UNITE 1

A

1) 美国人最大的愿望就是过上一种更像儒家式的生活：更重视教育，更尊敬老人，个人需求更能服从集体利益，对家人更尽责，在生活中更有礼貌，在工作中更努力。

2) 这种神圣随处可见，在餐桌前，与家人、朋友一同准备和享用正餐；在工作中，与同事和睦互敬；在客人来访时，做一个亲切殷勤的主人；在学习中，感恩学习天赋，视“教育”为人生最大馈赠。

3) 这种和谐可闻、可见、可感，可闻于音乐之中，可见于餐桌上丰盛的食物之中，可感于人与人之间的互敬互重以及自然大道之中。

4) 我们所说的和谐生机勃勃而非暮气沉沉，圆融通达而非一成不变，百花齐放而非千篇一律。

5) 每当我们发现自己在生活中能尊重他人之时；每当我们与世界分享美好以遂天意之时；每当我们选择简单而谦恭的生活方式，不在乎他人关注之时，我们就是在以自己的方式过上儒家生活。

1) A loving person is a person who is kind-hearted, loves himself, loves his family and all the other people.

2) “Harmony but not sameness” means that a gentleman keeps mutually respectful, harmonious and friendly relations with other people.

3) The Chinese people observe the Spring Festival in much the same way that the Westerners do Christmas, doing a lot of shopping, exchanging presents, and having big meals.

4) What we need to change is not necessarily our lifestyle, or our physical conditions, but rather our attitude toward life.

5) To live in harmony with Nature is the underlying principle of *Feng Shui*, which can be exemplified in building houses, in designing landscapes, and in laying out furniture.

B

When we talk of Zen concepts concerning tea culture, most readers will think of the Japanese Teaism. It is true that the Japanese have incorporated traditional Zen Buddhism and religious practice into daily life. The Japanese *matcha* tea ceremony actually originated from tea whisking practice in the Song Dynasty. Similarly, Japanese Zen was also introduced from China. Some mentalities of Zen thoughts, like “let it be”, “all are equal” and others, have to a certain extent influenced Teaism.

UNITE 2

A

1) 企业家们只关注结果，而经理们却乐意等待，他们相信功到自然成。

2) 企业家的短期注意力允许他，甚至可以说促使他进行横向思维。与之相反，经理们可以长时间专注于某一主题，他们能够——实际上更愿意——进行线性思维。

3) 横向思维对新创企业很有必要，企业家往往在计划执行不顺时改变既定方案；而较成熟的企业则要用线性思维，在这样的企业里，要完成任务，就完全有必要让成百上千的员工坚决执行计划。

4) 尽管多数A等生确实擅长某事，但在其他众多方面，却不甚在行。相反，B等生确实每方面都能干得像模像样。

5) 他总能得A等，而我花了两倍的时间还只得了B等。

**9.**

1) Everyone has ideas, however very few are able to execute them. That’s the difference between dreamers and entrepreneurs.

2) Research shows that boys tend to have a shorter interest span, while girls are more patient, hence, the former are able to make new friends while the latter stick to their lifelong friendships.

3) To understand and appreciate each other is without doubt important, but still far from enough when it comes to marriage.

4) B-students, though unable to do one thing so perfectly as A-students, know much more than A-students and can do many things well enough.

5) Typically, the quicker you adapt yourself to the working environment, the more promotion opportunities you may get. On the contrary, you get fewer if you complain all the time.

B

1) 在体育运动中，你经常会听到人们说一会儿之后忐忑不安的心情就消失了，但是伊丽莎白一直处于忐忑不安之中。

2) 在成长的过程中，乔•马洛尼曾摆过柠檬汁摊子，也帮人修过草坪。

3) 然而，更现实的情形是学生们往往一边学习或做作业一边播放“背景音乐”。

4) 尽管比尔•盖茨没有从哈佛毕业，他的确上了哈佛，而且得过A等。

5) 研究表明，朋友能极大地增强我们的幸福感，与此同时，还能减少压力，增加自尊。

UNITE 3

A

1) 与帕克同龄的孩子还在热衷于看电视、玩电游时，帕克已经在工作了。对此，他深有感触。

2) 不断发展的技术正在改变我们的生活方式，其速度之快超乎我们想象。

3) 她经常改主意。我都不知道她下一刻想干什么。

4) 中学很快就要结束了，同时，我的童年也就结束了。

5) “我很高兴人们都开始喜欢柠檬汁，”他说，“弄出这个配方还真是花了好长时间。”

**Reference translation**

1) Any new technology, after being put to use, will get outdated and replaced by newer ones.

2) Smart technologies are going to be widely used in city construction, reshaping our lifestyle to a great extent.

3) In the future, people are commuting by flying cars every day, leaving housework to robots.

4) To deal with the existing inadequate infrastructures, one way is to modify and digitize the municipal public utilities, and the other is to build entirely new smart cities.

5) Solar energy is about to provide energy for smart cities, in which the residents use low energy appliances, thus saving on energy consumption.

B

1) Traffic information is available via a computer or smartphone, ***enabling*** the users ***to*** plan their routes ahead of time.

2) “Smart home” is often associated with various fantasies, ***ranging from*** living with a robot ***to*** riding in a flying car.

3) Your mobile phone or tablet also works as a “smart remote control”, ***adjusting*** the sound of the speaker.

4) The portable computer, also ***referred to as*** a laptop computer, has been welcome because of its portability.

5) ***Equipped with*** modern facilities, the hospitals are quite different from those of the past.

UNITE 4

A

1) 有大量的创新机遇，可市场却视而不见，因为这样的风险投资往往回报甚微。

2) 这就说明了为什么尽管每年有一百万人死于疟疾，但疫苗却至今没有研制出来的原因。

3) 它能及市场所不能及，从而（为贫困人群）提供安全保障。

4) 因担心政治对手紧盯着政府的失误不放，政府不愿冒险。

5) 在亚利桑那州的梅萨市，由于改用了智能警务方法，警察部门将犯罪率降低了25%。

**Reference translation**

1) They search online for the latest information of transportation, hotel, and tourist attractions, even though it is not their first trip to Europe./Although it’s not their first trip to Europe, they search online for the latest information of transportation, hotel, and tourist attractions.

2) While writing a check to a local nonprofit organization may indeed help some poor people, Bill Gates believes that catalytic philanthropy can better meet human needs and bring positive impact on the market.

3) Hard as the government has tried to help the poor, many things are still beyond its reach.

4) In spite of their unique advantages, small businesses without innovative ideas and technologies will have to take greater risks in investment.

5) Given (that there have been) technical breakthroughs, it still doesn’t mean that all the problems can be solved.

B

1) 从第一次到米兰开始，列奥纳多越来越沉迷于他的科学调查。

2) 尽管深受古希腊、古罗马作品的影响，与同时代的许多人不同，列奥纳多发现仅仅从那些作品或者圣经中寻求真理存在局限性。

3) 之前和同时代的作者写出的解剖学报告繁冗不堪。

4) 他设计了一系列基于传动装置的东西，包括自行车、直升机、“汽车”，当然还有一些恐怖的武器。

5) 他的设计草案中还包括一个可以测量湿度的装置、一个蒸汽驱动的加农炮、许多不同的水车和大量用流水驱动的实用的工业机器。

UNITE 5

A

每次周日去市场，看到琳琅满目、鲜嫩诱人的瓜果蔬菜和应有尽有的乳制品，我都心情舒畅。每次和门厅里的人道声早安，我都倍感温暖。每次外出一天，在回家的路上看到窗外超越时间的城市风光，我都心绪宁静。生活在巴黎是那么的特别，你会慢慢发现那些游人体会不到的妙处。然而，你将发现你永远不可能真正地了解巴黎：这里有太多你从未见过甚至从未知晓的事物，不过，这个发现本身也足以让人雀跃不已。

**Tips and reference translation**

1) Before you go to the United Kingdom, you should figure out such issues as where to find accommodation, and how to register for the online courses.

*Interrogative + infinitive (where to go, what to do, who to ask, etc.)*

2) Almost every day in Paris, I could find new neighborhoods to explore, new cafes to sit in, and new galleries to visit.

*Noun + infinitive (the infinitive functions as the postmodifier)*

3) To read is to get to know about the world, but to travel is to experience the life.

*The infinitive functions as the noun phrase. In this sentence, both the subject and the predicative are infinitives.*

4) Always being regarded as an outsider is really uncomfortable, and she wished not to come back again after graduation.

*Verb + infinitive (wish to do, eager to do, want to do, etc.) Also, the negative form of the infinitive is used here. (wish not to do)*

5) While studying abroad, find a roommate to share the rent if you do not care to be disturbed.

*Noun/verb + infinitive Also, the passive voice of the infinitive is used here. (care to be disturbed)*

B

1) This being the first time to apply for an overseas university, I placed a lot of pressure on myself.

2) Having received the acceptance letter from Yale University, I began to proceed with the application for a visa to America.

3) Selection for the scholarship focuses on writing ability, requiring several essays from the candidates.

4) Preparing fully, you are sure to obtain an interview and eventually the job offer.

5) Every Spring, these Ivy League Universities are crammed full of applicants from all over the world, making the competition even more intense.