

Unit 1

PART I

UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

Section A

Love Without Limitations

Detailed Study of the Text

1. My brother, Jimmy, did not get enough oxygen during a difficult **delivery**, leaving him with brain damage... (Para. 1)

Meaning: When my brother Jimmy was born, he didn't get enough oxygen, which caused some damage to his brain...

★ **delivery:** *n.*

1) [C] the process of giving birth to a baby

The mother didn't expect that the **delivery** of the baby would be so easy. 这位母亲没想到生这个孩子这么顺利。

In the end, it was an easy **delivery**, a fine baby girl that they had wished for. 最后，分娩很顺利，生了个漂亮的女孩，正是他们所希望的。

2) [C, U] the act of bringing something to a particular place

Your order is ready for **delivery**. 您订购的货物可以随时交货。

The ad says that it's available at \$100, including **delivery**. 广告说100美元就可以买到，包括送货。

2. ... so I urged the neighborhood kids to come to my house for some out-of-control kid-centered fun. (Para. 1)

Meaning: ... so I eagerly asked the kids in the neighborhood to come to my house to do the kind of fun things that kids like freely.

Cultural tip: In a kid-centered environment, the child is the center around which all things revolve. It is designed to adapt to the needs of each child.



3. My father, a saint, simply held the house together with his patience and understanding. (Para. 2)

Meaning: My father, who was very good and kind, kept the family together with his patience and understanding.

Cultural tip: In Christianity, “saint” is the title given to someone after they have died, because they have been very good and holy. The word is used here to emphasize the father’s patience.

4. I was in charge outside where I **administered** justice by **tracking down** the parents of the kids who **picked on** my brother, and **telling on** them. (Para. 2)

Meaning: I was responsible for protecting my brother in the neighborhood, where I would find the parents of the kids who treated my brother unkindly and tell them what their children had been doing.

- ★ **administer:** *vt.* be responsible for making certain that something is done according to the rules

We will do our best to see that justice is **administered** fairly. 我们将竭尽全力确保正义得到伸张。

It takes a lot of time to prepare, **administer** and mark the tests. 出题、监考和阅卷会花很多时间。

- ★ **track down:** find someone or something after a long search

Are the doctors able to **track down** the cause of the infection? 医生能找到感染的原因吗?

I finally **tracked down** the sort of ribbon I needed in a little shop near the station. 我在靠近车站的一家小店里终于找到了我需要的那种丝带。

- ★ **pick on:** treat someone badly or unfairly

Why **pick on** me? There are others who are absent from class. 为什么跟我过不去? 还有人没来上课呢。

She told me that the boys were always **picking on** her. 她告诉我男生老是欺负她。

- ★ **tell on:** inform against someone

I’ll **tell on** you when the teacher gets back! 老师回来时我就告你的状。

The prisoner hoped to gain freedom by **telling on** his companions in the robbery. 该囚犯希望通过告发抢劫同伙来获得自由。

5. ... Jimmy unloaded color-coded boxes. (Para. 3)

 Note the word formation of “n. + V-ed”. Similar examples:

kid-centered 以儿童为中心的

iron-added 加铁的



heart-broken 心碎的
homemade 家里做的

6. ... Jimmy was a wreck, **beneath** his careful **disguise**. (Para. 4)

Meaning: ... Jimmy broke down emotionally although he tried hard not to show it.

★ **beneath:** *prep.* under; in, at or to a lower position than

He seemed calm, but there was a lot of anger **beneath** the surface. 他看起来很冷静，但内心却很愤怒。

We watched the ship disappearing **beneath** the waves. 我们看着那条船消失在海浪中。

★ **disguise:** *n.* [C, U] something that is worn to hide who one really is

The beard and glasses are part of his **disguises**. 胡须和眼镜是他伪装的一部分。

She crossed the border in **disguise** when the enemy was tracking down her. 敌人追踪她时她乔装打扮穿越了边境。

vt. change someone's appearance so that people cannot recognize them

He escaped by **disguising** himself as a security guard. 他装扮成保安人员逃跑了。

She **disguised** her voice when she phoned the newspaper. 她给报社打电话时故意改变了声音。

7. Usually very **agreeable**, he now quit speaking altogether and no amount of words could **penetrate** the **vacant** expression he wore on his face. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Usually my brother was very friendly, but now he stopped speaking completely and nothing we said could change the empty look on his face.

★ **agreeable:** *a.*

1) pleasant, nice or satisfactory

Our teacher is **agreeable**. 我们的老师很和蔼。

I've gone out of my way to be **agreeable** to his friends. 我已经尽力让他的朋友感到愉快了。

2) acceptable or able to be agreed on

The purpose of the discussion is to find a solution **agreeable** to both sides. 这次讨论旨在找出一个双方都能接受的解决办法。

 Note "be agreeable to sth." means to be willing to do something. For example:

My parents **are** quite **agreeable to** my studying in China. 我父母挺赞成我到中国求学的。

★ **penetrate:**

v. enter something or pass through it

The knife **penetrated** his stomach. 刀子穿透了他的胃。

The rain had **penetrated** right through his clothes to his skin. 雨水穿透他的衣服浸入他的皮肤。

vt. see into or through something

My eyes couldn't **penetrate** the darkness. 我的眼睛在黑暗中看不见东西。



He had a false beard on, but we soon **penetrated** his disguise. 他虽然戴着假胡子, 我们还是很快就看穿了他的伪装。

★ **vacant:** *a.*

1) (of an expression) looking as if one is not thinking about anything

He stared into the sky with a **vacant** expression on his face. 他凝视天空, 一脸茫然若失的样子。

She looked at me with **vacant** eyes. 她双眼无神地看着我。

2) empty; not filled with anything

a **vacant** house/room/seat 空房子/房间/座位

There's a **vacant** place over there where we can park. 那里有个空位, 我们可以把车停那儿。

8. ...but no matter how much I tried to make things stay the same, even Jimmy **grasped** that the world he'd known was gone. (Para. 4)

Meaning: ... however hard I tried to keep things as they were, even Jimmy understood that everything he'd known had changed.

★ **grasp:** *vt.*

1) understand

I don't think you've **grasped** how serious the situation is. 我想你还没有明白事情有多严重。

He was slow to **grasp** what the teacher said. 他理解老师的话很慢。

2) take hold of someone or something

She **grasped** the child by the hand when crossing the road. 她抓着那个孩子的手过马路。

One person will **grasp** an opportunity with enthusiasm, whereas another will recoil from the same chance with anxiety and fear. 有些人会积极地抓住机会, 有些人却带着焦虑和恐惧在机会面前退缩。

9. He didn't adjust to going to work without my father right away... (Para. 6)

Meaning: At first, he didn't get used to going to work without my father...

10. Still, Jimmy **longed** to live in my parents' house and work at his old job and I **pledged** to help him return. (Para. 6)

Meaning: However, Jimmy wished to live in my parents' house and continue with his old job, so I promised to help him return.

★ **long:** *vi.* want something very much

This is a question that he has been **longing** to ask. 这是他一直想问的问题。

We **longed** for a bed after several days of camping. 在外露营了几天之后, 我们很希望有张床。



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★ **pledge:** *vt.* promise to do something

Britain has **pledged** £1.3 million to the UN for refugee work. 英国承诺给联合国130万英镑用于难民工作。

The Prime Minister **pledged** that inflation will continue to fall and the economy will continue to grow. 首相保证通货膨胀将持续降低，经济会持续增长。

n. [C] a promise or agreement

The government made a **pledge** to bring down interest rates. 政府作出保证降低利率。

The government has fulfilled at least 50% of its election **pledges**. 这届政府履行了至少50%其在选举时所作的承诺。

11. Eventually, I was able to **work it out**. (Para. 6)

★ **work out:** find the answer to something or solve something

I can't **work out** how to do this. 我找不到解决这件事的办法。

We do have trouble in our relationship, but I feel that we can **work it out** between us. 我们的关系的确出了问题，但我觉得我们能解决好。

12. He has lived there for 11 years now with many different caretakers and **blossomed on his own**. (Para. 6)

Meaning: With the help of different people, he has lived there for 11 years and developed well by himself.

Cultural tip: In American English, “caretaker” means “someone who looks after other people, especially a teacher, parent, nurse, etc.” (照看人), while in British English it means “someone whose job is to look after a building, especially a school” (看门人), of which the American equivalent is “janitor” (看门人).

★ **blossom:** *vi.*

1) develop well

She had **blossomed** into a lovely young girl. 她已经出落成一个可爱的年轻姑娘了。

His idea ten years ago when he was a freshman has now **blossomed** into a successful computer business. 10年前他还是大一学生时的想法如今变成了一家成功的电脑公司。

2) produce flowers

Rain begins to fall and the peach trees **blossom**. 雨开始下了，桃树开花了。

Trees and bushes have **blossomed** with new life at the dawn of a new season. 新的季节开始了，树木开花，焕发出新的生机。

13. ... It was possible to have a home with room for both his limitations and my ambitions. (Para. 7)

Meaning: ... It was possible to have a home with space for both of us—my brother who couldn't do much because of his brain damage, and me who wanted to do so much.



14. In fact, caring for someone who loves as deeply and appreciates my efforts as much as Jimmy does has enriched my life more than anything else ever could have. (Para. 7)

Meaning: In fact, nothing has made my life fuller and more meaningful than caring for someone who loves as deeply and appreciates my efforts as much as Jimmy does.

 The subject of the long sentence is “caring for someone” and the predicate is “has enriched”.

15. This **hit home** a few days after the September 11th disaster on Jimmy’s 57th birthday. (Para. 8)

Meaning: I understood this to be true a few days after the disaster on September 11th, the day of Jimmy’s 57th birthday.

★ **hit/strike home:** be understood and accepted

It can be seen from her expression that his remarks had **hit home**. 从她的表情可以看出, 她领会了他的话。

He **struck home** the message that his party would be tough on crime. 他使人们明白他的政党将对犯罪活动采取严厉措施。

16. ... and they were still **reckoning with** the sheer terror the disaster had brought. (Para. 8)

Meaning: ... and they still had to deal with the absolute terror that the September 11th disaster had brought.

★ **reckon:** *vt.* think about something or have an opinion about something

She’s very late now. I **reckon** she isn’t coming. 她已经迟到许久了。我想她不会来了。

“Can you do it?” “I **reckon** so.” “你能行吗?” “我想我能。”

★ **reckon with:** consider something when making plans

They have many difficulties to **reckon with**. 他们有许多困难要考虑。

This is a fact to be **reckoned with**. 这是一个不容忽视的事实。

17. I **called on** my faithful friends to help make it a merry and festive occasion, ignoring the fact that most of them were emotionally **drained** and exhausted. (Para. 8)

Meaning: I asked my close friends to help make Jimmy’s party a happy and joyful occasion, ignoring the fact that most of them were emotionally tired.

★ **call on/upon:** ask someone to do something

I will **call on** Jill for an explanation why he has not kept his words. 我将让吉尔解释他为什么不遵守自己的诺言。

We are **calling upon** you to help us. 我们恳请你帮助我们。



★ **drain:** *vt.*

1) make someone extremely tired

She felt emotionally **drained** after her divorce. 离婚之后，她觉得自己在感情上很累。

Driving all day really **drains** me. 开一天车让我非常疲劳。

2) let water or liquid flow away from something

They have organized vast numbers of people to **drain** flooded land. 他们组织了很多人将受涝地区的水排干。

The swimming pool is **drained** and cleaned every winter. 每到冬天，游泳池的水就会被放干，游泳池也会被打扫干净。

18. The evening **led up to** the gifts and then the chocolate cake from his favorite bakery, and of course the ceremony wasn't complete without the singing. (Para. 9)

Meaning: In the evening, the time came for the presentation of gifts and the chocolate cake from the bakery which Jimmy liked best; and of course it was not over until we had sung "Happy Birthday" to him.

★ **lead up to:** come before something important, and often cause it

In the weeks **leading up to** graduation I did very little. 毕业前的几周里，我几乎无所事事。

19. After dinner and the gifts Jimmy could no longer be **restrained**. (Para. 10)

★ **restrain:** *vt.* prevent somebody or oneself from doing something

I had to **restrain** myself from saying something rude. 我得控制自己，避免说话无礼。

He gripped my arm, partly to **restrain** me and partly to reassure me. 他抓住我的手臂，半是阻止，半是安慰。

20. We sang with all of the energy left in our souls and when we were finished he put both his thumbs up and shouted, "That was super!" (Para. 10)

Meaning: We sang our hearts out, and when we had finished he put both his thumbs up and shouted that it was excellent.

Cultural tip: The antonym of thumbs-up, thumbs-down, indicates disapproval or rejection. In ancient times the meaning of the gestures was opposite to that of today. Thumbs-down indicated approval; thumbs-up, rejection. Exactly when the reversal occurred is not known, but the present conventions were established by the early 1900s.

21. We **ended up reminding** ourselves instead. (Para. 11)

Meaning: In place of reminding Jimmy, we finished up reminding ourselves (that there would always be people who cared about us).



★ **end up doing sth.:** come to be in a particular situation or state, especially when you did not plan it

We were going to go to a movie, but **ended up watching** TV at home. 我们本计划去看电影, 结果却是在家看电视。

At first he refused to accept any responsibility, but **ended up apologizing**. 开始他拒绝承担任何责任, 但最终还是道了歉。

22. ... we were reminded that the constant love and support of our friends and family would **get us through** whatever life might present. (Para. 12)

Meaning: ... we were reminded that continual love and support of our friends and family would help us overcome all the hardships in life.

★ **get (sb.) through:** help somebody deal with a difficult situation or period of time

His help **got me through** those hard days. 他的帮助让我度过了那些艰难的日子。

It was a terrible time financially but I **got through** it and then things improved. 那些日子手头非常紧, 我熬过去后情况有所好转。

● Text Structure Analysis

For text structure analysis, there are two levels in Teacher's Book. Level I provides teaching directions for text structure analysis while Level II provides additional analysis of the whole text structure to meet teaching needs.

Level I Teaching directions for Text Structure Analysis

The problem-response-evaluation structure is a very commonly used structure in English. It has a more general or broad form ("situation-problem-solution/response-evaluation"), which varies according to the context. In certain cases, some part of a situation is introduced before the problem, which is later presented in detail in one or more sentences. Responses or measures or actions are then taken to solve the problem, and afterwards some evaluation might occur in the actions elicited. The basic core or pattern of this structure is often termed as "problem-solution" as very often some parts might be omitted for various reasons.

Level II An analysis of the whole text structure

The passage is a first person narration which centers on the main theme: love without limitations. The dominant structure of the passage is "problem-response-evaluation". The passage presents three problems and each of them has its own response and evaluation. It can be roughly divided into four parts.

Part One consists of three paragraphs, from Paragraph 1 to Paragraph 3, which is of one complete "problem-response-evaluation" pattern. Paragraph 1 presents the problem: The writer's brother, Jimmy, suffers from brain damage due to a lack of oxygen at his birth. Paragraph 1 also deals with the first response to the problem: While growing up the writer is made to care for Jimmy



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and take him out to play. Paragraph 2 is the response of everyone in the family showing their love and care for Jimmy as a whole. Paragraph 3 especially tells us about their father's love for Jimmy. Father and Jimmy were inseparable. They were happy together and enjoyed each other's company immensely. Here we have the "evaluation" part of the problem. Because of the love from his family, Jimmy was happy though being disabled.

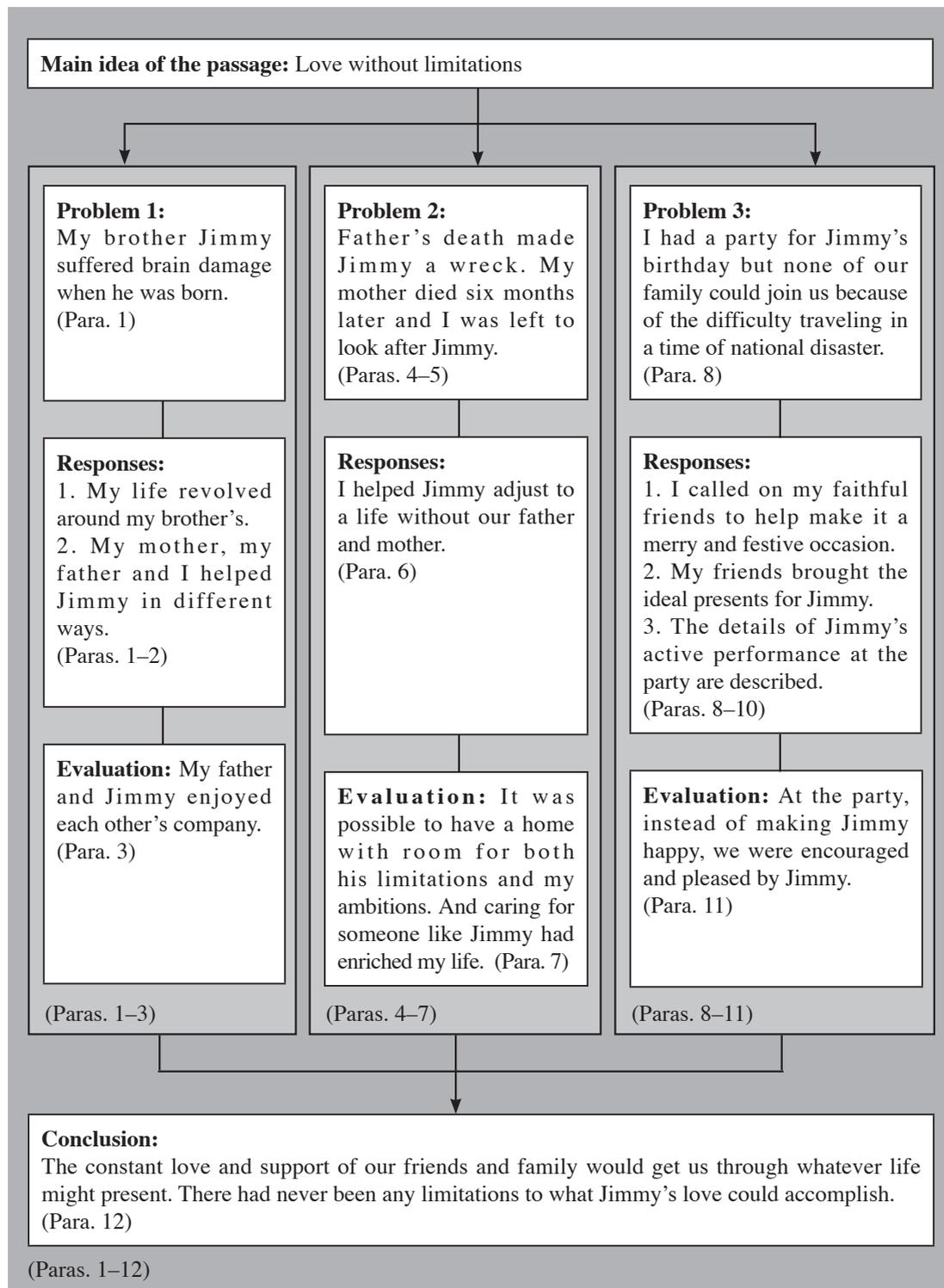
Part Two is made up of four paragraphs, from Paragraph 4 to Paragraph 7, and constitutes another "problem-response-evaluation" pattern. Paragraph 4 is about their father's death, which made Jimmy a wreck. Paragraph 5 is about their mother's death, which leaves the writer alone to take care of Jimmy. Paragraph 6 is the response to the new problem: With their father and mother gone, the writer had to take care of Jimmy on her own. The writer was determined to help Jimmy adjust to a life without their parents. After 11 years, Jimmy finally blossomed on his own, becoming an essential part of the neighborhood to which he contributed in his own way. Paragraph 7 is the evaluation of the response.

Part Three has four paragraphs, from Paragraph 8 to Paragraph 11, which is the third "problem-response-evaluation" pattern. Paragraph 8 presents another problem: None of the rest of their family could join them for Jimmy's birthday party because of the difficulty traveling in a time of national disaster. The response to the problem is presented in Paragraph 8 as well: The writer called on her faithful friends to help make it a merry and festive occasion. Paragraph 9 is also the response of her friends: They brought ideal presents for Jimmy. Paragraph 10 describes the details of Jimmy's active performance at the party, which brought happiness to everyone. Paragraph 11 is the evaluation of the response: The success of the party showed that instead of making Jimmy happy, we were encouraged and pleased by Jimmy.

Part Four is the last paragraph, Paragraph 12. This part is the conclusion of the whole passage. The writer first compares the similarity between their father's death and September 11th—the national disaster which changed the world. However, what remains unchanged is their "love without limitations". The main theme is emphasized again: The constant love and support of our friends and family will get us through whatever difficulty we face; and that there had never been any limitations to what Jimmy's love could accomplish.

There are some important points for our attention as far as the global structure of the passage is concerned. First, the main idea in the title has been strongly supported by three "problem-response-evaluation" patterns; second, through the three "problem-response-evaluation" patterns, the passage ends with a statement about how we can overcome difficulties with unlimited love, and how Jimmy, though being disadvantaged, has shown us the way to accomplish it. Therefore the global structure of the passage is both general (in its statement) and particular-general (in its conclusion). The second point is probably more important for our attention. The particular part consists of three "problem-response-evaluation" patterns. Furthermore, there is a matching formed in three "problem-response-evaluation" patterns as each of them contains the three parts: problem, response and evaluation.





Section B

The Framework for Love

● Reading Skills

Scanning

We have introduced the reading skill in Unit 8, Book 1. Broadly defined, to scan is to read quickly in order to locate the place in a piece of writing where a particular item of information is given and to take in that item of information. This kind of reading involves no reading in any detail of large sections of the piece of writing. Perhaps it is particularly useful in reading newspapers or some magazines.

The steps involved in scanning are the following:

1. Decide exactly what information you are looking for, and think about the form it may take. For example, if you want to find out who did something, you would look for a name.
2. Next, decide where you need to read to find the information you want.
3. Move your eyes as quickly as possible down the page until you find the information you need.
4. When you find what you need, do not read further.

Here are three examples from Text A in this unit that may illustrate how we can scan for some particular information in the text.

Example 1

Having read the first two sentences, the reader knows that the writer has a brother with brain damage and that her life “revolved around my brother’s”. Immediately the question coming into the mind is probably “How?” With this question in mind, the reader moves his/her eyes quickly on, and immediately too he/she has the answer in the next sentence:

Accompanying my growing up was always “go out and play and take your brother with you”. (Para. 1)

Example 2

Having found the answer to the first question, the reader may have another question out of curiosity: What did Jimmy’s parents do in looking after him? To answer this question the reader keeps his/her eyes moving quickly until he/she reaches the following two paragraphs:

My mother taught Jimmy practical things like how to brush his teeth or put on a belt. (Para. 2)

My father and Jimmy were inseparable. They ate breakfast together and on weekdays drove off to the navy shipping center every morning where they both worked—Jimmy unloaded color-coded boxes. At night after dinner, they would talk and play games late into the evening. They even whistled the same tunes. (Para. 3)



Example 3

Now the reader may be curious enough to know: What would become of Jimmy if his parents died? The reader moves his/her eyes as quickly as possible down again until he/she reaches the two sentences in Paragraph 6:

He has lived there for 11 years now with many different caretakers and blossomed on his own. He has become essential to the neighborhood. (Para. 6)

Background Information

Franklin stove

During Franklin's times in colonial America, the severe winters would make it extremely cold in people's houses. Not only was this a result of poor insulation, but homes back then were built purely of wood. Many colonists counteracted this problem of cold spells by building open fires inside. Indeed, this was tremendously dangerous and harmful to the welfare of both families and their dwellings. Franklin rectified this unsafe method of heating by inventing the iron furnace stove, also known as the Franklin stove. The appliance allowed people to warm their homes less dangerously and with less wood. For more information about Franklin stoves and a picture, check out http://inventors.about.com/od/firstinventors/ss/Franklin_invent_2.htm.

Detailed Study of the Text

1. A **shiver** in the air **inspired** a fire on the Franklin stove. (Para. 1)

Meaning: It was so cold in the air that we shivered. Therefore we made a fire in the Franklin stove.

- ★ **shiver:** *n.* [C] shaking slightly, especially because of cold or fear

The thought sent a **shiver** down my spine. 那个念头使我不寒而栗。

"It's freezing!" Tom said with a **shiver**. "冷得要命!" 汤姆哆嗦着说。

vi. tremble or shake slightly, especially because of cold or fear

He **shivered** with fear at the thought of seeing her again. 一想到要再见她,他就吓得浑身打颤。

They were forced to wait outside for hours, **shivering** with cold. 他们被迫在外面等了几个小时,冷得直打哆嗦。

- ★ **inspire:** *vt.*

1) make someone have a particular feeling or react in a particular way

His way of doing things **inspired** respect even among his rivals. 他的做事风格使他的竞争对手都肃然起敬。

His driving hardy **inspired** confidence. 他的开车技术让人很难放心。

2) give someone the idea for something, especially a story, painting, poem, etc.

The memory of his mother **inspired** his best music. 对母亲的怀念激发了他的灵感,让他



谱写出了最好的音乐作品。

The movie was **inspired** by real events. 这部电影的灵感来自于真人真事。

3) encourage someone to do something

He **inspired** many young people to take up sports. 他鼓励很多年轻人从事体育运动。

He tried to **inspire** them to greater efforts. 他力图鼓励他们更加努力。

2. We were all sipping hot chocolate and then my father went over to the upright piano... (Para. 1)

upright piano: a piano in which the strings are laid out vertically rather than horizontally as in a grand piano

3. He was **not much of a** pianist... (Para. 1)

Meaning: He wasn't good at playing the piano...

- ★ **not much of a...:** used for saying that someone is not very good at something

He is **not much of a** football player. 他踢足球不怎么样。

He is **not much of a** painter. 他不是什么好的画家。

4. ... and then my brother drifted to the piano as well. (Para. 1)

Meaning: ... and then my brother also moved leisurely over to the piano.

5. My father, ever **considerate**... (Para. 1)

Meaning: My father, who is always very thoughtful of others...

- ★ **considerate:** *a.* thinking about the feelings and needs of other people

It was very **considerate** of you to offer to drive me home. 承你关心开车送我回家。

Children must learn a few basic rules—being **considerate** to others, and being responsible to themselves. 孩子必须懂得一些基本规矩：要体贴他人，要对自己负责。

6. But, I would **hedge** to bet, there is a framework you must live within to let this gift that has no rivals mature. (Para. 2)

Meaning: But I dare say that there is a structure within which you must live to let this best gift (love) develop fully.

- ★ **hedge:** *v.* avoid giving a direct answer to a question

Stop **hedging** and tell us who you're meeting tonight. 别拐弯抹角了，告诉我们你晚上要见什么人。

You're **hedging** again—have you got the money or haven't you? 你又在兜圈子，究竟有没有钱？



7. Perhaps people can recognize in a moment the possibility for love, and make grand declarations such as “I love you” within weeks of having met, but this love is comparable to the beginning of a long road up a mountain with many **ups and downs**. (Para. 3)

Meaning: Perhaps people feel in an instant a chance for love and can say “I love you” after a few weeks of dating, but this sort of love is somewhat like the beginning of a long journey with many good and bad times.

★ **ups and downs:** the mixture of good and bad experiences

Their marriage is happy but they've had their **ups and downs**. 他们的婚姻现在很美满, 但过去也曾起伏不定。

He had his **ups and downs**, now his business prospers. 他历经沉浮, 但现在生意兴隆。

8. It **parallels** the life of an oak tree, growing slowly from a seed in the mud to a **slender** trunk with barely any leaves and finally into its sheltering glory. (Para. 3)

Meaning: It develops like an oak tree, growing slowly from a seed in the soil to a small trunk that has few leaves and finally into a big tree that provides shelter.

★ **parallel:** *vt.* be similar to something else

Your experience **parallels** mine. 你的经历与我的相似。

His remarks **paralleled** those of the president. 他的话与总裁的话一个样。

a. (of one line or row) running side by side with another line but never getting nearer to or further away from each other

Lines AB and CD are **parallel**. 直线AB与CD平行。

The railway line runs **parallel** to/with the road. 这条铁路与那条公路平行。

9. We cannot **manipulate** or **speed up** the amount of years it needs to grow, but must instead, with wit and patience, appreciate one another's differences and share one another's joys and pains over time. (Para. 3)

Meaning: We cannot control or speed up the time love needs to develop. Instead, we must have the intelligence and patience to understand the value of each other's differences and to share one another's joys and pains over time.

★ **manipulate:** *vt.*

1) control or influence something for one's own purpose

He is indeed a politician who knows how to **manipulate** public opinion. 他确实是一个善于操纵舆论的政治家。

She uses her charm to **manipulate** people. 她利用其魅力左右他人。

2) skillfully handle, control, or use something

She **manipulated** the lights to get just the effect she wanted. 她调了调灯光, 以便得到她想要的效果。



Unit 1

The surgeon skillfully **manipulated** the cutting tool. 这位外科医生熟练地操作手术刀。

★ **speed up:** (make something) go faster or happen faster

We're hoping the new system will **speed up** the registration process. 我们希望这一新的系统能加速注册过程。

The car **sped up** going down the hill. 下山时汽车加速了。

10. So it is sad when divorces are caused by small **provocations**, when parents and children **give up on** one another, when friendships **fall apart** at the first injury, when we give up on love. (Para. 3)

Meaning: So it is sad when couples get divorced over little arguments, when parents and children stop having relationship with one another, when friendships break down at the first injury, and when we no longer believe in love.

★ **provoke:** *vt.* try to make someone angry

The cat will scratch if you **provoke** it. 如果惹怒那只猫，它会抓人的。

I didn't do anything to **provoke** him. 我并没有做什么惹恼他的事情。

★ **provocation:** *n.* [C, U] the act of provoking

It's true that he hit her, but he was acting under severe **provocation**. 他是打了她，但他是在被严重激怒的情况下才动手的。

Sometimes Martin falls prey easily to any **provocation**. 马丁有时很容易被激怒。

★ **give up on:** stop hoping that somebody or something will change or improve

You're not serious; I **give up on** you, you're hopeless! 你还不认真，我不再相信你了。你真是无药可救!

She hadn't completely **given up on** the marriage. 她对婚姻还没有完全放弃希望。

★ **fall apart:** no longer continue

We used to be good friends, but our friendship **fell apart** about a year ago. 我们过去是好朋友，但一年前关系破裂了。

He knows that his company will start **falling apart** if he does not strengthen management. 他知道，如果不加强管理，他的公司就完了。

11. Too often we say “farewell” to someone we have loved without due thought and end up paying an emotional **toll** that is quite **costly**. (Para. 4)

Meaning: Very often we say goodbye to the one we have loved without much thought, and consequently the emotional price is very high.

★ **toll:** *n.* [singular] the total amount of harm or damage

The economic **toll** is heavy. 经济损失严重。



★ **costly**: *a.* costing a lot of money; expensive

a **costly** repair bill 昂贵的修理费用

Such a database would be **costly** to set up. 建立这样的数据库费用昂贵。

12. I once knew a father and son who, **saddled with** their **respective** troubles in life, had drawn so far apart over the years that they found little to say to each other. (Para. 4)

Meaning: I once knew a father and son who let their problems in life divide them over time, until finally they found it very difficult to communicate with each other.

★ **saddle sb. with sth.:** give someone something that is difficult to deal with

Many small factories were **saddled with** debts last year. 去年有许多小工厂负债累累。

He has been **saddled with** organizing the whole party. 他承担组织整个晚会的苦差事。

★ **respective**: *a.* belonging separately to each of the people or things that have been mentioned

After lunch we all got on with our **respective** jobs. 午饭后, 我们各自继续自己的工作。

We all went back to our **respective** homes to wait for news. 我们各自回到家中等候消息。

13. One day, when he was nearly ready to leave, he spotted his father approaching on a busy street and was struck by a singular loneliness in that long familiar face. (Para. 4)

Meaning: One day, when the son was about to leave, he saw his father coming toward him on a busy street and was moved by a particular loneliness on his father's long familiar face.

14. Then **on impulse**, he said, "Dad, **come along**. Let's spend a summer together." (Para. 4)

Meaning: Then he could not hold himself any longer and said, "Dad, please. Let's spend a summer together."

★ **on impulse**: because of an impulse

He bought the car **on impulse**. 他一时冲动买了这辆车。

On impulse, I picked up the phone and rang her. 我一时冲动, 抓起话筒就给她打了电话。

★ **come along**: used to tell someone to hurry up or to encourage someone to try harder

Come along! We're all waiting for you! 快点, 我们都在等你!

Come along, Jane, you can do better than this. 来吧, 简, 你能做得比这更好。

15. ... **shortly** after their trip. (Para. 5)

★ **shortly**: *ad.* in a short time; soon

Shortly after the shooting, the man who had done it was arrested. 枪击事件后不久, 开枪者就被逮捕了。

We had already closed the party down **shortly** after midnight, following complaints from



Unit 1

residents. 因为有居民投诉，午夜后不久我们就结束了晚会。

16. Everyone's life should have room for loves worth risking sizable pieces of time we think we can't spare. (Para. 5)

Meaning: It's worth risking a lot of valuable time with whom we love and we must make room for them in our lives, although we may think we cannot afford that.

17. We should not **mislead** ourselves **into** thinking that the ones we love must be like us. (Para. 6)

★ **mislead sb. into doing sth.:** cause someone to do something that is incorrect or not true
Don't be **misled into thinking** that scientific research is easy. 不要误认为科学研究很容易。
He **misled** her **into believing** he was rich. 他使她误以为他很有钱。

18. Love needs another, harder to find quality as well, the ability to **let go**. (Para. 7)

★ **let go:** stop holding something; (*fig*) stop thinking about something
You have to **let go** or go mad. 你只能随它去了，否则非疯了不可。
I don't think he will be able to **let go** because it is his first interview. 我认为他做不到不去想它，因为这是他的第一次面试。

19. I complained and made my husband miserable, caught as he was between the people he loved. (Para. 9)

Meaning: I complained to my husband and he was put in a difficult situation among the people he loved. This made him miserable.

20. I learned that love is like an elastic band that must **stretch** apart before it pulls you back close to one another. (Para. 10)

Meaning: I learned that love is like an elastic band: It must be extended before it bounds back.

★ **stretch:** v. (cause to) become wider or longer
I tried **stretching** the shoes, but still my feet wouldn't fit into them. 我试着把鞋撑大一些，可脚还是伸不进去。
The sleeves of my jersey have **stretched** so much that they cover my hands. 我的运动衫袖子变长了这么多，把手都盖上了。

21. It is a coming tide whose waters retreat a little after a single wave, but the next one is closer to your heart than the one before. (Para. 10)



Meaning: Love is like the tide coming in: After a single wave it retreats a little first before moving closer to your heart.

22. Finally, love needs words to make it real. (Para. 11)

Meaning: Finally, love requires good communication.

23. The important thing is to **acknowledge** and express our feelings. (Para. 11)

Meaning: The important thing is to admit and express our feelings.

★ **acknowledge:** *vt.*

- 1) accept or admit

He **acknowledged** the fact that he had been wrong. 他承认自己犯了错误。

He **acknowledges** it's going to be a tough job, but he's going to try it anyway. 他承认这工作不好做, 但不管怎样他会试一试。

- 2) thank someone for something they have done

The producer wishes to **acknowledge** the assistance of the police department in the making of this film. 制片人希望对警察局协助拍此电影表示感谢。

I should like to **acknowledge** all the help I have received from my family. 我要对家人的帮助表示感谢。

24. In this way, we can truly send the spirits of those we love as well as our own **soaring** upwards. (Para. 11)

Meaning: In this way, we can truly make those we love, as well as ourselves, feel happy about the future.

★ **soar:** *vi.*

- 1) (of spirits or hopes) suddenly feel very happy or hopeful

Joanna's sweet smile sent Charles' spirits **soaring**. 乔安娜甜美的笑容使查尔斯情绪高涨。

- 2) rise rapidly or to a very high level

The plane **soared** into the sky. 飞机很快升到空中。

Prices are **soaring** because of inflation. 物价因通货膨胀而急剧上升。

25. Love is not a single act, but a lifetime adventure in which we are always learning, discovering, growing. (Para. 12)

Meaning: Love is not something done once and for all. It is an adventure that will last the whole life. In the process we are always learning, discovering, and growing.



PART II

KEY TO EXERCISES

SECTION A

Pre-reading Activities

My brother does not sweat the life he could never have. Instead he focuses on what he can do—to love. For many, if not all of us these days, it is a constant struggle to get somewhere in life. There is just so much to learn, so much is changing every day, that I hardly have time to breathe, let alone love and care about the people around me. My brother though, always makes it his first priority.

He never got the chance to go to a regular school or compete for a decent job; unfortunately, he was born with some brain damage making learning a challenge. He never had trouble learning how to love, though. And he knows how to teach others to love as well.

1. Because he was born with brain damage and learning was a challenge for him.
2. He made love his first priority because he never had trouble learning how to love.
3. (Open-ended.)

Comprehension of the Text

I.

1. He did not get enough oxygen when he was born.
2. She described her father as a saint.
3. They were inseparable, almost doing everything together.
4. He was changed almost completely.
5. He blossomed on his own and became essential to the neighborhood.
6. She thought that caring for Jimmy has enriched her life more than anything else ever could have.
7. She hoped that their coming would help make the party a merry and festive occasion.
8. They were reminded that the constant love and support of friends and family would get them through whatever life might present.

Vocabulary

III.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. beneath | 2. disguised | 3. whistles | 4. restrain | 5. grasp |
| 6. longing | 7. praying | 8. faithful | 9. pledge | 10. drain |
- Exercises on Web course only: *
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 11. merry | 12. delivery | 13. terror | 14. justice |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------|

*该部分为网上补充练习答案。



IV.

1. tell (our teacher) on you 2. track down 3. work it out 4. picking on me
 5. reckoned with 6. call on 7. on his own 8. get through
 9. in disguise 10. revolves around

V.

1. G 2. O 3. D 4. I 5. K 6. L 7. B 8. F 9. A 10. N

Collocation

VI.

1. advice 2. level 3. problems 4. necessity 5. skills
 6. experience 7. solution 8. value 9. tool 10. manner

Please note that all the collocations of the adjective *practical* with *advice*, *level*, *problems*, etc. have already appeared in our previous books or some files for our web course. Here is a full list of all the collocations with their sources indicated.

N	Concordance	File
1	They were excellent in every way and always more than willing to give positive practical advice to help others.	nhtbb2u04
2	On a practical level , teachers need a wide variety of skills and abilities.	tbb1u07
3	There are many mysteries unsolved and we can find no answers from books up to now. So if one does not try to learn something beyond books, it will be difficult for one to cope with some practical problems .	rwsb2u09
4	This was a practical necessity for Japan. Lacking in natural resources itself, the search for alternative supplies was important to foreign and military policy throughout the decade and that finally led to the attack on Pearl Harbor and the Pacific War.	tbb2u06
5	But he has also acquired some practical skills : he can get his tickets fixed; he knows how to cheat the company out of a few extra dollars a week; and he found his carburetor and he can fix it.	tbb1u07
6	His formal education was a less significant factor in his work than practical experience .	tbb1u09
7	Violence was not a solution to problems. They have been trying to arrive at a practical solution to the problem.	rwtb1u05
8	Once inventors see their ideas have some practical value , they don't let them slip away.	srb1u08
9	This lets me share more time with my young daughter than I might have if she'd been born before electronic mail became such a practical tool .	tbb1u08
10	And yet someone else may think of creativity in a more practical manner , and define a creative idea as one that has actual use.	ceb1u08



Notes: some rules for the naming of files

1. rwsb1u01 Reading and Writing for Students' Book Band 1 Unit 1
2. rwtb1u10 Reading and Writing for Teachers' Book Band 1 Unit 10
3. nwb1u01 Reading and Writing New Words Band 1 Unit 1
4. tbb1u01 Testing Bank Band 1 Unit 1
5. erb1u01 Extensive Reading Band 1 Unit 1
6. srb1u01 Speed Reading Band 1 Unit 1
7. ceb1u01 Comprehensive Exercises Band 1 Unit 1
8. lsb1u01 Listening and Speaking Band 1 Unit 1
9. b1u01 Band 1 Unit 1

Word Building

VII.

1. air-conditioned (装空调的; 有冷气的)
2. handmade (手工制作的)
3. thunderstruck (非常吃惊的)
4. heartfelt (衷心的; 诚挚的)
5. data-based (基于数据的)
6. self-employed (自主经营的)
7. custom-built (定制的; 定做的)
8. weather-beaten (饱经风霜的)

VIII.

1. well-informed (对...非常熟悉的)
2. new-found (新获得的)
3. hard-earned (辛苦挣得的)
4. soft-spoken (说话温柔的)
5. newly-married (新婚的)
6. widely-held (普遍认为的)
7. well-meant (出于好意的)
8. well-educated (受过良好教育的)

Sentence Structure

IX.

1. no matter how different it may seem from any other substance
2. No matter what a woman tries to do to improve her situation
3. No matter what excuse he gives
4. No matter what anyone else may think
5. no matter how they rewrite history

X.

1. Just as we gained fame in victory, we lost nothing in defeat.
2. Just as the head teacher plays a significant role in the school, Jane plays a significant role of leader in the classroom.
3. Whoever was out there obviously couldn't see him just as he couldn't see them.
4. She has been searching all her life for the perfect chocolate just as I have been searching for the perfect beer.
5. You can make those kinds of comparisons just as you were doing the analyses a minute ago.



Translation

XI.

1. No matter how experienced a speaker you are, and how well you have prepared your speech, you will have difficulty making a speech at such a noisy reception.
2. Just as all his sister's friends cared about him, Jimmy cared about them.
3. Car manufacturers stamp a vehicle identification number at several places on new cars to help track down stolen vehicles.
4. If you dare tell on me when the teacher gets back I won't say a word to you any more.
5. Some elderly people prefer to live on their own while the great majority choose to live with their children.
6. Here is something that needs to be reckoned with: how to get the necessary finances to establish the company.

XII.

1. 每当有人帮了你, 无论事情大小, 无论他地位高低, 你都应该对他说声“谢谢”。
2. 蒸汽机的发明使船舶发生了变化, 正如其已经改变了陆地运输一样。
3. 尽管经理努力帮忙, 他还是不能找到问题的根源所在。
4. 这个女孩的生活天天围着哥哥转, 完全明白该做什么来使哥哥高兴。
5. 如果你不知道自己想要什么, 你最终得到的可能都是自己不想要的。
6. 吉米有他妹妹帮助他度过那些没有父亲的艰难日子。

Cloze

XIII.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. B
11. B 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. A

Text Structure Analysis

XIV.

<p>Problem: My brother, Jimmy, did not get enough oxygen during a difficult delivery which left him with brain damage. (Para. 1)</p>			
<p>Response 1: Since I was born, my life revolved around my brother's. I have to take my brother wherever I went. (Para. 1)</p>	<p>Response 2: My Mother <u>taught Jimmy practical things like how to brush his teeth or put on a belt.</u> (Para.2)</p>	<p>Response 3: My father, a saint, <u>simply held the house together with his patience and understanding.</u> (Para. 2)</p>	<p>Response 4: When some kids picked on my brother, <u>I would go to their parents to tell on them.</u> (Para. 2)</p>
<p>Evaluation: My father and Jimmy <u>were inseparable.</u> They almost did everything together. (Para. 3) (Paras. 1-3)</p>			



Structured Writing

XV.

The region has been seriously polluted by harmful smog, which proves to be the cause of many illnesses and for the climbing death rate. As a result, people have started to move out of the area.

In response to the problem, the local government has decided to fight against air pollution. It has closed down several factories, which were considered to be the major cause of the pollution. Many power plants have been modernized to give off less pollution and also moved further away from people's homes so as to decrease the damage. At the same time, the local government has decided to plant trees in and around the region because trees can absorb some of the pollution.

People welcome all the measures taken by the government. Consequently, more and more people have begun to move back to the region to take part in this battle for a clean environment.

SECTION B

Reading Skills

I.

1. "It was an autumn night in my native Nova Scotia."
2. They "were vacationing in (it) for the weekend."
3. "It took me years, though, to learn that the love in our family didn't just happen."
4. "First, love needs time." (Para. 3)
"Love needs another, harder to find quality as well, the ability to let go." (Para. 7)
"Finally, love needs words to make it real." (Para. 11)
5. "It can only be achieved through patience and understanding."

Comprehension of the Text

II.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C

Vocabulary

III.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. hollow | 2. considerate | 3. rival | 4. elastic | 5. paralleling |
| 6. inspire | 7. manipulate | 8. acknowledged | 9. soaring | 10. respective |

Exercises on Web course only:

11. upright 12. Framework 13. stretched

IV.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|----------|--------|
| 1. on | 2. apart | 3. with | 4. along | 5. on |
| 6. into | 7. of | 8. between | 9. up | 10. of |



PART III READING PASSAGE TRANSLATION

课文 A

无限的爱

我哥哥吉米出生时遇上难产,因为缺氧导致大脑受损。两年后,我出生了。从此以后,我的生活便围绕我哥哥转。伴随我成长的是“到外面去玩,把你哥哥也带上。”不带上他,我是哪里也去不了的。因此,我怂恿邻居的孩子到我家来,尽情地玩孩子们玩的游戏。

我母亲教吉米学习日常自理,比如刷牙或系皮带什么的。我父亲宅心仁厚,他的耐心和理解使一家人心贴着心。我则负责外面的事,找到那些欺负我哥哥的孩子们的父母,告他们的状,为我哥哥讨回公道。

父亲和吉米形影不离。他们一道吃早饭,平时每天早上一道开车去海军航运中心,他们都在那里工作,吉米在那搬卸标有彩色代号的箱子。晚饭后,他们一道交谈,玩游戏,直到深夜。他们甚至用口哨吹相同的曲调。

所以,父亲1991年因心脏病去世时,吉米几乎崩溃了,尽管他尽量不表现出来。他就是不能相信父亲去世这一事实。通常,他是一个令人愉快的人,现在却一言不发,无论说多少话都不能透过他木然的脸部表情了解他的心事。我雇了一个人和他住在一起,开车送他去上班。然而,不管我怎么努力地维持原状,吉米还是认为他熟悉的世界已经消失了。有一天,我问他:“你是不是想念爸爸?”他的嘴唇颤抖了几下,然后问我:“你怎么看,玛格丽特?他是我最好的朋友。”接着,我俩都流下了眼泪。

六个月后,母亲因肺癌去世,剩下我一人来照顾吉米。

吉米不能马上适应去上班时没有父亲陪着,因此搬来纽约和我一起住了一段时间。我走到哪里他就跟到哪里,他好像适应得很好。但吉米依然想住在我父母的房子里,继续干他原来的工作。我答应把他送回去。此事最后做成了。如今,他在那里生活了11年,在许多人的照料下,同时依靠自己生活得有声有色。他已成了邻里间不可或缺的人物。如果你有邮件要收,或有狗要遛,他就是你所要的人。

当然,母亲的话没错:可以有一个家,既能容纳他的缺陷又能装下我的雄心。事实上,关照像吉米这样一个深爱又感激我的人,更加丰富了我的生活,其他任何东西都不能与之相比。

这一点,在9·11灾难后几天更显真切。那天是吉米57岁生日。我在纽约自己的家里为他举办生日宴会,但是我们家的人都没能来参加,因为交通困难,而且灾难带来的恐惧使他们依然心有余悸。我邀请了我的好友,请他们来帮忙把宴会弄得热闹些,增加点欢快气氛,没去理会他们多数人在情感上都有些疲惫这一事实。于是我一反常态,没说“请不要带礼物”,而是向他们喊“请带礼物来”。

我的朋友——吉米认识他们多年了——带来了中意的礼物:乡村音乐CD、一件长袖运动衫、一条有“吉米”字样的皮带、一顶编织的羊毛帽,还有一套牛仔服。那天晚上,我们先是送礼物,然后是切从他喜欢的面包店里买来的巧克力蛋糕,当然还唱了“生日歌”,否则宴会就不算完整了。

吉米一次次地问:“该切蛋糕了吧?”等用完餐和送完礼物后,吉米再也控制不住了。他焦急地等着点上蜡烛,然后在我们“生日快乐”的歌声中,一口长气吹灭了蜡烛。然而吉米对我们的努力还是感到不满足。他纵身跳到椅子上,直挺着身子,双手食指朝天,一边喊一边指



挥我们唱歌：“再——来——一次！”我们全力以赴地唱。待我们唱完时，他翘起两个拇指喊道：“好极了！”

本来我们想让他知道，无论世上有多难的事情，总是有人来关心他。现在反倒是提醒了我们自己。对于吉米来说，我们唱歌时的爱心，是他心中额外的礼物，但是他原先更想看到的，是别人再次感到快乐。

有如父亲的去世一夜之间改变了吉米的世界，9·11也改变了我们的生活；我们熟悉的世界不复存在了。但是，当我们为吉米唱歌，相互紧拥，祈祷全球和平时，我们也意识到，朋友、家人间永恒的爱和支持可以让我们克服生活中的任何困难。吉米以朴素的方式为我们协调了眼前的一切，他做到这一点并不令人吃惊。吉米的爱可以征服一切，这是任何东西都限制不了的。

课文 B

爱的构架

时值秋夜，在我的故乡新斯科舍，小雨淅沥，轻叩锡铁屋顶。我们周末度假寄住的古老小屋，弥漫着一股霉味。空气寒冷得让人发抖，于是我们点上了富兰克林取暖炉。我们悠然地喝着热朱古力，接着父亲走向立式钢琴，卷起衬衣袖，伸出一指敲了一曲。他算不上一个钢琴家，可他知道歌中的情、家中的爱。母亲放下手中的针线活，和他同坐在一条凳子上，然后我哥哥也缓步走向钢琴。最后，不太能唱歌却能拉拉小提琴的我也凑热闹唱了一两句。一向体贴人的父亲说：“你看，你也可以唱的，宝贝。唱得很好。”

我常常记得成长的过程中感受到的温暖、幸福和关爱。虽然我花了好些年才知道，家人的爱不是凭空产生的。事实上，爱从来就不是凭空产生的，甚至对那些看上去像我父母那样天生充满爱的人来说也一样。但是，我愿打赌，你必须生活于一个构架之中，方能让爱这一无与伦比的礼物瓜熟蒂落。

首先，爱需要时间。也许人们可以一眼看到爱的可能，见面几周后就郑重宣布“我爱你”等等，但是这样的爱，相当于刚开始爬山，而这漫长的爬山之路充满着起起落落。瓜熟蒂落之爱就像一个有生命的机体。它跟一棵橡树的生命一样，从土里的一粒种子开始，慢慢地长成几乎无叶的细枝，最后枝繁叶茂、足以遮荫，成就其辉煌。我们不可调控或者加速其成长所需的年月，相反，我们必须用才智和耐心，始终欣赏相互间的差异，分享彼此的快乐和痛苦。因此，如果因小怒而离婚，父母孩子相互不信任，在第一次受伤害后中断友谊，或不再相信爱，那是令人痛心的事情。

我们常常未经深思熟虑就向某人说“再见”，结果付出了非常昂贵的感情代价。我曾经认识一对父子，他们被各自的生活困难困扰，多年来距离越拉越远，结果相互间几乎没话可说，而相互间没了依靠，他们的生活变得空虚。儿子大学毕业后的那个夏天，打算开着黄色老卡车到连通全国的双车道公路上周游一番（那时还没有免费高速公路）。有一天，在准备出发时，他看见父亲沿着繁忙的街道走来。父亲熟悉的脸上带着的孤苦令他震动。他邀父亲停下来喝杯啤酒。冲动之下，他说：“来吧，爸爸。让我们一块儿度过一个夏天吧。”

他父亲是个家具推销商。虽然冒着家里生意受损失的大风险，父亲还是跟儿子走了。他们一道宿营，一道爬山，一道坐在海边，一道探索城市的街道和幽静的乡村。在他们旅行后不久，他父亲告诉我：“在过去的两个月里，我学到的为父之道比在我儿子成长的21年的岁月里学到的都多。”每个人的生活，都应该为爱的人留出空间，为我们爱的人抽出我们认为抽不出的时间是值得的。



我们不应该误导自己,认为我们所爱的人必须像自己一样。关键是认可和欣赏我们间的差异。这些差异使得人们之间的关系有了一丝神秘和新奇。

爱也需要另一种更为难得的能力——放手的能力。

在我结婚的头几年,我错误地认为我丈夫应该想时刻和我在一起。我们第一次去拜访他家时,我发现他们家的人做事时男的和男的在一起,女的与女的在一起。我公公占了我的位子,坐到前车座我丈夫的旁边。他俩常常一道出去,将我留下和女人们在一起。

我向我丈夫抱怨,让他夹在他所爱的人当中,痛苦不堪。我婆婆说得好:“和父亲在一起是他生活的一部分;和你在一起是另一部分。你对二者都该感到高兴啊。”

我明白,爱就像根松紧带,在它你们紧紧拉在一起之前,必须先松开。爱又像涌来的潮水,一浪过后先退却一点,下一浪才会比前一浪离你的心更近。

最后,爱需要言语来实现。没有言语,争吵不能得到解决,这样我们就失去了分享自己生活意义的能力。重要的是承认并表达自己的情感。这样,我们才能真正使我们自己和我们所爱的人兴高采烈。

爱不是一次性的行为,而是一生的探索。我们总是在这种探索中学习、发现和成长。一次失败不能毁灭爱,一次亲吻也不能赢得爱。唯有耐心和理解才能得到爱。

