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## Part one

## Vocabulary and structure

Word building

1 Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the words given in brackets.

- 1 The army has made gains in its fighting capacity with the \_\_\_\_\_ of 500 latest fighter planes. (acquire)
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ that dieting is fruitless for people who think that they are too fat, the alternatives are fairly limited. (assume)
- 3 Another reason why the increase in renting is likely to continue is its relationship to land prices and \_\_\_\_\_. (available)
- 4 Modern natural science came into being only after the \_\_\_\_\_ of experimental science. (emerge)
- 5 Domestic oil \_\_\_\_\_ and gasoline prices are emerging as important issues in the presidential campaign. (explore)
- 6 Recognizing the threat of the economic recession, the Congress voted \_\_\_\_\_ last year to support economic reform measures. (overwhelm)
- 7 It used to be \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to find restaurants outside the cities, but it's much easier now. (virtual)
- 8 The mayor gave a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday that there was no danger of any shortage of food as a result of the drought. (assure)
- 9 If there's any emergency, please call 110, and turn off the air-conditioner upon \_\_\_\_\_. (depart)

- 10 We need to set up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ employment system to provide more forms of employment. (flexibility)
- 11 It is hardly \_\_\_\_\_ that she has grown so tall in just one year. (incredible)
- 12 She used to be a super extrovert, and was a willing \_\_\_\_\_ in all parties. (participate)
- 13 Doing sports and exercising are very \_\_\_\_\_ to you, as long as you don't do it too much or for too long. (benefit)
- 14 Workers' participating in management is an important method of \_\_\_\_\_ in modern enterprises. (stimulate)
- 15 We're positive that this old city will continue to be one of the world's great cities in the new spirit of youthful \_\_\_\_\_. (enthusiastic)

## Phrases and expressions

**2 Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.**

as long as	be about to	be born to
feel like	give sb. the benefit of the doubt	go off
in advance	make the most of	open up
over time	remind sb. of	sign up

- 1 These events serve to \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the most potent challenges that cancer-control agencies face today.
- 2 She told me some simple ways to \_\_\_\_\_ the waste materials.
- 3 The key to our success in the fight was that we knew the enemy's attacking routes \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Some contenders for the Oscars tend to attract smaller audiences that build \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 With practice, you can see not only what the camera sees and is about to record, but also what may \_\_\_\_\_ enter the frame.
- 6 Around 18 years ago, when our son \_\_\_\_\_ to college, he was so excited about starting the new phase of his life.
- 7 The product manager said that the new app could \_\_\_\_\_ some really cool ways of interpersonal communication.

- 8 Do you know how to \_\_\_\_\_ for a year-long membership from this website for free?
- 9 Imports of cars into the United States are continuing and will continue \_\_\_\_\_ the sea lanes are open to American shipping.
- 10 I want to spend more time with my wife and kids, take a walk, watch some football, or whatever else I \_\_\_\_\_ in the evenings.
- 11 The coach said to the boy's father, "Your son can be a great athlete. He \_\_\_\_\_ be a backstroker."
- 12 I questioned him about these things, and at the end of the day, I was willing to take him at his word and \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Collocation**

**3 Complete the sentences with suitable words from the collocation box. Change the form where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.**

**Adjectives frequently used with *achievement*:**

academic, architectural, artistic, considerable, economic, educational, notable

- 1 Despite her \_\_\_\_\_ achievements, she will be remembered above all by the people who knew her as a friend.
- 2 Effective strategies can help students out of their learning dilemmas with chemistry learning and improve their \_\_\_\_\_ achievements.
- 3 The greatest \_\_\_\_\_ achievement of the euro is having saved the European economy from fracturing during the economic and financial crisis.
- 4 An Olympic silver medal is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ achievement for a university student.
- 5 Parental actions that support children's learning at home are most likely to have a positive impact on their \_\_\_\_\_ achievements.
- 6 He is an outstanding architect and can sometimes provide surprising insight into the \_\_\_\_\_ achievements of our time.
- 7 This is undeniably a great \_\_\_\_\_ achievement by the director, and one of the best films ever produced about the era.
- 8 There are people who have got \_\_\_\_\_ achievements in scientific research and thus made real contributions to our country.

**Adjectives frequently used with *resource*:**

economic, financial, human, learning, mineral, natural, scarce, sufficient, sustainable

- 9 That country's \_\_\_\_\_ resources include oil, coal, and gas deposits.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ resources departments include managers, specialists, and consultants who can help with affairs of personnel, employee classification, training, management development, etc.
- 11 Here is our collection of teaching and \_\_\_\_\_ resources on mental and emotional health, including depression, stress, and anxiety.
- 12 Some people have embraced the Internet as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ resource in its own right, capable of informing millions without consuming vast \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
- 13 Both types of production involve intensive use of water, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ resource in the region.
- 14 The World Bank has the knowledge and \_\_\_\_\_ resources to create jobs and build infrastructures.
- 15 He stated that neither Latin American countries nor the UN had \_\_\_\_\_ resources to tackle the epidemic, and called for urgent international aid.

## Part two

# Grammar study

### 部分形容词相关知识点

- 1 形容词与系动词的连用。与形容词连用的系动词常见的有 be、seem、look、feel、get、sound、become、turn、remain、grow 等。另外，stand、fall、go、appear 等词也可以作系动词与形容词连用，例如 “He fell ill yesterday.”。要特别注意一些系动词与形容词的常见搭配，例如 feel soft、sound good、fall unconscious、look tired 等。

2 以前缀 a- 开头的形容词作定语的用法。诸如 alike、alone、asleep、alive 等形容词一般不能单独置于名词之前作前置定语，但如果它们带有修饰语时，则通常可以作前置定语。

正误对比：

- 1) an asleep child ( 错误 )  
a fast-asleep child ( 正确 )
- 2) the alive trees ( 错误 )  
the still-alive trees ( 正确 )

**Choose the correct words given in brackets to complete the following sentences.**

- 1 We can watch a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (live, alive) broadcast of the New Year's Eve celebration in Times Square.
- 2 Argentina kept \_\_\_\_\_ (live, alive) its chances of winning its first Davis Cup with a victory over Spain in doubles on Saturday.
- 3 Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ (frightened, afraid) of making mistakes, but act carefully to avoid making the same mistake.
- 4 The boys began to scream and some of the men became \_\_\_\_\_ (frightened, afraid).
- 5 The producers of the film are keeping \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet, quietly) about their plans for this year's Academy Awards ceremony.
- 6 Walking on the lonely country road, we saw an old woman sitting \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet, quietly) on a bench looking sad and tired.
- 7 Yet even identical twins who look exactly \_\_\_\_\_ (alike, likely) have different personalities.
- 8 You must pay careful attention when doing accounts. You're \_\_\_\_\_ (alike, likely) to make errors if you're not careful.
- 9 The girl fell \_\_\_\_\_ (unconscious, unconsciously) suddenly. Then the emergency medical service workers took her to the hospital center.
- 10 Strong feelings of sudden hate toward a person may be aroused because that person reminds us of a part of ourselves that we \_\_\_\_\_ (unconscious, unconsciously) hate.
- 11 We think constant connection will make us feel less \_\_\_\_\_ (alone, lonely). The opposite is true. If we are unable to be \_\_\_\_\_ (alone, lonely), we are far more likely to be \_\_\_\_\_ (alone, lonely).

# Part three

## Translation

### 1 Complete the following sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- 1 Nowadays, the well-known Beijing roast duck is offered in hundreds of restaurants, but \_\_\_\_\_ (它曾仅限于宫廷).
- 2 As one of the largest economies, \_\_\_\_\_ (中国启动了太空探索计划).
- 3 Although bus fares are still cheap, \_\_\_\_\_ (公交车辆的设施不断更新, 车速也有了显著提高).
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (在中国南方人们多种植水稻并以大米为食), while the main crop in most parts of North China is wheat.
- 5 *Gongfu* is commonly known as the Chinese martial arts, \_\_\_\_\_ (它已逐渐演变成了中国文化的独特元素).
- 6 You've got to figure out ways \_\_\_\_\_ (充分利用规则).
- 7 The only growing difference is that \_\_\_\_\_ (如今孩子们开始觉得网上虚拟聚会更便捷也很开心).
- 8 This new technology enables us to economically \_\_\_\_\_ (储存和传送图片、音频和视频).
- 9 To build a modern socialist country in all respects, \_\_\_\_\_ (我们必须着力推动高质量发展).
- 10 We should keep in mind that \_\_\_\_\_ (我们必须将科技作为第一生产力, 将人才作为第一资源, 将创新作为第一动力).

### 2 Translate the following paragraph into English.

中国书法意在既展现出自然之美, 又体现出人的精神之美, 非常讲究字的整体排列效果, 注重字与行的协调。汉字雅致的形体蕴含着丰富的情感和艺术力量。在中国有个成语叫“字如其人”, 意思是说可以从一个人所写的字来判断其性情。一个人的字写得如何, 也能体现出其对生活和艺术的领悟。潜心练字可以让人放松, 抵制外界的干扰。因此, 练习书法也被认为是修身养性的一种方法。



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## Part four

# Reading comprehension

### Banked cloze

**1 Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.**

For you, these next four years will be a time of opportunity unlike any other. Here you are \_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_ by amazing resources: fascinating fellow students from all over the world, a learned and caring \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_, an intimate residential college community, a magnificent library, two extraordinary art \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_, an outstanding museum of natural history, superb athletic facilities, and student \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ covering every conceivable (可想到的) interest – the performing arts, politics, and community service among them. You will have complete \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_ to learn about new subjects, meet new people, and pursue new passions. I want to encourage you, in every way that I can, to \_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_ the most of this rare and unique opportunity.

As for your academic program, most likely, you will be overwhelmed by the more than 2,000 \_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_ available to you. You will inevitably miss out on 98 percent of them. But let me advise you, nonetheless, to sample them widely. Each of the scholarly disciplines provides a different perspective on human \_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_; each allows you a different window on the accumulated (积累的) knowledge of nature

and culture, and each allows you to see the world differently. If I could offer only one piece of advice about \_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_ courses, it would be this: Stretch yourself. Don't assume that you know in advance what fields will \_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_ you the most. Take some courses in fields that are entirely outside the range of your past.

**A** courses

**B** embrace

**C** experience

**D** explored

**E** facility

**F** faculty

**G** freedom

**H** interest

**I** make

**J** museums

**K** organizations

**L** potential

**M** selecting

**N** surrounded

**O** triumph

## **Multiple choice questions**

**2** There are three passages followed by several multiple choice questions. Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

### **Passage 1**

The 21st-century learners have many educational traits that older educators may not be familiar or comfortable with. How does this impact the field of education? At the bottom of all this is the simple fact that the amount of information is growing almost as quickly as new technologies develop. We now process more information in 24 hours than what an average person 500 years ago would process in a lifetime. By the time today's kindergartners graduate from grade 12, information will have doubled at least seven times, while technological power will have doubled itself nearly nine times! And to think that the general structure of today's university was solidly established by 1500!

With the rate of information growth continuously accelerating, higher education today must put less emphasis on the amount of material memorized and more weight on making connections, thinking through issues, and solving problems. We must discard the notion that schools can teach everything and every student will need to know how to be successful in their fields of choice. We must move beyond the old university model where the primary challenge of learning was to absorb a vast array of specific information.

Learning is now a lifelong process of coping with change. The content of a particular lesson is less important than knowing how to manipulate content

resources. Learning how to learn is the basis of education today.

The learning preference of the 21st-century learners is to work in teams in peer-to-peer situations within a structured environment that affords a fair amount of flexibility. They want to be engaged in their learning and to be able to experience learning firsthand – to learn through exploration. They also tend to prefer visual and kinesthetic (运动感觉的) activities to reading and listening activities. Finally, they want to learn things that matter. Students want to be challenged to reach their own conclusions and to find their own results.

The new technologies that are available in the field of education can help create a learning culture in which the learners enjoy enhanced interactivity and connections with others. The central issues now are: How can technologies be organized around students' learning? How can we use these tools to help students think and communicate effectively?

- 1 What should higher education do today according to the author?
  - A Place more weight on processing new information.
  - B Place more weight on remembering new knowledge.
  - C Place more weight on the amount of material memorized.
  - D Place more weight on considering, analyzing, and solving problems.
  
- 2 What may be the main aim of learning for the students under the old university model?
  - A To be challenged to reach their own conclusions.
  - B To work in teams within a structured environment.
  - C To work with others and explore specific information.
  - D To take in and assimilate a vast array of specific information.
  
- 3 What do the 21st-century learners prefer to do?
  - A To find things that matter by themselves.
  - B To learn in peer-to-peer teams with flexibility.
  - C To improve reading and listening skills through activities.
  - D To learn from material that is only available on the Internet.
  
- 4 What is the advantage of using the new technologies in the field of education?
  - A Learners can create a joyful learning culture with others.
  - B Learners can manipulate learning resources more skillfully.
  - C Learners can learn more knowledge within limited class time.
  - D Learners can have enhanced interactivity and connections with others.

- 5 What do we learn about education in the 21st century?
- A Learning how to learn is the main topic of education in the 21st century.
  - B Every student needs to know how to be successful in their fields of choice.
  - C The issue of how to organize technologies around learning has been solved.
  - D The amount of information is growing faster than educational technologies develop.

### Passage 2

Last December, David, a member of the Yale College Class of 1994, identified with crystal clarity the issues we face in the form of a picture he published in a newspaper – a budget Sudoku (预算数独). In this brilliant graphical display, he demonstrated that no combination of discretionary (不受严格规定控制的) spending cuts could close the federal budget gap in the next few years. The only way to do so would involve some combination of reducing Social Security benefits, controlling Medicare and Medicaid costs, reducing defense spending, and raising taxes. David's Sudoku allowed his readers to see the big picture clearly, and he was rewarded with the Pulitzer Prize.

I am going to make the audacious (大胆的) claim that David's Yale education has had a lot to do with his ability to see the big picture. He experienced, just as you will over the next four years, exposure to a variety of disciplines – in his case, mathematics, economics, politics, and history, as well as physics and art history. This broad education has allowed him to look beyond the small-mindedness of what politicians say to interpret the larger trends driving the economy and society. He also learned to write clearly, analytically, and forcefully. He mastered this essential tool not only through his English courses but also through his principal extracurricular activity as a reporter for and subsequently as an editor of the *Yale Daily News*.

David is but one of many visible examples of the profound way in which the liberal arts education you are about to experience can help you to develop the capacity to see the big picture. By sampling courses across a wide range of disciplines, you will learn to see problems from multiple perspectives. And by learning to think critically and analytically, you will become disinclined to accept simplified slogans as truth, more able to see subtle interconnections, and more capable of forging solutions that embrace complexity without being overwhelmed by it. No matter what subjects you choose to pursue in depth, you will be required in your first two years to develop some breadth, and you will be challenged to think for yourselves – independently and analytically.

- 1 What is the main aim of David's budget Sudoku?
  - A To reduce defense spending.
  - B To close the federal budget gap.
  - C To reduce Social Security benefits.
  - D To control Medicare and Medicaid costs.
  
- 2 What does "broad education" in the second paragraph mean?
  - A It means a student shall take part in a lot of activities.
  - B It means a student shall learn to write clearly and analytically.
  - C It means a student shall experience exposure to a variety of disciplines.
  - D It means a student shall interpret the larger trends driving the economy.
  
- 3 What is the main benefit of the liberal arts education at Yale according to the author?
  - A It helps students to develop the capacity to forge solutions.
  - B It helps students to develop the capacity to solve problems.
  - C It helps students to develop the capacity to see problems in depth.
  - D It helps students to develop the capacity to take an all-around view of things.
  
- 4 Why will Yale students become disinclined to accept simplified slogans as truth?
  - A They can think critically and analytically.
  - B They will not be overwhelmed by difficulties.
  - C They are able to discover subtle interconnections.
  - D They will learn to see problems from multiple perspectives.
  
- 5 What can be inferred from the passage?
  - A Yale enrolled David because he had received a broad education.
  - B David's budget Sudoku has been widely recognized by researchers.
  - C Thinking independently and analytically guarantees a student's future success.
  - D There is a close relationship between students' success and university education.

### **Passage 3**

The U.K. university system is at the top of the list in terms of its number of internationally top-ranked universities and in the percentage of overseas students it attracts each year. These are significant achievements, too often overlooked. They were not quickly or easily won. In an increasingly competitive world, they can be quickly and permanently lost.

Within the U.K., universities deliver huge benefits; they are particularly well documented in science, technology, and medicine. Perhaps their greatest achievement is the flow of graduates into the workforce. The most remarked-upon, however, is the rapid expansion of their role as innovators who have demonstrated a significant economic impact. In recent years, high-technology and biotechnology clusters have sprung up around a number of research-intensive universities.

Focusing only on what is most easily measured or on an immediate economic impact is to miss the deeper point, of course. Through the arts, humanities, and social sciences, this country's universities contribute broadly to society, adding greatly to human well-being. Although universities are offering their best help in the economic downturn (衰退), as institutions they are intended, above all, to help the students of today become the workforce, citizens, and leaders of tomorrow. They are also responsible for the discoveries that will transform the future and the scholarly insights that will change the way the world thinks and acts.

What has made the U.K. system so successful? I point to the quality of what it provides, the talent it attracts, and the diversity of strengths it offers. The diversity of U.K. universities is partially reflected in their differences in age, size, history, and governance, in the make-up of their student bodies, course offerings, the kinds of research they do, the combination of teaching and research, and the balance of academic and professional or pre-professional training.

- 1 What do we learn about the U.K. university system from the passage?
  - A The achievements of the U.K. university system can hardly be lost.
  - B Some achievements of the U.K. university system are too often ignored.
  - C It develops quickly by attracting the largest percentage of overseas students each year.
  - D It is at the top of the list in terms of the long history of its internationally top-ranked universities.
  
- 2 What is the most important contribution made by the U.K. universities according to the author?
  - A They make scientific discoveries.
  - B They supply a flow of quality graduates.
  - C They have biotechnological achievements.
  - D They promote technological improvements.

- 3 What should universities pay more attention to according to the author?
- A The economic downturn of society.
  - B Current issues of human well-being.
  - C Discoveries that will change the future.
  - D Measures that have an economic impact.
- 4 Why is the U.K. university system so successful?
- A It attracts different kinds of professors and students.
  - B It offers universities with a long history and big campus.
  - C It offers quality education and all the universities are world famous.
  - D It owns the talent and offers quality education and a diversity of strengths.
- 5 What do we learn about the U.K. universities from the passage?
- A The U.K. universities prefer research to teaching.
  - B The U.K. universities prefer academic training to professional training.
  - C The U.K. universities boast a diversity reflected in many key elements.
  - D The U.K. universities' diversity is mainly reflected in the makeup of their student bodies.

## Part five

# Writing

### General writing

- 1 Write a composition based on the following outline by using as many of the useful words and expressions given in the box as possible. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

#### **Learning in the 21st century**

- 1 学习什么是每一个大学生必须认真思考和回答的问题
- 2 知识、能力和性格的内涵及培养
- 3 最重要的是要学会学习并养成终身学习的习惯

**Useful words and expressions**

- think about
- make the most of
- strike a balance between
- skills of 4 Cs (creativity, critical thinking, communication, and collaboration)
- performance-related traits
- morality-related traits
- focus on
- apply to
- get better prepared

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**Practical writing**

**Writing a greeting card**

Greeting cards are sent on many occasions such as Mother’s Day, Father’s Day, Teachers’ Day, New Year, graduation, engagement, marriage, birthday, retirement, etc. They play an important role in daily life. They are usually made up of three parts:

1) Name of the recipient

The name can follow either “To” or “Dear”. “Dear” is appropriate when you know the person well, or when the person is a potential employer or a business acquaintance. If you know the person well, use their first name only. For a potential employer, use Mr. or Ms. unless you have been asked to use their first name. For a business acquaintance or associate, it will depend on how well you know the person.



If you know them well, you can use their first name only. If you don't know them well, use "Mr. / Ms. + last name" or "Mr. / Ms. + first name + last name". If the contact name is gender neutral (i.e. Taylor Brown), and you are unsure about the gender, "Dear Taylor Brown" is also appropriate. A comma follows the name.

### 2) The message

The message is usually short and makes use of a common expression. Some of these expressions are "Happy ... (birthday, New Year, anniversary, etc.)", "Best wishes for ...", "Many happy returns on ...", and "Congratulations on ...".

### 3) The complimentary close and signature of the sender

In informal situations, the most common close for a card is "Love". However, this is rarely used by people who don't know each other well. Its use is even rarer when written by one man to another. "With love" is similar, but most often used between people of very close relationships. The close "From ..." isn't as warm, but its use is safer and more universal. "Yours sincerely" is used in more formal situations. "Yours truly" is both warm and formal.

## Sample 1

Dear Tom,

Special people should have special birthdays. But for very special people, like you, the sky's the limit. Do have a smashing good time.

From Tina

## Sample 2

To Tina,

Leave it once it will be left forever,  
Get it once it will be yours forever,  
It's nothing but love,  
Love only once and you will be loved forever.  
Happy Valentine's Day!

From Tom

2 Write a greeting card to Mr. and Mrs. Williams for their 10th wedding anniversary.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

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Yours sincerely,  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 Write a greeting card on the occasion of the New Year to a friend of yours.

To \_\_\_\_\_,

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With love,  
\_\_\_\_\_