



# Unit 1

## You've Got to Find What You Love

A. Here come some remarks about science and technology made by Steve Jobs. Pay close attention to the phrases underlined. Now read and translate the remarks.

I really didn't know what to do for a few months. I felt that I had let the previous generation of entrepreneurs down—that I had dropped the baton as it was being passed to me. I met with David Packard and Bob Noyce and tried to apologize for screwing up so badly. I was a very public failure, and I even thought about running away from the valley. But something slowly began to dawn on me—I still loved what I did. The turn of events at Apple had not changed that one bit. I had been rejected, but I was still in love. And so I decided to start over.

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### ☆ TIPS & REMARKS: Science and technology

What science and technology can bring to humanity? As early as in 1988, Deng Xiaoping remarked, "Science and technology constitutes a primary productive forces." Our knowledge of science and technology and mastery of English for science and engineering as well can also furnish us with some productive forces. Science and engineering has also taken a big share in the translation market. A recent survey by Common Sense Advisory (CSA) shows that literary translation for publishing accounts for less than 3% of the general translation market, while applied commercial translation or technical translation projects take as much as more than 97%. Apparently, we can also learn English for science and engineering to become linguistically competent and have a career as a professional, communicating with counterparts from all over the world, and/or even helping people communicate with each other by overcoming linguistic barriers between and/or within languages.

**B. Read the following phrases taken from the text in A and make sentences with them.**

1. let down: \_\_\_\_\_

2. meet with: \_\_\_\_\_

3. screw up: \_\_\_\_\_

4. run away from: \_\_\_\_\_

5. dawn on: \_\_\_\_\_

6. start over: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Identify the structure of each simple sentence, or the clause (independent or dependent) of a complex sentence below, and line out their constituents. Then translate each sentence into Chinese.**

1. Our hopes for your generation focus on two ideas: advancing human potential and promoting equality.

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2. Advancing human potential is about pushing the boundaries on how great a human life can be.

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3. Promoting equality is about making sure everyone has access to these opportunities—regardless of the nation, families or circumstances they are born into.

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4. We can do this work only because we have a strong global community behind us. Building Facebook has created resources to improve the world for the next generation. Every member of the Facebook community is playing a part in this work.

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5. We can make progress towards these opportunities only by standing on the shoulders of experts—our mentors, partners and many incredible people whose contributions built these fields.

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### ☆ TIPS & REMARKS: Sentence structure

To facilitate your reading and translation, now please identify the **pattern or structure of a simple sentence, or a clause** (independent or dependent) of a compound or complex sentence, and line out their constituents. This can always help you understand better, and make you able to meticulously deal or play with words.

Please be noted, “S” stands for subject, “V” for verb, “VP” for verb phrase, “Vp” for phrasal verb, “O” for object, “C” or “Cs” for subject complement, “Co” for object complement, “Oi” for indirect object, “Od” for direct object, and “Op” for object of a preposition. It is advisable that you always bear in mind the parts of speech of English words, and five (or eight) basic sentence patterns. You should always remember that different parts of speech have different functions in speech (a sentence). This is the key to English grammar, and the key to reading and understanding.

Be noted that modifiers (attribute or adverbial), which a sentence can grammatically do without, are not included as essential parts of a sentence, as “**to these opportunities**” (**attribute = prep. + Op**) shown in Sentence 3 on the previous page.

**D.** Presented in the Extensive Reading part of this unit is the text of Steve Jobs's remarks: "You've Got to Find What You Love." Now read and translate the "My Second Story Is About Love and Loss." part by following what we have done in **A**, **B** and **C**.

### ☆ TIPS & REMARKS: Line out the sentence structure

Translation is said to consist of intensive reading and writing. To facilitate your intensive reading, you can line out the sentence structure first. It is also advisable that you highlight some points like new words and set phrases, as it physically helps you focus on them. This is not just good for you to overcome difficulties in translation, but also works to help you pick up new language points, and learn the English language in a quite intensive manner along your way to learn and have a career. It should be noted that new words or key words here in this text are highlighted in block, and phrasal verbs and other set phrases are underlined for demonstration. We hereby ask you to work on other texts in this book in the same way.

**E.** Observe the following phrases and make sentences with them. Explain the three types of multiword verbs (or phrasal verbs), if possible, with the assistance of a teacher. You may brainstorm for more of these linguistic segments.

1. focus on: \_\_\_\_\_
2. reflect on: \_\_\_\_\_
3. grow up: \_\_\_\_\_
4. die from: \_\_\_\_\_
5. suffer from: \_\_\_\_\_
6. tilt towards: \_\_\_\_\_
7. put up with: \_\_\_\_\_
8. look forward to: \_\_\_\_\_
9. zero in on: \_\_\_\_\_

**F.** Listed below are some multiword verbs in sentences, and now you should decide whether their usage is possible. You should distinguish between three types of multiword verbs first.

1. My mother **switched** the radio **off** this morning.  
a. possible  
b. impossible
2. Why do we always **talk** the weather **about**?  
a. possible  
b. impossible
3. I will **look** your letter **forward to**.  
a. possible  
b. impossible
4. He was nice, but we **turned down** him.  
a. possible  
b. impossible
5. You **believe in** ghosts, don't you?  
a. possible  
b. impossible
6. We will have to **wait** the bus **for** at the corner.  
a. possible  
b. impossible
7. Melissa is going to **look after** the children.  
a. possible  
b. impossible
8. I have to **put** the baby **down** while I sweep the floor.  
a. possible  
b. impossible
9. Why don't you **switch** the music **over** while you wait?  
a. possible  
b. impossible
10. Can you go to the store before we **run** milk **out of**?  
a. possible  
b. impossible

**G.** Professionals are quite active on social media like LinkedIn and Weibo. You may establish an account and build up your profile at LinkedIn, a networking website for professionals around the world. You might not have strong credentials now, but you can think about what you should do to make you more competitive in the job market. For those who are reluctant to socialize with professionals in English online, you may establish an account and build up your profile at Weibo to communicate with others and stay tuned on updates from around the world.

## Competence Building

### Three Types of Multiword Verbs

Multiword verbs (also defined as “phrasal verbs” in other books), including phrasal verbs, are very common, especially in spoken English. A multiword verb is a verb like “pick up,” “turn on” or “get on with”. These verbs consist of a **basic verb + another word or words**. The other word(s) can be prepositions and/or adverbs. The two or three words that make up a **multiword verb** form a short “phrase”—which is why some people regard all multiword verbs as “phrasal verbs”.

The important thing to remember is that a multiword verb is still a verb. “Look” is a verb; “look up” is also a verb—a different verb. “Look” and “look up” are two different verbs. They do not have the same meaning, and they behave differently grammatically. You should treat each multiword verb as a separate verb, and learn it like any other verbs.

Look at the following examples. You can see that there are three types of multiword verbs which are formed from the single word verbs:

Verbs		Meanings	Example Sentences
single word verbs		look	to direct your eyes in a certain direction You must <b>look</b> before you leap.
multi-word verbs	phrasal verbs	look up	to search for and find information in a reference book You can <b>look up</b> the word in a dictionary.
	prepositional verbs	look after	to take care of Who is <b>looking after</b> the baby?
	phrasal-prepositional verbs	look forward to	to anticipate with pleasure I <b>look forward to</b> seeing you.

Let's take a closer look at the three types of multiword verbs.

#### 1. Phrasal Verbs

The structure of a phrasal verb is: verb + adverb (particle).

Phrasal verbs can be **transitive** or **intransitive**.

Look at these examples of transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs:

Phrasal Verbs		Meanings	Example Sentences
transitive	put off	to postpone	We will have to <b>put off</b> the meeting.
	turn down	to refuse	They <b>turned down</b> my offer.
intransitive	get up	to rise from bed	I don't like to <b>get up</b> .
	break down	to cease to function	He was late because his car <b>broke down</b> .

## 1) Separable Phrasal Verbs

When a phrasal verb is transitive (that is, they have a direct object), we can usually separate it into two parts. For example, “turn down” is a separable phrasal verb. We can say “turn down one’s offer” or “turn one’s offer down”. Look at the following example sentences:

- They **turned down my offer** last week.
- They **turned my offer down** last week.

However, if the direct object is a pronoun, we should separate the phrasal verb and insert the pronoun between the two parts. Look at these examples with the separable phrasal verb “switch on”. Note that the last one is impossible.

- John **switched on the radio**.
- John **switched the radio on**.
- John **switched it on**.
- \*John **switched on it**.

## 2) Separable or Inseparable?

Many dictionaries tell you when a phrasal verb is separable. If a dictionary writes “look (sth.) up”, you know that the phrasal verb “look up” is separable, and you can say “look sth. up” and “look up sth.”. It’s a good idea to write “sth./sb.” as appropriate in your vocabulary book when you learn a new phrasal verb, like “get up”, “break down”, “break sth. off”, or “turn sth./sb. down”.

This tells you whether the verb needs a direct object (and where to place it).

## 2. Prepositional Verbs

The structure of a prepositional verb is: verb + preposition.



As a preposition always has an object, all prepositional verbs have direct objects. Look at these examples of prepositional verbs:

Prepositional Verbs	Meanings	Example Sentences
believe in	to have faith in the existence of	I <b>believe in</b> God.
look after	to take care of	He is <b>looking after</b> the dog.
talk about	to discuss	Did you <b>talk about</b> me?
wait for	to await	John is <b>waiting for</b> Mary.

Prepositional verbs cannot be separated. That means that we cannot put the direct object between the two parts. For example, we can say “look after the baby”; we cannot say “look the baby after”:

It is a good idea to write “sth./sb.” in your vocabulary book when you learn a new prepositional verb, like “believe in sth./sb.” and “look after sth./sb.”. This reminds you that the verb needs a direct object.

### 3. Phrasal-Prepositional Verbs

The structure of a phrasal-prepositional verb is: verb + adverb (particle) + preposition.

Look at these examples of phrasal-prepositional verbs:

Phrasal-Prepositional Verbs	Meanings	Example Sentences
get on with	to have a friendly relationship with	He doesn't <b>get on with</b> his wife.
put up with	to tolerate	I won't <b>put up with</b> your attitude.
run out of	to use up, to exhaust	We have <b>run out of</b> eggs.

As phrasal-prepositional verbs end with a preposition, there is always a direct object. And, like prepositional verbs, phrasal-prepositional verbs cannot be separated. Look at these examples:

- We **ran out of** gas.
- We **ran out of** it.
- \*We **ran gas out of**.
- \*We **ran out gas of**.

## When You Say Nothing at All

Julia Roberts Hugh Grant

Can the most famous film star in the world  
fall for the man on the street?

**Notting Hill**

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All day long I can hear people talking out loud