

# 前言

## PREFACE

随着经济全球化和我国产业结构的调整, 各行各业对高素质技术技能人才的需求逐年攀升。高等职业教育作为培育高素质技术技能人才的重要途径, 在推进教育强国与人力资源强国的伟大建设中起着重要作用。

党中央、国务院高度重视发展现代职业教育, 党的二十大报告指出, “教育、科技、人才是全面建设社会主义现代化国家的基础性、战略性支撑”; “坚持以人民为中心发展教育, 加快建设高质量教育体系, 发展素质教育, 促进教育公平”; “统筹职业教育、高等教育、继续教育协同创新, 推进职普融通、产教融合、科教融汇, 优化职业教育类型定位”。

在这种背景下, 我们特组织职业教育英语教学领域的知名专家、学科带头人、骨干教师等, 根据高等职业教育的人才培养目标, 参考高等职业教育各专业人才培养方案, 基于社会对人才的需求, 精心研发了《新思高职英语》系列教材。本系列教材依据教育部颁布的《高等职业教育专科英语课程标准(2021年版)》(简称“新课标”)编写, 以语言为基础, 以育人为目标, 真正体现高等职业教育英语教学的人文性、职业性与实践性, 全方位助力高等职业教育专科英语教学。

### 教材特色

#### 一、依据新课标编写, 服务新时代

本系列教材严格遵照新课标的要求进行编写, 对接新课标中规定的课程目标、课程内容、主题范围、学时安排等, 注重思想性和应用性, 坚持落实立德树人根本任务, 重视培养学生英语学科核心素养。

#### 二、体现 1+X 课证融通与专业人才培养内涵, 面向新未来

本系列教材根据人才培养目标, 将英语职业技能等级考试(Vocational English Test System, VETS)及高等学校英语应用能力考试的题型融入教材听力、阅读、语言技能训练等板块, 立足提高学生就业能力及职业发展能力, 融通学生英语语言能力与职业技能。

#### 三、遵循课程思政建设要求, 讲好中国故事

本系列教材融入课程思政元素, 将知识性、职业性与思政元素有机结合, 立足中国现实, 讲好中国故事, 融入中华优秀传统文化, 帮助学生树立文化自信, 培养学生的人文素养和道德修养。

#### 四、以现代技术为载体, 实现科教融汇

本系列教材配有完备的立体化教学支持系统, 充分利用各种信息技术手段, 以期能提升学生的学习效率和教师的教学效果。此外, 教材还配有网络自主学习平台、新思课堂、教学资源库、多媒体学习软件等, 实现服务立体化, 方便师生利用现代信息技术手段进行辅助教学和学习。

### 编写理念

本系列教材以立德树人为原则, 突出职业特性和语言技能培养目标, 并提出 CAREER 编写理念。

**C: Cultivate（培养）** 本系列教材注重对学生英语学科核心素养的培养。教材设计了丰富多样的活动，精选了富有时代感和文化内涵的语篇，旨在帮助学生在掌握语言知识的同时，逐步形成正确的价值观、高尚的品格、关键能力和人文素养。

**A: Adapt（适合）** 本系列教材从学生学习需求出发，贴合学生的语言阶段水平。教材注重语篇和知识点的契合，体现语言交际功能，并依据新课标词汇精选语料，明确标注生词，有效控制超纲词。

**R: Raise（提升）** 本系列教材难度由易到难、递进上升，助力学生提升英语综合应用能力。教材在听力和写作题型的设置、语法的讲解、阅读的深度等方面都实现了螺旋上升。同时，本系列教材注重渗透学习策略和学习方法，力求让学生在学习过程中完善学习策略，使学生学习能力达到可持续发展。

**E: Engage（吸引）** 本系列教材选材富有趣味性，可吸引学生主动学习。教材本着以学生为本的原则，根据学生的年龄特点、学习兴趣、实际接受能力等，选择如网络购物、旅行、校园生活、志愿活动、创新创业、大国工匠、职业道德等主题，创设贴近日常生活的真实语言情境，激发学生学习兴趣。

**E: Evaluate（评估）** 本系列教材提供评估练习，以提高学生的学习效率。教材还针对 A、B 级及 VETS 的主要题型设置了相关练习，帮助学生提升应试能力，助力学生备考。

**R: Relate（联系）** 本系列教材特别重视各板块的关联性，注重语言的紧密结合性。教材在内容编排上力求让学生从输入到输出、从学习到实践环环相扣，以满足学生语言学习与职场能力发展的多元需求。

## 教材体系

### 一、内容组织

本系列教材以反映时代性、文化性、实用性和思想性的话题和语篇来组织内容，既有利于提高学生的语言能力，又有利于培养学生的道德素养、学科素养和职场应用能力，使学生在学习英语语言知识的同时形成良好的思想品格，提升职业技能。

### 二、教材结构

本系列教材按照新课标的“课程结构”设计，包括基础模块和拓展模块，共 5 册。其中，基础模块包括《新思高职英语 基础模块（第 1 册）》《新思高职英语 基础模块（第 2 册）》；拓展模块包括《新思高职英语 拓展模块（职业篇）》《新思高职英语 拓展模块（学业篇）》《新思高职英语 拓展模块（素养篇）》。

《新思高职英语 基础模块（第 1 册）》和《新思高职英语 基础模块（第 2 册）》覆盖“基础模块主题类别”8 个专题、27 个主要话题，并围绕单元话题尽可能呈现“职场情境任务”。《新思高职英语 基础模块（第 1 册）》供第 1 学期使用，《新思高职英语 基础模块（第 2 册）》供第 2 学期使用，总学时为 128 ~ 144 学时，合计 8 学分。

本册为《新思高职英语 基础模块（第2册）》，共8个单元，每个单元围绕一个话题，内容涉及爱、文化与艺术、文化自信、职业发展、企业文化、职业道德、创新与创业精神、就业准备。具体结构如下。

Warming Up（热身）：以富有文化内涵的图片导入，并辅以开放性的任务引入单元主题，激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

Audio Zone（听力）：听力材料涉及日常生活和职场交际，通过句子应答、对话、独白、演讲等多样化听力材料，强化学生语言输入与背景知识的构建能力。

Oral Practice（口语）：突出口语交流和运用，通过模拟对话和讨论，提示学生就本单元话题进行知识与观点交流，强化学生英语口语表达能力与语言交际能力。

Reading Field（阅读）：围绕单元主题设计了精读和泛读两种难度递进的语篇，凝练西方文化，融入中华优秀传统文化，在增强学生语言学习能力的同时，引导学生热爱生活、自强不息、奋发有为，充分体现了立德树人根本任务和社会主义核心价值观。

Grammar Time（语法）：总结归纳英语语法知识，并结合本单元语料中出现的语法项目，包括定语从句、状语从句、动词不定式和动名词、现在分词和过去分词等，配以对应的练习，旨在帮助学生提升语言知识运用能力。

Activity Corner（项目实践）：设置与单元话题相关的职场情境模拟任务，旨在帮助学生全面提高英语语言实践应用能力，并加深对职业理念、职业责任和职业使命的认识与理解。

Cultural Awareness（文化拓展）：融入中国文化，体现课程思政，对比中外文化异同，帮助学生汲取文化精华，提高跨文化理解与表达能力，坚定文化自信。

Checking Progress（自我评价）：自查单元重点词汇、短语的学习情况，引导学生适时反思，提高自主学习能力。

本系列教材由凌双英（安徽国际商务职业学院）担任总主编，由王勃然（东北大学）担任主审。本册教材由潘丽霞（山东交通职业学院）、刘丽双（吉林城市职业技术学院）担任主编，由陈锦英（广东工贸职业技术学院）、郭丽芳（威海海洋职业学院）担任副主编，李博（天津中德应用技术大学）、宋博（天津中德应用技术大学）、张一飞（天津中德应用技术大学）、郑祎琳（天津中德应用技术大学）、王宁（吉林城市职业技术学院）、张馨元（吉林城市职业技术学院）参与编写。具体编写分工如下：凌双英负责总体策划及统稿，王勃然负责内容审定；潘丽霞编写第4单元、第5单元和第6单元，刘丽双编写第1单元、第2单元和第3单元，陈锦英编写第7单元，郭丽芳编写第8单元；李博、宋博、张一飞、郑祎琳、王宁、张馨元负责教材课程思政资源开发。整个编写团队深究细研，精雕细琢，力求呈现优秀的教学理念和科研成果。

希望使用本系列教材的师生能够不断提供反馈意见和建议，帮助我们逐步完善教材，为我国的高等职业教育英语教学做出贡献。

《新思高职英语》编委会



## CONTENTS

Unit	Warming Up	Audio Zone	Oral Practice
1 Love	The Meaning of Love	Sentences and Dialogues About Family and Friends Tips for Developing the Capacity for Love	Moving Scenes of the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games
2 Literature and Art	World Traditional Art	Sentences and Dialogues About Literature and Art An Introduction of Taijiquan	Traditional Chinese Music
3 Cultural Confidence	Chinese Culture Highlights	Sentences and Dialogues About Cultural Confidence Reasons Behind Hanfu's Popularity	The Shanwei Fishing Song
4 Careers	Various Careers	Sentences and Dialogues About Careers On-the-Job Training	Ideal Career
5 Corporate Culture	Corporate Culture	Sentences and Dialogues About Corporate Culture Common Characteristics of Corporate Cultures	Work Outfits
6 Work Ethics	Professional Ethics	Sentences and Dialogues About Work Ethics Building an Ethical Work Environment	A Workplace Problem
7 Innovation and Entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurship	Sentences and Dialogues About Innovation and Entrepreneurship Innovative Entrepreneurship	An Interview with an Entrepreneur
8 Job Preparation	Job Application	Sentences and Dialogues About Job Preparation Dream Jobs	Ways of Finding a Job



	Reading Field	Grammar Time	Activity Corner	Cultural Awareness
	Text A True Love Warms the Heart Text B How to Develop the Capacity for Love	Attributive Clause	An Adoption Poster A Plan to Express Love A Narrative Composition	All-Embracing Love
	Text A Shadow Play Text B Classical Chinese Poetry	Adverbial Clause	Art Appreciation An Activity Plan A Letter About Peking Opera	Chinese Porcelain: China's Iconic Traditional Craft
	Text A Why Should We Be Culturally Confident? Text B The Power of Inheritance	The Infinitive & The Gerund	Mascots of the Beijing Winter Olympics and Paralympics Mascot Design An Argumentative Composition	Chinese Culture Adds Splendor to World Culture
	Text A Turn Your Hobby into a Profession Text B Career Development	Present Participle and Past Participle	A Job Advertisement Job Interview Activities A Cover Letter	Zhang Guimei's Great Career
	Text A Customer-First Attitude Text B Corporate Culture	Subject-Verb Agreement	Team Building Games Benefits of Corporate Culture A Memo	Corporate Culture FAQs
	Text A Why Are Work Ethics Important? Text B How to Maintain Good Work Ethics	The Emphatic Pattern	Work Ethics Survey Ethical and Unethical Workplace Behaviours An Overtime Request Form	Father of Hybrid Rice
	Text A Xiaomi: A Leader in Innovation Text B Becoming an Entrepreneur	Subjunctive Mood	Homepage of a Podcasting Platform A Product Design An Advertising Copy	The Rise of Chinese Entrepreneurs
	Text A Storytelling Interview Questions Text B Preparations for Future Career	Inversion	A Job Advertisement Job Interview Questions A Resume	Life in Outer Space



# Unit 1

# Love



# Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- ◆ talk about the love for our homeland;
- ◆ express opinions about the love for people;
- ◆ write a narrative composition on a love story;
- ◆ know about Mo Tzu's all-embracing love.



爱力可以创造世界。

——恽代英

*Love can create the world.*

*—Yun Daiying*



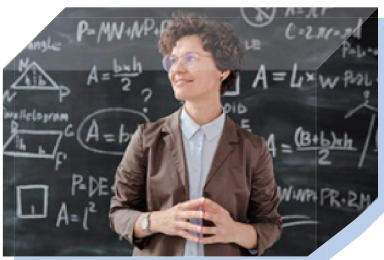
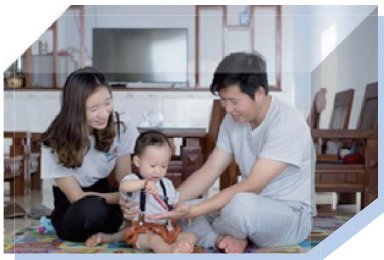


## Warming Up

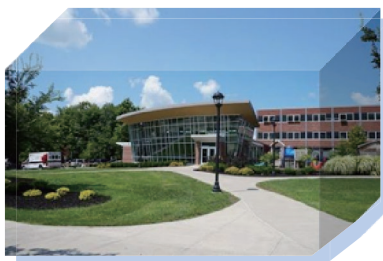
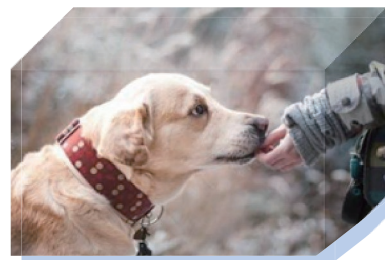
- A** What do you think each letter in the word “love” stands for? Fill in the blanks and give your own interpretation of love. Then look at the pictures and talk about who or what you love in your life.

# The Meaning of Love

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is for “listen”. Love is to listen unconditionally and without prejudice to the other person’s needs.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ stands for “overlook”. Love is being kind, forgiving faults and mistakes, and finding out what is good and what is strong.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is for “voice”. Love is to express appreciation, gratitude, sincere encouragement and sweet praise.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ stands for “effort”. Love requires constant efforts and much time to take care of the fertile field of love.



my family  
my friends  
my classmates  
my teachers  
my school  
my pets  
...





**B** Do you know the meaning of the following sayings about love? Discuss with your partner and choose the correct translation.

- ( ) Love is a master key which opens the gate of happiness.
- ( ) Love is a fruit in season at all times, and within the reach of every hand.
- ( ) Love me, love my dog.
- ( ) Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder.
- ( ) Love is love's reward.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. 爱屋及乌。       | D. 爱是打开快乐之门的万能钥匙。    |
| B. 被爱是对付出爱的回报。 | E. 爱是一年四季每个人都能得到的果实。 |
| C. 情人眼里出西施。    |                      |

## Audio Zone

### Word List

\*\* passion ['pæʃn] *n.* 酷爱；热情  
pick up (开车) 接；拾起；学会

▲ sibling ['sɪblɪŋ] *n.* 兄弟姐妹  
▲ unconditional ['ʌnkən'dɪʃənl] *adj.* 无条件的

**A** Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers. **Both the dialogue and the question will be spoken only once.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A. He washes the dishes.<br>C. He washes the clothes.       | B. He sweeps the floor.<br>D. He cleans the bedroom.                   |
| 2. A. Yes, he will.<br>C. Yes, he does.                        | B. No, he won't.<br>D. No, he doesn't.                                 |
| 3. A. For two days.<br>C. For two months.                      | B. For two weeks.<br>D. For two years.                                 |
| 4. A. He wants to help others.<br>C. He has a passion for law. | B. He was encouraged by his father.<br>D. He wants to make money fast. |
| 5. A. Care for children.<br>C. Care for patients.              | B. Care for old people.<br>D. Care for homeless dogs and cats.         |

What do you do when you are with your family and friends? How do you express your love to them?

**B** Listen to the short conversations and choose the correct answers. **Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice.**

### Conversation 1

- A. The girl's aunt. B. The girl's mother.

\* 为基础模块词汇；\*\* 为拓展模块词汇；▲ 为超纲词汇；未标注为 A、B 级考试词汇。

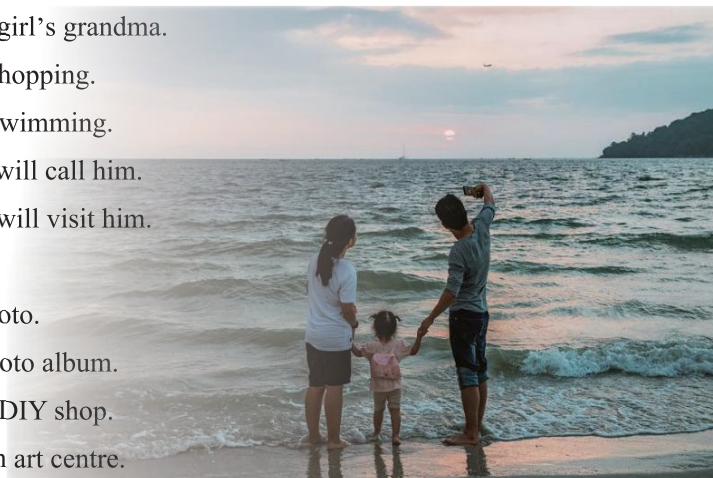
- C. The girl's grandpa.  
2. A. Go hiking.  
C. Go fishing.  
3. A. She will text him.  
C. She will e-mail him.

#### Conversation 2

4. A. A dress.  
C. A mug.  
5. A. At an online shop.  
C. At home.

- D. The girl's grandma.  
B. Go shopping.  
D. Go swimming.  
B. She will call him.  
D. She will visit him.

- B. A photo.  
D. A photo album.  
B. At a DIY shop.  
D. At an art centre.



- C Listen to a short passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases. The passage will be spoken twice.

Learning to love makes love **1.** \_\_\_\_\_. How to develop the capacity for love? How to be a person capable of loving and being loved? Try to show love to **2.** \_\_\_\_\_. Love your parents. Love your lover. Love your siblings. Love your friends. Love your colleagues. True love is unconditional acceptance and giving. You must learn to be a **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ loving person, so that your heart will be full of power. And when you know how to unconditionally **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ and give, you will have the **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ of love.

### SYNONYMS

**capacity** 指潜在的能力，侧重人的智力、道德或精神本性方面的能力；也可以指某物的容量。

★ Happiness comes from the capacity to enjoy life.

★ The room has a seating capacity of 500.

**ability** 指人们先天的或学来的各种能力，包括智力和体力上的能力。

★ Her teacher spotted her musical ability.

★ We never doubt his ability to handle the task.

**capability** 指能够完成有难度的事情的能力。一般与介词 of 或者 for 搭配使用。

★ The country's manufacturing capability has improved.

★ This is beyond the capabilities of current technology.

## Oral Practice

Two college students are discussing the opening ceremony of the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games. Listen to the dialogue and repeat after the recording. Then finish the tasks.

**Zhang Nan:** Did you watch the opening **ceremony** of the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games?

**Li Yue:** Yes. It was so successful. I was deeply moved and felt proud of our motherland.

**Zhang Nan:** Which scene do you like most?

**Li Yue:** The solar terms **countdown**. The opening ceremony began with the **24 solar terms** of the traditional Chinese calendar. The 24 solar terms are an important part of Chinese culture and show the wisdom of Chinese people. I'm proud of being a Chinese.

**Zhang Nan:** More and more people around the world are falling in love with Chinese culture. Any other **impressive** scenes?

**Li Yue:** Do you remember the scene where the five-star red flag was passed by hand by Chinese people from all **ethnic minorities**, and finally to the flag-raisers? No one could **contain** his or her excitement when our national flag was rising in the Bird's Nest.

**Zhang Nan:** The scene that moved me most was a soldier in tears **saluting** the national flag when the national **anthem** was played. I believe many people felt the same.

**Li Yue:** Sure. I think the tears **welling up** in his eyes expressed his love for our country.

[ˈserəməni] *n.* 仪式; 典礼

[ˈkauntdaʊn] *n.* 倒计时  
二十四节气

\* [ɪmˈpresɪv] *adj.* 令人赞叹的

少数民族

[kənˈteɪn] *v.* 克制, 抑制 (感情)

▲ [səˈlu:t] *v.* 行军礼

▲ [ˈænthəm] *n.* 国歌

涌出

The Beginning of Spring



## Tasks

**A** Work with your partner and take turns to role-play the dialogue.

**B** Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. Did you watch the opening ceremony of the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games? Which scene impressed you most? Share your feelings with your classmates.
2. What kind of love did you feel at this event?

### Expressions for Reference:

When..., I was deeply impressed.  
I was moved when I heard the melody of *Ode to the Motherland*.  
I felt so proud of...  
I was amazed when...  
This design creatively highlighted...



Firstly, ... the love of the country.  
Secondly, ... the love of sport.  
And then, ... the love of the unity of nations.

**C** Make a survey in your class to find out your classmates' favourite sports and athletes. Then make a presentation.

#### What do you usually do after class?

I usually go to the library after class.  
...

#### What activities would you like to participate in?

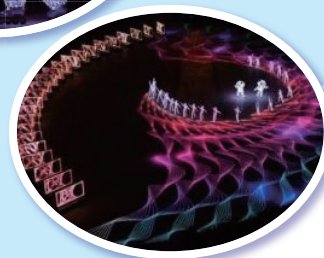
I'd like to attend lectures.  
...

#### What can you benefit from the activities?

It can broaden my horizon.  
...

### You may use:

Based on the survey, ... enjoys great popularity among students. Some of students' most admirable athletes are... As to how we should carry forward the Olympic spirit, ... students believe that...





## Reading Field

## Text A



*In the fight against COVID-19, countless heroes have emerged, including experts and scholars, medical personnel and ordinary people.*

# True Love Warms the Heart

At the beginning of the Spring Festival in 2020, COVID-19 swept across China and disrupted our calm and orderly lives. The fight against the novel coronavirus disease was a smokeless battle. People familiar or unfamiliar to us came forward to fight the virus in all fields of epidemic prevention and control, racing against time with actions. While medical personnel saved lives on the front line, countless ordinary people also provided help in whatever ways they could. At the moment of the epidemic, their stories warmed our hearts.

Qin was a vegetable farmer who lived in Wuhan. His vegetables sold well, especially in a time when supplies were running low during the Spring Festival holiday. Nevertheless, when he heard that a medical team of nearly 400 people from Shanghai and Beijing was staying in a hotel, he immediately collected 24 boxes of vegetables and sent them to the hotel on an electric tricycle. Not knowing how to use a smartphone to navigate, he rode all the way, 40 kilometres, by asking directions. His face and hands were blown red when he arrived. "That's all that I've got. It's the freshest." The vegetable farmer said to the manager of the hotel, embarrassed. "I don't want money. I hope our medical workers who came to save people here can eat fresh green vegetables."

How simple these words were! They warmed our hearts in the cold winter.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, there have been numerous moving stories like this, demonstrating the power of love. Virus sets us apart, but love unites us. By joining hands together, we are going to win this battle.



## Word List

<p>▲ disrupt [dɪs'rʌpt] <i>v.</i> 使中断; 扰乱</p> <p>orderly ['ɔ:dəli] <i>adj.</i> 有秩序的; 有条理的</p> <p>battle ['bætl] <i>n.</i> 战役; 战斗</p> <p>prevention [prɪ'venʃn] <i>n.</i> 预防; 防止</p> <p>medical ['medɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 疾病的; 伤病的</p> <p>* personnel [ˌpɜ:sə'nel] <i>n.</i> 全体人员, 职员</p> <p>supply [sə'plai] <i>n.</i> 补给品</p> <p>* nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les] <i>adv.</i> 尽管如此; 然而</p>	<p>immediately [ɪ'mi:diətli] <i>adv.</i> 立即; 马上</p> <p>electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] <i>adj.</i> 电的; 电动的</p> <p>▲ navigate ['nævigeɪt] <i>v.</i> 导航</p> <p>▲ outbreak ['aʊtbreɪk] <i>n.</i> (暴力、疾病等坏事的) 爆发, 突然发生</p> <p>* numerous ['nju:mərəs] <i>adj.</i> 众多的; 许多的</p> <p>** demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] <i>v.</i> 证实; 说明</p> <p>* apart [ə'pɑ:t] <i>adv.</i> 分离; 分开</p>
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## Phrases and Expressions

<p>sweep across 席卷, 横扫</p> <p>come forward 自告奋勇</p> <p>race against time 分秒必争; 与时间赛跑</p> <p>on the front line 在前线</p>	<p>run low 不足; 缺乏</p> <p>all the way 一路上; 自始至终</p> <p>ask directions 问路</p> <p>set apart 使分离; 区别</p>
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## Proper Names

COVID-19 新型冠状病毒肺炎	novel coronavirus 新型冠状病毒
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## Notes

**1. People familiar or unfamiliar to us came forward to fight the virus in all fields of epidemic prevention and control, racing against time with actions.**

**译文** 一个个我们熟悉或陌生的身影挺身而出, 在疫情防控的各个领域与病毒作斗争, 用行动与时间赛跑。

**分析** 本句中, racing against time with actions 是现在分词短语作状语, 修饰谓语动词短语 came forward to。例如:

Lizy holds a family gathering every month, following a family tradition. 按照家庭传统, 莉兹每个月都会举行一次家庭聚会。

**2. His vegetables sold well, especially in a time when supplies were running low during the Spring Festival holiday.**

**译文** 他的蔬菜并不愁卖, 尤其是在春节期间供应不足的时候。

**分析** 本句中, when supplies were running low during the Spring Festival holiday 是定语从句, 修饰先行

词 time。例如：

I remember the days when you were here with me. 我还记得你在我身边的日子。

**3. Nevertheless, when he heard that a medical team of nearly 400 people from Shanghai and Beijing was staying in a hotel, he immediately collected 24 boxes of vegetables and sent them to the hotel on an electric tricycle.**

**译文** 然而，当他得知来自上海和北京的近 400 人的医疗团队住在一家酒店时，他立即打包了 24 箱蔬菜，用一辆电动三轮车送到了酒店。

**分析** 本句中，when 引导时间状语从句。例如：

When my brother was in college, he always volunteered during holidays. 我哥哥上大学时，总是在假期做义工。

### Background Introduction

2020 年 1 月 23 日 10 时，因为新冠疫情，湖北武汉的机场、火车站离汉通道暂时关闭。1 月 24 日（除夕夜），全国其他地方开始组织医疗队驰援湖北。2 月，国家卫健委 1 号公告将新型冠状病毒肺炎纳入《中华人民共和国传染病防治法》规定的乙类传染病，并采取甲类传染病的预防、控制措施。在国家的指挥和领导下，广大医护工作者奋战在防疫一线，全国人民团结一心，共同坚守。点滴小爱，汇成大爱。



**A** Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. What is the text mainly about?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When did COVID-19 sweep across China?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who came forward to fight against the virus?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why does the author mention "His vegetables sold well"?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What can we learn from the moving stories during the pandemic?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B** Read Paragraph 2 and complete the table below.

A Story of a Civilian Hero	
When did the story happen?	During the Spring Festival holiday when COVID-19 swept across China.
Where did the story happen?	In 1. _____, China.
Who was the hero?	Qin, a 2. _____ farmer.
What did he do?	Hearing that a 3. _____ team of nearly 400 people from Shanghai and Beijing came to help, he 4. _____ 40 kilometres and sent 24 boxes of vegetables to the 5. _____ where they were staying. Because he didn't know how to use a smartphone to 6. _____, he asked directions all the way. He told the hotel manager that the vegetables were 7. _____.
Why did he do it?	He hoped the medical workers who had come to save people could enjoy 8. _____ green vegetables.

**C** Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the given word.

1. Stress should be put on the \_\_\_\_\_ (prevent) of diseases.
2. Sarah offered to help almost \_\_\_\_\_ (immediate).
3. You can donate your unused \_\_\_\_\_ (medicine) supplies.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ (demonstrate) that a caregiver's love is important for healthy childhood developments.
5. In the middle of the discussion, the \_\_\_\_\_ (electric) went out.



**D** Complete each of the following sentences with the phrases in the box. Change the form if necessary.

come forward    on the front line    set apart    fight against    race against time

1. The team must \_\_\_\_\_ to complete all the work needed.
2. As a doctor, she was determined to work \_\_\_\_\_ of the epidemic.
3. I'd like to thank all those children who \_\_\_\_\_ and spoke to the police.
4. We should unite and \_\_\_\_\_ our real enemy—poverty.
5. The old equipment should \_\_\_\_\_ from the new ones.

**E** Translate the following sentences into English with the given words or phrases.

1. 一场暴风雪正席卷全国。(sweep across)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 这个生病的女孩收到了无数鼓励她的信息。(numerous)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 食品和燃料的库存将在未来几天内耗尽。(run low)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 李华千里迢迢开车到天津来帮忙救助动物。(all the way)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 通过这些努力,我们将确保中国的粮食供应牢牢掌握在自己手中。(supply)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**F** Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. What can you learn from Qin's story?
2. What can you do to fight against an epidemic?

## Text B

# How to Develop the Capacity for Love

Love is not something one is born with, but something one should learn. The following tips can help develop your capacity for love and make your life happier.

### 1. Emotional Management

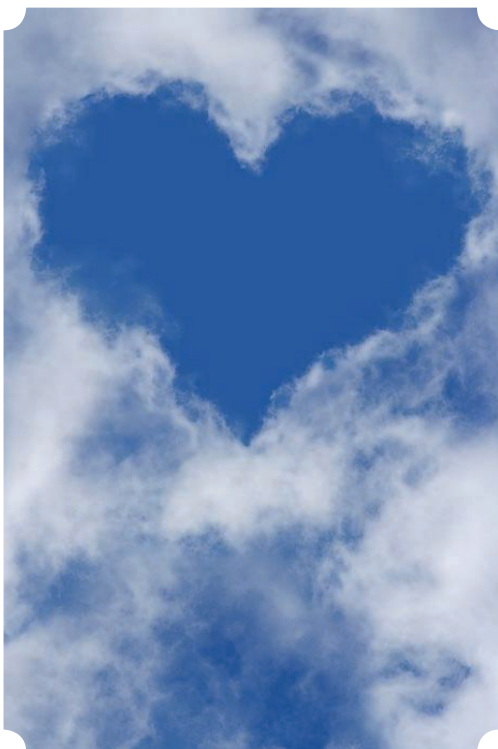
Only by managing your emotions well are you able to love others. People who can't manage their emotions well often make their beloved feel painful and even hurt them. When you hurt the one you love, it causes strain in the relationship.

### 2. Appropriate Expression

A common mistake that people often make when expressing and communicating emotions or needs is that they either burst out uncontrollably or in the form of blame and complaint. Instead, you should express your needs, thoughts, and feelings in a way that doesn't hurt the relationship.

### 3. Empathy

Be understanding, supportive and empathetic. It's something that almost everyone wants from their loved ones but fails to find much. People are so used to reasoning, educating, and giving advice that they don't realize what the other person needs is empathy.



### 4. Allowance

Quarrels and disagreements with others are often caused by not allowing the other person to be different or even trying to control or change the other person. Respecting differences and allowing growth give each other the opportunity and space to be who they are.

### 5. Impact

Everyone changes, and people in close relationships tend to influence each other. In a good relationship, you inspire and support each other to be better. And you offer this support not just in your words but in your actions. You help your loved ones reach their goals and dreams and you both become better persons in the process.

## Word List

beloved [br'lʌvɪd] *n.* 心爱的人

*adj.* 深爱的; 亲爱的

▲ strain [streɪn] *n.* 压力; 负担

\*\* appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] *adj.* 合适的; 恰当的

burst [bɜ:st] *v.* 猛冲; 突然出现

\* blame [bleɪm] *n.* 责备; 指责

\*\* complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] *n.* 抱怨; 埋怨

▲ empathy ['empəθi] *n.* 共鸣; 同情

supportive [sə'pɔ:tɪv] *adj.* 支持的; 鼓励的

reason ['ri:zn] *v.* 推理; 推断

▲ allowance [ə'lauəns] *n.* 允许; 认可

## Phrases and Expressions

be born with 天生具有

burst out 突然爆发

in the form of 以……的形式

be used to 习惯于

tend to 易于; 有……的倾向

in the process 在过程中



**A** Complete the table below with the information from the text.

How to Develop the Capacity for Love	
1. _____ Management	Only by 2. _____ your emotions well are you able to love others.
Appropriate 3. _____	You should express your needs, thoughts, and feelings in a way that doesn't hurt the 4. _____.
Empathy	Be 5. _____, 6. _____ and empathetic.
Allowance	Respecting 7. _____ and allowing growth give each other the opportunity and 8. _____ to be who they are.
9. _____	Inspire and support each other to be 10. _____.

**B** Translate the following paragraph of the text into Chinese.

A common mistake that people often make when expressing and communicating emotions or needs is that they either burst out uncontrollably or in the form of blame and complaint. Instead, you should express your needs, thoughts, and feelings in a way that doesn't hurt the relationship.

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## Grammar Time

### Attributive Clause

定语从句 ( **attributive clause** ) 在复合句中作定语, 修饰句中的某一名词或代词。定语从句修饰的词被称为先行词。定语从句一般置于先行词之后, 由关系词 ( 关系代词或关系副词 ) 引导。本单元 Text A 中出现的 “Qin was a vegetable farmer who lived in Wuhan.” 就使用了定语从句。

引导定语从句的关系代词主要有 **that**、**who**、**whom**、**whose**、**which**, 关系副词主要有 **when**、**where**、**why**。关系词有两个作用: 一是连接作用, 即将定语从句和句子的其余部分连接起来; 二是替代作用, 即用来指代先行词, 并在定语从句中充当一定的句子成分。



## 一、关系词的用法

关系代词的用法		
关系代词	用法	例句
who、whom	who 和 whom 都指人。who 在定语从句中作主语或宾语；whom 在定语从句中作宾语，在限制性定语从句中可以省略。如果关系代词作介词的宾语，只能用 whom，不能用 who。如果介词在句尾，两者都可以用	They are the heroes <b>who</b> fight against the virus in the front line. The girl ( <b>who/whom</b> ) you saw last night is my best friend. The person to <b>whom</b> you should say “thank you” is Mr. Black. The person ( <b>who/whom</b> ) you should say “thank you” to is Mr. Black.
whose	指人或物，在定语从句中作定语，指物时可用 of which 代替	I just saw a building <b>whose</b> walls are decorated with flowers.
which	指物，在定语从句中作主语或宾语；作宾语时，在限制性定语从句中可省略	Jack bought a car <b>which</b> is equipped with a back-up camera. The medical supplies ( <b>which</b> ) China sent to Africa helped save many lives.
that	指物或者人，在定语从句中作主语、宾语或表语；作宾语和表语时可省略	This is <b>the best novel that</b> has been written in recent years. This is <b>the person (that)</b> I will do everything in my power to protect. Jackson is <b>all (that)</b> a soldier should be.

关系副词的用法		
关系副词	用法	例句
when	指时间，在定语从句中作时间状语	<b>The day when</b> Julie fell in love with Carl was a sunny day.
where	指地点，在定语从句中作地点状语	After graduation, he returned to <b>the small town where</b> he grew up.
why	指原因，修饰名词 reason，在定语从句中作原因状语	This is <b>the reason why</b> I donated all my savings to the children.

## 二、限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

定语从句根据其与先行词的关系，可分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。

限制性定语从句为先行词不可缺少的定语。它与主句关系密切，不能用逗号与主句隔开，如果将其去掉，会影响句子意思的完整性。例如：

**I have a friend who is very good at painting.** 我有一个擅长绘画的朋友。

非限制性定语从句与主句之间用逗号隔开，它与主句的关系比较松散，只起到补充说明的作用，即使将其去掉，也不会影响句子的意思。非限制性定语从句的先行词可以是单个的词或者词组，也可以是整个句子。注意，不能用 **that** 引导非限制性定语从句。在非限制性定语从句中，关系代词作宾语时不能省略。例如：

**Daisy made her mother a birthday cake by herself, which moved her mother to tears.**  
黛西亲手给妈妈做了一个生日蛋糕，这让妈妈感动得热泪盈眶。

**The old man, whom I met at the school, had been a teacher in this village for 20 years.** 我在学校认识的那位老人在这个村子里当了 20 年老师。

#### A Choose the best answer.

- The doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ sounded the alarm about the virus, was regarded as a hero.  
A. who                      B. which                      C. where                      D. what
- The train was crowded and I had to get into a carriage \_\_\_\_\_ already seven other people.  
A. when there were                      B. which there were  
C. that there were                      D. where there were
- My friend, \_\_\_\_\_ you met at the exhibition, joined a campaign to help children.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. what
- This book, \_\_\_\_\_ explores the meaning of love, is a *New York Times* bestseller.  
A. that                      B. when                      C. who                      D. which
- I shall never forget those years \_\_\_\_\_ I lived with my grandpa, \_\_\_\_\_ had a great impact on my life.  
A. that; which                      B. when; which  
C. which; that                      D. when; who

#### B Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- I will never forget the days which we had a good time together.
- I contacted a number of candidates, none of who was interested.
- This organization's position requires a person cares about old people.
- The reason which Peter studied psychology is that he wants to understand people.
- The professor spoke highly of Lucy's project, which were of great importance to her.

## Activity Corner

- A** Look at the poster. Interview one of your classmates to see whether he/she is suitable for adoption. Then write down your questions and his/her answers.

## DOGS FOR ADOPTION

**20 retired search and rescue dogs for adoption.  
Please give them a home!**



**Requirements for adopters:** The whole family supports the adopter. The adopter has no allergies to animals, has a stable job, and has a fixed residence. Make sure the dogs get regular vaccinations. Help them get rid of insects and sickness in time in the pet hospital. The adopter will accept a regular visit and sign the adoption agreement (must).

**Note:** Bring your ID card, proof of work and home environment video.

**Address:** Fire Rescue Station, Damintun Town, Xinmin City

**Contact person:** Wang Gang

**Tel:** 1504 × × × × 063

**E-mail:** 27 × × × × 995@qq.com

**Call time:** Feb. 22—Mar. 3

### Dog Adoption Interview



**B** How do you express your love to the country or people around you? Make a plan and share it with your classmates.



	Date	Ways to express Love
National Day		
Army Day		
Mother's Day		



- C Unconditional love exists among family, friends and animals. One of the sweetest and most satisfying experiences in life is being the receiver and giver of true love. Please write a narrative composition to share your story.



A narrative composition is a story, an account of events occurring in space and time. The basic elements of a narrative composition are plot, theme, characters and setting.

A large, empty rectangular box with a decorative border, intended for writing a narrative composition. The border is composed of a red heart at the top left, a red line at the top, and a blue line at the bottom, with wavy lines on the sides.

## Cultural Awareness

# ALL-EMBRACING LOVE

Mo Tzu was one of the most influential Chinese philosophers, who proposed a society based on all-embracing love.

The Chinese philosophy started by Mo Tzu is known as Mohism. Mo Tzu's teachings were collected together in the book *Mo Tzu* by his followers. One of the essential doctrines of Mohism is *jian ai*: other people's parents, families, and countries are to be treated like one's own. This term is usually translated as "all-embracing love", "universal love" or "inclusive care".

Mo Tzu was not against the Confucianists' central idea of *ren* (human-heartedness) and *yi* (righteousness). But what he meant by these terms was somewhat different. For Mo Tzu, *ren* and *yi* meant an all-embracing love. This was a logical extension of the professional ethics of the class of **knights errant** (游侠). That was, knights errant enjoyed equally and suffered equally within the group. Mo Tzu tried to broaden it by preaching that everyone in the world should love everyone else equally and without discrimination.

The human-hearted man must practice all-embracing love. When everyone in the world adopted all-embracing love as the standard of action, "then attentive ears and keen eyes will respond to serve one another, **limbs** (四肢) will be strengthened to work for one another, and those who know the proper principle will untiringly instruct others. Thus the aged and widowers will have support and **nourishment** (营养) with which to **round out** (使充实) their old age, and the young and weak and orphans will have a place of support in which to grow up." This is Mo Tzu's ideal world.

### 墨子的思想

墨子在政治上提出了“兼爱”“非攻”“尚贤”“尚同”等主张。所谓兼爱，包含平等与博爱的意思。墨子要求君臣、父母、兄弟都要在平等的基础上相互友爱，爱别人就像爱自己，并认为社会上出现强执弱、富侮贫、贵傲贱的现象是天下人不相爱所致。

## Checking Progress

### Words

Words I've learned in this unit are:

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prevention   | <input type="checkbox"/> personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nevertheless | <input type="checkbox"/> numerous  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> apart        | <input type="checkbox"/> blame     |

Other words I have learned in this unit are:

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### Expressions

Expressions I've learned in this unit are:

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> sweep across | <input type="checkbox"/> come forward |
| <input type="checkbox"/> run low      |                                       |

Other expressions I have learned in this unit are:

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### I am able to

- ☐ talk about love;
- ☐ understand the importance of love;
- ☐ increase the capacity for love;
- ☐ use attributive clause properly;
- ☐ write a narrative composition.