



The 10th SFLEP National Foreign Language Teaching Contest

第十届“外教社杯” 全国高校外语教学大赛

大学英语综合课组

授课文本

主办：

教育部高等学校外国语言文学类专业教学指导委员会

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上海外语教育出版社



授课文本 B

Giving and Receiving



Overview

In this unit, you will

- understand the importance of giving children from wealthy families an opportunity to help others;
- develop empathy for less fortunate people;
- work out specific ways to help those in need.

Every right implies a responsibility; every opportunity, an obligation; every possession, a duty.

— John D. Rockefeller

We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.

— Winston Churchill


Warm-up



Watch the video clip *The Value of Giving Is Priceless* and discuss the following questions.



1. What have you done to help others? How did you feel after you had done the deed?
2. What is your understanding of the statement “The value of giving is priceless”?



By helping others...
...we help ourselves

Text

The Value of Giving¹

Andree Aelion Brooks²

disadvantage /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.*

不利条件, 劣势

advantaged /ədˈvɑːntɪdʒd/ *a.* (在

社会或经济上) 处于优越地位的

guilty /ˈɡɪlti/ *a.* 感到内疚的

comprehend /ˌkɒmpriˈhend/ *vt.*

understand sth. that is difficult

理解

Garden of Eden (基督教《圣经》

中人类始祖亚当和夏娃最初居住

的) 伊甸园

closed-mindedness /kləʊzd-

ˈmaɪndɪdnɪs/ *n.* 思维封闭, 思想

保守

arrogant* /ˈærəɡənt/ *a.* behaving

in a proud, unpleasant way,

showing little thought for other

people 傲慢的

peer /piə/ *n.* 同龄人, 身份相同的人

blame /bleɪm/ *vt.* 责备

entirely /ɪnˈtaɪəli/ *ad.* completely

and in every possible way 完全地

concern oneself with 关心

1 There are disadvantages to being advantaged. One is growing up feeling guilty and uncomfortable about the money that you do have. Another is not really comprehending what life is like outside the Garden of Eden³. That sort of closed-mindedness is probably responsible for the often arrogant attitude that certain wealthy young people display toward their less fortunate peers. But I think it is wrong to blame the kids or their parents entirely. Many of the parents do not readily concern themselves

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1. This text is excerpted and adapted from the book *Children of Fast-Track Parents* (1989).
 2. Andree Aelion Brooks is a noted journalist and lecturer who specializes in family issues. She is the winner of the Outstanding Achievement Award from the National Federation of Press Women.
 3. The Garden of Eden (伊甸园) refers to a beautiful garden where Adam and Eve were placed after the Creation. When they disobeyed and ate the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil, they were driven from their paradise. In this text, the Garden of Eden indicates the paradise-like world wealthy families live in.



with teaching such behavior or feelings because they probably do not easily identify with either the guilt or the closed-mindedness, having grown up themselves under very different circumstances.

2 How, then, to behave? Giving a fortunate child a chance to help others should be as fundamental a part of upbringing as, say, learning chemistry or calculus. Why so? It helps foster a healthy personality by being yet another way for that child to feel valuable. It helps the teenager develop a more passionate outlook. And it genuinely accomplishes some good. Insisting that a small portion of that child's own money be donated to a charity or a cause is one way. Said Mr. Levy, "I tell parents that an important lesson is learning that the money is not there only for yourself. You have a responsibility toward others." One idea is to set up a small family charity. The parents can supply some of the money with the children contributing, too. The amount need not be large. Certainly it does not have to be thousands of dollars. The family could then meet to discuss and vote upon which organization should get a check that particular month or quarter — and why. Causes could include the local church, a soup kitchen⁴, a conversation center, or cancer or AIDS research. The children should be required to put in something of their own each month.

3 That has been the way each generation of Rockefellers has been raised. "From the time I was five years old I got an allowance that gradually increased from fifteen cents to five dollars a week," noted one Rockefeller. "There were three little jewelry boxes. I got fifteen cents to spend, fifteen cents to save, and fifteen cents to give away. Every Christmas my father would sit down with me and we'd decide who I'd give the one in the third box to ... it was a real ritual, one of the times we were closest."

4 If the child prefers to donate the time instead of money, then this might be encouraged, too. Several private-school children told me how good they felt about themselves after they had worked directly on something like this — whether it was a fund-raiser for the school's scholarship fund or personally making gifts for poor children for Christmas. Certainly it is a way to get teenagers, who tend to be self-centered anyway,

identify with 理解, 认同
under ... circumstances 在……情况下
fundamental /ˌfʌndə'mentəl/ *a.* important and essential 基本的, 主要的
upbringing /ˈʌpˌbrɪŋɪŋ/ *n.* 抚育
calculus /ˈkælkjʊləs/ *n.* 微积分学
foster /ˈfɒstə/ *vt.* help a skill, feeling, idea, etc. develop over a period of time 培养, 促进
personality /ˌpɜːsə'næləti/ *n.* 个性
passionate /ˈpæʃənət/ *a.* having or showing strong feelings of enthusiasm for sth. or belief in sth. 热情的
outlook /ˈaʊtlʊk/ *n.* 人生观
genuinely /ˈdʒenjuɪnli/ *ad.* really 真实地
accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *vt.* succeed in doing sth., especially after trying very hard 达到
portion /ˈpɔːʃən/ *n.* 部分
charity /ˈtʃærəti/ *n.* 慈善机构
cause /kɔːz/ *n.* (支持或为之奋斗的) 事业, 思想
supply /sə'plaɪ/ *vt.* 提供
contribute /kən'trɪbjʊt/ *vi.* 捐赠, 贡献
vote /vəʊt/ *vi.* 投票
check /tʃek/ *n.* 支票
AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) 艾滋病 (获得性免疫缺乏综合征)
allowance /ə'laʊəns/ *n.* 零用钱
gradually /ˈɡrædʒuəli/ *ad.* slowly 渐渐地
give away 赠送
ritual* /ˈrɪtʃuəl/ *n.* 仪式
fund-raiser /ˌfʌnd'reɪzə/ *n.* 募捐者
scholarship /ˈskɒləʃɪp/ *n.* 奖学金
self-centered /ˌself'sentəd/ *a.* tending to think only about yourself and not thinking about the needs or feelings of other people 自我中心的

4. Soup kitchen (救济站) is a place where homeless people or very poor people are provided with free food.

impact /'ɪmpækt/ *n.* 影响
down on one's luck 不走运的, 穷困潦倒的
be in a position to do sth. 可(能)做某事
enable sb. to do sth. 使某人能够做某事
notion /'nəʊʃən/ *n.* 观念, 看法
privilege /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 特权
further /'fɜːðə/ *vt.* help sth. progress or be successful 促进, 推动
compassion* /kəm'pæʃən/ *n.* 同情
burden /'bɜːdən/ *vt.* give sb. a duty, responsibility, etc. that causes worry, difficulty or hard work 使担负
privileged /'prɪvɪlɪdʒd/ *a.* having special rights or advantages that most people do not have 享有特权的
reflection /rɪ'flekʃən/ *n.* 深思
crisis /'kraɪsɪs/ *n.* 危机
prompt /prɒmpt/ *vt.* cause sth. to happen 促使, 引起
uncertainty /ˌʌn'sɜːtəntɪ/ *n.* 不确定性
remark /rɪ'mɑːk/ *vi.* say or write a comment about sth. or sb. 谈论, 评论
lack /læk/ *n.* 缺少, 缺乏
awareness /ə'weənɪs/ *n.* 意识
carefree /'keəfriː/ *a.* having no worries or problems 无忧无虑的
unrestrained /ˌʌnrɪ'streɪnd/ *a.* 不受限制的
involvement /ɪn'vɒlvmənt/ *n.* 卷入, 牵连
have the capacity to do sth. 有能力做某事
blow /bləʊ/ *n.* 打击
self-esteem* /ˌselfɪ'stiːm/ *n.* 自尊
inadequate /ɪn'ædɪkwət/ *a.* not having the qualities and abilities necessary to do sth. or to cope with life in general 能力不足的
wild /waɪld/ *a.* lacking discipline or control 乱糟糟的, 混乱的

a little more interested in others. It also gives them a chance to meet people in other circumstances.

5 Some schools in New York City foster this by making community service a graduation requirement. When a group of teenagers from those schools were interviewed by *The New York Times* about their feelings after working in a soup kitchen, all admitted that they had never really felt the direct impact of poverty before. Said one, “You know how sometimes you open the refrigerator and complain there’s nothing to eat? I’ll never do that again.” A few recognized it was the first time they had ever had a chance to get to know somebody who was down on his luck. And that changed their feelings quite a bit about the poor. Others said that they hoped that one day they would be in a position to really help. And this would enable them to better understand the needs of others — the beginning, one hopes, of the notion that privilege can put somebody in a position to further social justice. Though this may all sound arrogant, it is certainly a way to help realize that some of the great satisfactions in life come from giving and doing for others, a concept to which these children rarely appear to be exposed.

6 “There is just so much room in a child’s heart for compassion toward others burdened by problems never actually seen,” writes Robert Coles in *Privileged Ones*⁵. “When a moment of reflection has come or when a crisis has prompted uncertainty, sadness and worry, I have heard these quite fortunate boys and girls remark regretfully upon their own attitudes, their lack of awareness, their all too carefree days.” In other words, a privileged upbringing, unrestrained by reality and an involvement with others, has the capacity to provide yet another blow to low self-esteem because it can make a child feel inadequate when dealing with the “wilder world.”

(811 words)

5. *Privileged Ones*, also known as *Privileged Ones: The Well-Off and the Rich in America*, was written by Robert Coles. It is the fifth volume in the book series *Children of Crisis*.

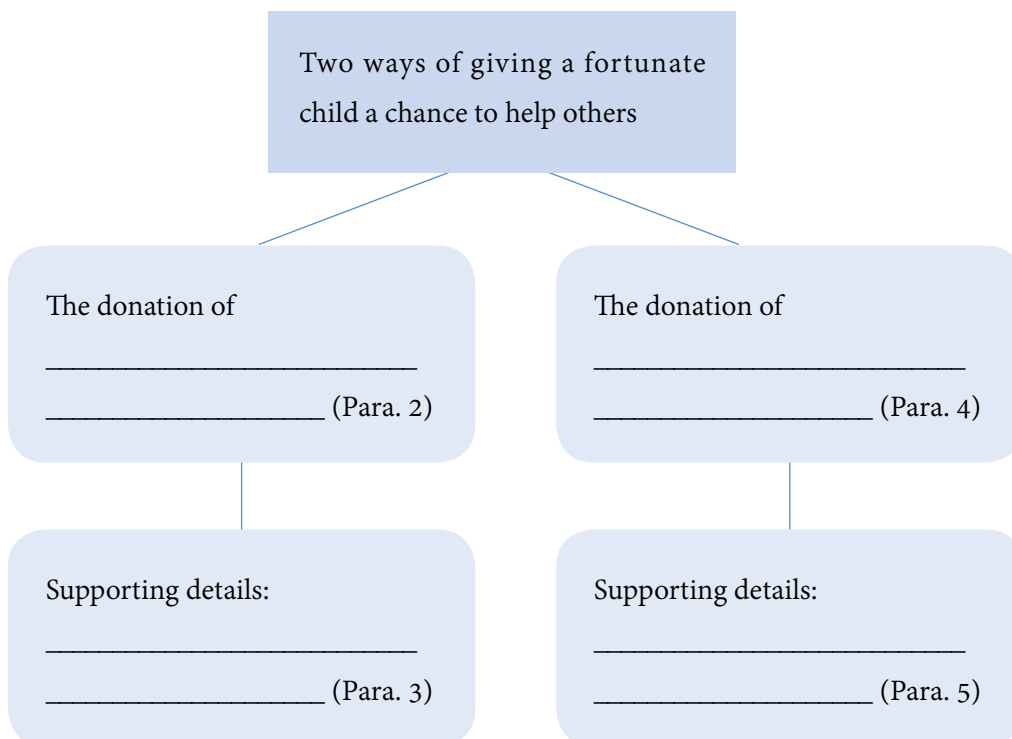
Reading Comprehension

1. This passage is mainly about the importance of cultivating empathy in advantaged children and giving them a chance to help others. Complete the following two exercises about the organization and structure of the passage.

1) Find and write out the topic sentence of each paragraph.

Para.	Topic sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

2) In Paras. 2 to 5, the author suggests two ways of giving “a fortunate child a chance to help others.” Examine the chart below and fill in the missing parts.



2. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) According to the author, _____ have/has caused the child's arrogant attitude toward their less fortunate peers.
 - A. the parents
 - B. the child himself/herself
 - C. the child's lack of understanding about other people's lives
 - D. the child's sense of guilt for being the "advantaged"
- 2) Which of the following is *NOT* one of the author's opinions on why a fortunate child should be given a chance to help others?
 - A. It helps the teenager give up the privilege of being fortunate.
 - B. It helps foster a healthy personality.
 - C. It helps the teenager develop a more passionate outlook.
 - D. It genuinely accomplishes some good.
- 3) According to one Rockefeller, _____ decided where his money would be donated each year.
 - A. he himself
 - B. his father
 - C. he and his father
 - D. the Rockefeller family
- 4) Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. The parents of a wealthy family shouldn't be blamed for their child's arrogant attitude towards others, because they probably did not have such extravagant lives.
 - B. The child's money for donation should be earned by the child himself.
 - C. Doing things for others can make the young people feel even more guilty about themselves.
 - D. The privileged children should be brought up to understand that life's value partly lies in helping others.
- 5) Some schools in New York City make community service a graduation requirement in order to _____.
 - A. make the children feel good about themselves
 - B. benefit some of the communities
 - C. make graduation a hard thing to achieve
 - D. encourage children to dedicate some of their time to helping others

3. Read the sentences from the text and choose the answer that best explains each underlined part.

- 1) There are disadvantages to being advantaged.
 A. There are shortcomings of being born into a wealthy family.
 B. A less fortunate family is better than a wealthy family.
- 2) Many of the parents do not readily concern themselves with teaching such behavior or feelings because they probably do not easily identify with either the guilt or the closed-mindedness, having grown up themselves under very different circumstances.
 A. admit they have such feelings of guilt or closed-mindedness
 B. relate themselves to such feelings of guilt or closed-mindedness
- 3) A few recognized it was the first time they had ever had a chance to get to know somebody who was down on his luck.
 A. successful in doing something
 B. a bit unfortunate
- 4) And this would enable them to better understand the needs of others — the beginning, one hopes, of the notion that privilege can put somebody in a position to further social justice.
 A. being the advantaged can make it possible for somebody to assume responsibility for social justice
 B. the advantaged can help people secure certain jobs to bring justice to society
- 5) There is just so much room in a child's heart for compassion toward others burdened by problems never actually seen ...
 A. a child always has the potential to be compassionate
 B. there is always enough space in a child's heart for compassion

4. Discuss the following questions with a partner

- 1) What is your understanding of the saying "Some of the great satisfactions in life come from giving and doing something for others"? Can you relate it to your own life?
- 2) What do you think are the possible advantages of being among the less privileged?

Language Practice

Key words & expressions

accomplish	comprehend	blame	entirely
contribute	fundamental	genuinely	foster
outlook	guilty	passionate	involvement
prompt	carefree	burden	privileged
lack	awareness	uncertainty	crisis
reflection	remark	further	inadequate
impact	identify with	enable sb. to do sth.	concern oneself with
under ... circumstances	give away	be in a position to do sth.	
down on one's luck			

Vocabulary building

- 1.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words or expressions from the box. Change the form when necessary.

accomplish	comprehend	entirely	lack	further
foster	guilty	blame	passionate	privileged
awareness	carefree	burden	remark	uncertainty

- 1) Sometimes I feel _____ about the time spent playing games.
- 2) She took the new job to _____ her career.
- 3) We try to _____ an environment of open communication within this department.
- 4) In closing, may I say again how delighted and _____ we are to be in your country.
- 5) All his friends _____ jokingly on the change in him after he got married.
- 6) The government is trying to raise public _____ about environmental protection.
- 7) I miss those _____ days when we hung out in the bar.
- 8) They all endured sleepless nights, as well as aches and pains due to the _____ of oxygen.
- 9) We're having our staff presently look into the best way to _____ the goal.
- 10) He is still very _____ about his job, though he is underpaid.
- 11) The government is not wholly to _____ for the financial crisis.
- 12) He didn't seem to _____ the seriousness of the situation.



- 13) Don't be nervous. I won't _____ you with a lot of questions.
- 14) With so much _____, it is far from a good time to start the project.
- 15) We will not make any decision. The choice rests _____ with you.

2. Choose the answer that best explains each underlined word or expression.

- 1) Why should people concern themselves with the issue of global warming?
 - A. pay attention to
 - B. get worried about
 - C. have to do with
 - D. get affected by
- 2) Class discussions have allowed students to contribute ideas and to stimulate (激发) their critical thinking.

A. consider	B. give
C. accept	D. receive
- 3) As a working mother, I often find myself feeling inadequate in many areas of my life.
 - A. unable to believe others
 - B. unable to meet the needs
 - C. unable to trust others
 - D. unable to be thoughtful
- 4) Tackling (处理) the crisis head-on requires energy and luck, but many here lack both.
 - A. a sad or painful situation
 - B. a joyful or hopeful situation
 - C. a fortunate or favorable situation
 - D. a dangerous or difficult situation
- 5) After days of reflection, she decided to quit her job in Shanghai and join her family in Shenzhen.
 - A. an image seen in a mirror
 - B. a result caused by some situation
 - C. careful thoughts about a particular subject
 - D. a bad impression
- 6) In the past few years our company has fostered a positive corporate (企业) culture and working environment.

A. improved	B. looked up
C. built up	D. brought up

- 7) The boy always kept a positive outlook on life even after the loss of a family member.
 - A. feeling
 - B. appearance
 - C. interpretation
 - D. point of view
- 8) On this issue, the two leaders have fundamental differences.
 - A. essential and basic
 - B. important but secondary
 - C. necessary and costly
 - D. risky and dangerous
- 9) The global economic downturn (下滑) has prompted citizens to consider saving instead of spending money.
 - A. encouraged
 - B. caused
 - C. stopped
 - D. promoted
- 10) In this case, I genuinely believe in the Buddhist way of thinking.
 - A. inevitably
 - B. truly
 - C. unwillingly
 - D. certainly

3. Fill in each blank with a preposition or an adverb. Pay attention to the collocation.

- 1) It is human nature to identify _____ others who look and act like us, and share our values.
- 2) I had to take care of another group of kids, so I wasn't _____ a position to help her at that time.
- 3) When people are down _____ their luck, they tend to complain about everything.
- 4) Such decisions will have a huge impact _____ the economy and the middle class.
- 5) She is well-known for her involvement _____ charities.

4. Complete the following sentences by adding a prefix to each word given in parentheses.

Word formation: Derivation — prefix

In this unit, our major focus is on **prefixes of degree or size**, e.g. “less important” (by-), “outside, beyond” (extra-), “more than usual, especially too much” (hyper-), “beyond, further” (out-), “too



much” (over-), “more, larger, greater, or more powerful than usual” (super-).

Examples

by → bypass (旁道)

extra → extraordinary

hyper → hypersonic (极超音速的)

out → outplay, outgrow

over → overemphasize (过度强调), oversize

super → superman, supermarket

- 1) The stations often get so busy that professional pushers are required to push people onto the _____ (crowded) trains.
- 2) In the 1970s, America and the Soviet Union are two _____ (power) in the world.
- 3) In less than ten years, the over-65s will _____ (number) the under-5s — for the first time ever.
- 4) University students should be encouraged to participate in more _____ activities. (curricular)
- 5) Don't use underlining — underlining looks like a _____ (link) to a website.
- 6) Sugar and its _____ (product) are the basis of the island's economy.
- 7) The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will also help with the search for _____ (solar) planets.
- 8) Fourteen trillion data points sound like information _____ (load).

Grammar exercise

- 5.** Complete the sentences following the examples given below. Pay attention to the usage of modal verbs.

Examples

- 1) Jenny doesn't know where her mom is. She may be cooking in the kitchen.
- 2) I haven't seen them for months. They may have moved to America.
- 3) It's 7 now. She must be taking a walk around the lake, like she does so every day.
- 4) They handed in all the paperwork this morning. They must have worked very late last night.

- 1) It's around lunch time. He hasn't arrived yet! He _____ late. (一定是起床晚了)
- 2) It's around lunch time. He hasn't arrived yet! He _____ on the way here. (可能在开车前来的路上)
- 3) Jason told me he would give them a lecture this morning, so he _____ to them now. (一定是在发言吧)
- 4) Jason told me he would give them a lecture today, but I cannot find him anywhere right now. Something urgent _____. (可能发生了紧急事件)
- 5) They are not waiting outside. I'm sure they _____ since they have the key with them. (一定已经进去了)
- 6) They are not waiting outside and I don't see their car. They _____ some shopping nearby. (可能在附近购物)

Integrated skills

6. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words or expressions given in parentheses.

- 1) 考虑到女主人公所面临的重重困难,我非常认可她当时的选择。(identify with)

- 2) 不管在什么情况下,你都不应该不敲门就进入他的办公室。(under ... circumstances)

- 3) 他一度考虑是否把自己的收藏赠送给当地博物馆。(give away)

- 4) 现在,很多应用软件(Apps)使消费者通过手机付账成为可能。(enable ... to ...)

- 5) 因为她并没有资格做这个重大决定,我们还需要等几天。(in a position to do ...)

Window to the World



Portuguese Mosaic Pavement

I am from Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. When my friends visit my city, they are impressed by its natural beauty. Furthermore, many friends are very interested in the pavements and the streets that they walk on. Portuguese cobblestone (鹅卵石) pavements are such a spectacular sight that you will never feel tired of looking at them. When you are in my city, you will find yourself walking on a beautiful artifact. It is an amazing experience. Do you know the unique mosaic pavements are typically made from limestone (石灰石) or basalt (玄武岩) and mainly irregularly shaped? There are indeed many other interesting things that you should see, but I am sure that it will be impossible for you to overlook the artistic charm of the sidewalks. For generations, people have used small flat pieces of different stones to form these mosaic-like pictures. They created a lot of amazing and unique ones. Guess what kind of pictures I am most interested in? I dream of the pictures of stars which I gaze at during summer nights. If you are fond of paintings, the city of Lisbon will be like a painting that you can carry with you the rest of your life.

Adapted from a personal account of a Portuguese student at Shanghai International Studies University



Task I: Making the World a Better Place

Step 1: Appreciate a Song



Listen to the song and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Heal the World

Michael Jackson

There's a place in your heart
And I know that it is 1) _____
And this place could be
Much brighter than 2) _____
And if you really try
You'll find there's no need to cry
In this place you'll feel
There's no hurt or 3) _____

There are ways to get there
If you 4) _____ enough for the living
Make a little 5) _____
Make a better 6) _____ ...

Heal the world
Make it a better place
For you and for me
And the entire human 7) _____

There are people dying
 If you care enough for the living
 Make it a better place
 For you and for me

 If you want to know why
 There's love that cannot 8) _____
 Love is strong
 It only cares for joyful 9) _____
 If we try we shall see
 In this 10) _____ we cannot feel
 Fear or dread
 We stop existing and start living

 Then it feels that always
 Love's enough for us growing
 So make a better world
 Make a better world ...

Step 2: Develop a Culture of Giving

“The Value of Giving” provides several ways of helping the less fortunate. Form a group to discuss ways you have tried to help others, and list other possible ways below.

Ways Discussed in the Text	Ways I Have Tried	Other Possible Ways
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
...

Step 3: Gain an Intercultural Insight



Listen and fill in the blanks.

Some people express care by 1) _____ with others. To show affection or commitment, they give others their 2) _____, attention, and communication. People who express 3) _____ by being with others tend to feel that communication and presence are key signs of 4) _____. Consequently, they show love or 5) _____ by talking with others, and they feel cared for when their intimates talk to them.

Other people more 6) _____ express care by doing things with others and for others. Going together to a game or 7) _____ is a way to show care. Doing something for another is also a way to 8) _____ care: washing a car or repairing an 9) _____ is also a sign of care. For these folks, doing things is a straightforward way to 10) _____ affection.

Task II: Getting to Know the Disabled

Step 1: Name the Disabled

The words that people choose to use both shape and reflect a society's attitudes toward and perceptions about people with disabilities. It is important that we use appropriate language when speaking or referring to them. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given in the box.

wheelchair user speech disorder accessible mobility impairment

Instead of using ...	Please use ...
birth defect (缺陷)	1) person <u>born with a disability</u>
wheelchair-bound	2) _____
the crippled (瘸子)	3) person with a _____
parking/bathrooms for the handicapped (残疾的)	4) _____ parking/bathrooms
inarticulate (发音不清晰的)	5) person who has a _____

Step 2: Discuss Your Interaction with the Disabled

The table below lists a number of reactions handicapped people might have toward certain ways of interacting with them. Discuss with your partner how you could change the way you interact with them to make them feel better.

People who...	How do I behave towards them?	How might they feel?	How should I treat them?
<i>e.g.</i> <i>are deaf or mute</i>	<i>Speak loudly and slowly</i>	<i>"Don't treat me like a kid or as a stupid person."</i>	<i>Speak by facing the person for lip reading; write to communicate; learn sign language</i>
use a wheelchair	Stare at their legs	"This makes me feel offended."	
are blind	Ask them whether they were born that way	"It's none of your business."	
have been amputated (截肢)	Ask them what happened	"It's a sad story. I don't want to talk about it."	

Step 3: Meet the "Superhumans"



Watch the video *We're the Superhumans* and discuss the following questions:

- 1) Whom is the video about? Why are they regarded as "superhumans"?

- 2) Which part of the video impresses you most? Why?

Critical Thinking & Creative Writing

Joining Us!

Step 1

Suppose you are a member of a student society (学生社团) which aims to help those disadvantaged people in the neighborhood. Your partner is going to interview you about your student society. Get prepared to answer the following questions.

- 1) What is the name of your student society?
- 2) What is the mission of your student society?
- 3) When and why was it established?
- 4) What has your student society done?
- 5) Has your work made a difference? In what ways?

Step 2

Write a paragraph about your student society. Persuade your fellow students to join you.

Reading & Reflecting



Text

The Art of Giving and Receiving¹

Nipun Mehta

- 1 Our biggest problem with giving and receiving is that we try and track it. And when we do that, we lose the beat.
- 2 The best dancers never singularly focus on the mechanics of their movements. They know how to let go, tune in to the rhythm and match the moves of their partners.
- 3 It's like that with giving too. It's a futile exercise to track who is getting what. We just have to dance.
- 4 Take one of my friends for example, a very successful entrepreneur.
- 5 Along his journey, he realized that it's not just enough, as the cliché goes, to find your gifts. Gifts are actually meant to be “given.”

track /træk/ *vt.* follow the progress or development of sth.
跟踪（进展情况）
singularly /ˈsɪŋɡjʊləli/ *ad.* in an unusual way 异常地，格外地
tune in to 和……协调
rhythm /ˈrɪðəm/ *n.* 节奏
futile* /ˈfjuːtaɪl/ *a.* having no purpose because there is no chance of success 徒劳的，无效的
entrepreneur /ˌɒntreɪprəˈnɜː/ *n.* 企业家
cliché* /ˈkliːʃeɪ/ *n.* 陈词滥调

1. This text is adapted from a commencement address at The Harker School. The author Nipun Mehta is the founder of ServiceSpace, an incubator of gift economy projects that inspires people to be the change they wish to see.

cultivate /'kʌltɪveɪt/ *vt.* work hard to develop a particular skill, attitude, or quality 培养
generosity /ˌdʒenə'rɒsəti/ *n.* 慷慨, 大方
fancy /'fænsi/ *a.* expensive and fashionable 高档的
tab /tæb/ *n.* (待付的) 账单, 费用
Batman 蝙蝠侠
anonymity* /ˌænə'nɪməti/ *n.* 匿名, 名字不公开
pricey /'praɪsi/ *a.* expensive 昂贵的
upwards of ……以上, 多于……
buck /bʌk/ *n.* (一) 元
drill /drɪl/ *n.* 常规, 训练
oblige /ə'blaɪdʒ/ *vi.* help sb. by doing what they ask or what you know they want (根据要求或需要) 帮忙, 效劳
counter /'kaʊntə/ *a.* opposite 相反的
anonymous* /ə'nɒnɪməs/ *a.* unknown by name 匿名的
cover /'kʌvə/ *vt.* provide enough money for sth. 支付
sob /sɒb/ *vi.* cry nosily 啜泣, 呜咽
principal /'prɪnsəpəl/ *a.* most important 主要的
make sb.'s day 使某人非常高兴
nonprofit /nɒn'prɒfɪt/ *n.* 非营利机构
anniversary /ˌæni'vɜ:səri/ *n.* 周年纪念日
pause /pɔ:z/ *n.* 停顿
overwhelming /ˌəʊvə'hwelɪmɪŋ/ *a.* very great or very strong; so powerful that you cannot resist it or decide how to react 势不可挡的, 压倒的
renew /rɪ'nju:/ *vt.* begin doing sth. again after a period of not doing it 重新开始, 继续
faith /feɪθ/ *n.* 信心
humanity /hju:'mænəti/ *n.* 人性
board /bɔ:d/ *n.* 董事会
scenario* /sɪ'na:riəʊ/ *n.* 可能出现的事态, 局面
reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/ *n.* 回报
lie in 在于

6 In his daily life, he started cultivating some beautiful practices of generosity. For instance, every time he walked into a fancy restaurant, he told the waiter to find a couple that is most madly in love. “Put their tab on my bill, and tell them a stranger paid for their meal, with the hope that they pay it forward somewhere somehow,” he would say. Being a fan of Batman, he took his anonymity seriously: “If anyone finds out it was me, the deal is off.”

7 Many restaurants, and waiters, knew him for this. And as a food expert, some of his favorite places were also quite pricey — upwards of a couple hundred bucks per person.

8 On one such day, he walks into a nice restaurant and does his usual drill. The person serving him obliges. However, this time, the waiter comes back with a counter request. “Sir, I know you like to be anonymous, but when I told that couple about the tab being covered, the woman just started sobbing. In fact, it’s been ten minutes and she’s still tearing up. I think it would make her feel better if you were to just introduce yourself, just this once.”

9 Seeing this, he agreed to break his own principal rule and walks over to introduce himself. “Ma’am, I was only trying to make your day. If it has brought up something, I’m so sorry.” The woman excitedly says, “Oh no, not at all. You’ve just made my year, maybe my life. My husband and I, well, we work at a small nonprofit with physically challenged kids, and we have been saving up all year to have this meal here. It is our one year marriage anniversary today.” After a pause, she continues, “We always serve others in small ways, but to receive a kind act like this on our special day, well, it’s just an overwhelming message that what goes around comes around. It renews our faith in humanity. Thank you. Thank you so much.”

10 All of them were in tears. They kept in touch, he joined their board and they are friends to this day.

11 Now, in that scenario, who was the giver? Who was the receiver? And more importantly, does it even matter? Dancing tells us to stop keeping track.

12 Sometimes you’re giving and sometimes you’re receiving, but it doesn’t really matter because the real reward of that give and take doesn’t lie



in the value of what's being exchanged. The real reward lies in what flows between us — our connection.

13 The bad news is that we're in the middle of a crisis of disconnection, and the good news is that each and every one of you has the capacity to repair the web — to give, to receive and to dance.

14 Sometime last year, I spontaneously treated a homeless woman to something she really wanted — ice-cream. We walked into a nearby 7-11, she got her ice-cream and I paid for it. Along the way, though, we had a great 3-minute chat about generosity and as we're leaving the store, she said something remarkable: "I'd like to buy you something. Can I buy you something?" She empties her pockets and holds up a nickel. The cashier looks on, as we all share a beautiful, awkward, empathy-filled moment of silence. Then, I heard my voice responding, "That's so kind of you. I would be delighted to receive your offering. What if we pay it forward by tipping this kind cashier who has just helped us?" Her face breaks into a huge smile. "Good idea," she says while dropping the nickel into the tip-jar.

15 No matter what you have, or don't have, we can all give. The good news is that generosity is not a luxury sport.

16 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.² said it best, when he said, "Everyone can be great, because everyone can serve." He didn't say, "You have to be smart to serve." Or "You have to be famous to serve." Or "You have to be rich to serve." No, he said, "Everybody" can be great, because "everybody" can serve. "You don't have to make your subject and verb agree to serve. You don't need to know the second law of thermodynamics to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love."

(852 words)

flow /fləʊ/ *vi.* move or pass continuously from one person to another 流动, 传递
disconnection /ˌdɪskəˈnekʃən/ *n.* 切断, 分开
spontaneously /spɒnˈteɪniəsli/ *ad.* not planned and happen naturally 自发地
7-11 7-11 便利店
empty /ˈempti/ *vt.* remove everything that is inside sth. 清空
nickel /ˈnɪkəl/ *n.* (美国和加拿大的) 五分硬币
awkward /ˈɔːkwəd/ *a.* making you feel embarrassed 难堪的, 尴尬的
empathy /ˈempəθi/ *n.* 同感, 共鸣
delighted /dɪˈlaɪtɪd/ *a.* 高兴的
tip /tɪp/ *vt.* 给小费
break into a smile 绽放笑容
tip-jar /ˈtɪpdʒɑː/ *n.* 小费罐
thermodynamics /ˌθɜːməˈdaɪˈnæmɪks/ *n.* 热力学
generate /ˈdʒenəreɪt/ *vt.* produce or create sth. 产生, 引起

2. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968) was an American Baptist minister and activist who was a leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights through nonviolence and civil disobedience based on his Christian beliefs.

Reading Comprehension

1. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? Please write:

YES if the statement agrees with the information given in the text;

NO if the statement contradicts the information given in the text;

NG (not given) if it is impossible to find relevant information in the text.

- 1) The woman in the restaurant cried because she felt so embarrassed. ()
- 2) The couple worked at a nonprofit with mentally troubled children. ()
- 3) The entrepreneur wanted to stay anonymous when paying for the couple's meal. ()
- 4) The waiter refused the entrepreneur's request for paying for the couple. ()
- 5) The entrepreneur sometimes had to break his own principle of being anonymous when performing generous deeds. ()

2. At least three figures of speech (修辞手法) were employed in the text. Identify sentences that contain a figure of speech.

Examples:

metaphor (隐喻): Knowledge is power.

euphemism (委婉语): In our culture, we have great respect for senior citizens.

metonymy (转喻): The pen is mightier than the sword.

Figure of speech	Para.	Sentence
Metaphor	15	
Euphemism	9	
Metonymy	16	

Translation

Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese.

Sometimes you're giving and sometimes you're receiving, but it doesn't really matter because the real reward of that give and take doesn't lie in the value of what's being exchanged. The real reward lies in what flows between us — our connection.

The bad news is that we're in the middle of a crisis of disconnection, and the good news is that each and every one of you has the capacity to repair the web — to give, to receive and to dance.

Questions for Discussion

1. If you won a lottery worth 100 million RMB, would you donate some of that money to help the poor? How would you like the donated money to be used?
2. Rich people in the West like Bill Gates and Mark Zuckerberg have become generous givers. Chinese billionaires seem to be less generous. Explain what might be the reason.

SCRIPTS

Warm-up

Transcript

Man: “Actually, this is what I’ll do. Hi, can I buy your coffee this morning?”
Lady: “Sorry.”
Man: “Can I buy your coffee this morning?”
Lady: “Oh! If you want ...”
Man: “Yeah. Order whatever you want. I’ll cut in front of you and I’ll pay for you.”
Lady: “Thank you!”
Man: “Yeah, it’s for the lady behind me. She’s getting it. I was just paying for her. Yeah, thanks.”
Man: “Hey!”
Lady: “Thank you so much!”
Man: “You’re very welcome. I saw that you also paid for the person behind you. That’s awesome. Thanks so much for keeping it going. You’re very welcome.”
Lady: “You know what! I’m getting married tomorrow, so I feel like you’ve just given me a blessing.”
Man: “Wow! You’re getting married tomorrow?! That’s incredible! You see, it just works like that. That’s awesome. Congratulations!”
Lady: “And I’ve just been running around like ‘oh my god, what am I doing?’”
Man: “Wow!”
Lady: “And when you came up and asked me, I was like: that’s a blessing.”
Man: “Oh, my gosh, that’s incredible! Congratulations!”
Lady: “So I paid it forward too!”
Man: “That’s amazing. That’s amazing.”
Lady: “Thank you so much.”
Man: “Absolutely! Enjoy the rest of your day, okay? All right, drive safe! Bye. She’s getting married tomorrow, and she said that was such a blessing.”

Cultural Exploration

Task 1: Making the World a Better Place

Step 1: Appreciate a Song

Key and transcript

Heal the World
Michael Jackson

There’s a place in your heart
And I know that it is 1) love

And this place could be
Much brighter than 2) tomorrow
And if you really try
You'll find there's no need to cry
In this place you'll feel
There's no hurt or 3) sorrow

There are ways to get there
If you 4) care enough for the living
Make a little 5) space
Make a better 6) place ...

Heal the world
Make it a better place
For you and for me
And the entire human 7) race
There are people dying
If you care enough for the living
Make it a better place
For you and for me

If you want to know why
There's love that cannot 8) lie
Love is strong
It only cares for joyful 9) giving
If we try we shall see
In this 10) bliss we cannot feel
Fear or dread
We stop existing and start living

Then it feels that always
Love's enough for us growing
So make a better world
Make a better world ...

Step 3: Gain an Intercultural Insight

Key and Transcript

Some people express care by 1) being with others. To show affection or commitment, they give others their 2) presence, attention, and communication. People who express 3) care by being with others tend to feel that communication and presence are key signs of 4) affection. Consequently, they show love or

5) liking by talking with others, and they feel cared for when their intimates talk to them.

Other people more 6) comfortably express care by doing things with others and for others. Going together to a game or 7) concert is a way to show care. Doing something for another is also a way to 8) express care: washing a car or repairing an 9) appliance is also a sign of care. For these folks, doing things is a straightforward way to 10) convey affection.

