

1 Unit

Learning Online and Offline

PART I

Teaching Focus and Topic Exploration

Teaching Focus

	Text A	Text B
Theme	Online Learning at Home	Hit the Books
Vocabulary	online, computer, comfortable, program, chemistry, test, economics, instruction, finished, grade, cheat, final, regular, diploma	society, popular, subject, effort, material, offer, education, situation, reason, pressure, advance, serious, national, ability, score, top, add, knowledge
Phrases and Expressions	at home; get up; get ready for; so... that...; in person; set foot in; go to class; take class; turn on; go well	hit the books; spend (time) doing...; make sure; go on trips; at... age; add up to; with great effort; prepare for; there is (no) reason; go on to college; have a (good) chance to do; for (this) reason
Grammar	1) Parts of speech 2) Plural forms of nouns	
Listening	1) Writing can be fun. 2) When is going online going too far?	

Topic Exploration

Online learning, also known as Web-based training, has become a new and popular way of education. In Text A, the author introduces the online learning program at Winter Park High School, a high school in Florida.

Winter Park High School is the only online school in Florida. Students from the school take online classes in math, chemistry, computer, and economics, and many of them said they felt more comfortable learning in this way. However, they need to

go to the classroom to take other subjects. In order to make the class go smoothly, the students and the teacher make contact through e-mail or by telephone every day. To prevent cheating, the students are asked to take the final exams in person in the classroom. If these first online courses are proved to be successful, the high school students in Florida will take all courses online.

PART II

Understanding and Learning

Section A

Background Information

1. Online Learning

Simply put, online learning refers to learning on the Internet.

In an online lesson, the computer displays material in response to a learner's request. The computer prompts the learner for more information and presents appropriate material based on the learner's response.

The material can be traditional lessons and tests that are transcribed into a computer program. The material can also be a complex program that tracks users' input and suggests appropriate learning material. Or the material can be a work session that occurs through a computer chat; learning occurs through the interaction.

The material can be presented as texts, graphics, animated graphics (that is, graphics that move), audio, video, or a combination of these.

2. Winter Park High School

Winter Park High School is located in Winter Park, Florida. Its mission is to promote a challenging curriculum with creative instruction, mutually respectful relationships, a safe and attractive campus, and a supportive, professional atmosphere.

Winter Park is a city of approximately 25,000 residents located just north of Orlando in Orange County. One of Florida's finest cities, it is famous for its stately trees, parks, brick-lined streets, magnificent homes, museums, vibrant lakes and fine shops along Park Avenue.

Suggestions for Teaching Text A

Text A describes a bright future for all the educators and students. Although online learning is still in its infancy in some parts of China, students can still imagine what it will be like. The teacher should prepare enough material about online learning for students, especially for those who have no idea about it.

After presenting the prepared material, the teacher may ask students to discuss the following questions:

What are the advantages of online learning and what activities can be done online?
What are the disadvantages of online learning and what activities cannot be done online?

Possible answers for teacher's reference:

Advantages of online learning

Like the students in this text, students can learn at home.

Students have the freedom of studying at any time and any place outside a classroom.

Teachers can choose any material students have interest in.

Students can repeat parts of a lesson as many times as they want to, and know the answers at once.

It provides a student-centered learning environment.

Students can find a lot more information for schoolwork.

Students can chat with people and make new friends online.

Disadvantages of online learning

Some students may play computer games instead of studying their lessons.

People may feel cold for lack of face-to-face communication.

Sometimes it takes more time to find the right answer.

It is not so easy to have a walking dictionary (the teacher) at hand.

Text Structure

The whole text is divided into three parts: Introduction, Body and Conclusion, whose component paragraphs and main ideas are shown in the following chart:

Text Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Introduction	1	By asking “Is it hard for you to get up early and get ready for class?” the author introduces Winter Park High School, a school with an online learning program.
Body	2—7	Introducing the online learning program in Winter Park High School
Conclusion	8	Presenting the future of the online learning program in Winter Park High School

Detailed Study of Text A

Online Learning at Home

1. Online Learning at Home (Title)

Meaning:

Students can study at their homes on the computer through the Internet.

at home

- 1) **in the house, flat, etc.** 在家

Mr. Smith is **at home** now. 史密斯先生现在在家。

- 2) **ready to receive visitors** 愿意（或准备好）接待来访者

If Xiao Li telephones, tell him I'm not **at home** this evening. 小李如果打电话来，就告诉他我今晚不在。

be/feel at home

feel comfortable; not feel worried 舒适自在；无拘束；驾轻就熟

My friend is quite **at home** with the computer. 我的朋友对计算机十分在行。

I **feel at home** in the new school for the teachers and students are all kind to me. 我在新学校里感觉很自在，因为老师和同学对我都很友善。

make oneself at home

(*often imperative*) **behave freely, sit where one likes, etc., as if one were in one's own home**（常用于祈使句）像在家里一样随便

Welcome to our new house. Please **make yourself at home**. 欢迎光临我们的新居，请别拘束。

2. Is it hard for you to get up early... (Para. 1)

» Notice that “it” here is used as a nominal subject (形式主语); the real subject

of the sentence is the infinitive phrase “to get up early”.

More Examples:

It is impossible (for us) to get there in time. (我们) 不可能及时赶到那里。

She finds it boring to stay at home. 她发现待在家里很无聊。

get up

(cause to) get out of bed after sleeping 起床

What time did you **get up** this morning? 今天早晨你什么时候起床的?

He **got up** early today to prepare for the exam. 为了准备考试, 他今天起得很早。

3. ... get ready for class? (Para. 1)

ready

adj. prepared and fit (for use or action) 有准备的; 准备好的

He gave **ready** answers to my questions. 我的问题他对答如流。

The dinner will be **ready** in a minute. 晚饭一会儿就好。

be/get ready for something

prepared for what is going to happen 为某事作好一切准备

Is everything **ready for the party**? 宴会一切都准备就绪了吗?

be ready to do something

be likely to do something soon 准备好(做)某事

I am not **ready to leave** yet. 我还没做好离开的准备。

4. ... just roll out of bed and go to class in their own bedrooms. (Para. 1)

Meaning:

(The students) only get out of bed and have classes in their own bedrooms.

There is no need for them to go to the classroom.

go to class

go to have classes in school 去上学; 上课

Children usually **go to class** at seven. 孩子们通常7点钟去上学。

We did not **go to class** today because the teacher was ill. 因为老师生病, 所以我们今天没有去上课。

5. ... who are taking classes at home. (Para. 2)

take class

have a class or classes 上课; 听课

This term we are **taking classes** in the lab. 这学期我们在实验室上课。

Some students **take classes** on holidays. 有些学生假期也上课。

6. I'm a lot more comfortable at home... (Para. 3)

Meaning:

I feel much more at ease when I study at my home...

a lot more

much; a great deal ……得多

I know that next time I can do **a lot better**. 我知道我下次做会好很多。

This book is **a lot more interesting**. 这本书有趣多了。

comfortable

adj. 1) **feeling comfort, especially not experiencing pain, grief, anxiety, etc.** 自在的；舒服的

I won't feel **comfortable** until I know what happened. 我只有知道发生了什么事，才会感觉安心。

2) **having enough money to be free of worry; not poor** 小康的

He is not very rich, but he is fairly **comfortable**. 他并不富有，但生活还是蛮不错的。

To live a **comfortable** life, we have to study hard and work hard. 要过上小康生活，我们必须努力学习，努力工作。

7. ... the school's computer room is so noisy that he can't study well. (Para. 3)

Meaning:

He can't study well because the school's computer room is too noisy.

so + *adj./adv.* + that...

to the extent that... 太……以致于……

The problem is **so hard that** I cannot solve it alone. 这个问题太难，我一个人解决不了。

The box is **so heavy that** he can't move it. 这个箱子太重，他搬不动。

8. ... the first online program... (Para. 4)

program

n. 1) **[C] a list of planned activities; a plan for future action** 计划；方案
a business **program** 商业计划

The hospital building **program** goes on quite well. 医院建设计划进展得很顺利。

2) **[C] a complete show, especially one made up of several different parts** 节目

I like this TV **program** very much. 我很喜欢这个电视节目。

What is the **program** for today? 今天有什么节目？

- v. **give a series of instructions to a computer** 为（计算机）编制程序
 a **programming language** 程序设计语言
 Please **program** the computer to do the job. 请给电脑编一个程序以便进行这项工作。
 The computer can be **programmed** to list all the new words in this lesson. 可以为计算机设计程序，把这一课中所有的生词列出来。

9. ... **chemistry**... (Para. 4)

chemistry

- n. 1) [U] **the science that is concerned with studying the structure of substances and the way that they change** 化学
 Physics and **chemistry** are required courses for students majoring in material science. 物理和化学是主修材料科学的学生必修的课程。
- 2) [U] **the chemical structure and behavior of a particular substance**（某物质的）化学组成（性质）
 the **chemistry** of lead 铅的化学性质

10. ... **economics**... (Para. 4)

economics

- n. 1) [U] **the scientific study of the way in which wealth is produced and used** 经济学
 His son is studying **economics** at college. 他的儿子在大学学习经济学。
- 2) [U] **the way in which something, such as a plan or course of action, is influenced by economic considerations** 经济意义（或因素）
 The **economics** of this plan needs to be looked at very carefully. 还需要认真考虑这项计划的经济因素。

11. When a student is ready to begin a class, he or she will **turn on** the computer... (Para. 5)

turn on

- 1) **cause (a radio, light, etc.) to operate, especially by using a button or switch** 打开（收音机、电灯等）
 I **turned on** the light above my seat. 我打开座位上方的灯。
 He **turned on** the TV as soon as he got home. 他一到家就打开电视。
- 2) **depend on** 依赖；视……而定
 The success of this meeting **turns on** your full preparation. 这次会议的成功有赖于你们充分的准备。
 Don't always **turn on** others. 不要总是依赖别人。

12. ... read the teacher's **instructions**... (Para. 5)

instruction

n. 1) [U] **the act of instructing; teaching** 讲授；指导；教学

With the teacher's **instruction** by e-mails, students could study their courses at home. 老师通过发电子邮件讲授课程，学生们就可以在家学习了。

You mustn't let him drive the car because he is still under **instruction**. 你不能让他开车，因为他还在接受培训。

2) [C] (*often plural*) **an order** (常用复数) 命令；指示

You must obey my **instructions**. 你必须服从我的指令。

I have **instructions** not to let anyone in. 我得到指示，不准任何人进来。

13. The student and the teacher talk to each other every day through e-mail or by telephone. (Para. 5)

Meaning:

Every day, the student and the teacher write e-mails or make calls to each other to communicate.

14. When he was **finished**, he e-mailed the work back to her for grading. (Para. 5)

Meaning:

When he finished his work, he e-mailed it back to the teacher for marking.

finished

adj. 1) (*informal*) **at the end of an activity, relationship, etc.** (非正式) 完成的；结束的

Are you **finished**? 你做完了吗?

The workmen were **finished** by 6:00. 工人们 6 点以前收工。

2) **properly made and complete** 完美的；精致的

He looked carefully at the **finished** product. 他仔细地看那件精致的产品。

The boys and girls were crazy about the **finished** performance. 少男少女们为那场完美的表演而疯狂。

grade

vt. **score; separate into levels of rank or quality** 评分；判分；将……分等级

He is **graded** A in English. 他的英语成绩为 A。

These apples have been **graded** according to size and quality. 这些苹果已按大小、质量分了等级。

- n.* 1) [**C; U**] a particular level of rank or quality (按品质分的) 等级
He is in the first **grade** as a musician. 他是一流的音乐家。
Milk is sold in **grades**. 牛奶是分等级出售的。
- 2) [**C**] a mark for the standard of a piece of schoolwork 分数; 成绩; 评分等级
She got good **grades** in all the tests. 她所有的考试分数都很高。

make the grade

- succeed or reach the necessary standard** 成功; 达到必要的水准
You should study hard to **make the grade** in school. 你要想在学校里取得好成绩就必须刻苦学习。
I don't think she'll ever **make the grade** as a professional fashion model. 我认为她永远不会达到职业时装模特的水准。

15. Is it easy for students to cheat on tests when they're working at home?

(Para. 6)

Meaning:

Is it not difficult for students to get a higher grade in a dishonest way when taking examinations at home?

cheat

- v.* 1) **behave in a dishonest or deceitful way in order to win an advantage, especially in a game** 欺骗; 作弊
He always **cheats** at cards. 他玩纸牌时总是作弊。
He never **cheats** to pass exams. 他考试从不作弊。
- 2) **take from (someone) deceitfully** 骗取 (常与 of/out of 连用)
He **cheated** the peasants out of their land. 他骗取了那些农民的土地。
They **cheated** the old woman out of all her money. 他们骗光了老太太所有的钱。

test

- n.* 1) **a number of questions, exercises, jobs, etc., for measuring someone's skill, cleverness, or knowledge of a particular subject; short examination** 测验; 考查
I passed my driving **test** today. 我今天通过了驾驶考试。
We all got high grades on this **test**. 这次测验我们都得了高分。
- 2) **any situation or condition in which the qualities of something are clearly shown** 考验
This old song has stood the **test** of time. 这首老歌经受住了时间的考验。
The difficulties she faced were a real **test**. 她所面临的困难是一次真正的考验。

16. Students must take the final exams in person in the classroom. (Para. 6)

final

adj. 1) **last; coming at the end** 最后的；最终的

This game is now in its **final** stages. 这场比赛现在处于最后阶段。

The **final** thing she did before she left the house was close all the windows. 她离开房子前做的最后一件事是关上所有的窗子。

2) **(of a decision, offer, etc.) that cannot be changed** (决定、出价等) 决定性的；不可变更的；确定的

The judge's decision is **final**. 法官的裁决是不可更改的。

I won't do it, and that's **final**! 我不会做的，这没有商量的余地。

n. 1) **[C] the last and most important in a set of matches** 决赛

Tom never expected to get through to the **finals**. 汤姆从没有期望进入决赛。

All the students got together in the hall to watch the World Cup **Final**. 所有学生都挤在大厅里观看世界杯决赛。

2) **[C] the last and most important examinations in a college course** 期末考试

When do we take our **finals**? 我们什么时候期末考试?

How did you do in the **finals**? 你期末考试考得怎么样?

in person

personally; by oneself 亲自

The teacher asked his parents to come to school **in person**. 老师让他的父母亲自来学校一趟。

I hope someday I could have the chance to visit that beautiful mountain **in person**. 但愿有一天我能有机会亲自去游览那座美丽的大山。

17. You see most of the same things online that you see in a regular classroom... (Para. 7)

Meaning:

You will find there are many similarities between online learning and normal classroom learning.

regular

adj. 1) **ordinary; average** 平常的；普通的

Do you want this **regular** one or this big one? 你要普通型号的还是大号的?

This bag is good for **regular** use. 这个包平常用挺合适的。

- 2) **happening or appearing with the same amount of time or space between each one and the next; not varying** 规则的; 有规律的
His heartbeat is not very **regular**. 他的心跳不太规律。
He listened to the **regular** tick of the clock. 他听着时钟规则的滴答声。

18. If this first online program goes well, in three years Florida high school students will be able to take all their classes by computer. (Para. 8)

Meaning:

If the first online program is successful, the high school students in Florida will be able to study all the courses online in three years.

go well

be smooth or successful 进展顺利; 成功

At first, as always, things **went well**. 起初, 事情像平常一样进展顺利。

He told me that the party **went well**. 他告诉我聚会很成功。

will (would)... in (+ a length of time)

at the end of; after (一段时间) 后

He **will be** out of prison **in** three years. 三年后他将出狱。

in (+ a length of time)

during not more than (the space of); within (一段时间) 内

He learned to speak English **in three months**. 他在三个月内学会了说英语。

We have to finish the work **in one week**. 我们必须在一周内完成这项工作。

19. When that happens, students will be able to get their high school diplomas without having to set foot in a classroom. (Para. 8)

Meaning:

If that is the case, students will get their high school certificates even without entering the classroom.

diploma

n. [C] **an official paper showing that a person has successfully finished a course of study or passed an examination** 毕业文凭; 学位证书; 执照

He got a high school **diploma** at the age of 17. 他 17 岁时取得了中学毕业文凭。

set foot in

enter or go to (a place, etc.) 走进; 进入

She has never **set foot in** such a beautiful house. 她从未踏进过这样漂亮的房子。

He likes to **set foot in** a field he never knows. 他喜欢涉足未知领域。

Section B

Background Information

SAT Test

Originally, SAT was an acronym (首字母的缩写词) for the Scholastic Aptitude (才能) Test. In 1993, the test was renamed the SAT I: Reasoning Test. At the same time, the former Achievement Tests were renamed the SAT II: Subject Tests. SAT has become a simple way of referring to the SAT I: Reasoning Test.

The SAT is a three-hour test that measures verbal and mathematical reasoning skills students have developed over time and skills they need to succeed academically. Many colleges and universities use the SAT as one indicator among others—class rank, high school GPA, extracurricular (课外的) activities, personal essay, and teacher recommendations (推荐信) of a student's readiness to do college-level work. SAT scores are compared with the scores of other applicants and the accepted scores at an institution. It also can be used as a basis for awarding merit-based financial aid.

The SAT is scored on a scale of 200-800 (for verbal and math) and is typically taken by high school juniors and seniors. The test is administered several times a year.

Suggestions for Teaching Text B

Normally, Text B is intended for students to read after class. In case the teacher has time to teach or talk about Text B in class, it is advisable for the teacher to ask students to read the text (as a sort of homework) before they meet in class.

Text B presents us with a different learning environment from ours. After explaining the phrase “hit the books” and the American educational system, the teacher may draw students' attention to their experiences of hitting the books. In order to do this, questions like the following may be asked:

Did you hit the books at an early stage?

When did you begin to hit the books?

Why did you hit the books? (To get a good grade in the exams, or to obtain more knowledge?)

How did you hit the books? (e.g. Would you burn the midnight oil?)

After that, the teacher may summarize students' discussion and say something about the educational system in America.

While explaining SAT, use the background information provided, or search online for more information.

Detailed Study of Text B

Hit the Books

1. Hit the Books (Title)

hit the books

study hard 发愤读书；用功学习

Most students **hit the books** only before the examinations. 大多数学生只在考试前用功。

Many children have to **hit the books** since elementary school because of the competition. 由于竞争激烈，很多孩子不得不从小学开始就发愤读书。

2. One popular expression... (Para. 1)

Meaning:

One commonly used phrase...

popular

adj. 1) **suited to the tastes or the understanding, liking, or needs of most ordinary people** 通俗的；大众（化）的

Young people like **popular** songs. 年轻人喜欢流行歌曲。

People like meals at **popular** prices. 人们喜欢价格大众化的饭菜。

2) **liked by many people** 受大众喜爱的

He is the most **popular** boy in the class and is friendly with everyone. 他是班里最受欢迎的男孩，对每个人都友好。

He's a good singer, but he isn't **popular**. 他是一位好歌手，但不为大众所喜爱。

3. It means studying a subject with great effort. (Para. 1)

Meaning:

It means studying a subject hard.

subject

n. 1) **[C] a branch of knowledge studied, especially in a system of education** 学科；科目；课程

English is my best **subject** at school. 英语是我在学校里成绩最好的科目。
She is taking five **subjects** in her exams. 她正在参加5门课程的考试。

2) [C] **the thing that is dealt with or represented in a piece of writing, work of art, etc.** 主题；题目

The **subject** of this book is online learning. 这本书的主题是在线学习。
She was the **subject** of their talk. 他们是他们谈论的话题。

effort

n. [C; U] **an attempt using all one's powers; physical or mental energy that is needed to do something painful or difficult** 努力；尽力

They went out of the room in an **effort** to see what has happened. 他们走到屋外想看看究竟发生了什么事。

Lucy prepared for the party with great **effort**. 露西非常卖力地为聚会作准备。

4. ... spends long hours preparing for a test. (Para. 2)

spend time (in) doing something

use time doing a particular thing 在……上花费时间

We **spent** a pleasant hour **talking** with our friends. 我们与朋友们愉快地交谈了一小时。

spend (money) on

use your money to pay for goods or services 用（钱）；花费

She **spent** 200 *yuan* **on** this skirt. 她花了200块钱买这条裙子。

They **spent** a lot of money **on** advertising. 他们在广告上花了很多钱。

prepare for

get ready for 为……作准备

He played games all week and did not **prepare for** the exam. 他整周都在玩游戏，并没有为考试作准备。

5. They read their books carefully, and then read them a second time, and a third time. (Para. 2)

Meaning:

The students read their books carefully, and read their books several times.

6. They make sure they know all the material the teacher has offered and prepare for every possible question. (Para. 2)

Meaning:

They ensure that they will know all the material provided by the teacher, and get ready for every question the teacher may ask.

make sure (of something/that)

- 1) **find out if something is certainly true** 查明; 弄确实

I think I locked the door, but I'll go back to **make sure** of it. 我想我是锁门了, 但我还是回去查看一下吧。

She called the monitor to **make sure** of the date of the party. 她打电话给班长确认聚会的日期。

- 2) **take action so that something will certainly happen** (采取行动) 确保

Make sure that you get here before midnight. 你要确保在午夜之前到达这里。

They **made sure** of winning by scoring two goals in the last few minutes. 他们最后几分钟进了两个球, 确定了胜局。

material

- n.* 1) **[U] information from which a (written) work is to be produced** 资料; 素材

She is collecting **material** for a book. 她正在为写书收集素材。

She is preparing the **material** for her class. 她正在准备上课的资料。

- 2) **[C; U] anything from which something is or can be made; natural or man-made substance** 材料; 原料

What kind of **material** is the bridge made of? 这座桥是用哪种材料建成的?

I don't like the clothes made of that kind of **material**. 我不喜欢那种布料的衣服。

offer

- v.* 1) **provide something (to a person) for acceptance or refusal** 提供; 提出

He **offered** me a piece of good advice. 他给我提了一条好建议。

She **offered** some coffee to the guests. 她给客人端来了咖啡。

- 2) **express willingness (to do something)** 表示愿意 (做某事)

She **offered** to drive me to the bus station. 她表示愿意开车送我去公交车站。

It is very kind of you to **offer** help to me. 你愿意帮忙真是太好了。

- n.* 1) **a statement offering (to do) something** 提议; 提供

Thank you for your **offer** of help. 感谢你提供的帮助。

They made us a very good **offer**. 他们向我们提出了一个很好的建议。

- 2) **an amount of money that is offered to buy something** 出价

The man made an **offer** of \$500,000 for the house. 这人出价50万美元买了这座房子。

This is our final **offer**. 这是我们最后的报价。

7. Public education is free... (Para. 3)

Meaning:

People don't pay for public education for their children...

education

n. [U] the process by which a person's mind and character are developed through teaching, especially through formal instruction at a school or college 教育；学业；培养

This young man has had a good **education**. 这个年轻人受过良好的教育。

His father had little **education**. 他的父亲没读过多少书。

free

adj. without payment of any kind; costing nothing 免费的；赠送的

Entry is **free**, and no membership is required. 入场免费，也无需会员资格。

The cakes here are **free**, so you can have a try. 这里的蛋糕是免费的，您可以尝尝。

8. School in these early years is fun. (Para. 3)

Meaning:

Children do a lot of interesting things in their early years at school.

9. But they also play games and go on trips. (Para. 3)

go on a trip/trips

take a (short) journey for pleasure 去旅行

We **went on a bus trip**. 我们乘公共汽车旅行。

Tom likes to **go on trips** with friends. 汤姆喜欢和朋友们去旅行。

10. There is no reason at such an early age for them to hit the books. (Para. 3)

Meaning:

The students do not need to study too hard when they are still young.

reason

n. [C; U] the cause of an event or situation; a fact, event or statement that provides an explanation or excuse for something 原因；理由

You always have your **reason** for being so late. 你迟到总是有理由。

The **reason** that I visit you is to ask for your help. 我来拜访你是想请你帮忙。

v. **use one's reason** 推理；思考

This young man has the strong ability to **reason**. 这个年轻人有很强的推理能力。

She can **reason** very clearly. 她能很清晰地思考。

There is (no) reason...

there is (no) fact that makes it right... 有(没)理由……

There is reason to question this argument. 有理由质疑这个论点。

There is no reason why such an approach should not be tried elsewhere. 没有理由不在其他地方尝试这种方法。

at... age

at a period of time a person has lived 在……年龄

She entered school **at the age** of six. 她6岁开始上学。

At your age you should know better than going your own way all the time. 在你这个年龄, 你应该更懂道理了, 不能事事都由着自己的性子。

11. **This situation changes as children become older. (Para. 4)**

Meaning:

When the children grow older, things change.

situation

n. 1) **a position or state at a particular time; set of conditions, facts and events having an effect on a person, society, etc.** 形势; 情况; 境遇

What do you think of the **situation** now? 你觉得现在的情况怎么样?

With only a little rain for the last three years, the country is in a difficult **situation**. 这个国家连续三年少雨, 处境很困难。

2) **a position with regard to surroundings** 位置; 地势; 环境

The house has a fine **situation**. 这幢房子的位置很好。

This school is in a quiet **situation**. 这所学校周围很安静。

as

conj. **while, when** 正当……的时候; 随着

He told me about the accident **as** I was leaving. 我正要走, 他告诉了我那个事故。

He dropped the glass **as** he stood up. 他站起来时把杯子给摔了。

12. **Pressure is growing for the students to hit the books, study hard and advance. (Para. 4)**

Meaning:

Students are gradually filled with stress so that they have to study hard and make progress.

pressure

n. [C; U] **conditions in one's work, one's style of living, etc. that cause anxiety and difficulty** 压力; 紧迫感

He works best under **pressure**. 他在压力之下工作得最出色。

People in the big cities live with great **pressure** of work. 大城市的人工作压力很大。

advance

v. **move forward in position, development, etc.** 前进；推进；进展

The army **advanced** without stop. 部队不断向前进。

Our work is not **advancing**. 我们的工作没有进展。

n. [**C; U**] **forward movement** 前进；进展

His **advance** was slow. 他的前进速度缓慢。

She made a rapid **advance** in the company. 她在公司晋升得很快。

in advance

ahead of time 预先；提前

Mom came back home one hour **in advance**. 妈妈提前了一小时回家。

We should make the plan **in advance**. 我们必须提前制定计划。

13. However, most serious students only really begin hitting the books for long hours when they reach high school. (Para. 5)

Meaning:

But most serious students begin working hard for long hours only when they enter high school.

serious

adj. 1) **not joking or funny; (intended) to be considered sincere** 认真的；严肃的

The director promised to give her proposal **serious** consideration. 主任答应认真考虑她的建议。

Serious students of music must try to get familiar with the styles of all the important composers. 有心学音乐的学生必须熟悉所有重要作曲家的风格。

2) **not easy to deal with; causing worry and needing attention** 不易处理的；须认真对待的；严重的

Most of the **serious** accidents are caused by careless driving. 严重事故大多是由于驾驶时疏忽大意造成的。

The mistake is not very **serious**. 这个错误不太严重。

14. High school students who hope to go on to college... (Para. 6)

Meaning:

Those students who graduate from high school and choose to study at college...

go on to college

continue (with college education after graduation from high school) (高中毕业后) 继续上大学

She did not **go on to college** because her family could not afford the tuition. 她没能继续上大学, 因为家里付不起学费。

go on (with)

continue to do something 继续

Go on with your work. 继续做你的工作吧。

We can't **go on** like this. 我们不能像这样继续下去了。

15. ... take a national test called the SAT. (Para. 6)**Meaning:**

... sit for an SAT test that is taken nationwide.

national

adj. 1) **of or relating to a nation** 全国的; 全国性的

The **national** CET test has been held for more than ten years. 全国大学英语考试已进行10多年了。

This is a **national** conference so we have a lot of work to do. 这是一个全国性的会议, 所以我们有很多工作要做。

2) **owned or controlled by the central government of a country** 国有的; 国立的

I will put my money in a **national** bank because it is safe. 我要把钱存到国有银行, 因为这样比较安全。

He worked on the **national** farm for more than ten years. 他在国营农场工作了10多年。

16. The first part tests the student's ability with numbers and mathematical skills. (Para. 6)**Meaning:**

The first part of the test is designed to find out the student's skills in dealing with numbers and math problems.

ability

n. [C; U] **the fact of having the skill, power, or other qualities that are needed to do something** 能力; 技能; 才能

I will do the work to the best of my **ability**. 我将竭尽全力做好这一工作。

He is a man of **ability**. 他是个有才干的人。

17. A high school student who gets a high score on the two parts of the test has a good chance to enter a top American college. (Para. 7)

Meaning:

If a high school student gets a high score on both parts of the SAT, he will most probably go into one of the best American colleges.

have a good chance

most probably 很可能

If we win this game then we still **have a good chance** of qualifying from this group. 如果我们赢得这场比赛，就很可能从小组出线。

If you work hard, you will **have a good chance** to get the job. 如果你努力工作，就很有可能获得这份工作。

top

adj. **of or at the top; highest, best, most important, etc.** 顶端的；最高的；最佳的；最重要的

His song has been on the **Top Ten** for three weeks. 他的歌已经连续 3 周排在前十名了。

He is the **top** student in our class. 是我们班最好的学生。

18. For this reason, many students hit the books... (Para. 7)

for this reason

because of this fact, situation, etc. 因为这个（事实、情况等）

For this reason, women in the country rarely work outside home. 因为这个原因，农村妇女很少出外工作。

For this reason, they offer this girl a chance to take the test again. 因为这个原因，他们给了这个女孩再考一次的机会。

19. All this adds up to a lot of work... (Para. 8)

Meaning:

All this amounts to a lot of work...

add

v. 1) **put together with something else so as to increase the number, size, importance, etc.** 增加；添加

Add a few more names to the list. 再往名单上加几个名字吧。

2) **join (numbers, amounts, etc.) so as to find the total** 相加（以计算总和）

If you **add** 5 and 3, you get 8. 5 加 3 等于 8。

add up to

amount to 加起来等于; 总计; 等于说

The pen and the notebook **add up to** 25 *yuan*. 这支钢笔和这个笔记本一共25元。

Small influences in the short term may **add up to** large influences in the longer term. 短期内的小影响积累起来可能成为长期的大影响。

20. Knowledge is something that is not easy to get. (Para. 8)**Meaning:**

To get knowledge is not easy.

knowledge

n. 1) [U] what a person knows; the facts, information, skills, and understanding that one has gained, especially through learning or experience 知识; 学识; 学问

My **knowledge** of French is rather poor. 我的法语相当差。

Going to school is only one way of acquiring **knowledge**. 上学只是学习知识的途径之一。

2) [U] the state of being informed about something; awareness 知道; 知晓; 了解

They did it without my **knowledge**. 他们是背着我做这件事的。

With more **knowledge** of nature, we may live a better life. 对大自然了解更多一些, 我们就可能生活得好一些。

PART III

Key to Exercises

Exploring the Topic

Traditional Learning	Online Learning
1. simple	1. multifunctional (多功能的)
2. economic	2. expensive
3. inefficient	3. efficient
4. less information	4. more information
5. arduous	5. advanced
6. rigid	6. flexible

Section A

Reading Out

1. ready 2. on 3. instructions 4. through
5. opened 6. finished

Getting the Message

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B

Using the Right Word

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

Working with Expressions

1. on 2. in 3. on 4. in
5. up 6. by/through 7. for 8. in/after

Focusing on Sentence Structure

- A**
1. The first text is so easy that every one of us can understand it.
 2. It is so dark that I can't find my bike.
 3. That dictionary is so expensive that no one in our class is going to buy it.

- B**
1. They make children do so many pieces of work every week.
 2. They made him collect the money.
 3. They make everyone fill in a form.

Translating

- A**
1. I am so tired that I cannot say a word.
 2. I will hand my homework in to the teacher in person.
 3. If everything goes well, I will be back to school before dark.
 4. To our surprise, he never sets foot in the library.

- B**
1. 温特帕克中学的一些学生只需钻出被窝就可以在自己的卧室里上课了。
 2. 学生准备好上课时，只需打开计算机，阅读老师的指示，就可以开始学习当天的课程了。
 3. 学生本人必须回学校的教室参加考试。
 4. 一旦那样，学生无需踏进教室就可以拿到中学文凭了。

Practicing Grammar

- A**
- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. numeral | 2. verb | 3. adverb | 4. adjective | 5. pronoun |
| 6. preposition | 7. conjunction | 8. preposition | 9. article | 10. noun |

- B**
- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. computers | 2. feet | 3. diplomas | 4. children | 5. classes |
| 6. countries | 7. potatoes | 8. dishes | 9. oxen | 10. companies |

Section B

Getting the Message

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C

Using the Right Word

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. score | 2. pressure | 3. popular | 4. subject |
| 5. material | 6. top | 7. add | 8. reason |

Working with Expressions

1. with 2. for 3. on 4. at 5. For 6. on 7. for 8. up

Section C

- A**
- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) grammar | (2) children | (3) stories | (4) difficult | (5) content |
| (6) spell | (7) sound | (8) create | (9) great | (10) fun |

Tapescript:

Writing can be fun. Some American children have found that writing without following grammar or spelling rules is easy and interesting. Teachers are helping children to be more creative and less afraid of making up stories by letting them write freely. Writing without difficult English rules helps the children to think more about the content of the story. They often spell words the way they sound and forget about punctuation and structure. The point is to let children create whatever they want without the worries that sometimes stand in the way of great writing. Most importantly, though, the children learn that writing can be fun.

- B** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
 6. True 7. False 8. False 9. False 10. False

Tapescript:

When is going online going too far? A few years ago, when newspapers began to go online, one couldn't imagine sitting in front of a computer for hours reading the news from all over the world. Too much information seemed to be more of a nuisance than a convenience. Today, however, many people only read online news. And more, not only has the news become available, now people are using the Internet to meet their future spouses. One woman met her husband by starting an informal conversation through e-mail. They found that by meeting online and learning about each other they didn't have the anxiety people go through by normal dating. The two, after months of online "dating", decided to meet, and discovered that they really were suited to each other. Today, they are happily married. Maybe online children will be in their future. Who knows how far going online can go?

PART IV

Translation

Text A

呆在家里在线学习

一大早就起床准备去上课对你来说是不是很难？温特帕克中学的一些学生只需钻出被窝就可以在自己的卧室里上课了。当然，他们的老师和同学们看不到这些，因为他们的所有课堂学习都是在计算机上进行的。

这所佛罗里达州的中学是该州唯一的在线学校，共有 250 名学生在家里通过计

计算机上课。

“在家里上课我觉得自在多了，”16岁的卢克·史密斯说，他正通过在线方式上计算机课。他认为学校的机房太吵，他无法好好学习。“在家里就好多了。”

首批在线学习的课程包括数学、化学、计算机和经济学。学生们还得去学校学习其他课程。学生准备上课的时候，只需打开计算机，阅读老师的要求，就可以开始学习当天的课程了。

学生和老师每天通过电子邮件或电话进行交流。譬如，当卢克打开老师的电子邮件后，就可得到关于当天计算机课程的指导。学完之后，他把作业通过电子邮件寄给老师评分。

学生在家学习会不会更容易考试作弊？老师们已经考虑到这个问题了。他们要求学生回教室参加期末考试。

“在线学习的大部分情形和你在普通教室里见到的一样，”老师琳达·海厄说。“你会在线了解学生。你会知道谁学习用功，谁不用功。”

如果这个首次在线学习的项目取得成功的话，三年后佛罗里达州的中学生将会通过计算机学习所有的课程。一旦那样，学生将无需踏进教室就可以拿到中学文凭了。

Text B

啃书本

每个社会都有自己的表达方式。美国有一个流行说法，就是“啃书本”，意思是非常努力地学习一门课程。

啃书本的学生会花很长时间去准备一门考试。他们认真看书，并一再地反复阅读。他们要确保掌握老师提供的所有学习材料，并为每一个可能的问题作好准备。他们每晚都学习。他们在“啃书本”。

在美国，大部分孩子从5岁开始上学。公立教育是免费的，大多数孩子就在家附近上学。最初几年的学校生活充满了乐趣。孩子们学习读写，但也玩游戏，还出去旅行。在这么小的年纪，他们没理由去啃书本。

随着孩子们不断长大，这种情形就发生了变化。课程变得越来越难，学生们必须学习世界历史、数学和生命科学，考试也成了平常事，迫使学生啃书本、刻苦读书、不断进步的压力也在不断加大。然而，大多数认真学习的学生只是进入中学后才开始真正地长时间啃书本的。想上大学的中学生必须参加一项叫做SAT的全国性考试。考试包括两部分，第一部分测试学生的数字能力和数学技能，第二部分测试学生的英语语言能力。

SAT非常重要。两部分考试都得高分的学生就很有可能进入美国的顶尖大学。正因为如此，许多学生会为准备SAT而啃数月的书本。

所有这些加在一起就是大量的功课和“啃书本”。知识不是轻而易举就能获得的。