

UNIT

1

Making Requests and Giving Responses

Study Focus:

- ✓ How to pronounce *oo, ow, our, ough, tion, and sion*.
- ✓ How to make requests and respond to requests.

Part I Listening

Section A Phonetics

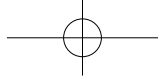
Key

1 B 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 D 6 D

Section B Short Conversations

Tapescript

- 1 W: Could you do me a real favor, please?
M: Yes, of course.
W: I've arranged to meet my friend Jane, but I'm fully occupied now. I was wondering if you could go along and meet her for me.
M: Yeah, sure!
Q: What did the woman want the man to do?
- 2 M: Can you do me a favor?
W: Sure. What is it?
M: Can you keep an eye on my bag, please? Nature's calling.
W: Sure. Will you be long?
M: No, I just want to use the bathroom.



W: Go ahead. It'll be safe with me.

Q: Why does the man ask the woman to keep an eye on his bag?

3 W: It's like an oven in here! You must be roasting!

M: Actually, I'm just comfortable.

W: You've got to be kidding me. It has to be over 95 degrees in here.

M: What can I say? I'm a cold-blooded person. The warmer, the better, as far as I'm concerned.

W: Well, can we at least open a window and get some ventilation in here?

M: Knock yourself out.

W: Thanks, I will.

Q: What does the man mean by saying "knock yourself out"?

4 M: Would you mind if I have some time off this week? I am going to Beijing to see my parents.

W: When exactly?

M: Monday to Wednesday, about three days. I'll be back on Thursday.

W: I wonder if you could postpone your trip to the weekend because we are shorthanded these days.

M: I'd very much like to, but I'm afraid I can't. My parents have already reserved their return tickets to America on Tuesday.

W: Oh? In that case, I'll find others to help us.

Q: How does the woman respond to the man's request for some time off that week?

5 W: Rich, can you come downstairs for a minute right now?

M: I am sorry I can't. I'm tied up with something urgent at the moment.

W: Oh, are you on the stupid net again? When are you going to get off?

M: Just a minute, dear! I'm looking at a new jewelry site. I wanna make sure I get the right gift for your birthday, don't I?

W: Oh? In that case, I'm sorry to bother you. Take as much time as you need.

M: No problem.

Q: Why can't the man come downstairs for a minute?

6 W: Jack, can you do the dishes tonight? I'm very tired.

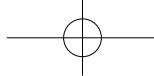
M: Can't we just put them in the dishwasher? I've had a very bad day, too! I just want to kick back and relax.

W: Hey! Just because you had a bad day today doesn't give you permission to take it out on me!

M: Just leave me alone!

W: Why are you being such an asshole! I wish I hadn't gotten married.

Q: Why does Jack refuse his wife's request?



Key

1 D 2 C 3 A 4 D 5 C 6 C

Section C Passages

Exercise One

Tapescript

Attention please! This is an announcement for travelers on China Airways Flight CA104 to Cairo. Would travelers on this flight please note that this flight has been delayed; passengers waiting to board the flight at Gate 36 should please make their way back to the departure lounge, and await further announcements. China Airways would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to passengers by this delay, which is due to unfavorable weather conditions in Cairo. We are monitoring weather reports and will keep you informed. You are kindly requested to wait and watch the signs in the departure lounge for further notice. Thank you.

Key

1) for 2) note 3) Gate 36 4) further
5) would like 6) due to 7) informed 8) watch

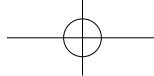
Exercise Two

Tapescript

In this “Do it yourself” age, one finds delight in doing things on one’s own. But this does not mean that requesting someone else to do something has disappeared altogether from social life. As a matter of fact, careful observation shows that people make requests quite frequently. Of course, in most situations requests are made with politeness.

There are many English expressions that you can use when requesting someone to do something for you. These expressions range from blunt to very polite. What expressions to use depends not only on how difficult, unpleasant or urgent the task is, but on the role you are playing and your relationship with the person you are speaking to. Generally, close friends make requests of each other quite directly, even when the request may be difficult to fulfill. In formal situations, adding the word “please” has the effect of adding politeness. However, an expression with excessive politeness may sound sarcastic in certain situations. For example, “I wonder if you could possibly manage not to be late for work next time” may sound unpleasant to the ear.

The most important thing about asking favors of people is how you ask, what intonation you use, rather than the actual words themselves. When there is a possibility that the other person might refuse your request, try to phrase your question in such a way that the refusal may not



cause embarrassment.

It is usually an unpleasant experience to refuse a request. When you have to do so, it is better to give a short explanation so that you will not offend or embarrass the other person.

Questions:

- 1 What is implied in the first paragraph?
- 2 What does the word “blunt” probably mean in the second paragraph?
- 3 What is it that decides people’s choice of expression in making requests?
- 4 What’s the result of excessive politeness?
- 5 What’s the author’s main purpose in writing this article?

Key

1 A 2 C 3 D 4 B 5 D

Exercise Three

Tapescript

I was studying theater at Southern Methodist University in Dallas and feeling anxious and uncertain about my future. Will I be able to support myself? I wondered. That summer, I decided to see if I could get out on my own.

Two girlfriends and I piled into a car and headed to Aspen, Colorado where I found a job as a maid at a resort hotel. I don’t remember what I earned, but it was so little that I lived on spaghetti, brown rice and Kool-Aid.

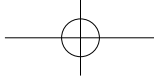
I was at the hotel by six o’clock every morning to help with continental breakfast. When breakfast was finished, I cleaned the room where it was served and then the conference rooms and lobby rest rooms. I had never been in a men’s room before, and I was always terrified of someone walking in while I was on my knees scrubbing the floors and toilets.

People were supposed to serve themselves at the continental breakfast; it was my job to circulate through the room and replenish coffee and juice. But some people wanted me to do everything for them. I remember one man who kept ordering me to get his food and demanding things we did not serve. He was also very critical. I knew it was my job to be quiet and to do in a nice way whatever I was told. So I took a deep breath and somehow got what he wanted.

Still, I’ve never forgotten how it felt to be spoken to so rudely. Today, whenever I am in a cab or being waited on, I always try to be as considerate as possible. Service industry jobs are not easy, and they’re even harder when people treat you like dirt.

Key

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 A 5 D



Notes

1. Nature's calling.

Nature's calling (即 Nature is calling) 源自英语习语 a / the call of nature (“自然的召唤”), 为“要解手 / 要小便或大便”的委婉表达, 常见的搭配有: pay a call of nature; have a call of nature; answer a call of nature 等等。委婉语 (euphemism) 是人类语言使用过程中的普遍现象, 是人们为避讳谈论令人不快或尴尬的事情时使用的较为礼貌的说法。

2. You've got to be kidding me. It has to be over 95 degrees in here.

You've got to be kidding me (=You must be kidding me): 你一定是在骗我。这里 have got to (do / be), 又作 have to (do / be), 常用于口语中, 表示推测, 意为“肯定、一定”。又如: The price of houses has got to go up sooner or later. (房价迟早会上涨。) John has got to be watching TV at this moment. (约翰此刻一定是在看电视。)

3. Knock yourself out.

knock oneself out 为口语用法, 意为“(为做好某事而) 苦干”, 如: The Nelsons really knocked themselves out to give Amy a nice wedding. (为了圆满举办艾米的婚礼, 纳尔逊一家人真是竭尽全力。) 这一表达用于祈使句即 Knock yourself out 时, 可表示鼓励某人做某事, 意为“干吧, 进行吧” (=Go ahead), 如: “Can I watch the sports channel?” “Yeah, knock yourself out.” (“我可以看体育频道吗?” “当然, 尽管看吧。”)

4. I wanna make sure I get the right gift...

wanna 是 want to 在口语中的缩略形式, 尤见于美国英语, 意为“想要, 希望”, 如 I want to see him 可以说成 I wanna see him。类似的缩略形式还有 gonna (= going to), gotta (= have / has got to; have / has got a...) 等等。

5. Jack, can you do the dishes tonight?

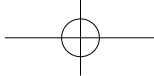
do the dishes, 亦为 wash (up) the dishes, 指(用餐后)洗餐具, 也可说 do the washing-up。不可误解为“做菜”。

6. I just want to kick back and relax.

kick back 为美国英语口语中很流行的表达, 意为 be at leisure; relax。例如, 在广播电视里我们常会听到: Kick off your shoes and kick back for a while. (脱掉你的鞋子, 好好地放松一下。) kick back 这个短语还有很多其他的意思, 但都与其字面意思“踢回去”有关, 例如: The United States decided to kick back after the incident. (事件发生后, 美国决定要报复。) The company had to kick back a lot to the corrupt officer. (这家公司必须给腐败的政府官员很大一笔佣金。)

7. Just because you had a bad day today doesn't give you...!

Just because... doesn't... 为常用的口语表达, 意为“仅仅因为……并不……”, 如: Just because you are rich doesn't mean you can always have what you want. (你有钱并不意味着你总能得到想要的东西。)



8. Southern Methodist University

南卫理公会大学，简称 SMU，是一所私立大学，建于 1911 年。据《耶鲁大学日报大学指南》介绍，这是所特别重视体育活动（尤其是足球）的教会大学，由于学费较昂贵，入读的多是美国南部中上家庭的白人子弟，较有名气的学科包括美术、戏剧、历史和商科，学校整体的学习气氛可以用“轻松惬意”四个字来形容。

9. Dallas

达拉斯，美国南部工业城市，位于得克萨斯州北部，跨特里尼蒂河两岸，是该州第三大城市。

10. Colorado

美国科罗拉多州，被誉为世界著名的滑雪胜地，同时也一直被列为美国著名的商业贸易州之一。

11. spaghetti

意大利面条，细条实心面，意大利面食（pasta）的一种。pasta 的考究从其富于变幻的形状就可以看出来：细面、宽带面、千层面、螺旋面、斜管面、通心面、蝴蝶面等，每一种形状的面都有它自己的名字，最常见的有 spaghetti（细条实心面），tagliatelle（窄带面），lasagna（宽带面），macaroni（空心面；通心粉），vermicelli（细面条；粉丝）等。

12. Kool-Aid

美国一种非常常见、家喻户晓的固体软饮料浓缩剂，这种产品的原身是一种名叫 Fruit Smack 的浓缩型软饮料，为了降低运输成本，制造商于 1927 年开发出一种去除浓缩型软饮料中水分的方法，由此 Kool-Aid 诞生，后又因为美国政府法规禁止在果汁饮料产品名中使用 Ade（果汁水）的字眼，因而改名为 Kool-Aid。

13. continental breakfast

（包括咖啡、面包配黄油和果酱的）欧洲大陆式早餐；清淡早餐

Part II Speaking

Section A Functional Language

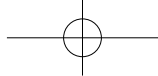
➔ How to make requests:

Suggested expressions

John, can you do me a favor? Can you help me cut this chicken?

Can you keep an eye on my bag, please?

Well, can we at least open a window and get some ventilation in here?



Would you mind if I have some time off this week?

I wonder if you could postpone your trip to the weekends because we are shorthanded these days.

Can you come downstairs for a minute right now?

Jack, can you do the dishes tonight?

Can't we just put them in the dishwasher?

➔ *How to respond favorably to a request:*

Suggested expressions

At your service.

Sure. What is it?

Go ahead.

When exactly?

Knock yourself out.

➔ *How to refuse a request politely:*

Suggested expressions

I am sorry I can't.

Can't we just put them in the dishwasher?

Section B Dialog

Key

1 A

2 C

3 D

4 C

5 B

Section C Situational Communication

Phase 1

Suggested Samples

1 Hotel Clerk: Hello, Sunnyside Inn. May I help you?

Bob: Yes, I'd like to reserve a room for two on the 21st of March.

Hotel Clerk: Well, would you like a smoking or a non-smoking room?

Bob: Non-smoking, please.

Hotel Clerk: All right. Could I have your name, please?

Bob: Yes. Bob Fish.

Hotel Clerk: OK, Mr. Fish, we look forward to seeing you on March 21st.

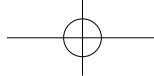
Bob: OK. Goodbye.

2 Chris: Hello, could I speak to Anson, please?

Mike: I am sorry. She's out at the moment.

Chris: When do you expect her back?

Mike: I think she'll be back in about an hour, at the latest.



Chris: Well, may I leave a message?

Mike: Yes, of course.

Chris: Would you please ask her to call Chris when she gets back?

Mike: OK. Does she know your number?

Chris: I'm afraid she doesn't. My mobile is 94774026.

Mike: 94774026. All right, thanks for calling.

3 Helena: Hi, Cheney. Could you do me a favor? I hope you wouldn't mind.

Cheney: No, not at all.

Helena: You see, Hemby and I are going to hold a birthday party for our daughter and we want to invite a lot of friends. But you know our apartment is in the suburb and it won't be convenient for people to go there. We wonder if it's possible for us to have the party at your place, just for the evening.

Cheney: Well, I'd love to help, of course. But just now it would be a little difficult. I am having the house redecorated.

Helena: Oh, no. It wouldn't be now. It'll be in about a month.

Cheney: In a month, I see. Unfortunately the job won't be finished until next month.

Helena: Oh, that's too bad. I don't know what to do.

Cheney: I'm very sorry. I wish I could give you a hand.

Phase 2

This is open to discussion.

Phase 3

Suggested Samples

1 A: Hi, could you help me? My friend says that you have a language lab here. Do you know where it is please?

B: It's around the corner to the right, up the stairs and then it's on your right.

A: Thank you.

B: You are welcome.

2 A: May I help you?

B: Yes. Could you possibly tell me how to get to the office of the Students' Union?

A: With pleasure. Enter the campus from University Drive and turn left at the second intersection. The Students' Union is in the first building on your right.

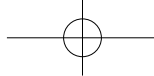
B: Can I enter from the opposite side of the campus?

A: No, all of the streets on that side are under construction.

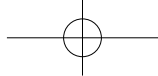
B: All right, thanks for your help.

3 A: Can you help me please? I am looking for the College Bookstore. What's the best way to get there?

B: Yes, of course. Go along this street and turn left when you see the traffic lights.



- A: How far exactly is that?
B: Not very far. About 3 blocks away.
A: Thank you, that's very kind of you.
B: My pleasure.
- 4 A: Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?
B: Yes. There's one in Xinan street.
A: But how do I get there?
B: Go straight ahead, take the second turning on the left and keep going until you see the traffic lights. The supermarket is right there, on your left.
A: Is it far?
B: No, about 5 minutes' walk.
A: Thank you.
B: Don't mention it.
- 5 A: Excuse me. I'm wondering if you could tell me how to get to the Palace Museum?
B: Certainly. You can take the No. 5 bus. The driver will tell you where to get off.
A: Yes, but I'm driving my own car.
B: Oh, then you just drive along this street, turn right at the third crossroads, then take the first turning to the left. Keep going straight on until you see a road sign that says "Palace Museum". Follow the sign, and it'll direct you to the Palace Museum.
A: Drive along this street, turn right at the third crossroads, turn left, keep going on, and then I'll see the road sign?
B: That's right.
A: Thank you very much for your help.
B: My pleasure.



UNIT

2

Ethics and Moral Concepts

Study Focus:

- ✓ Understand the importance of ethics and moral values in our daily life.
- ✓ Learn useful words and expressions related to virtues and moral principles.
- ✓ Learn to use the structures: either... or..., ... that... and that...
- ✓ Learn to develop paragraphs by definition.
- ✓ Express views on what constitutes moral actions.

Part I Intensive Reading

课文
译文

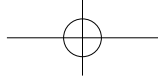
怎样做个表里如一的人

我的爷爷奶奶认为，你要么诚实，要么不诚实，非此即彼。在他们起居室的墙上挂着一幅简单易懂的座右铭：“生活好像一片刚刚落满白雪的土地，我走到哪里，脚印就会出现在哪里。”对于这句箴言，他们无需多费唇舌——他们的一生就是对这句箴言的诠释。

他们本能的理解是：诚实意味着具备个人的伦理道德标准，不为自身利益而背弃原则，也不见风使舵。诚实是判断你行为的内在标准。遗憾的是，如今诚实已不多见——甚至越来越稀罕。然而，它却是社会各个领域真正的底线，而且是我们必须严格要求自己做到的。

检验这种价值标准，有效的方法是参看我所谓的诚实三要素，其中包括三条主要原则。

一、面对他人施压，勇于坚持己见。有一个故事，讲的是一位外科护士在一所著名医院的医疗组第一天上班时发生的事。在一个腹部手术中，她负责清点术中所用的医疗器材。这位护士对外科医生说：“我们用了 12 块纱布，而你只取出了 11 块。我们必须找到



最后那一块。”

“已经全部取出，”医生的口气不容置疑，“马上缝合刀口。”

“您不能那么做，”这位新来的护士反驳道，“要为病人着想。”

医生一边微笑，一边抬起脚，让护士看到了第 12 块纱布。“不管在这所医院，还是在其他任何医院，你都会干得非常出色。”他称赞这位护士说。

知道自己做得对，就不要退缩。

二、认可确有能人之人。不要怕别人想出更好的点子或比你更聪明。

奥美国际广告公司的创建人大卫·奥格尔维，给每位新任命的部门经理送了一套俄罗斯风格的套叠式玩具娃娃（里面共有五个依次变小的玩具娃娃），以这样的做法把这一观点表达得一清二楚。

在最小的玩具娃娃里面有大卫的留言：“如果我们个个都雇用比自己矮小的人，我们公司就会成为矮子公司。反之，如果我们个个都雇用比自己高大的人，奥美就会成为一家巨人公司。”而这正是该公司发展的结果——它终于成为世界上最大、最有声望的广告公司之一。

三、保持诚信，展现真我。缺乏真正的内在价值观念的人，为了使自己感觉良好，会依靠外在因素——容貌或地位。为保住这个门面，他们必然会不遗余力，却很少会致力于自己内在价值标准和个人能力的培养。

因此，要勇于展现真我。不要设法掩盖你生活中令人不快的方方面面，艰难时刻要顽强面对。换言之，要以现实的态度回应生活的挑战。

自尊心和道德心是构成诚实正直品格的重要因素，是巩固你与他人关系的基础。

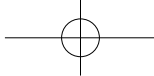
诚实与正直意味着你的言行皆出于正当，而不是仅为追求时髦或是为保持政治上的正确。坚持行为准则，不屈从于放纵的道德观的诱惑，将能使你永远立于不败之地。这种生活将带你迈入 21 世纪，而你无需从后视镜里检查你留下的痕迹。这就是我爷爷和奶奶留给我的教导。

Language Points of the Text

1. There was no in-between. (Para. 1)

此处 in-between 为名词，意为 an intermediate thing “中间物；折中办法”。

a. No in-betweens, no compromises.



不允许有任何折中办法，也不允许有任何妥协。

b. You should either agree or disagree. We do not expect an in-between.

你要么赞成，要么不赞成。我们不希望有折中态度。

in-between 也可作形容词，意为 *situated somewhere between two extremes or recognized categories* “中间性的；居中的”，如：an in-between stand 中间立场。

2. Life is like a field of newly fallen snow; where I choose to walk every step will show. (Para. 1)

1) 该句中 *life is like a field of newly fallen snow* (生活犹如刚刚落满白雪的土地)，是明喻 (simile)。在明喻里，本体和喻体同时出现，并由 *as*, *like* 等比喻词连接。例如：

a. Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.

生活没有目标犹如航行没有指南针。

b. He was like a cock who thought the sun had risen for him to crow.

他这人就像一只骄傲的公鸡，以为太阳是为了他的啼叫而升起。

c. Overhead the hollow stretch of white cloud shutting out the sky was as a tent which had the whole earth as its floor.

头顶上方，无边无际的白云遮蔽了整个天空，宛如高悬的帐篷一样，把整个荒原当做了它的地板。

2) *where I choose to walk* 为地点状语从句，意为“我所走到的地方；我所到之处”。又如：

a. Where there's a will, there's a way.

有志者事竟成。

b. Where food is hard to find, few birds remain throughout the year.

在很难找到食物的地方就没有什么鸟能常年栖息。

3. ... that integrity means having a personal standard of morality and ethics that does not “sell out” to expediency... (Para. 2)

sell out (to): to betray one's principles; to be disloyal or unfaithful to one's cause or friends “背弃自己的宗旨；背叛”

a. She's sold out and left the party.

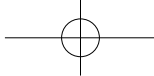
她背弃了信仰并脱离了该党。

b. The Union leaders were accused of selling out to the employers.

工会领导人被指卖身投靠雇主。

4. Unfortunately, integrity is in short supply today... (Para. 2)

in short supply: difficult to obtain because of shortage; scarce “供应不足，短缺”



Potatoes are in short supply because of a bad harvest.

由于收成不好，现在马铃薯供应不足。

形容词 short 此处意为“短缺的；未达到一定标准的”，例如：

a. “I’m short of money this week; can you lend me some?” “Sorry, I’m rather short myself.”

“我这个星期缺钱，你能借我一点吗？”“抱歉，我自己手头也相当紧。”

b. We are short of men.

我们人手不足。

c. The supply of these goods is short so the price will be high.

这些商品目前供应不足，因此价格会上涨。

5. And it is something we must demand of ourselves. (Para. 2)

demand: vt. to need as a necessary part of a process or activity; to require “要求；需要”

Work of this nature demands many personal sacrifices.

这种性质的工作要求个人做出许多牺牲。

demand, ask, require, expect 等动词常与 of 连用，引出间接宾语，表示“来自……；从……”，如：

a. They demanded too high a price of me.

他们向我要价太高。

b. He has most of the qualities demanded of a leader.

他具有作为领导者所应有的大多数品质。

c. May I ask a favor of you?

能不能请你帮个忙？

d. Too much work is required of students.

要求学生做的功课太多。

e. Parents usually expect much of their children.

父母通常都对子女寄予很大希望。

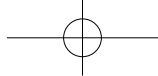
6. ... which consists of three key principles. (Para. 3)

consist of: to be made up of; to be composed of “由……组成，构成”（注意，该短语不用于被动式）

a. The team consists of four Europeans and two Americans.

这个小组由四个欧洲人和两个美国人组成。

b. It’s a simple dish to prepare, consisting mainly of rice and vegetables.



这道菜做起来很简单，所用材料主要是大米和蔬菜。

由 consist 构成的常用短语还有 consist in “在于；意味着”：

a. The difference between success and failure consists in perseverance.

成功和失败的区别在于有无毅力。

b. The beauty of the drawing consists in the harmony of the colors.

这幅画的美在于色彩的和谐。

7. She was responsible for ensuring that all instruments and materials were accounted for during an abdominal operation. (Para. 4)

account for: to give a satisfactory explanation for “交代；解释（原因等）”

a. Can you account for your absence last Friday?

你能解释你上周五缺席的原因吗？

b. He had to account to his boss for all his movements.

他必须将自己的行为向老板一五一十地做出交代。

c. Can you account for how the money got into your bag?

这钱是怎么进了你口袋的，你能解释吗？

8. Smiling, the surgeon lifted his foot and showed the nurse the 12th sponge. (Para. 7)

现在分词 smiling 在该句中作状语，表示伴随情况。现在分词短语作状语时，还可以表原因、结果、条件、让步、方式等。例如：

a. Seeing that it was raining, George put on his raincoat. (原因)

b. Sit down, Emma. You will only make yourself more tired, keeping on your feet. (条件)

c. Finally we appealed to a famous doctor knowing it was very improper to ask him to work on a dog. (让步)

d. The child fell down, striking his head against the door and cutting it. (结果)

e. He died a glorious death fighting the enemies for us. (方式)

9. When you know you're right, you can't back down. (Para. 8)

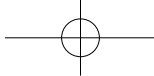
back down: to accept defeat or to relent in an argument or claim; to admit that one was wrong “放弃论点或要求；承认失败；让步”

a. I saw that she was right, so I had to back down.

我认识到她是正确的，所以只好放弃原来的主张。

b. The speaker's forceful words persuaded his opponent to back down.

演讲人的雄辩言辞说得他的对手退让了。



10 People who lack genuine core values rely on external factors. (Para. 12)

rely on / upon: to depend on or trust (sb. or sth.) “依赖；依靠”

短语动词 rely on / upon 有如下多种搭配用法：

- a. I rely on you for good advice. (后接宾语)
- b. I'm relying on the garage to fix the car by tomorrow. (后接宾语 + 动词不定式)
- c. Don't rely on finding me here when you get back. (后接动名词)
- d. The directors of this project are relying on the suppliers making their best efforts. (后接宾语 + 动词现在分词)

11 Don't engage in a personal cover-up of areas that are unpleasant in your life. (Para. 13)

engage in: to take part in “参加；从事”

- a. Politicians should not engage in business affairs that might affect their political judgment.

搞政治的人不应该参与那些可能会影响其政治判断力的商业事务。

- b. In those days they were not free to engage in patriotic activities.

那时他们没有参加爱国活动的自由。

比较 engaged, 和 engaged on “忙于 (做某事)”:

- a. “Can you come on Monday?” “No, I'm engaged.”

“星期一你能来吗？” “不行，我有事。”

- b. He has been engaged for several years on a memoir of the late premier.

他最近几年一直在撰写那位已故总理的传记。

12 A life of principle, of not succumbing to the seductive Sirens of an easy morality, will always win the day. (Para. 15)

- 1) **succumb to:** to stop opposing; to give in to “屈服，屈从”

- a. They held out for several hours in the face of our persuasive offers, but eventually they succumbed.

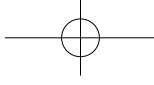
僵持数小时之后，他们终于被说服，接受了我们的建议。

- b. We should never succumb to difficulties.

我们绝不应向困难低头。

- 2) **the seductive Sirens of an easy morality:** “(来自)品行放荡的人的诱惑”

easy morality “放荡不羁的品行”; Sirens of an easy morality “(像塞壬那样的)品行放荡不羁的人”。



- 3) **win the day** (也作 **carry the day**): to be successful or gain a victory “获得成功；胜利”
Despite strong opposition, the ruling party won / carried the day.
执政党尽管遭到强烈反对，还是获胜了。

13. It will take you forward into the 21st century without having to check your tracks in a rearview mirror. (Para. 15)

rearview mirror: “汽车的后视镜”。此处 without having to check your tracks in a rearview mirror 为比喻用法，意为“(你就)不必通过汽车后视镜去察看车子行走留下的轨迹了”，其喻意为“你就不必回头去看你过去的行为有无不当之处”。

Reading Comprehension

Key

Fact Searching

- 1 False; Lines 1-2, Para.1. His grandparents believed you were either honest or you weren't. There was no in-between.
- 2 False; Lines 4-5, Para.1. They demonstrated their motto by the way they lived.
- 3 False; Lines 4-5, Para. 2. Integrity is in short supply today and getting scarcer.
- 4 True; Lines 1-2, Para. 7.
- 5 False; Lines 1-2, Para. 14. Self-respect and a clear conscience are important foundations of integrity.
- 6 False; Lines 1-2, Para. 15. Integrity means you do what you do because it's right and not just fashionable or politically correct.

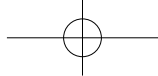
Reading Analysis

- 1 D 2 C 3 A 4 D 5 A

Information Recall and Summary

1

- (1) In their motto, they compared life to a field of newly fallen snow: every step will show where one chooses to walk.
- (2) Integrity means having a personal standard of morality and ethics that does not sell out to



expediency and that is not relative to the situation at hand.

- (3) David Ogilvy was the founder of Ogilvy & Mather, an advertising company. His company has become one of the largest and most respected advertising organizations in the world. (Students can refer to Cultural Background and Related Information.)
- (4) “External factors” here refers to their looks (physical appearance) or status (social position).
- (5) They may possibly rely on their looks or status in order to feel good about themselves. Inevitably they will do everything they can to maintain this façade, but they will do very little to develop their inner value and personal worth.
- (6) No, we shouldn’t. A life of principle, of not succumbing to temptation will always win the day.

2

Moral integrity, which in the eyes of the older generation constitutes a person’s character, is nevertheless fading away from more and more people’s minds today. However, it is just this instinctive moral value that keeps the society stable and moving forward smoothly. The author, who considers integrity as the bottom line in every area of society, proposes three principles for testing and maintaining moral integrity. First, stand firmly for what you believe despite the pressure from others. Secondly, acknowledge and respect others’ point of view though it may sometimes differ from yours. Lastly, always be honest and present your true self to others. These principles of integrity shall enable us to lead a life on the right track.

Information Organization

Paragraph	Main ideas	Key points
Paras 1-2	My grandparents’ belief and definition of integrity	1. You are either honest or <u>not</u> . 2. Having a personal standard of morality and ethics and for <u>judging</u> your behavior 3. It is the real bottom line which we must demand of <u>ourselves</u> .
Paras 3-14	Three key principles of integrity	1. One should stand firmly for <u>his own belief</u> in the face of pressure. 2. One should always give others <u>credit</u> when they deserve that indeed. 3. One should be <u>honest and open</u> about who you really are.
Para 15	Author’s understanding of what his grandfather taught him	1. You do what you do because it is <u>right</u> . 2. A life of principle will always <u>win the day</u> and <u>take you forward</u> into the 21st century.

Team Work

- 1 This is open to discussion, though most readers will admit that the author's way is an effective one. To be true to yourself means to be loyal to the real thoughts deep in your heart. And the Integrity Triad that the author gives is really the essence of life. (The students are free to give their own examples to support their opinions.)
- 2 Though problems of academic honesty and integrity may not be a common phenomenon, we shall never deny their harmful effects. It is true that some people have gained all types of so-called success by selling out their integrity and dignity. By resorting to such means, however, they have compromised the academic environment and their own learning.
First of all, we should refrain from these unacceptable and dishonest behavior. There is no lasting reward in ill-gotten gain. Good-natured vigilance and a word of warning may be all that it takes to keep things honest.

Part II Skills Building

Key

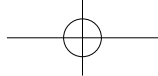
Word Forms

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
progress	progressive	<i>progressively</i>
precision / preciseness	<i>precise</i>	precisely
politics	political	<i>politically</i>
person	<i>personal</i>	personally
<i>morality</i>	moral	morally
fashion	<i>fashionable</i>	fashionably
power	<i>powerful</i>	powerfully

Vocabulary in Context

1

- (1) d (2) e (3) g (4) a (5) b (6) h (7) f (8) c



2

- (1) We must account (to our employer) for the money we spent during a business trip.
- (2) The time for action has arrived now; I'm afraid it's too late to back down.
- (3) The prime minister and the visitors engaged in a conversation concerning the issue of world peace.
- (4) In spite of his efforts, he at last succumbed to the terrible fever and died in the hospital.

3

- (1) B (2) A (3) D (4) A (5) C (6) C (7) B (8) D

4

- (1) C (2) A (3) D (4) C (5) B

5

- a. 1) make sure 2) guarantees 3) ensure 4) assure 5) reassured
b. 1) declared 2) announced 3) proclaimed

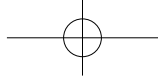
Key Structures

1

- (1) Conscience is a great pain that accompanies your transgression against moral principles and that reappears in your mind in the form of regret.
- (2) An ecosystem is an ecological system that embraces all living organisms and that relates all the plants, animal and people in an area to their surroundings.
- (3) I believe his account of the story. In other words, I have no reason to doubt it.
- (4) It is a predator. In other words, it is an animal that kills and eats other animals.

2

- (1) You may either keep your promise or break it and thus make her disappointed. There can be no in-between.
Dick either studies very hard or not at all. There's never any in-between.
迪克要么刻苦学习，要么根本不学，从不走中间路线。
- (2) You can keep to your own idea without having to worry about what others may say.
Using this card, you can dine in our school canteen without having to pay.
用这张卡你可以在我们学校餐厅免费就餐。



Translation

1

- (1) 新任命 的部门经理
- (2) 依靠外在因素
- (3) 保全这种门面 (表面形象)
- (4) 回应生活的挑战
- (5) a field of newly fallen snow
- (6) a personal standard of morality and ethics
- (7) to sell out to expediency
- (8) a bottom line

2

- (1) Nowadays, international tourism has become one of the biggest industries in the world. Unfortunately, it often creates tension rather than understanding between people from different cultures.
- (2) Their love has stood the test of time.
- (3) He has backed down from the position he took last week.
- (4) As technology advances, much of science fiction inevitably becomes science fact.
- (5) Place the larger stones along the bottom and then lay the smaller stones progressively on top.
- (6) The book gives a concise and accurate description of the computer programming language.

3

- (1) C (2) D (3) A

Writing

1

- (1) **Term defined:** pencil

Topic sentence: the first sentence

The body: From the second sentence to the last, the four sentences give more information describing what a pencil usually looks like.

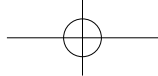
The conclusion: the last sentence: a review with a comment of what has been defined

- (2) **Term defined:** homesickness

Topic sentence: All these people are experiencing homesickness.

The body: Homesickness is a longing... to help celebrate the occasion.

The conclusion: the last sentence: a summary that presents the thesis



2

- (1) A hobby can be almost anything a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbyists build model ships, watch birds, climb mountains and raise flowers. Hobbyists also draw pictures and perform on musical instruments. They collect everything from stamps to coins. People take up hobbies because these activities provide enjoyment, friendship, knowledge and relaxation. Hobbies help people relax after periods of hard work, and also offer interesting activities for persons who are too old to work. Anyone, rich or poor, old or young, sick or healthy, can indulge in a satisfying hobby.
- (2) What is a vacation? A vacation is a time to leave. In other words, it is an uncertain amount of time in which a person departs from his or her ordinary routine to do something out of the ordinary. So, a vacation is not a two-week break from the office, a ride down a river, or a trip to a new city. Vacations are simply a chance to change for a while. That is why, regardless of their form, we like them so much.
- (3) Love is a very general term. It refers to a strong feeling of fondness for another person. It can happen between people of the opposite sex or between members of a family. No matter where it happens, love can always bring happiness to people.

Part III Fast Reading

课文
译文

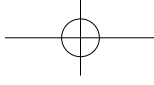
曲奇袋里的秘密

要想在 43 年里，记住一个只属泛泛之交的人的名字，时间似乎太长了。因此，我也很自然地忘记了那位老太太的名字。那是 1954 年，我 12 岁，还是威斯康辛州麻瑞内特市的一个报童，她是我的订户。

然而，这一切仿佛还是昨天发生的事情，她教我懂得了宽恕。我也只希望某一天我能把这一课传给其他人。

在一个无所事事的星期六下午，我和一个朋友躲在那位老太太后院的一个隐蔽处朝她的屋顶扔石头。这个游戏的目的是看石头像导弹一样击中屋顶，然后沿着倾斜的屋顶滚落到边缘，最后落到院子里，如同彗星从天空坠落一样。

我给自己找了块光滑无比的石头，准备把它扔出去。但是那块儿石头实在太光滑，我刚要扔时，它便从我手里滑出，直接飞向老太太后门廊上的小窗户。听到玻璃发出的碎裂



声，我们从院子里拔腿就跑，那速度要快过任何一颗从屋顶落下的“导弹”。那晚，因为太害怕被逮到，我无暇关心那位门廊窗户被打破的老太太。

但是数天之后，当我确信自己没有被发现时，我开始为老太太的不幸感到内疚。每天送报纸给她的时候，她依旧微笑着向我问好，但我再也无法在她面前表现得轻松坦然。我决定把送报纸挣的钱省下，三周后，我攒下了七美元，我算过，那应该足够支付修理窗户的费用了。

我把钱装进一个信封，并附上一张纸条解释说我很抱歉打碎了她的窗户，希望这七美元足够支付修理窗户的费用。等到天黑后，我悄悄摸近老太太的屋子，把装有赔款的信封从她门上的投信口塞进去。那一刻，我顿时感到心灵获得了救赎，我迫不及待地想再一次自由直视她的眼睛。

第二天，我把报纸交给老太太，并以微笑回馈她温暖的笑容。她感谢我送来报纸，并说：“我这里有点东西要给你。”那是一袋曲奇。我向她道谢后，一边继续送报一边开始品尝这些曲奇。

吃了几块曲奇后，我感觉到袋子里有个信封，就把它取了出来。打开信封一看，我惊呆了，里面是七美元和一张简短的便条，上面写着：“我为你感到骄傲！”

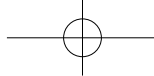
Reading Comprehension

- 1 N 2 N 3 Y 4 Y 5 NG 6 Y 7 Y
8 slipped; headed straight
9 redeemed
10 proceeded; continued my route

Part IV Extensive Reading

The American Way: Moral Values

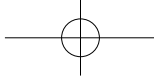
- 1 Do Americans have any morals? That's a good question. Many people insist that ideas about right and wrong are merely personal opinions. Some voices, though, are calling Americans back to traditional moral values. William J. Bennett, former U.S. Secretary of Education,



edited *The Book of Virtues* in 1993 to do just that. Bennett suggests that great moral stories can build character. The success of Bennett's book shows that many Americans still believe in moral values. But what are they?

- 2 To begin with, moral values in America are like those in any culture. In fact, many aspects of morality are universal. But the stories and traditions that teach them are unique to each culture. Not only that, but culture influences how people show these virtues.
- 3 One of the most basic moral values for Americans is honesty. The well-known **legend** about George Washington and the **cherry** tree teaches this value clearly. Little George cut down his father's favorite cherry tree while trying out his new **hatchets**. When his father asked him about it, George said, "I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my hatchet." Instead of punishment, George received praise for telling the truth. Sometimes American honesty—being open and direct—can offend people. But Americans still believe that "honesty is the best policy".
- 4 Another virtue Americans respect is **perseverance**. Remember Aesop's fable about the turtle and the rabbit that had a race? The rabbit thought he could win easily, so he took a nap. But the turtle finally won because he did not give up. Another story tells of a little train that had to climb a **steep** hill. The hill was so steep that the little train had a hard time trying to get over it. But the train just kept pulling, **all the while** saying, "I think I can, I think I can." At last, the train was over the top of the hill. "I thought I could, I thought I could," **chugged** the happy little train.
- 5 **Compassion** may be the queen of American virtues. The story of "The Good Samaritan" from the Bible describes a man who showed compassion. On his way to a certain city, a Samaritan man found a poor traveler lying on the road. The traveler had been beaten and robbed. The kind Samaritan, instead of just passing by, stopped to help this person in need.
- 6 Compassion can even turn into a positive cycle. In fall 1992, people in Iowa sent truckloads of water to help Floridians hit by a **hurricane**. The next summer, during the Midwest flooding, Florida returned the favor. In less **dramatic** ways, millions of Americans **are** quietly **passing along** the kindnesses shown to them.
- 7 **In no way** can this brief description cover all the moral values honored by Americans. Courage, responsibility, loyalty, **gratitude** and many others could be discussed. In fact, Bennett's bestseller—over 800 pages—**highlights** just ten virtues. Even Bennett admits that he has only **scratched the surface**. But no matter how long or short the list, moral values are **invaluable**. They are the foundation of American culture and any culture.

(514 words)



New Words

virtue	/ˈvɜːtjuː/	<i>n.</i> 1. [正式] 善, 美德; 2. 美德
legend	/ˈledʒənd/	<i>n.</i> 传奇, 传说
cherry	/ˈtʃeri/	<i>n.</i> 1. 樱桃; 2. 樱桃树
hatchet	/ˈhætʃɪt/	<i>n.</i> 短柄小斧
perseverance	/ˌpɜːsɪˈvɪərəns/	<i>n.</i> [常褒] 坚持不懈, 不屈不挠
steep	/stiːp/	<i>adj.</i> (山坡, 阶梯等) 陡峭的
chug	/tʃʌɡ/	<i>vi.</i> (发动机缓慢运转时) 发出 (持续而单调的) 突突声
compassion	/kəmˈpæʃən/	<i>n.</i> 同情, 怜悯
hurricane	/ˈhʌrɪkən/	<i>n.</i> 飓风, 旋风
dramatic	/drəˈmætɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 给人深刻印象的, 激动人心的
gratitude	/ˈɡrætɪtjuːd/	<i>n.</i> 感激, 感谢
highlight	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	<i>vt.</i> 1. 强调; 2. 给予特别注意
scratch	/skrætʃ/	<i>vt.</i> 刮, 划, 抓 (物体表面或皮肤)
invaluable	/ɪnˈvæljuəbl/	<i>adj.</i> 1. 价值高得无法估量的; 2. 极宝贵的

Phrases & Expressions

- all the while 一直 (在做某事)
pass along (把东西) 传给 (另一人)
in no way 绝不
scratch the surface (of) 只触及……的表面; 对……没有深入研究

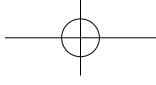
Proper Names

- Iowa /ˈaɪəʊə/ 艾奥瓦州 (美国州名)
Florida /ˈflɒrɪdə/ 佛罗里达州 (美国州名)

Cultural Background and Related Information

1. William J. Bennett

威廉·J. 贝内特, 1985年至1988年期间任里根政府教育部长。



2. George Washington

乔治·华盛顿（1732—1799），1774年和1775年先后作为弗吉尼亚议会的代表出席第一届、第二届大陆会议；1775年就任大陆军总司令；1789年当选为美国第一任总统，1793年再度当选。1796年9月，他发表告别词，表示不再出任总统，从而开创美国历史上摒弃终身总统、和平转移权力的范例。因其对美国独立作出重大贡献，他被尊为“美国国父”。

3. Aesop

伊索（约公元前620年至公元前560年），生活于古希腊城邦时代。据说伊索是一名奴隶，柏拉图和亚里士多德的作品里都曾记载了伊索的事迹。伊索虽然出身寒微，但为人机智聪明，多次在重要场合为主人赢得荣耀，因而得到主人赏识而获得自由。《伊索寓言》也是公认的人文经典著作。

4. The Good Samaritan

善良的撒玛利亚人；乐善好施者。出自《圣经》中《路加福音》，故事意在让读者知道谁才是真正的邻居，谁才是那位在人们需要帮忙的时候会出手相助的好邻居。

5. Iowa

美国艾奥瓦州。面积：145,746平方公里，在美国50个州内列第26位。州政府在第蒙（Des Moines）。州名来自印第安语，意为“昏昏欲睡”。

6. Florida

美国佛罗里达州。面积：170,304平方公里，在美国50个州内列第22位。

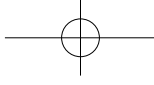
课文
译文

美国人的道德价值观

美国人有道德么？这个问题提得好。许多人坚持认为对与错只是个人的看法而已。但是，有些人在呼唤美国人回到传统的道德价值观上来。美国前教育部长威廉·J. 贝内特，正是为此在1993年编了《美德》一书。贝内特认为道德高尚的故事可以造就一个人的性格品质。贝内特这本书的成功表明许多美国人还是相信道德价值的。但是到底什么是道德价值呢？

首先，美国的道德价值观如同任何文化里的道德价值观一样。实际上，有关道德的许多观点是全世界认同的。但是，不同文化用来传授这些道德的故事和传统却是各不相同的。不仅如此，文化还影响着人们如何表现这些美德。

美国人最基本的道德价值观之一是诚实。大家熟知的乔治·华盛顿与樱桃树的故事就清楚地阐述了这种道德价值观。小乔治在试他的新斧头时砍倒了他爸爸最喜欢的樱桃树。当他爸爸问及此事时，乔治说：“我不说谎，是我用斧头砍的。”乔治不但没有受到惩罚，



反倒因讲了真话而受到赞赏。有时美国人的诚实——公开和直接——可能会得罪人。但是美国人还是认为“诚实总是上策”。

美国人尊重的另一个美德是坚韧。记得龟兔赛跑这则伊索寓言吗？兔子以为可以轻而易举取胜，便打了个盹儿。但是乌龟终因锲而不舍赢得比赛。还有一个故事讲述的是一辆必须爬过陡峭山坡的小火车。山坡很陡，这辆小火车很难爬上去。但是小火车一个劲儿地爬，一直在说：“我能我能，我能我能。”最后，小火车终于爬过了山顶。“我就知道我能行，我就知道我能行。”这个快乐的小火车咔嚓咔嚓地响着继续向前。

同情，也许是美国的道德之最。《圣经》中“乐善好施者撒玛利亚人”的故事，描述了一个流露同情心的人。一个撒玛利亚人在进城的路上，看到一个可怜的过路人躺在路旁。这个过路人遭到了鞭打和抢劫。这位仁慈的撒玛利亚人没有视而不见，而是停下脚步来帮助这个需要帮助的人。

同情还可以良性循环。1992 年秋，艾奥瓦州人送去几卡车水帮助受飓风袭击的佛罗里达州人。次年夏天中西部发生水灾时，佛罗里达州人便以礼相报。数以百万计的美国人用不太引人注目的方式悄悄回报着人们向他们表达的善意。

这篇短文不可能把美国人所尊重的道德价值观全部讲述完。勇气、责任、忠诚、感激，还有许许多多都可以论述。实际上，贝内特的畅销书有 800 多页，也只是强调了十种美德。甚至贝内特也承认他只作了肤浅的探讨。但是，不管这张道德清单有多长或者多短，道德的价值是无法估量的。它们是美国文化和任何其他文化的基石。

Notes to the Text

1. Bennett suggests that great moral stories can build character. (Para. 1)

当动词 suggest 意为“建议、提议”时，其宾语从句中常使用 should + 动词原型，should 可省略，例如：

- a. She suggested that we should have lunch at the new restaurant.

她提议我们在那家新开的餐馆吃饭。

- b. I suggest that we leave now.

我建议我们现在就离开。

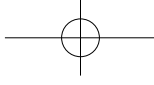
当 suggest 意为“暗示、显示”（indicate）时，从句中的谓语动词则无此要求，例如：

- a. Are you suggesting that I'm not suited for that job?

你的意思是不是我不适合做那工作？

- b. The latest figures suggest that business is improving.

最近的数字显示营业状况正在改善。



2. Little George cut down... while trying out his new hatchets. (Para. 3)

这里状语从句 while trying out his new hatchets 中省略了人称代词主语 he 和助动词 was。当 when, while, though, whether, if, until, unless, before, after 等引导的状语从句中的人称代词主语与主句的主语为相同的人或事物, 且从句的谓语含有助动词 be 时, 则可将此人称代词和助动词 be 省略, 例如:

- a. He watched TV while (he was) eating.
他边看电视边吃东西。
- b. If (it is) carefully done, the experiment will be successful.
如果做得小心些, 这个实验会成功的。
- c. The child is never peevish unless (he is) sick.
这孩子只是在生病时才会脾气暴躁。
- d. Whether (it is) true or false, the story is interesting.
这故事不管是真是假都很有趣。

3. But the train just kept pulling, all the while saying, "I think I can, I think I can." (Para. 4)

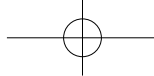
all the while: all the time “一直 (在做某事)”, 例如:

We waited for three hours, all the while hoping that someone would come and fetch us.

我们等候了三个小时, 一直希望能有人来接我们。

试比较 while 构成的其他表达:

- a. I'll be fine **in a while** (=soon), so please don't look so worried.
 - b. I haven't seen him **for a while** (= for some time).
 - c. We called on him **a good while** (=a long time) ago.
 - d. **Once in a while** (=now and then; sometimes) we go to the cinema.
- ## 4. Compassion may be the queen of American virtues. (Para. 5)
- 本句中 queen 原意为“(竞赛中) 出众的女性, 出类拔萃的女子”, 此处用作暗喻 (metaphor), 又叫隐喻。例如:
- London is the queen of British cities.
伦敦位列英国各城市之首。
- 明喻 (simile) 和暗喻的不同在于: 明喻常以 like, as 等关联词明确指出本体和喻体的相同点, 而暗喻则并不指明它们的共同点 (这需要读者或听众通过联想去意会), 例如:
- a. He is stubborn like a mule. (明喻)
 - b. He is a mule. (暗喻)
 - c. Because of his wealth, he was a fountain of generosity to his relatives and friends. (暗喻)
- ## 5. Compassion can even turn into a positive cycle. (Para. 6)
- positive cycle** 良性循环; **vicious cycle** 恶性循环
- ## 6. In no way can this brief description cover all the moral values honored by Americans. (Para. 7)
- 1) 这是个倒装句。当句首状语为否定词或带否定含义的词语时, 一般引起局部倒装, 例如:
- a. In no other country can one find so many people living in poverty.



在任何别的国家都不会有这么多人生活在贫困之中。

b. Never have so many women economists held such high federal posts.

这么多女经济学家在联邦政府担任高级职务，这是前所未有的。

c. Rarely do I get invited into this office alone.

我很少被单独邀请进入这间办公室。

2) **cover:** to include or deal with “包括，涉及；处理”

a. Most of the key points are covered in this book.

这本书谈到了大部分的要点。

b. This scheme would cover only a few of the three million people without jobs.

这个计划只能为 300 万失业者中的一小部分人解决问题。

7. **Even Bennett admits that he has only scratched the surface. (Para. 7)**

scratch the surface (of): to deal with (a subject, problem, etc.) in a superficial way “仅触及……表面；对……没有深入研究”

a. As yet we have done no more than scratch the surface of the subject.

我们至今只不过对这个问题作了肤浅的探讨。

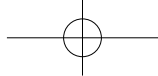
b. These measures hardly scratch the surface of the problem.

这些措施仅仅触及问题的表面。

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best option to complete each statement and answer each question.

- 1 The word “those” in the first sentence of Paragraph Two refers to _____.
 - A. moral values in America
 - B. moral stories
 - C. people who have the sense of morality
 - D. moral values
- 2 Why did little George receive praise from his father?
 - A. Because George told a white lie.
 - B. Because George cut down his father’s favorite cherry tree.
 - C. Because George was afraid of being punished.
 - D. Because George told the truth.
- 3 What did people in Iowa do for Floridians in fall 1992?
 - A. They were hit by a hurricane.
 - B. They sent truckloads of water to help them.
 - C. They passed along the kindnesses shown to them.
 - D. They returned the favor.
- 4 Which statement about Bennett’s *The Book of Virtues* is WRONG?
 - A. Bennett edited this book in 1993.



- B. Bennett suggests that great moral stories can build character.
C. Bennett thinks that he has a thorough discussion about moral values since it is a book over 800 pages.
D. This book highlights just ten virtues.
- 5 Which of the following moral values has NOT been highlighted in this passage?
A. Honesty. B. Perseverance.
C. Compassion. D. Responsibility.

Key

1 D 2 D 3 B 4 C 5 D

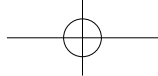
Vocabulary Study

Replace each of the underlined parts with the best choice.

- 1 Environmental protection has become a subject of universal interest today.
A. usual B. common
C. ordinary D. normal
- 2 We should encourage our students in place of throwing cold water on them.
A. instead of B. in spite of
C. despite D. instead
- 3 He sang all the while as they walked home.
A. for a while B. at the moment
C. all the time D. in time
- 4 These two accidents are in no way connected.
A. immediately B. difficult to be
C. reluctantly D. absolutely not
- 5 This TV programme highlighted the problem of the unemployed.
A. dealt with B. overlooked
C. centered attention on D. exaggerated
- 6 We thought we understood Africa but when we made a trip there we found we had only scratched the surface.
A. made a thorough study B. been delayed
C. met a few local people D. learned very little about it

Key

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 D 5 C 6 D



Composition

Rewrite the following sentences after their model.

Model A

Compassion may be the leading / outstanding one of American virtues. (queen)

→ Compassion may be the queen of American virtues.

- 1 Mathematics is the leading one of the sciences.
- 2 Isn't there some town that is known as the most special of the Mediterranean?
- 3 In Britain, it is widely accepted that Canterbury Cathedral is the outstanding one of British cathedrals.

Model B

This brief description cannot in any way cover all the moral values honored by Americans. (In no way...)

→ In no way can this brief description cover all the moral values honored by Americans.

- 4 Teaching in school cannot in any way be separated from practice.
- 5 Yes, we have lost the game, but this should not be seen as a defeat in any way.
- 6 The new bell on the church is not in any way superior to the old one.

Model C

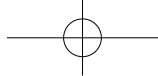
Even Bennett admits that he has only dealt with the subject in a slight / superficial way. (scratch the surface of...)

→ Even Bennett admits that he has only scratched the surface of the subject.

- 7 Up to now newspaper articles have only slightly treated this tremendously complex issue.
- 8 We thought we understood Egypt, but when we made a trip there we found we had known it very slightly.
- 9 He spent ten years in the hope of exploring the issue thoroughly, only to find that he could only discover a small part of it.

Key

- 1 Mathematics is the queen of the sciences.
- 2 Isn't there some town that is known as the queen of the Mediterranean?
- 3 In Britain, it is widely accepted that Canterbury Cathedral is the queen of British cathedrals.
- 4 In no way can teaching in school be separated from practice.
- 5 Yes, we have lost the game, but in no way should this be seen as a defeat.
- 6 In no way is the new bell on the church superior to the old one.



- 7 Up to now newspaper articles have only scratched the surface of this tremendously complex issue.
- 8 We thought we understood Egypt, but when we made a trip there we found we had only scratched the surface.
- 9 He spent ten years in the hope of exploring the issue thoroughly, only to find that he could only scratch the surface.