.g. If you already know what book you want to read, you may use our book catalog to locate it. You can also search for books by author, title, subject or keyword.

如果你知道想要阅读什么书，可以通过我们的书目找书。你也可以通过作者、书名、内容、关键词来查找书。

filter: *vi.* pass through 透过; 传开

e.g. The noise drowned out the TV news program. Only a word here and there filtered through.
吵闹声盖过了电视新闻播报。只不时传出一两个字。

The news of the President's upcoming surgery filtered out before it was officially announced.
总统即将进行手术的消息在正式宣布前已经传了出去。

spot: *n.* 地点

e.g. A monument marks the spot where a great battle was fought.
纪念碑的位置是一场重大战役的旧址。

for instance: for example 例如

e.g. If you go to Spain, for instance, you would find people there dine rather late in the evening.
比如说, 如果你去西班牙, 你会发现他们晚上很晚才吃晚饭。

original: *a.* produced by the writer or painter themselves, not copied; newly created or formed, not second-hand 原作的; 最初的

e.g. The exhibition of the largest private collection of original paintings by Vincent van Gogh at the National Gallery attracted a huge number of visitors daily.

国家美术馆最大规模的凡高私人藏品展每天吸引大量人观展。

mysterious: *a.* full of mystery 神秘的

e.g. I received a mysterious email yesterday.
昨天我收到一封奇怪的邮件。

allure: *v.* attract 诱惑; 引诱

e.g. Promises of quick profits allure the unwary investor.

快速获利的许诺致使无风险意识的投资者上当。

Three times she gazed at him, as if to allure him on.

她瞧了他三次, 似乎是在引诱他。

The calm blue pool was alluring with its promise of coolness and rest.

湖静水碧, 不由人神定气闲, 充满向往。

yearn: *vi.* desire strongly 渴望; 向往

e.g. Just as I yearn for happiness myself, so I want the world to be happy as well.

我自己向往幸福, 所以希望世人也幸福。

Oh, you cannot even guess how I yearn to see my daughter!

哦, 你不知道我多想见我女儿!

comprehend: *vt.* understand 理解

e.g. He could not comprehend her mood in the least and his face showed it.

他完全无法理解她的心情, 从他的表情看得出来。

be tired of: have too much (of sth.) to keep interested 厌烦

e.g. Life is amazing. I cannot understand why anybody is tired of it.

人生太精彩了。我难以明白为什么有人会厌倦人生。

memorize: *vt.* learn by heart 记住; 背熟

e.g. Some people think history is a bunch of facts and dates that you memorize.

有些人以为历史就是一大堆记住的事件和日期。

interpretation: *n.* 解释; 阐释

e.g. This writer's work demands interpretation. That's why a discussion in class would be helpful.

这位作家的作品不容易懂。所以课堂讨论会有帮助。

provocative: *a.* causing interest or argument 引起兴趣或争议的

e.g. On her lips was a provocative smile.

她唇间洋溢着迷人的微笑。

If the few words I have used so far have been provocative, I regret it.

言辞之间如有冒犯, 我深以为憾。/ 如果我说的话惹人不快, 非常遗憾。

secure: *a.* free from fear or doubt 安全的; 有把握的

e.g. The building is secure, even in an earthquake.

这楼很安全, 地震也不怕。

By her early 60s, the Queen was secure in her rule and convinced that she was always right.

到了花甲之年, 女王统治已经稳固, 她觉得自己永远不会错。

analyze: *vt.* consider in detail in order to discover meaning 分析

e.g. It's a tradition for chess players to go over games afterwards to analyze what they did.

棋手赛后都要复盘, 分析招法得失, 这是一个传统。

make up for: do sth. in order to cover a shortcoming 弥补; 补偿

e.g. Don't speed to make up for the time lost in traffic jam. You may put your life at risk.

别为了交通堵塞耽误的时间而超速。这很危险。

If oil-producing countries all try to make up for lower oil prices by increasing output, prices can only drop even lower.

如果石油生产国都通过增加产量来弥补走低的油价, 油价只会跌得更低。

preparation: *n.* 准备

e.g. Re-entering the job market can be tough, but proper preparation might make it a whole lot easier.

重回职场不容易, 不过准备充分的话就会容易许多。

be destined to: be fated to 注定会; 一定会

e.g. In the movie, a killer robot was sent from the future to kill a woman destined to give birth to a great hero.

影片中, 来自未来的一个机器人杀手被派来杀一个女人, 这个女人将生下一位盖世英雄。

There are tons of history textbooks out there. This one is destined to become a classic. I cannot

recommend it enough.

坊间历史教科书多的是。这本教科书一定会成为经典。我力推这本教材。

reluctant: *a.* unwilling 不情愿的

e.g. Having seen so many marriages fail, I'm reluctant to tie the knot.

见过太多不成功的婚姻，我都不想结婚了。

hesitate: *v.* pause in uncertainty or unwillingness 犹豫；踌躇

e.g. We'll try our best to save the patient, but I hesitate to say that he'd last very long.

我们会竭尽全力抢救病人，但我不得不说，他撑不了太久了。

Embarrassment caused the speaker to hesitate.

演说者深感窘迫，变得支吾起来。

instinct: *n.* 本能；直觉

e.g. A person came over and stood behind me. By instinct I knew it was a woman.

有人过来站在我身后。凭直觉我知道那是一个女人。

stick to: keep to 坚持

e.g. It is going to be hard to stick to the schedule with this much work.

活那么多，要完全按照既定的日程会困难重重。

feel obligated to (do sth.): feel it a must to (do sth.) 觉得必须（做某事）

e.g. As a historian, I feel obligated to record the facts and only facts.

作为历史学家，我理当记录史实，除了史实还是史实。

split: *vt.* separate with force 劈开；分离

e.g. The wind split the flag.

风吹得旗帜都裂开了。

pull apart: tear apart 撕开；扯开

e.g. At times like these, we must pull together as one nation. Don't let ourselves be pulled apart.

值此关头，全国上下要万众一心。不能分裂。

plead with sb. (to do sth.): ask sb. earnestly (to do sth.) 恳求某人（做某事）

e.g. The kid pleaded with her mother to let her stay out of school for just one day.

孩子恳求母亲让她就一天不去上学。

turn in: give to sb. higher in position 上交

e.g. Have you turned in your photo for your visa application?

你申请签证的照片交了没有？

linger: *vi.* remain at a spot 逗留

e.g. After the play had finished, we lingered for a while in the theatre hoping to catch sight of the actors.

戏散场后，我们逗留在剧院，希望能看到演员。

pop up: appear suddenly 突然出现

e.g. She was startled when Lisa popped up at the door.

看到丽萨出现在门口她大吃一惊。

Additional Word List

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
| agonize | ['ægənaɪz] | v. (cause to) feel painful (使) 感到极度痛苦 |
| bygone | ['baɪɡɒn] | a. well in the past 过去的 |
| diligence | ['dɪlɪdʒ(ə)ns] | n. 勤奋 |
| dumpling | ['dʌmplɪŋ] | n. 饺子、汤团、小笼包等面点 |
| eel | [i:l] | n. 鳝鱼; 鳗鱼 |
| eerily | ['iəri] | ad. in an unnatural or frightening manner 怪诞地; 可怕地 |
| essay | ['eseɪ] | n. 短文; 散文 |
| freshman | ['frefsmən] | n. 大学一年级学生 |
| humanities | [hju'mænətɪz] | n. (pl.) 人文科学 |
| musty | ['mʌsti] | a. covered with or smelling of mold 发霉的 |
| originality | [ə'ri:dʒɪ'nælɪti] | n. 独创性 |
| plaster | ['plɑ:stə] | vt. cover (a surface) with (ads, pictures, etc.) 张贴 |
| presentation | [.prezən'teɪʃ(ə)n] | n. a formal talk 陈述, 演讲 |
| protagonist | [prəʊ'tæɡənɪst] | n. 主人公 |
| residential | [,rezɪ'denʃ(ə)l] | a. used for living 居住的 |
| roommate | ['ru:mmeɪt] | n. 室友 |
| sauté | ['səuteɪ] | vt. fry in a small amount of oil 用少量油煎或炒 |
| shaky | ['ʃeɪki] | a. likely to fail or be unsuccessful 有可能失败 (不成功) 的 |
| sleepiness | ['sli:pɪnis] | n. 睡意 |
| sneaker | ['sni:kə] | n. 运动鞋 |
| splendor | ['splendə] | n. 壮丽; 辉煌 |
| sweaty | ['sweti] | a. being wet with sweat 出汗的 |
| yearlong | [.jɪə'lɒŋ] | a. lasting a year 整整一年的 |

English-Chinese Translation

Destination: College, U.S.A.

By Yilu Zhao

All-Nighters with the Western World

In the sleepiness at the end of a library nap, I wasn't sure where I was. I stretched out my arm to reach for a human being, but what I grabbed was a used copy of *The Odyssey*, the book about going home. My heart ached.

It was 2 a.m. The library, flooded with white fluorescent light and smelling of musty books and sweaty sneakers, was eerily quiet. My readings seemed endless. I had been admitted into a three-course, yearlong freshman program called Directed Studies, dubbed Directed Suicide by Yalies. It was supposed to introduce us to "the splendors of Western civilization," in the words of the catalog, by force-feeding the canons of philosophy, literature and history.

I wanted very much to study the Western canon, because I knew nothing about it. Yes, McDonald's ads and Madonna posters were plastered on Shanghai streets, but few Western ideas filtered through. We had been informed of Karl Marx's habit of sitting at the same spot in the British Library, for instance, but had read none of his original words. Western civilization was different, mysterious and thus alluring. Besides, because I longed to be accepted here, I yearned to understand American society. What better way to comprehend it than to study the very ideas on which it is based?

But at 2 a.m., I was tired of them all: Homer, Virgil, Herodotus and Plato. Their words were dull and the presentations difficult to follow. The professors here do not teach in the same way that teachers in China do. Studying humanities in China means memorizing all the "correct," standard interpretations given during lectures. Here, professors ask provocative questions and let the students argue, research and write papers on their own. At Yale, I often waited for the end-of-class "correct" answers, which never came.

Learning humanities was secure repetition in

目的地：美国大学

赵轶璐

通宵苦读西方经典

我在图书馆打盹醒来，迷糊之间不知身处何处。我伸出手去，想触摸到身边的其他人，不料却抓到了一本旧书：《奥德赛》。这本书的主题是回家。我的心好痛。

这是凌晨两点。图书馆被白色日光灯照得透亮，空气中弥漫着书本的霉味和运动鞋的汗臭，安静得令人不寒而栗。我要读的书似乎读也读不完。我选修了一个由三门课组成、持续一年的新生课程，名为“指导学习”，耶鲁学生们戏称它为“指导自杀”。根据课程介绍，其宗旨是让我们填鸭式地通读哲学、文学和历史经典，了解“西方文明的辉煌”。

我很想学习西方经典名著，因为我对其一无所知。上海街头的确到处张贴着麦当劳的广告和麦当娜的海报，但西方思想很少渗透过来。例如，我们得知，马克思习惯坐在大英图书馆的同一个位置看书，但我们从未读过他的原作。西方文明跟我们的文明不一样，显得神秘并因此诱人。此外，因为我渴望被美国社会接纳，所以我很想对它有所理解。而要理解它，最好的办法难道不是研究它赖以存在的理念吗？

然而，在凌晨两点的时候，我烦透了他们：荷马、维吉尔、希罗多德和柏拉图。他们的语言乏味，表达艰涩。这里的教授的教学方法跟中国教师不一样。在中国，学习人文学科意味着牢记所有上课时给出的“正确”、标准的解读。在这里，教授们提出引人深思的问题并让学生们自行争论、研究和撰写论文。在耶鲁，我常常等待下课前的“正确”答案，但每次都是落空。

在中国，人文学科的学习是安稳的

China, but it was shaky originality here. And it could be even shakier for me. The name Agamemnon was impossibly long to pronounce, and as a result I didn't recognize it when we were discussing him in the seminars. I had written my first English essay ever just a year earlier, when applying to colleges, and now came the papers analyzing the canons. And I simply didn't write in English fast enough to take notes in classes.

I hoped my diligence would make up for lack of preparation. On weekend nights, when my American roommates were out on dates, I would tell them I had planned a date with Dante or Aristotle. (They didn't think it was funny.)

On one of those weekend nights, I wrote a paper on Aeneas, the protagonist of *The Aeneid*, who was destined to found Rome but reluctant to leave behind his native Troy. "Aeneas agonizes," I wrote. "He hesitates. Natural instincts call him to stick to the past, while at the same time, he feels obligated to obey his father's instructions for the future. His present life is split, pulled apart by the bygone days and by the days to come." I saw myself in what I wrote.

During calls home every two weeks, my mother pleaded with me to take chemistry or biology. Science was the same everywhere, she said. And I, like everybody else from China, was well prepared in math, physics and chemistry. (To graduate from a standard six-year Chinese high school, one needs to take five years of physics, four years of chemistry and three years of biology.)

Instead, I visited the writing tutor — there is one in every undergraduate residential hall — for every paper I turned in. My papers were always written days before they were due. I lingered after classes to question professors. My classmates lent me their notes so I could learn the skill of note-taking in English.

By the time I missed home so much that soup dumplings and sautéed eels popped up in my head as I read, Nietzsche had replaced Plato on the chronological reading list and Flaubert Homer. And every paper of mine came back with an A.

重复, 在这里则是惴惴不安的独创, 而我比别人还更加惴惴不安。阿伽门农这个名字长得让我读不出来, 以至于在讨论课上我都没明白我们原来是在讨论他。一年前申请大学时, 我才第一次写英语短文, 而今我得用英语写出分析经典著作的论文来。还有, 我写英语的速度不够快, 上课来不及记笔记。

我希望以勤奋来弥补准备的不足。每逢周末夜晚, 在我的美国室友外出约会时, 我总是跟他们说我已约了但丁或亚里士多德。(他们并不觉得这有什么好笑。)

就在这样的一个周末夜晚, 我写了一篇关于《埃涅阿斯纪》的主人公埃涅阿斯的论文。命运注定埃涅阿斯将要建立罗马, 但他难以割舍他的故乡特洛伊。“埃涅阿斯感到极度痛苦,” 我写道, “他犹豫不决。直觉叫他坚守过去, 而同时他又感到有义务遵照父亲有关未来的指令。他当下的生活被一劈为二, 已逝的岁月和将来的日子相互撕扯。”而这正是我自己的写照。

每两周打电话回家时, 我母亲总是极力劝我选修化学或生物学。她说, 无论到哪里, 科学都是一样的。而我就像所有其他中国留学生一样, 数理化的功底很好。(要从中国六年制的正规高中毕业, 人人都得学五年物理、四年化学和三年生物学。)

我没有听从她。每写一篇论文, 在交上去之前我都会请教写作导师——每一幢本科生宿舍楼都配备有一位写作导师。我总是在截止日期前好几天就写好论文。下课后我总是留在教室, 向教授提问。同学们把笔记借给我, 好让我学习用英语记笔记的技能。

等到我的思乡情绪越来越重, 读书时脑海里会蹦出小笼包和清炒鳝丝的时候, 我那个按年代顺序排列的必读书单上, 尼采已经取代了柏拉图, 福楼拜已经取代了荷马。而我的每篇论文发还

| 时都得到了 A 等。

Sentences

Their words were dull and the presentations difficult to follow. (Para. 4)

Their words were uninteresting, and their discussions were difficult to understand.

他们的语言乏味，表达艰涩。

I often waited for the end-of-class “correct” answers, which never came. (Para. 4)

Out of habit formed back in China, I often waited for the professor to give his/her answer at the end of the class, which I regarded as the only true answer, but professors at Yale never did that.

我常常等待下课前的“正确”答案，但每次都是落空。

Learning humanities was secure repetition in China, but it was shaky originality here. (Para. 5)

If one learned humanities in China, one just repeated the correct answers given by the teacher and there was no uncertainty at all. However, if one learned humanities here, one had to come up with his/her own ideas, which made one feel insecure and nervous.

在中国，人文学科的学习是安稳的重复，在这里则是惴惴不安的独创。

His present life is split, pulled apart by the bygone days and by the days to come. (Para. 7)

He is torn between the past and the future.

他当下的生活被一劈为二，已逝的岁月和将来的日子相互撕扯。

I saw myself in what I wrote. (Para. 7)

I realized what I was writing mirrored the situation I was in.

这正是我自己的写照。

During calls home every two weeks, my mother pleaded with me to take chemistry or biology. (Para. 8)

When I made phone calls home every two weeks, my mother urged me to major in chemistry or biology.

每两周打电话回家时，我母亲总是极力劝我选修化学或生物学。

By the time I missed home so much that soup dumplings and sautéed eels popped up in my head as I read, Nietzsche had replaced Plato on the chronological reading list and Flaubert Homer. (Para. 10)

By the time I missed home so much that I couldn't help thinking about soup dumplings and sautéed eels, I had finished reading ancient authors like Plato and Homer and moved on to more

modern authors like Nietzsche and Flaubert.

等到我的思乡情绪越来越重，读书时脑海里会蹦出小笼包和清炒鳝丝的时候，我那个按年代顺序排列的必读书单上，尼采已经取代了柏拉图，福楼拜已经取代了荷马。

Chinese-English Translation

1. 我**根本来不及**害怕就从老虎手中夺回了我的孩子。我想这是母亲的**本能**。(grab, instinct)

I grabbed my baby from the tiger **before I had time to** feel afraid. I guess it was a mother's **natural instinct**.

2. 现代旅游者**渴望**去像西藏(Tibet)这样神秘的地方。你要早点去, 否则那里也会人满为患。(yearn for, mysterious, be flooded with)

Modern tourists **yearn for** mysterious places like Tibet. You should go there before it is flooded with visitors.

3. **现在**我女儿会**爬**了。家里没有什么地方她没爬到过。我得**时时**跟在她后面捡玩具, 烦死了。(spot, be tired of)

Now that my daughter can **crawl**, there is not a **spot** in the house she hasn't **reached**. I'm just tired of picking up toys **constantly** after her.

4. **最近**, 又要工作, 又要照顾生病的孩子, 我感到分身乏术。这份业务计划我能推迟点交吗?(pull apart, turn in)

I felt pulled apart **of late** by work and taking care of my sick child. Can I postpone turning in the business plan?

5. 我不是有意引发争议, 但我真觉得我们公司还是分拆成两个公司为好。(provocative, split)

I don't mean to be provocative, but I do think it's better for our company to split into two.

6. 美国政府有义务优先购买在美国制造的产品, 但外国公司仍有可能成为美国政府的供应商。例如, 某产品在美国没有生产, 这时美国政府将向海外购买。(feel obligated to, for instance)

The US government feels obligated to prefer US-made products, but it's still possible for a foreign company to be its supplier. For instance, if a product is not made in the US, then the US government will buy abroad.

7. 我们得不断分析环境变化, 看是否有必要改变原来的计划。(analyze, original, program)

We must constantly analyze changes in the environment to see if there is a need to change the original program.

8. 你怎么解读中国政府的新“二孩”政策? 这个政策是不是为了填补中国未来年轻人口的不足(shortage)? (interpretation, make up for)

What's your interpretation of the Chinese government's new policy of allowing two children per family? Is it to make up for the shortage of young people in the future in China?

Main ideas

I was admitted into a freshman program at Yale that required us to read up Western classics, comprehend them, analyze them and turn in papers with original ideas on them. Although this was my first year in an all-English environment, and sometimes I was tired of all the hard work, I yearned to understand Western society. I made up for my lack of preparation with diligence. I pulled all-nighters, I lingered after class to ask questions, I learned note-taking in English from my classmates, and I visited the writing tutor. As a result, as the year came to an end, I received A's for all my papers.

Sample Writing

Yilu Zhao
No. 2 High School of East China Normal University
155 Jinshajiang Road
Shanghai 200062
China
December 1, 1993
Office of Undergraduate Admissions
Yale University
38 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, CT 06511
USA

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my interest in studying history at Yale University, especially your Directed Studies program.

History has always fascinated me, and I firmly believe that the best way to study Western history is to go to a top university in the West, which would greatly help put things into perspective. I understand that your Directed Studies program will guide students through the Western canons of philosophy and literature as well as history, which is exactly the education I yearn for.

History is usually written from the viewpoint of a country. I expect that, at classes in Yale, my historical concepts will differ from, and even clash with, my fellow American students. This will be an enriching experience for all of us.

My ultimate goal is to become a journalist reporting on Western news to the Chinese audience and Chinese news to the West in ways that can promote mutual understanding. A solid grasp of both Chinese and Western history will be a very necessary first step.

Attached please find the duly filled-in application form, my resume, two essays and three letters of recommendation.

I would be much obliged if I could be considered for any kind of financial assistance or scholarship, which would help me greatly in the completion of the degree.

Again, I sincerely thank you for your time and kind consideration.

Sincerely,
Yilu Zhao

U5 Pioneers of Flight

Words

Legend has it that ... 据传说

e.g. Legend has it that this lake was formed by the tears of angels.
据传说，这个湖是由天使的眼泪变成的。

aboard: *prep., ad.* 在船（飞机、火车）上

e.g. There were more than two thousand people aboard the Titanic.
泰坦尼克号上乘坐了两千多人。

It was reported that the flight had 66 people aboard including three children and seven crew members.

据报道，航班上共载有 66 人，包括三名儿童，七名机组人员。

have one's roots in: 起源于

e.g. His recent illness has its roots in a serious infection he suffered as a child.
他最近生病的原因源自小时候的一次严重感染。

The word "aviation" has its roots in the Latin word "avis (bird)".
aviation 一词源自拉丁文中的 avis（鸟）一词。

confirm: *v.* state or show that sth. is true or correct 证实；确认

e.g. Please write back to confirm your acceptance of our invitation.
接受邀请者敬请回复。

mission: *n.* particular task or duty 任务，使命；（飞机或宇宙飞船的）飞行任务

e.g. A fact-finding mission was organized to look into the dispute.
已组织实情调查活动对这一纠纷加以调查。

A panel of experts think it is possible to send humans on a mission to Mars by the 2030s.
专家组认为，2030 年代将人送上火星是可能的。

devise: *vt.* 设计

e.g. The real challenge is to devise a plan of medical care that will cover all people.
真正的挑战是设计一种能覆盖所有人的医疗保障计划。

risky: *a.* 冒险的，大胆的

e.g. It is risky to buy a house without careful inspection.
不仔细检查就买房太冒险了。

harness:

vt. control and use the natural force or power of sth. 控制，利用
e.g. We can harness the power of the wind to generate electricity.
我们可以利用风能发电。

vt. tie up 系, 拴

e.g. They harnessed the horse to the post.

他们把马拴在柱上。

attach: *v.* (often followed by *to*) connect one object to another 把...系(贴、附)在; 使附属于

e.g. Please attach a recent photograph to your application form.

申请表上请贴上近照。

He attached a color printer to his computer.

他把彩色打印机连上了电脑。

The hospital is attached to the medical school.

医院是附属于一所医学院的。

primitive: *a.* very simple in style; belonging to a very early period in the development of a species 简单的, 原始的, 旧式的

e.g. Engels argued that primitive societies were classless.

恩格斯认为原始社会是无阶级的。

The local hospital care was primitive and unreliable.

当地的医护条件非常简陋, 靠不住。

Many people still have a primitive fear of darkness.

很多人对黑暗有种原始的恐惧。

principle: *n.* a basic rule or law of a particular theory; a general belief 原则, 主义, 原理; 信条

e.g. He wouldn't let anyone tell him how to do his job, as a matter of principle.

出于原则, 他不让任何人告诉他该怎么做。

He is a man of principle.

他是个讲原则的人。

I agree in principle that this is possible but it will not happen soon.

原则上我同意这是可能的, 但近期不会发生。

witness:

n. 证人; 目击者

e.g. All the witnesses to the attack are asked to call the police.

这一袭击的所有目击者都要给警方打电话。

v. 目击, 见证

e.g. India has witnessed many political changes in recent years.

印度近年来经历了各种政治变革。

The 20th century witnessed two world wars.

20世纪发生了两次世界大战。

aviation: *n.* the science or practice of flying in aircraft; the industry that makes aircraft 飞行, 飞行技术; 航空工业

e.g. What do aviation experts say about the missing plane?

关于失联飞机航空专家怎么说？

It is said that an aviation museum will be built in this city.

据说本市将建一座航空博物馆。

enormous: *a.* very great in size, amount, number 巨大的

e.g. An enormous amount of money has been wasted on this project already.

这个项目已经白白花了巨额费用。

The enormous birthday cake dwarfed everything else on the table.

硕大无比的生日蛋糕使得桌上所有别的东西都相形见绌。

concept: *n.* a thought, notion or idea 概念，理念

e.g. It's important that children learn to understand the concept of sharing.

孩子懂得分享很重要。

People now have no concept of what it is like to live in dire poverty.

现在的人对极度贫困的生活毫无概念。

hold/break/set a record: 保持/破/创纪录

e.g. Ben Johnson, who set the world record of the 100-meter race in 1988 by taking drugs, said that he would hold the record for 50 years, unless he himself broke it.

1988 年因服用禁药打破百米赛跑世界纪录的本·约翰逊曾称，除非他自己去打破，不然这个纪录可以保持 50 年。

project: *n.* a plan, proposal or undertaking 计划，方案，项目

e.g. The professor has obtained money/a grant for the three-year research project.

教授获得了这项三年研究项目的资金。

Our team is working on a building project, and Mr. Blackman is the project manager.

我们团队在做一个建筑项目，布莱克曼先生是项目经理。

complex: *a.* 复杂的

e.g. This is a complex situation. We need to devise a new strategy for solving it.

情况很复杂。我们需要制定新的策略加以解决。

approach: *n.* a method of doing sth. or dealing with a problem 方法，途径

e.g. He decided to adopt a different approach and teach history through story-telling.

他决定采取另一种方式，用讲故事的方式教历史。

behind schedule: (进度等) 落后于计划

e.g. We arrived two days behind schedule.

我们晚到了两天。

The train is already five minutes behind schedule.

火车已经晚点 5 分钟了。

put into storage: 把...储藏起来

e.g. Gas is put into storage at times of low demand to be used at times of high demand.

需求量低时将汽油储存，用于需求量高时。

(put ...) on display: 把...陈列出来

e.g. His collection of paintings has been put on display in many museums.

他的藏画在不少博物馆展出。

feature:

n. a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic 特征，特色

e.g. An important feature of van Gogh's paintings is their bright colors.

梵高绘画的一个重要特征是用色明亮。

The rose garden is a special feature of this park.

玫瑰园是这个公园的特色。

vt. 以...为特色（或特征）

e.g. The concert features music by Mozart.

音乐会主要演奏莫扎特的作品。

incorporate ... into: include (sth.) as part of a system/plan 将...并入

e.g. He assured me that my proposal will be incorporated into the general plan.

他跟我保证说，我的建议会融入到总体规划中。

A number of major improvements will be incorporated into the design of the new car.

诸多重大改进将会融入新车型的设计中。

We have incorporated some environment-friendly features into the design of the building.

我们在大楼的设计中融入了不少环保特色。

in the field of: 在...领域

e.g. The book is for people doing serious research in the field of art history.

本书专为深入研究艺术史的人士推出。

Thanks to some key discoveries in the field of medical science, we now have the power to bring the disease under control.

由于医学领域的重大发现，现在我们能对这一疾病加以控制。

transportation: *n.* 运输，交通业，输送

e.g. The city needs to improve its public transportation.

本市需要改进公共交通。

There should be stricter rules for transportation of dangerous chemicals/animals by road.

公路运输危险化学品/动物应该有更严格的规定。

ahead of one's time: 超前

e.g. His views on education were remarkably ahead of his time.

他的教育观远超其时代。

He has the gift of seeing ahead of his time.

他具有超越时代高瞻远瞩的天赋。

sketch:

n. a hasty or undetailed drawing of sth. 草图

e.g. During lunch, he drew a rough sketch of his apartment on a napkin.

午餐期间他在一张餐巾纸上画了一幅自己公寓房的草图。

v. draw a picture of sth. quickly and with few details; give a general description of sth. 为…
绘草图，速写；草拟

e.g. He quickly sketched the view from the window.

他很快勾勒出窗外的景致。

I've just sketched out a rough proposal. We can add details later.

我草拟了一份粗略的建议。以后我们可以添加具体内容。

She sketched out her plan for tackling the problem.

她草拟了解决问题的计划。

device: *n.* a machine or tool that does a special job 装置；器具

e.g. They are using a new device to separate metal from garbage.

他们正在使用新设备从垃圾中分离金属。

steer: *vt.* control the direction of (a boat, car, etc.) 掌舵，驾驶，操纵

e.g. They believe that they need a strong man to steer the country out of its economic troubles.

他们认为需要一个强人将国家带出经济困境。

focus on: 集中在，聚焦于

e.g. It's time for us to focus our attention on the water problem.

我们该重视水资源问题了。

base ... on: 将…基于

e.g. Experts believe that happy relationships are based on close friendship and shared interests, not just strong feelings.

专家认为，幸福的婚姻/情感关系基于亲密的友情和共同的兴趣，而不是强烈的情感。

analogy: *n.* 类似；类推，类比

e.g. He is fond of drawing analogies between business and football.

他喜欢拿做生意和踢足球作类比。

individual:

n. a single human being considered apart from a community 个人

e.g. The rights of the individual should be respected.

个人的权益应该获得尊重。

a. of or relating to a human being 个人（的）

e.g. Children get more individual attention in small classes.

小班化能使孩子获得更多的个人关注。

Additional Word List

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| bay | /beɪ/ | n. 海湾 |
| canvas | /'kænvəs/ | n. 帆布 |
| dismantle | /dɪs'mæntl/ | v. 拆卸 |
| fulfillment | /fʊl'fɪlmənt/ | n. 完成, 实现 |
| futuristic | /'fju:tʃə'rɪstɪk/ | a. 未来主义的, 未来派的; 超前的 |
| gunpowder | /'gʌnpaʊdə/ | n. 火药 |
| harbor | /'hɑ:bə/ | n. 海港, 港口 |
| multi-millionaire | /,mʌltɪ,mɪljə'neə/ | n. 千万富豪 |
| Neil J. Anderson | /ni:l dʒeɪ 'ændəsn/ | 尼尔·J·安德森 (阅读教学专家) |
| parachute | /'pærəʃu:t/ | n. 降落伞 |
| parachutist | /'pærəʃu:tɪst/ | n. 跳伞者 |
| perfectionist | /pə'fekʃ(ə)nɪst/ | n., a. 完美主义者; 完美主义的 |

English-Chinese Translation

The legend of Wan Hu

China launched its first rocket with human beings aboard on October 15, 2003. Astronaut Yang Liwei brought to its fulfillment a dream that probably had its roots in a much earlier time. Although the veracity of the story cannot be confirmed, legend has it that in A.D. 1500 a man named Wan Hu prepared his own mission to the stars. At that time, the Chinese invention of gunpowder was widely used in rockets for military purposes as well as in fireworks. Wan Hu devised a risky plan to harness the power of such rockets to take him to the stars.

The story goes that Wan Hu built the first spaceship: a chair with 47 powerful gunpowder rockets and two kites attached to it. On the day of the launch, each rocket was lit by a different servant carrying a torch. The servants then moved back and waited. An earth-shattering explosion followed: Wan Hu and his primitive spaceship had disappeared completely. Although the story may seem a little far-fetched, the principles of rocket-powered spaceflight are contained in Wan Hu's crazy dream.

Howard Hughes's Spruce Goose

On November 2, 1947, a crowd of onlookers at San Pedro harbor in Los Angeles witnessed aviation history. An enormous flying boat, nicknamed the Spruce Goose, sped across the bay and rose 70 feet above the water. After just under a minute, it landed perfectly one mile down the bay. It was the first and last time the boat ever flew.

The concept for construction of the Spruce Goose came from the need for more effective ways of transporting troops and materials in World War II. The idea came from a man called Henry Kaiser, but it was Howard Hughes, the legendary multi-millionaire, who actually developed the flying boat.

The Spruce Goose was the biggest airplane ever built and still holds the record for the greatest wingspan, and it was made entirely of wood. Though it had promise, in the end the project failed for three main reasons: the cost of building the enormous

万户的传说

2003年10月15日,中国发射了第一枚载人火箭。宇航员杨利伟实现了一个起源于很久之前的梦想。虽然故事的真实性无法考证,但传说一个名叫万户的人在公元1500年筹划了一场他自己的遨游星空之行。当时中国发明的火药被广泛应用于军用火箭和烟花鞭炮。万户设计了一个大胆的计划,要利用这种火箭的动力使自己登上星空。

故事称万户建造了第一艘宇宙飞船,它是一把椅子,配有47枚强力的用火药推动的火箭,还有两只风筝系于其上。发射那天,每枚火箭各由一名手持火把的仆人点燃。仆人们点火后便退后等待。接着便是一声震天动地的巨响:万户和他那原始的宇宙飞船消失得无影无踪。虽然故事可能显得有点儿牵强,万户的痴梦中却包含了以火箭为动力的宇宙飞行的原理。

霍华德·休斯的云杉鹅

1947年11月2日,一群旁观者在洛杉矶的圣佩德罗海湾见证了航空史上的一大壮举。一艘别名为云杉鹅的巨型飞船,高速穿过海湾,升到了离水面70英尺的空中。不到一分钟,它完美地在离海湾一英里的地方着陆。这是这艘飞船的第一次也是最后一次飞行。

建造云杉鹅的想法源于第二次世界大战中更有效地运送部队和物资的需要。这个主意出自一个名为亨利·凯泽的人,但是真正制造这艘飞船的人却是传奇人物千万富翁霍华德·休斯。

云杉鹅是当时最大的飞机,现在还保持着翼幅最宽的纪录,它完全由木料制成。虽然很有前途,但该项目却以失败告终,其原因有三:建造这种巨型飞机耗资巨大;使用木料制作工艺

machine; the complexity of working with wood; and Hughes's perfectionist approach, which caused the entire project to finish behind schedule. The Goose was put into storage and remained hidden from view until 1976, when it was put on display for the public. In 1992, the plane was dismantled and transported to the state of Oregon, where it remains today. Many of the design features of the Spruce Goose have been incorporated into modern cargo planes. Like other pioneers in the field of transportation, Hughes was simply ahead of his time.

The futuristic ideas of Leonardo da Vinci

Centuries before Hughes was designing the Spruce Goose, another pioneer in transportation design was sketching plans for different kinds of flying machines. Leonardo da Vinci, perhaps the most famous artist of the Renaissance period, planned flying devices with flapping wings controlled and steered by human pilots. His research focused on the complex anatomy of birds in flight, and he based his flying machines on this analogy. It took almost 500 years for da Vinci's sketches to become real. In June 2000, a professional parachutist named Adrian Nicholas jumped out of a hot-air balloon over the South African countryside using a parachute made of wood and canvas based on one of da Vinci's designs. Nicholas landed safely, and Leonardo's dream became reality.

These three enigmatic individuals, Wan Hu, Howard Hughes, and Leonardo da Vinci, came from places and cultures that are about as different as we can imagine. What they shared was a fascination with flying, a spirit of innovation, and the courage to try and make their dreams of flight come true.

复杂；而休斯在行事上又是一个完美主义者，致使整个项目工期延误。云杉鹅被存放起来，隐藏在公众视线以外，直到 1976 年才被陈列展出。1992 年这架飞机被拆卸并运送到俄勒冈州，现在还存放在那里。现代货运飞机借鉴了云杉鹅的不少设计特点。像运输领域的其它许多先行者一样，休斯绝对是超前的。

达·芬奇的超前理念

在休斯设计云杉鹅好几个世纪前，另一位运输设计的先行者已经在勾画不同种类的飞行器草图。列昂纳多·达·芬奇，这位也许是文艺复兴时期最著名的艺术家，画出了多种由人控制和驾驶的带有可以拍打的羽翼的飞行器。他的研究集中在飞鸟的复杂的解剖结构，他的飞行器的设计便是模拟飞鸟的。将近 500 年后，达·芬奇的草图才变成了实物。2000 年 6 月，专业跳伞运动员艾德里安·尼古拉斯从南非乡村上空的一个热气球里跳出，他使用的降落伞就是根据达·芬奇的一个设计图由木料和帆布制作而成。尼古拉斯安全着陆，达·芬奇梦想成真。

万户、霍华德·休斯和列昂纳多·达·芬奇这三位不可思议的人物，来自完全不同的地方和文化背景，但他们却有共同之处，那就是：对飞行的迷恋，创新精神，以及敢于尝试和实现飞行梦想的勇气。

Sentences

Astronaut Yang Liwei brought to its fulfillment a dream that probably had its roots in a much earlier time. (Para. 1)

Astronaut Yang Liwei realized a dream that had probably originated long before.

宇航员杨利伟实现了一个起源于很久之前的梦想。

Although the veracity of the story cannot be confirmed, legend has it that in A.D. 1500 a man named Wan Hu prepared his own mission to the stars. (Para. 1)

According to a story from ancient times, a man named Wan Hu prepared his flight to the stars, although the truthfulness of the story cannot be proved.

虽然故事的真实性无法考证，但传说一个名叫万户的人在公元 1500 年筹划了一场他自己的遨游星空之行。

Legend has it that ...是本单元的重点句型，可以结合练习进行操练。

Although the story may seem a little far-fetched, the principles of rocket-powered spaceflight are contained in Wan Hu's crazy dream. (Para. 2)

Although the story doesn't sound believable, Wan Hu's crazy dream has in it the principles of rocket-powered spaceflight.

虽然故事可能显得有点儿牵强，万户的痴梦中却包含了以火箭为动力的宇宙飞行的原理。

On November 2, 1947, a crowd of onlookers at San Pedro harbor in Los Angeles witnessed aviation history. (Para. 3)

On November 2, 1947, a crowd of onlookers at San Pedro harbor saw the launch of the Spruce Goose, which was to go down in aviation history as a milestone event.

1947 年 11 月 2 日，一群旁观者在洛杉矶的圣佩德罗海湾见证了航空史上一大壮举。

The concept for construction of the Spruce Goose came from the need for more effective ways of transporting troops and materials in World War II. (Para. 4)

The idea of building the Spruce Goose grew out of the need for more effective movement of troops and materials during World War II.

建造云杉鹅的想法源于第二次世界大战中更有效地运送部队和物资的需要。

His research focused on the complex anatomy of birds in flight, and he based his flying machines on this analogy. (Para. 6)

He carefully studied the shape and structure of birds and applied the principles of their flight to

the design of his flying machines.

他的研究集中在飞鸟的复杂的解剖结构，他的飞行器的设计便是模拟飞鸟的。

These three enigmatic individuals, Wan Hu, Howard Hughes, and Leonardo da Vinci, came from places and cultures that are about as different as we can imagine. (Para. 7)

The three enigmatic individuals, Wan Hu, Howard Hughes, and Leonardo da Vinci, cannot be more different in terms of their living places and cultures.

万户、霍华德·休斯和列昂纳多·达·芬奇这三位不可思议的人物，来自完全不同的地方和文化背景。

Chinese-English Translation

1. 如何控制住火箭的动力，是成功发射宇宙飞船的一个关键。(harness)

How to harness the power of the rockets is the key to the successful launch of a spaceship.

2. 二十世纪见证了航空工业的成长。(witness)

The 20th century witnessed the growth of the aviation industry.

3. 第二次世界大战期间，美国需要大型运输机运送战争物资。(transportation)

During World War II, the United States needed giant cargo planes for transportation of war materials.

4. 电影“飞行者”(The Aviator)是根据霍华德·休斯的生平创作的。(base...on)

The film The Aviator is based on the life of Howard Hughes.

5. 这位教授认为投入能效(energy efficiency)领域研究的钱应再多些。(in the field of)

The professor thinks that more money should be invested in/put into research in the field of energy efficiency.

6. 他们正在执行一项秘密任务。(mission)

They are carrying out a secret mission. / They are on a secret mission.

7. “着重注意文章的内容，别担心单个词汇。”老师对学生们说。(focus on, individual)

“Focus on the content of the article. Don't worry about individual words,” said the teacher to the students.

8. 万户的方案太冒险太原始了，不可能成功的。(risky, primitive)

Wan Hu's plan was too risky and too primitive to be successful.

Main ideas

The article consists of three stories about pioneers of flight. The first story is about a Chinese named Wan Hu, who made an unsuccessful attempt at spaceflight in A.D. 1500. He built a spaceship powered by 47 rockets using gunpowder. His idea was crazy, but his dream of flight came true 500 years later when China successfully launched its first manned Shenzhou V spaceship. The second one is about the Spruce Goose, a flying boat designed to meet the need of transporting troops and materials during World War II. It was made entirely of wood and still holds the record for the greatest wingspan. Although it was never put to use, many of its design features have been incorporated into today's cargo planes. The last is about Leonardo da Vinci, the most famous artist of the Renaissance. Apart from his great artistic work, he also drew sketches of flying devices with flapping wings controlled and steered by human pilots. Five hundred years later, a professional parachutist made a successful jump using a wood and canvas parachute based on one of da Vinci's designs/sketches.

Sample Writing

Howard Hughes was an American entrepreneur and an aviation pioneer. During WWII, he entered into a contract with the US government to make planes that would be able to transport troops and materials across the Atlantic Ocean. The prototype he finally produced was nicknamed the Spruce Goose. It was made entirely of wood, and it was the largest airplane ever built. On November 2, 1947, the Spruce Goose made its first and only flight, and after that it was put into storage and then on display for the public. Many think that the Spruce Goose was a failure and a waste of time and money. But if we think of the fact that many of its design features have been incorporated into the modern cargo plane, we will not be so quick to blame Howard Hughes. He was simply ahead of his time.

U6 Maker Movement in China

English-Chinese Translation

In China, Lessons of a “Hackerspace”

By Emily Parker

Several years ago, Peng Ziyun was at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, studying music and technology. She learned about sound engineering and wanted to build something of her own. But she didn't know how, and she didn't have anyone to teach her. An Internet search led her to Xinchajian, China's first formal “hackerspace,” a community-run workshop where ordinary people tinker with everything from art projects to robots.

Ms. Peng, now 23, wanted to make a tree that could talk. With the encouragement of others at Xinchajian, she learned to drill and solder and to work with Arduino, an open-source microcontroller board that is user-friendly. Her new skills helped her to attach sensors and colored lights to an actual tree so that it would react to human touch. The tree spoke both English and Chinese: The more you interacted with it, the more it talked, its sound growing richer and its lights flashing vividly.

Ms. Peng's work, a meditation on the relationship between nature and man, was later shown in an art gallery and spent a month on display in a mall. “It definitely changed me,” Ms. Peng says of the experience. “It's given me the confidence to build things like that in the future.”

Already booming in the U.S., the maker movement (or DIY, for “do it yourself”) is now gaining ground in China, challenging assumptions about the country's capacity for innovation. Make magazine co-founder Dale Dougherty defines a maker as someone who builds, creates or hacks physical materials, whether food, clothing or gadgets. Makers often gather at hackerspaces, or makerspaces, real-world locations where they can learn and work together. There are hundreds of hackerspaces worldwide and over a dozen now in China.

中国创客空间的经验

埃米莉·帕克

几年前，彭紫云（音译）在上海音乐学院学习音乐和技术。她学习了音响工程学，想自己搞点什么东西出来。但是不知道怎么做，也没人教她。在网上搜索一番之后，她找到了新车间，中国第一家正式的“创客空间”。这是一家由社区运营的工场，在那里普通人可以摆弄各种东西，从艺术作品到机器人。

现年 23 岁的彭女士想要造一棵会说话的树。在新车间其他人的鼓励下，她学习打眼、焊接，以及使用方便易用的开放源码单片机阿都伊诺。掌握了新技术，她就能把传感器和彩色灯泡装在一棵真的树上，这样树会对人的触摸做出反应。这棵树能讲中英文：你和它互动越多，它讲得越多，声音越来越丰润，灯光熠熠生辉。

彭女士的作品是对人和大自然关系的一种思考，后来在一家艺术画廊内展出，并在一家购物中心内展出了一个月。“它的确改变了我，”彭女士提及这段经历时说。“它给了我将来创作同类作品的信心。”

创客运动（或者叫 DIY，即“自己动手”）在美国早已蓬勃发展，在中国正日渐风行，并对那些有关中国创新能力的种种主观臆断提出了挑战。《制作》杂志的创始人之一戴尔·多尔蒂将创客定义为：建造、创造或者捣鼓有形材料的人，无论是食品、衣服还是小器具。创客们经常聚集在创客空间，或者叫制造者空间，这些是现实世界中真实的空间，他们在那里学习、合作。全世界有数百个创客空间，在中国现在有十几家。

Lone inventors have long tinkered in garages. But today, inventors can use software to design objects to be produced by desktop machines like 3-D printers. And thanks to the Internet, DIY is thoroughly collaborative. Rather than work on projects in secret, people freely share their ideas and designs online. Chris Anderson, former editor in chief of *Wired*, describes makers as “the Web generation creating physical things rather than just pixels on screens.”

Xinchejian, founded in 2010, means “new workshop.” It occupies a rented room in a Shanghai warehouse. Members pay around \$16 a month to use the space and tools, and on Wednesday nights it is open to the public. The Taiwan-born David Li, a 40-year-old programmer and a co-founder of Xinchejian, wants to lower the barriers for experimentation and play. “It’s not about getting together a group of geeks doing something. It’s a conduit for people to say, ‘This interactive stuff is not that scary, not that difficult.’”

One of these tinkerers might develop the next groundbreaking technology, or at least that is the hope of Chinese policy makers. “Chinese industry has to change. It has to migrate to the next stage. Right now it’s purely contract-based. We execute what other people design,” says Benjamin Koo, an associate professor of industrial engineering at Beijing’s Tsinghua University. Others wonder why China doesn’t have more internationally celebrated brands or a homegrown innovator like Steve Jobs.

The Chinese government has taken an interest in the maker movement. Not long after Xinchejian opened its doors, Shanghai officials announced a plan to build 100 government-supported innovation houses. Last November, according to Mr. Li, the Communist Youth League of Shanghai helped to attract over 50,000 visitors to a Maker Carnival, where makers exhibited their creations to the public.

In the city of Shenzhen, Sseed Studio works with global makers to transform their hardware designs into prototypes and samples. Sseed specializes in the small-scale manufacturing of experimental, niche-

单干的发明家们长期以来一直在车库里捣鼓。但是如今，发明家们能够使用软件来设计可由诸如 3D 打印机之类的桌面设备制造的产品。而且，由于有了因特网，DIY 现在已完全变成协作式的了。人们在网上自由地交流思想、分享设计，而不是自己悄悄地搞项目。克里斯·安德森，《连线》杂志的前主编，将创客描述为“创造实物而非仅仅是屏幕上的像素的互联网一代”。

新车间建于 2010 年，意思是“新的工场”。它位于一个上海仓库的出租房里。成员们每月支付约 16 美元就可以使用那里的空间和工具，周三晚上对公众开放。新车间的联合创始人台湾出生的大卫·李是一位 40 岁的程序员，他想降低实验和娱乐的门槛。“我们并不是想要汇聚一帮子极客做出什么名堂。新车间是一种渠道，它能够让人们说，‘这互动的玩意儿并不那么可怕那么难。’”

这些能工巧匠中可能会有人研发出下一个突破性的技术，或者说这至少是中国决策者们所希望的。“中国的产业必须改革。它必须迈入下一个阶段。中国现在的产业纯粹是契约型的。我们按照别人的设计来制造，”北京清华大学工业工程学副教授本杰明·顾说。还有人感到不解的是为什么中国没有更多的国际知名品牌或者一位像史蒂夫·乔布斯那样的本地发明家。

中国政府已经对创客运动产生兴趣。新车间开张后不久，上海的官员们宣布了一项计划，要建立 100 个由政府扶持的创新工场。据李透露，去年 11 月，在上海共青团的帮助下，创客嘉年华吸引了逾 5 万参观者。在那里创客们向公众展示了他们的作品。

在深圳市，矽递公司同全球的创客合作将他们的硬件设计转换成原型和样品。矽递专门从事小规模生产实验性的利基市场产品。出生在四川的

market products. The Sichuan-born Sseed Studio founder Pan Hao, also known as Eric Pan, doesn't aim to replace big manufacturing but to complement it. "When designs go big, the traditional manufacturer will have new products to make," Mr. Pan told me. "We are providing more candidates."

Sseed Studio may be a business, but it still sees itself as a frontier in China's maker revolution. Its recruitment poster for new employees features a picture of the South American revolutionary Che Guevara, his head sprouting electronic components instead of hair. The poster calls for people to come together to "challenge the hegemony of industrialized mass production in an unprecedented way!"

Some observers see China's maker movement as yet another instance of the country's tendency to produce shanzhai, or copycat goods. But Mr. Pan advises patience. "China is just on the way," he said. "The first time you learn to write, you cannot write novels. You have to copy from the textbook to learn to write A, B, C, D."

For now, hackerspaces give Chinese inventors a community. Ms. Peng, the maker of the interactive tree, says that her life changed when she went to Xinchajian and realized there are "people out there that are sort of like me, they just want to build things, and learn."

矽递创始人潘昊（音译），也叫埃里克·潘，其目标是补足而非取代大型制造商。“一旦设计红火了，传统的制造商就会有新的产品可做了，”潘先生告诉我。“我们正在提供更多的设计产品。”

矽递也许是一家企业，但是它仍然认为自己站在中国创客革命的前沿。它招聘员工的广告上是南美革命者切·格瓦拉的照片，他头上长出的是电子元件而不是头发。这张海报号召人们聚在一起“以一种前所未有的方式挑战工业化大规模生产的霸主地位！”

一些观察人士认为中国的创客运动是其生产山寨产品或者仿制品倾向的又一个例子。但是潘先生建议大家要有耐心。“中国刚刚起步，”他说。“你刚开始学习写作时，你写不出小说。你必须照着课本临摹学写 A、B、C、D。”

现在，创客空间给了中国发明者们一个社区。彭女士，那棵会和人互动的树的创造者，说她的生活因为去了新车间而发生了改变，她明白了“那儿有不少跟我差不多的人，他们只是想造些东西，并从中学习。”

Chinese-English Translation

1. 纽约的创客集市汇聚了各年龄层次的发明者。(get together)
The Maker Faire in New York got together inventors of all ages.
2. 创客们展示了他们最新的作品。(exhibit, creation)
Makers exhibited their latest creations.
3. 工业化国家必须带头减少碳排放量(emissions)。(industrialize)
Industrialized nations must take the lead in reducing their carbon emissions.
4. 如果有适当的工具和灵感(inspiration)，创客们有能力改变这个世界。(capacity)
With the right tools and inspiration, makers have the capacity to change the world.

5. 据我所知，他们正在秘密地制定一项计划。(work on, in secret)

As far as I know, they are working on a project in secret.

6. 这个小镇有着蓬勃发展的旅游产业和房地产市场。(boom)

This town has a booming tourist industry and (a flourishing) real estate market.

7. 过去十年的数字化革命以一种前所未有的方式激发(stimulate)了人们的创造力。(in an... way)

In the last decade, the digital revolution has stimulated people's creativity in an unprecedented way.

8. 在中国第一家正式的创客空间“新车间”里，创客们正鼓捣着各种各样的材料，如金属、塑料、电子元件等等。(formal, tinker with, electronic component)

At Xinchajian, China's first formal makerspace, makers are tinkering with all types of materials, such as metals, plastics and electronic components.

Main ideas

The maker movement is now gaining ground in China and makerspaces like Xinchajian and Seed Studio are open to the public. A maker is someone who builds, creates or hacks physical materials. They are different from the traditional inventors who tinkered in garages. Makers often use software to design objects to be produced by desktop machines like 3-D printers. And they often cooperate and share their ideas online. The Chinese government is supporting this movement by building more government-supported innovation houses and organizing maker carnivals. And it is hoped that this movement can help Chinese industry move to a new stage. Although some observers see China's maker movement as producing copycat goods, Mr. Pan Hao, founder of Seed Studio, advises patience.

Sample Writing

There are many benefits of/to bringing the maker movement into the classroom. First and foremost it calls for students to turn from being passive users into active discoverers by stimulating their imagination and creativity. It also allows students to work on “real life” problems in a math or science classroom. This helps students realize the practical aspects of education and can transform their motivation. Moreover, students can learn how to interact with each other effectively, generating a sense of engagement and mutual acceptance. Added to all this, the completion of each project boosts the confidence of students in their capacity to build something useful. In short, the maker movement injects creativity, encouragement, the spirit of teamwork and a sense of achievement into the classroom, opening up a vast and exciting new frontier in the world of education.