

1

Personal Relationships

Part One

PREPARATION

1 Different Kinds of Personal Relationships

STEP ONE

Complete the following pairs of words about personal relationships.

parent — child	employer — _____	clerk — _____
husband — _____	writer — _____	driver — _____
teacher — _____	host — _____	buyer — _____
doctor — _____	boyfriend — _____	performer — _____

STEP TWO

Work in pairs to list other kinds of personal relationships. Those who get the most will be winners.

Examples: fellow townsmen/villagers (老乡), classmates...

2 Welcome to Our Group!

STEP ONE

Some of you should volunteer or be appointed to be group leaders. Each leader will give a one-minute speech in order to attract other students to join your group. To be able to draw your classmates' attention, you may have to:

- 1) choose a name for your group;
- 2) explain your ideas about your group or group work;
- 3) show how group members can benefit by working together;
- 4) ...

STEP TWO

All the other students listen to the speeches and decide which groups they want to join.

STEP THREE

After groups are formed, group members introduce themselves to each other.

Words and Phrases You May Use:

- location 地点/位置 province 省 city 市 county 县 town 镇
village 村 in the suburbs of... 在……的郊区 high/middle school 中学
- key high school 重点中学 high school attached to... ……附属中学
- personality 个性 frank 坦率的 outgoing 外向的 honest 诚实的
shy 胆怯的 introverted 内向的 enthusiastic 热情的
- hobbies 爱好 stamp-collecting 集邮 sports 运动 reading 阅读
watching TV 看电视 drawing 绘画 photography 摄影 calligraphy 书法
traveling 旅游 shopping 购物 surfing the net 网上冲浪 playing cards 打牌
fishing 钓鱼

3 Enjoying a Joke

Directions: Read the following conversation and work in pairs to explain the joke.

A woman was talking to her next-door neighbor.

“We’re going to be living in a better neighborhood (地段) soon,” she said.

“So are we,” her neighbor said.

“What? Are you moving too?”

“No, we’re staying here.”



Part Two

READING-CENTERED ACTIVITIES

In-Class Reading

Pre-Reading

Directions: Work in groups to discuss whether you would give your time, your favorite (最喜欢的) books, your money, or your blood to

- 1) a friend;
- 2) a stranger.



Passage Reading

The Gift of Life

1 The bombs landed¹ in the small village. Nobody knows what these bombs were supposed to hit during the terrible Vietnam War, but they landed in a small orphanage run² by a missionary group.

2 The missionaries and one or two children were killed, and several children were wounded, including one young girl, about eight years old, who suffered wounds to her legs. 5

3 A couple of hours later, medical help arrived. The medical help was a young American Navy doctor and an equally young Navy nurse. They quickly found the young girl to be very badly injured, and it was clear that without immediate action, she would die from loss of blood and shock³. 10

4 They saw that she had to have blood, but their limited supplies did not include plasma, so a matching blood type⁴ was required. A quick blood typing⁵ showed that neither American had the correct blood type; however, several of the uninjured orphans did⁶.

5 The doctor spoke a little Vietnamese, and the nurse spoke a little high- 15
school French. The children spoke no English but some French. Using what
little common language they could find, together with a lot of sign language⁷,
they tried to explain to the frightened children that unless they could give
some blood to their little friend she would certainly die. Then they asked if
anyone would be willing to give blood to help. 20

6 Their request was met⁸ with wide-eyed silence. Their little patient's life
hung in the balance. Yet they could only get the blood if one of the frightened
children would agree to give it. After several long moments, a little hand
slowly went up, dropped back down, and a moment later went up again.

7 "Oh, thank you," the nurse said in French. "What is your name?" 25

8 "Heng," came the reply.



9 Heng was quickly laid on a
bed, his arm cleaned with
alcohol, and the needle in-
serted into his arm. 30
Through all of this Heng
lay stiff and silent.

10 After a moment, he let
out a long sob, quickly cov-
ering his face with his free hand. 35

11 "Is it hurting, Heng?" the doctor asked.

12 Heng shook his head silently, but after a few moments another sob es-
caped⁹, and again he tried to cover up his crying. Again the doctor asked him
if the needle in his arm was hurting, and again Heng shook his head.

13 But now his occasional sob turned to a steady, silent crying, his eyes 40
held tightly shut, his fist in his mouth trying to stop his sobs.¹⁰

14 The medical team now was very worried because the needle should not
have been hurting their tiny patient.¹¹ Something was obviously very wrong.
At this point, a Vietnamese nurse arrived to help, and seeing the little one's
tears, she spoke rapidly in Vietnamese, listened to his reply, and quickly answered 45
him again. Moving over to pat his head as she talked, her voice was
gentle and kind.

15 After a moment, the little boy stopped crying, opened his eyes, and looked
questioningly at the Vietnamese nurse. When she nodded, a look of great
relief spread over his face. 50

16 Looking up, the Vietnamese nurse said quietly to the Americans, "He
thought he was dying. He misunderstood you. He thought you had asked him
to give all his blood so the little girl could live."

- 17 “But why would he be willing to do that?” asked the Navy nurse.
 18 The Vietnamese nurse repeated the question to the little boy, who answered simply, “She’s my friend.”
 19 Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for a friend.¹²

(597 words)

Time taken:	minutes
-------------	---------

● Proper Names

- Heng** /heŋ/ 兴 (文中为一个越南小男孩的名字)
Vietnamese /,vjetnə'mi:z/ *n.* 越南语 *adj.* 越南的
Vietnam /,vjet'næm/ **War** 越南战争 (1954~1975)

● New Words

action /'ækʃən/ *n.*

1) (the process of) doing something, typically to achieve an aim 行动, 行动过程

e.g. I) They met to discuss a plan of action.

II) She was looking forward to putting her ideas into action.

2) something that someone does 所作所为, 行为

e.g. I) The chief of the police tried to justify (辩护) his actions.

II) People were judged by their actions, not their thoughts.

alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.*

1) a colorless liquid that can make you drunk when it is part of a drink, and it is also used as a solvent (溶剂) 酒精

e.g. I) Alcohol burns easily and can be used as a fuel.

II) Most wines contain between 10% and 15% alcohol.

2) drinks such as beer, wine, and whisky 酒

e.g. I) I never touch alcohol in any form.

II) We are not allowed to serve alcohol to people under 18.

balance /'bæləns/ *n.* the state of being in a

steady position in which weight is evenly spread
平衡, 均衡

e.g. I) You need a good sense of balance to ride a motor bike.

II) She had to hold onto the railings (栏杆) to keep her balance.

bomb /bɒm/ *n.* an explosive device 炸弹

e.g. I) Several tons of bombs were dropped on the city.

II) The terrorists had planted a bomb near the police station.

#including /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ *prep.* having as a part 包括, 包含

e.g. I) The price is \$25.50, including postage and packing (邮资和包装).

II) Including you and me, there'll be eighteen people at the party.

injure /'ɪndʒə(r)/ *v.* harm or hurt a person, animal or part of the body 伤害, 损伤, 损害

e.g. I) David was badly injured in the accident.

II) Angus injured his leg playing football yesterday.

insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *v.* put something inside or into something else 插入, 嵌入

e.g. I) She inserted the letter into an envelope.

注: 根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》参考词汇表, 无标记词为一般要求词汇; ★为较高要求词汇; ▲为更高要求词汇; #为大纲外词汇。

II) His hand shook slightly when he inserted the key into the lock.

limited /'lɪmɪtɪd/ *adj.* not very great in extent or amount 有限的

e.g. I) There are only a limited number of tickets available (可得到的).

II) Our choice of shops is very limited because we don't have a car.

***missionary** /'mɪʃənəri/ *n.* a person who is sent abroad to teach about a particular religion 传教士

e.g. I) One of the college girls became a missionary and went to Africa.

II) In the meeting room he placed me on a bench between two other missionaries.

misunderstand /,mɪsʌndə'stænd/ *v.* (*misunderstood, misunderstood*) understand somebody or something wrongly 误解, 误会

e.g. I) I'm sorry, I must have misunderstood the nature of the problem.

II) Don't misunderstand me. I'm only trying to do what's best for you.

#obviously /'ɒbvɪəslɪ/ *adv.* clearly 显然地, 明显地

e.g. I) We're obviously going to need more help.

II) Obviously we don't want to spend too much money if we can avoid it.

occasional /ə'keɪʒənl/ *adj.* happening sometimes 偶尔的, 间或发生的

e.g. I) We should have enough money left for the occasional trip.

II) He smokes an occasional cigar, but he doesn't smoke regularly.

▲orphan /'ɔ:fən/ *n.* a child whose parents are dead 孤儿

e.g. When his parents were killed in an accident, the little boy became an orphan.

#orphanage /'ɔ:fənɪdʒ/ *n.* a place where

orphans live and are cared for 孤儿院

e.g. She was brought up in an orphanage after her parents died.

pat /pæt/ *v.* (*patted, patted*) hit somebody or something very gently with a flat hand or with something flat 轻拍, 轻打

e.g. I) Mom patted my shoulder. "Never mind, dear," she said.

II) He got up, patted her on the shoulder, and gave her a quick kiss.

n. a friendly act of touching someone with your hand flat 轻拍, 轻打

e.g. I) He gave the dog a pat as he walked past.

II) Mrs. Dodd gave the child a pat on the head.

#plasma /'plæzmə/ *n.* the liquid part of blood, containing the cells 血浆

e.g. I) Blood plasma is available at the city hospital.

II) Hospitals keep supplies of plasma to give to patients who have lost blood.

#questioningly /'kwestʃənɪŋli/ *adv.* with a questioning gesture or tone of voice 表示怀疑地

e.g. I) The child looked questioningly at his teacher.

II) We pointed to the bag and raised our eyebrows (眉毛) questioningly.

relief /rɪ'li:f/ *n.*

1) the lessening or removing of pain, anxiety, etc. (痛苦等) 缓解, 减轻, 解除

e.g. I) The drugs brought him some relief from the pain.

II) Marijuana (大麻) can provide pain relief for some cancer patients.

2) the feeling that you have when something unpleasant stops or becomes less strong (痛苦、忧虑等消除后感到的) 轻松, 宽心, 宽慰

e.g. I) After the exam I felt an incredible sense of relief.

II) It was a great relief to know that the children were safe.

▲sob /sɒb/ *n.* the sound of weeping and a catching of the breath 啜泣(声), 抽噎(声)

e.g. I) Her sobs continued for ten minutes.

II) I heard some sobs coming from Jim's bedroom.

steady /'stedɪ/ *adj.*

1) continuing or developing gradually and not likely to change 不断的, 持续的

e.g. I) We are making slow but steady progress.

II) The procession (游行队伍) moved through the street, at a steady pace.

2) firm; stable 稳的, 平稳的

e.g. I) The chair has been steady since I fixed it.

II) Keep the camera steady while you take a picture.

stiff /stɪf/ *adj.*

1) (used about material, paper, etc.) quite hard and not easy to bend 硬的, 僵直的

e.g. I) Shoes are often stiff when they're new.

II) The man's body was stiff when it was found in the snow.

2) (used about parts of the body) not easy to move (手、足等)不灵活的, 僵直的

e.g. I) Her fingers were stiff with cold.

II) My arm feels really stiff after playing tennis yesterday.

#uninjured /ʌn'ɪndʒəd/ *adj.* not hurt or harmed 未受伤害的, 未受损害的

e.g. I) Fortunately the car accident left him uninjured.

II) The driver of the car was shocked but uninjured.

#wide-eyed /,waɪd 'aɪd/ *adj.* having the eyes wide open to suggest a feeling of surprise, shock, etc. 睁大眼睛的

e.g. I) He stood there wide-eyed at the terrible scene.

II) The child was wide-eyed at the sight of the beautiful cake.

● Phrases and Expressions

a couple of two or a few 两个或几个

e.g. I) I last saw her a couple of months ago.

II) There are a couple of gloves in the cupboard, but they can't be a pair because they're both left-handed.

be/hang in the balance be not certain what will happen to someone/something (生命等)在危急状态中, (命运等)未定

e.g. I) I can't say what the outcome (结果) of the talks will be—they're very much in the balance at this moment.

II) The prisoner stood before the judge with his life hanging in the balance.

be supposed to be expected or required to do something 被期望或被要求做某事

e.g. I) This law is supposed to help the poor.

II) We are supposed to meet her at the train station.

cover up hide something; keep others from knowing about something 遮掩, 掩盖, 掩饰

e.g. I) Mum is worried, but she covers it up by joking.

II) The newspapers printed the story before the government could cover it up.

lay down lose or stop having something willingly in order to help others 牺牲, 献身

e.g. I) He was even prepared to lay down his life for his friends.

II) Today we remember those who laid down their lives for their country.

let out allow (a sound) to come out; release 发出 (叫喊等) *e.g.* I) I let out a cry of pain.
II) He let out a cry of disbelief.

Notes



1. **land:** 落下, 跌下, 着陆。land 在此为动词。

e.g. I) The ball landed in the pool.

II) The airplane landed at New York's Kennedy Airport.

2. The word "run" here means "organize or be in charge of" (负责, 经营, 管理)。

e.g. My uncle ran a small newspaper stand (报摊) on Elm Street.

文中 run 为过去分词, 作定语, 修饰 orphanage。

3. **shock:** 休克

4. **blood type:** 血型; **matching blood type:** 相配的血型

5. **blood typing:** 血型测定

6. Here "did" refers to "had (the correct blood type)".

7. **sign language:** 手势语

8. 句中 meet 意为“对……作出某一反应; 应付, 对付”。

e.g. I) The man had met this refusal with indifference. 那个人以无动于衷的态度对待这一拒绝。

II) His speeches were met with catcalls. 对他的演讲, 人们报以嘘声。

9. The word "escape" means "come out from someone's mouth without his or her intending it to" (不禁发出)。Here the sentence implies that Heng tried hard to stop his sobs but he failed.

10. But now his occasional sob turned to a steady, silent crying, his eyes held tightly shut, his fist in his mouth trying to stop his sobs.

句中 his eyes held tightly shut 和 his fist in his mouth trying to stop his sobs 是带有自己主语的独立结构, 表示伴随状况。独立结构分为现在分词独立结构、过去分词独立结构和无动词独立结构, 通常在句中起状语从句的作用。

e.g. I) They divided the work, John (being) to wash the vegetables and Mary to cook the meal. (伴随状况)

II) Nobody having any more to say, the meeting was closed. (原因)

III) Weather permitting, we'll go there on foot. (条件)

IV) Everything taken into consideration (考虑在内), his plan seems to be better. (条件)

V) The meeting (being) over, people went out of the hall one by one. (时间)

文中这句话可译为: 但现在, 偶尔的抽泣变成了持续无声的哭泣。他紧紧地闭着眼睛, 拳头堵在嘴里想竭力忍住哭泣。

11. The medical team now was very worried because the needle should not have been hurting their tiny patient.

“should + 动词完成式”这一结构的肯定式表示应该做而没有做，其否定式表示某种行为不该发生但却发生了。

e.g. I) You should have thought about that before you invited her. (But you did not think about that.)

II) I shouldn't have trusted that man. (But I trusted that man.)

文中这句话可译为：现在医疗小组非常担忧，因为针不该使他们的小病人一直感到疼痛。

12. Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for a friend.

这句话出自《圣经》(the Bible)，原句为：Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.

该句为倒装句，句中that he lay down his life for a friend是this的同位语。把宾语greater love放在句首，起强调作用。本句正常语序为：No man has greater love than this, that he lay down his life for a friend. 中文意思为：他为了朋友甘愿献出生命，没有比这更伟大的爱。

Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. **Directions:** Choose the best answer for each of the following items. Check the answers with your neighbor.

1) Where did the story take place?

- A. In Vietnam. B. In France.
C. In America. D. Not mentioned.

2) The little girl _____.

- A. was the daughter of a villager B. was a friend of Heng's
C. was dying from pain D. was rushed to hospital

3) The boy named Heng _____.

- A. was a Vietnamese orphan B. was much older than the girl
C. was badly injured D. was not willing to help the girl

4) Which of the following is NOT one of the ways in which the doctor and nurse tried to communicate (交流) with the orphans?

- A. English. B. Vietnamese.
C. French. D. Sign language.

5) Why did the orphans all hesitate (不情愿) to give blood to the little girl?

- A. They did not trust the two young Americans.

Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** Each of the following words can be used either as a noun or a verb. Work in pairs to fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word. Each word can be used more than once. Change the form if necessary.

pat sign supply wound land reply balance

- 1) The stranger made no _____ to my greeting.
- 2) After three months in space, the astronauts (宇航员) were glad to see _____ again.
- 3) The mother gave her son a _____ on the head.
- 4) Each soldier was _____ with the necessary equipment.
- 5) The policeman had a knife _____ in his arm.
- 6) Jack bent down to _____ the dog.
- 7) We asked Jane to help, but she _____ that she was too busy.
- 8) He _____ the waiter to bring him another drink.
- 9) He was _____ in the leg during the war.
- 10) Food _____ in the refugee camps (难民营) are becoming very low.
- 11) Make a _____ when you're ready and I'll come up to the stage.
- 12) She lost her _____ and fell down.
- 13) Do you think it's possible that man could ever _____ on Mars (火星)?
- 14) When you learn to ride a bicycle you must learn to _____.

2. **Directions:** The words "run" and "match" have different meanings in different contexts. Read the following sentences and try to find the right definition for the word in each sentence. Put an appropriate letter in the space provided.

Definitions of **run** :



- A. move fast on foot
- B. flow
- C. continue in a particular direction or state
- D. organize or be in charge of
- E. be a candidate in an election
- F. publish something in a newspaper or magazine

- _____ 1) She has a lot of experience of running committee (委员会) meetings.
- _____ 2) You'd better run or you'll miss the train.
- _____ 3) The play ran for six months on Broadway (百老汇).
- _____ 4) There're rumors (谣言) going around that I'm running for President, but they are not true.

- _____ 5) The newspaper ran an article about cancer research.
_____ 6) The tears ran down his face.

Definitions of **match** :

- A. an organized sports event between two teams or people
- B. a small wooden or paper stick with a special substance at the top
- C. something that is the same color/pattern as something else or looks attractive with it
- D. be equal to something in value, size or quality
- E. have a pleasing effect when placed or used together
- F. make...compete with each other to see which is better
- G. look the same because they are a pair

- _____ 1) These doors don't match the style of your house.
_____ 2) He dropped in a burning match and started the fire.
_____ 3) You can't go out wearing the socks that don't match.
_____ 4) Few cities in Europe can match the cultural richness of Berlin.
_____ 5) Helen's choice of lipstick was a good match for her outfit.
_____ 6) Agassi will be matched against Sampras in the men's final.
_____ 7) If we win the next three matches, we could still go through to the semi-final.

3. **Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences by translating the Chinese in the brackets into English.

- 1) _____ (塞入) your money and then dial the number.
- 2) Following poor results, the company's future is _____ (在风雨飘摇中).
- 3) The pop star's wife politely refused any _____ (要求) for interviews (采访).
- 4) To my _____ (松了一口气), he didn't argue with my suggestion at all.
- 5) A hand touched her shoulder. She _____ (发出) a sudden scream.
- 6) They look so funny together. She's _____ (娇小) and her husband's about six foot five.
- 7) There's a _____ (持续不断的) decrease in the number of college students taking science courses.
- 8) My neck was _____ (僵硬的) from driving all day long.
- 9) The weather was good except for a(n) _____ (偶尔的) shower (阵雨).
- 10) I _____ (误解了) the instructions and answered three questions instead of four.
- 11) Our time is very _____ (有限的), so we may not get everything finished.
- 12) It's time to put our plan into _____ (行动).

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions in brackets.

- 1) 我累了。昨晚我不该那么晚睡觉。 (should not + 动词完成式)
- 2) 我和鲍勃不是很熟，不过我们偶尔一起出去喝一杯。 (occasional)
- 3) 我们应该到火车站接她。 (be supposed to)
- 4) 你可以清楚地看到有人快要淹死 (drown)，而你却没有采取行动救他们。 (take action)
- 5) 包括周末在内，仅仅还有12天时间可以用来买圣诞 (Christmas) 礼物。 (including)
- 6) 如果不立即采取行动，许多种野生动物就会因饥饿而死亡。 (without, hunger)



After-Class Reading

PASSAGE I

Love Thy Neighbor¹

Andy Rooney

- 1 It seems to me that neighbors are going out of style in America. The friend next door from whom you borrowed four eggs or a ladder has moved, and the people in there now are strangers.
- 2 Some of the old ideas about neighbors are probably silly, and it may be just as well² that our relations with our neighbors are changing. The religious teaching to “Love Thy Neighbor” was probably a poor translation of what must have originally been “Respect Thy Neighbor”.³ Love doesn’t exist just because we want it to.⁴
- 3 Fewer than half the people in the United States live in the same house they lived in five years ago, so there’s no reason to love the people who live next door to you just because they happened to buy a house next door to yours. The only thing neighbors have in common to begin with is being close, and unless something

more develops, that⁵ isn't reason enough⁶ to be best friends. It sometimes happens, but the chances⁷ are very small that your neighbors will be your choice as friends. Or that you will be theirs, either.



15

4 The best relationship with neighbors is one of friendly distance. You say

hello, you sometimes talk if you see them in the yard, you discuss problems and you help each other when help is needed. The bushes or the fence between you is not a cold shoulder⁸, but a clear boundary. We all like clearly defined boundaries for ourselves.

20

5 If neighbors have changed, neighborhoods have not. They still have the same parts. If you live in a real neighborhood you can be sure most of the following people will be found there:

25

— One family with more children than they can take care of.

— A dog⁹ that gets into garbage cans.

— One big, beautiful home with a family so rich that they really aren't part of the neighborhood.

30

— A bad child who steals or sets fire to things, although no one has ever been able to prove it.

— People who leave their Christmas lights up until March¹⁰.

— Someone who doesn't cut their grass more than twice a summer.

— Someone who cuts their grass twice a week and one of the times always seems to be Sunday morning at 7:30.

35

— A family that never seems to turn off any lights in the house.

— A teenager who plays the radio too loud in the summer with the windows open.

— Someone who leaves their barking dog out until 11:30 most nights.

40

— One mystery couple¹¹. They come and go but hardly anyone ever sees them and no one knows what they do.

— A couple that has loud parties all the time with guests that take an hour to leave once they get outside and start shouting good-bye to each other.

— Someone who doesn't pull the shades¹².

45

6 It is easier to have a longing about a past neighborhood than about a past community, but a community is probably a better unit. A neighborhood is just a group of people who live close together, but a community is a group of people who put aside their own concerns to get some important things done for a larger group.

50

(529 words)

● New Words

aside /ə'saɪd/ *adv.* on or to one side; away 在旁
边, 到 (或向) 一边

e.g. I) He put his newspaper aside and watched TV.

II) He stepped aside to let Katherine go in first.

bark /bɑ:k/ *v.* (dogs, etc.) make a short loud sound or series of sounds (狗等) 吠, 叫

e.g. I) They heard a dog barking outside.

II) Their dog always barks at anyone who rings the doorbell.

boundary /'baʊndəri/ *n.* the dividing line, especially between two areas of land 分界线, 边界, 界限

e.g. I) Where is the boundary of your property (地产)?

II) The boundary between the two towns is shown by a line on the map.

community /kə'mju:nəti/ *n.* a group of people living together who may share interests or beliefs 社区, 社会

e.g. I) The new arts center will serve the whole community.

II) Recent increases in crime have disturbed the whole community.

concern /kən'sɜ:n/ *n.* a matter that is of interest or importance to someone 关切的事, 有关的事

e.g. I) Edward's family problems are not my concern.

II) What were the major concerns of the writers from this period?

define /dɪ'faɪn/ *v.*

1) mark out the boundary or limits of 确定……的界线, 限定

e.g. I) Your role in the project will be strictly

defined.

II) Can you define the limits of the property on this map?

2) give the meaning of (a word or idea) 给……下定义, 解释

e.g. I) How would you define “happiness”?

II) The teacher defined each confusing word for the students.

exist /ɪg'zɪst/ *v.* happen or be present in a particular situation or place 发生, 存在

e.g. I) Stop pretending that the problem doesn't exist.

II) The custom of arranged marriages still exists in many countries.

garbage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ *n.* (*AmE*) waste material, e. g. from a home or office, which is to be thrown away 垃圾, 废物

e.g. I) Don't forget to take out the garbage.

II) He threw the waste paper into the garbage can.

#longing /'lɒŋɪŋ/ *n.* a strong desire or emotional need 渴望

e.g. I) She looked back with longing on the good old days.

II) After traveling abroad (在国外) for so long, she had a longing to see her own hometown again.

mystery /'mɪstəri/ *n.* a strange secret nature or quality 神秘 (性)

e.g. I) She was in love with the mystery of him.

II) There was a mystery guest on the program.

neighborhood /'neɪbəhʊd/ *n.*

1) all the people living close to you 四邻, 街坊

e.g. I) Be quiet! You'll wake up the whole neighborhood!

II) The whole neighborhood was upset when the local (当地的) park was closed.

2) the area of a town that surrounds someone's home 邻近地区, 附近

e.g. I) Is there a good Chinese restaurant in the neighborhood?

II) We've just moved into the neighborhood and don't know our way around yet.

originally /ə'ɹɪdʒənəlɪ/ *adv.* from or in the beginning 最初, 起先, 本来

e.g. I) The building was originally used as a prison.

II) He originally came from Florida but lives in Chicago now.

relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* a connection between ideas, people, or things 关联, 关系

e.g. I) What is the relationship between language and thought?

II) The relationship between the parents and the school has improved greatly.

religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ *adj.*

1) of religion 宗教的

e.g. I) They didn't go there because of religious reasons.

II) She could not accept the religious beliefs of her parents.

2) believing strongly in one's religion and observing its rules carefully 虔诚的, 笃信宗教的

e.g. I) At one time, I was very religious and a regular church-goer.

II) My mother is so religious that she won't even watch TV on Sundays.

style /stɑɪl/ *n.*

1) fashion, especially in clothes 流行式样, 时尚

e.g. I) These young women are interested in style rather than comfort.

II) I like the styles of the 1940s, with longer skirts and wide shoulders.

2) the way that somebody usually writes, behaves, etc. 风格, 文体

e.g. I) Her writing style is very simple and clear.

II) Her friendly style of management works well with small groups of people.

teaching /'ti:tʃɪŋ/ *n.* ideas and beliefs that are taught by somebody or something 教义

e.g. I) Don't you ever pay attention to the teachings of the Church?

II) He believes deeply in the teachings of the God of Abraham.

teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* a young person between the ages of 13 and 19 13至19岁的青少年

e.g. I) Her music was very popular with teenagers.

II) The magazine is aimed at teenagers and young adults.

thy /ðɑɪ/ *pron.* (*old use*) your 你的

translation⁴ /træns'leɪʃən/ *n.* the process of changing from one language into another; something that has been changed in this way 翻译, 译文

e.g. I) We have sent the paper back and asked for a translation.

II) I have read only the English translation of this book, not the Japanese original (原作).

● Phrases and Expressions

have...in common (with someone or something) share something with somebody/something else (与……) 有共同之处

e.g. I) They seem to be good friends although they have few interests in common.

II) Batavia was a complete new modern city, having nothing in common with other Indonesian (印度尼西亚的) towns.

out of style not to be popular any longer 不再流行

e.g. I) Your clothes always look out of style!

II) Books of this kind never go out of style.

set fire to something/set something on fire cause something to start burning 使燃烧, 点燃

e.g. I) The soldiers piled up the books and set fire to them.

II) The heat from the stove (炉子) almost set the wallpaper on fire.

Notes



- The author of “Love Thy Neighbor” is Andy Rooney. He began his writing career (事业) as a correspondent (记者) for *The Stars and Stripes*, a military (军队的) newspaper, during World War II. Since then he has written for television and many newspapers. He is now well known for his short, humorous (幽默的) weekly contribution (稿件) to the television news program *60 Minutes*, which is broadcast on CBS (哥伦比亚广播公司) on Sunday nights.
- If you say that something that has happened is “just as well”, you mean that it is fortunate or appropriate that it happened in the way it did.

e.g. I) He left our house late and missed the train, but it was just as well because the train had an accident.

II) It rained and our football game was cancelled. That was just as well because two of our best players were ill and couldn't have played.
- The religious teaching to “Love Thy Neighbor” was probably a poor translation of what must have originally been “Respect Thy Neighbor”.

“Love thy neighbor (as thyself)” is a saying from the Bible. The word “neighbor” in the biblical sense means “any person in need of one's help or kindness”. But in this article, “neighbor” is used in the narrow sense of “a person who lives near another”.

“must + 动词完成式”表示对过去行为的推断, 具有较大的可能性, 意为“一定, 想必”。

e.g. I) Her eyes are red. She must have been crying.

II) You must have left your handbag in the theatre.
- Love doesn't exist just because we want it to.

该句中的否定词 doesn't 在形式上是否定 exist, 但是在逻辑上是否定后面的原因状语从句。该句的意思是: 爱不会因为我们希望有爱而存在。

5. Here “that” refers to “being close”.
6. 句中“reason enough to do something”是习惯搭配，表示“足以成为做某事的理由”。
- e.g.* I) That isn't reason enough to try my luck.
II) If you are that sort of person, then that's reason enough to buy this.
- 一般情况下，当 *enough* 修饰形容词或副词时，应放在该形容词和副词后面，当 *enough* 修饰复数名词或不可数名词时，可以放在该名词前面，也可以放在后面。
- e.g.* I) He is not old enough to go to school.
II) He didn't do his homework carefully enough.
III) There was money enough for all.
IV) Have I given you enough money?
V) Do you think we've got enough pizza to go round?
VI) There will be time enough to get to know each other later on.
7. The word “chance” here means “possibility, likelihood” (可能性)。
- e.g.* I) There is a good chance (no chance/a slim chance) that it will snow tomorrow. 明天很有可能 (没有可能/只有很小的可能) 会下雪。
II) I think she stands a good chance of winning the competition. 我认为她很有希望赢得比赛。
III) Chances are (that) she's already heard the news. 很可能她已经听到了这个消息。
8. Here “cold shoulder” means “unfriendliness towards someone that one knows” ([有意的]冷淡，轻视)。
- e.g.* I) Pride made him turn a cold shoulder to all offers of help.
II) Sometimes she gives someone the cold shoulder and hurts them badly without noticing.
9. A pet dog is often considered as part of a family. That's why he/she is considered here as one of the people that can be found in the neighborhood.
10. ... leave their Christmas lights up until March.
Here the word “up” means “installed (安装在那儿)”。
- e.g.* The new computer system is up and running. 新的计算机系统已安装好并正在运行。
So “leave their Christmas lights up until March” means “keep their Christmas lights installed there until March” (让他们的圣诞节灯一直装饰在那儿，直到三月份)。
11. **mystery couple**: 一对神秘的夫妻。mystery 在此用作形容词，是定语。
- e.g.* I) He is still a mystery man to me.
II) The mystery virus (病毒) could spread to healthy trees.
12. “shade” or “window shade (*AmE*)” 这里指“遮阳的窗帘、遮帘、百叶窗”。

Comprehension and Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** Complete the outline with what you get from the passage.

1) The relationship Americans have with neighbors (*para. 1–4*)

A. _____ are going out of style.

B. Our relations with our neighbors are changing.

Reason: There's no reason to _____ just because they live next door to you.

C. The best relationship with neighbors is _____.

2) Neighborhoods haven't changed. (*para. 5*)

They still consist of _____.

3) _____ is probably a better unit than _____. (*para. 6*)

People in a community _____ in society.

2. **Directions:** Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the one quoted from the passage.

1) It seems to me that neighbors are going out of style in America. (*l. 1*)

A. Many Americans prefer not to have neighbors.

B. My American neighbors don't have a good sense of style.

C. To be good friends with one's neighbors is no longer popular in America.

2) Love doesn't exist just because we want it to. (*ll. 7–8*)

A. Love doesn't exist even if we want it to.

B. Love exists not just because we want it to.

C. The reason why love doesn't exist is that we don't want it.

3) It sometimes happens, but the chances are very small that your neighbors will be your choice as friends. (*ll. 14–16*)

A. You will never make friends with your neighbors.

B. Your neighbors do not have the chance to be your friends.

C. It is not likely that you will choose your neighbors as friends.

4) Or that you will be theirs, either. (*l. 17*)

A. The chances are very small that you will be your friends' neighbor.

B. The chances are very small that you will be your neighbors' choice as friend.

C. The chances are very small that your friends will also be your neighbors' friends.

3. **Directions:** Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1) No one has ever been able to explain the _____ (奥秘) of the Bermuda Triangle.

2) Those two people like each other and have a close _____ (关系).

3) What were the major _____ (关心的事) of the writers in this period?

- 4) They don't eat meat for _____ (宗教的) reasons.
- 5) The main road is the _____ (界线) between the two districts.
- 6) I have never thought I would ever _____ (有任何共同点) with George.
- 7) Did someone _____ (放火烧) that pile of wood?
- 8) Please stand _____ (到一边). You are in the way.
- 9) Most _____ (十几岁的青少年) can't wait to leave home.
- 10) Big band music is _____ (不再流行), but I still enjoy it.
- 11) Have you ever read the German _____ (译本) of Shakespeare?
- 12) I had forgotten how powerful this _____ (渴望) for chocolate could be.

Key to Passage I

1. (1) The relationship Americans have with neighbors (para. 1-4)
- A. **Neighbors** are going out of style.
 B. Our relations with our neighbors are changing.
 Reason: There's no reason to **love your neighbors** just because they live next door to you.
 C. The best relationship with neighbors is **one of friendly distance**.
 2) Neighborhoods haven't changed. (para. 5)
 They still consist of **the same parts**.
 3) **A community** is probably a better unit than a **neighborhood**. (para. 6)
 People in a community **work for** more people in society.
2. (1) C (2) B (3) C (4) B
3. (1) mystery
- (2) relationship (3) concerns (4) religious (5) boundary (6) have anything in common (7) set fire to (8) aside (9) teenagers (10) out of style (11) translation (12) longing/desire

PASSAGE II

We All Need Friends

Melinda Marshall

- 1 Having good old friends is a good thing, but making new ones can be even better. No matter what age we are, all of us appreciate the support and help which friends give us. The help may be for only a small thing, or it may be for something that could save our life. The size of the help or support is not really the most important thing, but the fact of having friends is very important. 5
- 2 I've just made a new friend, Joan. She's not just another person I can talk with or wave to as we pass one another on the street, but a good friend. She is someone who will go out with me for lunch, or drop by my home for a cup of

tea. She is someone who will listen and make me feel understood the next time I may feel sad or worried for no apparent reason.¹

3 This is no small matter for me. I barely have enough time or energy to keep up with my old friends, let alone make new ones. But, as I grow older—and I am now 35 years old—it is



important to me to have a safety net of friends². Holes keep opening up in the net as old friends move away. I've got to spend energy now to include new friends.

4 Making friends is a lot like dating after a terrible breakup. You hesitate and drag your feet because you can't believe you have to start over again. But when you do, it's not half as hard as you thought it would be, and it's twice as rewarding as you might have hoped.³

5 For example, I almost didn't meet Joan who is now one of my best friends. We were at the city swimming pool, waiting for our 5-year-old sons to finish their swimming lessons. Joan was reading a book that I had read for my book club, and I wanted to say something, but didn't. It was almost as if I'd lost the ability to say hello.⁴

6 In the locker room we were together again as our sons got dressed and ready to go home. I said, mostly to her back, "What do you think of Amy Tan's writing?" She turned around, and like a teenager, I blushed. "Oh," she said, "I'm really enjoying *The Bonesetter's Daughter*. I read *Joy Luck Club*, and she's been my favorite writer since then."

7 We talked after the next two lessons, compared our reading lists, and chased our sons out of the dressing room⁵ again. By the fifth swimming lesson, we arranged to spend a day together shopping in the city. That's pretty wild⁶, don't you think for a person of my age?

8 I didn't always choose my friends. For years, I let fate choose them for me. A new job, a new city, an expensive apartment made me be friends with people I'd never have said hello to otherwise⁷. But, as I grew older I grew impatient with some of my friends, and I decided that accidental relationships don't always survive changes in life. Those types of friends don't often help you during life's difficult times when you really need help.

9 We can be ourselves with our friends, and that is a wonderful thing; too precious a gift to deny other friends.⁸ It really doesn't take that much time, or that much effort to share the gift of making friends.

Adapted by Don Huffman
(573 words)

● Proper Names

Amy /'eɪmɪ/	Tan /tæn/	(女子名) 艾米·谭 (中文名为谭恩美, 美国华裔小说家, 1952 年出生于美国奥克兰)
Joan /dʒəʊn/		(女子名) 琼
Joy Luck Club		《喜福会》(艾米·谭的第一部小说, 1989 年出版)
The Bonesetter's Daughter		《正骨师的女儿》(艾米·谭的又一部作品, 2001 年出版)

● New Words

ability /ə'bilɪtɪ/ *n.* the skill or power to do something 能力, 本领

e.g. I) No one doubts his ability to get work done quickly.

II) Our ability to think and speak makes us different from other animals.

accidental /,æksɪ'dentl/ *adj.* happening by chance 意外的, 偶然(发生)的

e.g. I) Two soldiers were killed from accidental fire on their own side.

II) I didn't know she was on my plane; our meeting was accidental.

apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* (**AmE**) a set of rooms for living in, especially on one floor of a building 一套公寓房; 房间

e.g. I) I'll give you the keys to my apartment.

II) They went back to her apartment for a cup of coffee.

apparent /ə'pærənt/ *adj.* easily seen or understood 显然的, 明白的, 清晰可见的

e.g. I) She left suddenly, for no apparent reason.

II) He's very unhappy, and it is apparent that he wants to leave now.

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃeɪt/ *v.*

1) be thankful for 为……表示感激

e.g. I) I appreciate your concern, but honestly I'm fine.

II) The elderly lady appreciated help in getting on the bus.

2) enjoy something or understand the value of something 赏识, 欣赏

e.g. I) His abilities were not appreciated in his

job.

II) I'm not an expert (专家), but I appreciate fine works of art.

barely /'beəli/ *adv.* almost not; hardly 几乎不

e.g. I) I hurt my foot and can barely walk.

II) His voice was barely loud enough to be heard at the back of the theater.

***blush** /blʌʃ/ *v.* become red in the face, usually because you are embarrassed (因害羞、激动等而)脸红

e.g. I) Wilson saw she was watching him and blushed.

II) Some boys blush when a pretty girl smiles at them.

#bonesetter /'bəʊnsətə(r)/ *n.* a person who sets broken bones for injured people 正骨者

e.g. I) In ancient China bonesetters were important people.

II) The bonesetter was able to repair the boy's injured arm.

#breakup /'breɪkʌp/ *n.* the end (of a relationship or partnership) (关系或合作的) 决裂

e.g. He did nothing to stop the breakup of their marriage (婚姻关系).

chase /tʃeɪs/ *v.* hurry after (someone or something) in order to catch or catch up with them 追逐, 追求, 追捕

e.g. I) The kids chased each other around the kitchen table.

II) Could you chase after Jessica with these books that she just left?

date /deɪt/ *v.* (**AmE**) have a romantic relationship

with someone 与(异性朋友)约会

e.g. I) How long have you been dating Mary?

II) When Susan started dating David, John suddenly got jealous (妒忌).

deny /dɪˈnaɪ/ *v.*

1) refuse to allow someone to have or do something 拒绝给予, 拒绝……的要求

e.g. I) The mother said she could deny her son nothing.

II) The scientists have been denied the necessary funds for their research program.

2) refuse to accept or admit 否认, 不承认

e.g. I) He now denies ever having spoken to the woman.

II) I have never denied that there is a housing problem.

drag /dræɡ/ *v.* (*dragged, dragging*) pull somebody or something along with difficulty 拖, 拉

e.g. I) He managed to drag the table into the kitchen.

II) The box was so heavy we had to drag it along the floor.

fate /feɪt/ *n.* the power that some people believe controls everything that happens 命运

e.g. I) He felt that fate had been very unfair (不公平) to him.

II) It was fate that brought them together again after twenty years.

favorite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/ *adj.* the most liked 最受喜爱的

e.g. I) Who is your favorite football player?

II) He says that micro-electronics (微电子学) is his favorite subject.

hesitate /ˈhezɪteɪt/ *v.* be unwilling to do something because you are not sure or you are nervous 犹豫, 踌躇

e.g. I) Kay hesitated for a moment and then said “yes”.

II) She’s still hesitating about whether to accept the job or not.

impatient /ɪmˈpeɪʃənt/ *adj.* not patient 不耐烦的

e.g. I) Don’t be so impatient. Give me time to think.

II) You’d be hopeless looking after children—you’re far too impatient.

▲**locker** /ˈlɒkə(r)/ *n.* an enclosure that can be locked, especially one in a gymnasium or public place, for the safekeeping of clothing or valuables (公共场所供个人使用的) 寄物柜

e.g. I) Her locker was nearly full of books.

II) Each student at the high school has a locker.

mostly /ˈməʊstli/ *adv.* mainly; for the most part 主要地, 几乎全部地

e.g. I) The band members are mostly teenagers, I think.

II) She uses her car mostly for driving to work.

#**rewarding** /rɪˈwɔːdɪŋ/ *adj.* worthwhile; beneficial 值得做的, 有益的

e.g. I) Keeping fit is rewarding both physically and mentally.

II) The literature (文学) course has been hard work, but very rewarding.

survive /səˈvaɪv/ *v.*

1) continue to live or exist after 经历……后继续存在; 幸存

e.g. I) The front passengers were very lucky to survive the accident.

II) My grandmother’s very old and she wouldn’t be able to survive an operation.

2) continue to live or exist 活下来; 继续存在

e.g. I) These plants cannot survive in very cold conditions.

II) More than a hundred people were killed in the air crash (坠毁) and only five passengers survived.

writer /ˈraɪtə(r)/ *n.* someone who writes books, stories, etc. 作者, 作家

e.g. I) She is a well-known writer of children’s books.

II) He is a writer but he doesn’t make enough money to live on from his books.

● Phrases and Expressions

be oneself

1) act naturally 自然地行事

e.g. I) Don't listen to others—be yourself.

II) He was a man, a friend, a poet, with whom one could simply be oneself.

2) be or feel as one usually does, especially when you feel healthy or happy (精神、身体等方面)处于正常状态

e.g. I) She is not quite herself today.

II) The poet has not been quite himself recently. He must be worried, I think.

drag one's feet act slowly or unwillingly 拖拖拉拉, 行动迟缓

e.g. I) They are dragging their feet over banning (禁止) cigarette advertising.

II) It's quite clear that the Government has been dragging its feet over this bill (议案).

drop by pay a casual visit 顺便(或偶然)拜访

e.g. I) Please drop by our house when you have time.

II) We were in the area so we thought we'd drop by and see you.

keep up with continue to be in contact with somebody 保持与某人的联系

e.g. I) How many of your old school friends do you keep up with?

II) I keep up with two of my friends by having lunch with them each month.

let alone (used after a negative statement to) say that the next thing you mention is even more unlikely 更别提

e.g. I) There isn't enough room for us, let alone any guests.

II) We haven't decided where we're going yet, let alone booked the tickets.

start over begin again 重新开始

e.g. I) I've made a lot of mistakes—I'd better start over.

II) I made the decision to put my marriage behind me, forget about it, and start over again.

Notes



1. She is someone who will listen and make me feel understood the next time I may feel sad or worried for no apparent reason.

此处 make 是使役动词, 后面用“someone + 动词原形”, 如文中的 make me feel。feel 后面用过去分词 understood, 表示被动的状态, 即被别人理解。make me feel understood 意思为: 使我觉得被人理解。

名词词组 the next time, every time, any time, the first time, the minute, the moment, the instant 等可作连词用, 引导时间状语从句。

e.g. I) The next time you come, he will be a grown-up.

II) I'll tell him you rang the minute (that) he gets here.

III) Last time I saw him, he looked ill.

2. safety net 原意为“(杂技演员等用的) 安全网”。文中 a safety net of friends 喻指 friends that you can rely on to help you if you get into a difficult situation。

3. But when you do, it's not half as hard as you thought it would be, and it's twice as rewarding as you might have hoped.

句中出现了倍数比较的表示法：倍数 + as + 形容词或副词原级 + as。倍数比较还可以表示为：倍数 + 形容词或副词比较级 + than。

e.g. I) I think it has become three times as difficult as it used to be. 我想它现在的难度是过去的三倍。

II) She earns twice as much as her husband. 她挣的钱是她丈夫的两倍。

III) Tea is three times more expensive in Spain than in England. 在西班牙，茶叶的价格要比在英国贵三倍。

IV) The new car runs twenty percent faster than the old one. 新车车速比旧车快20%。
原文这句话可译为：但当你真正做的时候，它的难度还不到你预料的一半，而它的好处却是你原本期望的两倍。

4. It was almost as if I'd lost the ability to say hello.

以 as if (as though) 引导的方式状语从句或表语从句，常用虚拟语气。从句表示与现在的事实相反，谓语动词用一般过去时；从句表示与过去的事实相反，谓语动词用“had + 过去分词”；从句谓语动词用“would (might, could) + 动词原形”时表示将来，但发生的可能性不大。

e.g. I) He behaves as if he were better than us.

II) He talks as if he knew all about it.

III) Jane's voice sounded as if she had just woken up.

IV) It looks as if it might rain.

5. **dressing room:** 更衣室，化装室，梳妆室

6. **wild:** 不合常理的

7. ... made me be friends with people I'd never have said hello to otherwise.

句中 I'd never have said hello to otherwise 是定语从句，修饰 people。其中 otherwise 意为：if I had not changed my job or the place I lived in。注意定语从句中采用了与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。

8. We can be ourselves with our friends, and that is a wonderful thing; too precious a gift to deny other friends.

本句意为：我们和朋友在一起可以自然不做作，那是一件很棒的事，是一份很珍贵的礼物，不能不送给其他朋友共同分享。

● Comprehension and Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false in the space provided.

___ 1) We value only those friends who can do important things for us.

___ 2) The author does not regard Joan as someone she can have a chat with.

___ 3) The author comes to realize the importance of making new friends as she grows older.

___ 4) Most people think it quite easy to make new friends.

___ 5) The author first met Joan when they were both taking swimming lessons at the city swimming pool.

- ___ 6) The friendship between Joan and the author began with a conversation on Amy Tan's writing.
- ___ 7) The author thinks it is quite normal (正常的) for a person of her age to spend a whole day shopping.
- ___ 8) According to the author, friendships between colleagues and neighbors don't always last for life.
- ___ 9) People can act in a way that they feel is right for them when they are with their friends.
- ___ 10) The main idea of the passage is that new friends are always better than old ones.

2. **Directions:** Choose the word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.

- 1) You've barely eaten anything—are you feeling all right?
A. nearly B. merely C. hardly
- 2) As a child, I loved to chase the chickens barefoot (赤着脚) round the yard.
A. run after B. rush to C. play with
- 3) When we're with our French friends we speak mostly French.
A. mainly B. almost C. usually
- 4) They arranged to have dinner together the following month.
A. decided B. promised C. planned
- 5) The cause of the problem was apparent when we entered the room and saw the smoke.
A. possible B. clear C. unknown
- 6) Mr. Smith's favorite pupil always got A's on tests.
A. best loved B. best C. smartest
- 7) Every moment became precious when we heard that she was going to die.
A. special B. valuable C. meaningful
- 8) He watched her drag a chair across the room to join them.
A. bring B. carry C. pull
- 9) Alan asked me to tell you how much he appreciated your hospitality (好客) when he was in London.
A. was in need of B. was thankful for C. was surprised at
- 10) They denied their son permission (允许) to go.
A. refused to give B. allowed C. thought about
- 11) We've kept up with each other ever since we left school.
A. kept in touch with B. caught up with C. separated from
- 12) When I told her I loved her she blushed and looked away.
A. got very nervous B. became red in the face C. stood up immediately

Key to Passage II

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. 1) F | 2) F | 3) T | 4) F | 5) F | 6) T | 7) F | 8) T | 9) T | 10) F |
| 2. 1) C | 2) A | 3) A | 4) C | 5) B | 6) A | 7) B | 8) C | 9) B | 10) A |

Part Three

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

1 Grammar Review

Directions: Work in pairs to complete the conversation. Student A describes what happened to Tom. Student B suggests what Tom should have done or should not have done. Follow this example:

A: Did you hear that Tom failed the English final? He was ten minutes late for the final because he woke up late.

B: That's too bad. But he should have asked his roommate to wake him up.

Now continue:

A: Well, anyway, he got to the classroom before the listening part finished. But then he found the batteries (电池) for his radio were dead (没电的).

B: (buy new batteries the day before) _____

A: Yes, very true. He then had to borrow two batteries from his classmate. But when Tom was doing the exam, he found there were so many words that were new to him.

B: (spend more time memorizing new words and phrases before the exam) _____

_____.

A: Yes, and then Tom had a splitting headache (剧烈的头痛) because he had studied until two in the morning.

B: (stay up the night before the exam) _____

A: And what's more, Tom was so afraid to fail on the final that he peeped over (偷看) at his neighbor's paper. He was caught and will be punished.

B: (cheat on the exam) _____

2 Vocabulary Review

Directions: Work in pairs to choose an appropriate word to complete each of the following sentences. Change the form if necessary.

1) *although* *though*

A. _____ they are brothers, they don't look like each other at all.

B. He's a weak manager. There's no reason, _____, to dismiss (解雇) him.

C. I had to accept the fact, improbable _____ it was.

2) *answer* (n. & v.) *reply* (n. & v.)

A. In _____ to your question, no, I don't think a meeting is necessary.

B. Miss Millar hired a secretary to _____ her mail while she was on vacation.

C. Dear Sir, I am _____ to your letter of June 19th.

3) *talk speak*

- A. We'll have to find someone who _____ English.
- B. I've invited her to _____ to the club on her experiences in Central America.
- C. They sat in the kitchen drinking and _____.
- E. I'd like to _____ to you about my idea.

4) *wound (v. & n.) hurt injure*

- A. Every year thousands of people are _____ in serious accidents at work.
- B. I _____ my leg in my exercise class last week.
- C. Refugees (难民) wait outside the camp. Many of them are _____ and need medical help.
- D. The gunman died from bullet _____ received during the battle with police.

5) *apartment house*

- A. The street was lined with identical (一模一样的) red-brick _____.
- B. We have a two-bedroom _____ in a building containing 100 _____.

6) *aside apart*

- A. Let's leave that problem _____ for the moment.
- B. Stand with your feet wide _____ and lower the top half of your body to the floor.
- C. I hardly watch any television, _____ from news and current affairs (时事).

7) *request (n. & v.) demand (n. & v.)*

- A. We made repeated _____ for help with our debts to our bank.
- B. Passengers are kindly _____ not to smoke at the buffet counter (自助餐台).
- C. The angry customer _____ to see the manager of the store.
- D. Do you think the terrorists' (恐怖主义分子) _____ will be met?

8) *boundary border*

- A. We crossed the _____ into Switzerland.
- B. You must stay within your county _____.
- C. The river is the _____ of our land.

3 What Makes an Ideal Roommate?

Directions: Discuss in pairs whether roommates are usually friends and what makes an ideal roommate. Put a tick in the appropriate blanks. Add other things if you wish.

My ideal roommate would be:	Yes	No
a neat person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
someone who shares my interests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
someone who comes from the same middle school as I do	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
someone who is willing to help others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a very quiet person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
someone who enjoys doing housework	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
someone who never plays the radio too loud	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
someone who has a good sense of humor (幽默)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
someone who is very sensitive (敏感的)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Others:</i>		

4 It Made Me Feel So Good

STEP ONE

Read the following story Young had when she was in the US for the first time.

Many years ago, I went to the United States to study at the University of Utah. There had been Chinese students at U of U, but none of them were studying in the same department as I was. So I often felt very lonely, especially during the first few weeks of my stay there. I believe a lot of people have the same feeling when they are in a new country.

However, I'll never forget what happened to me during the first day of class.

After I got through all the formalities (办完各种手续) in the university as a student, I began to get things ready for the classes I was going to take, feeling nervous because of the new environment, new classes and unknown people I was going to deal with. Finally the time came when I had to go to class.

There weren't many students there when I entered the classroom. I chose a front seat, waiting. Then I felt someone was approaching me and then sat next to me and said, "Hi, I'm Rosemarie." "Hi, I'm Young Hong," I replied quickly. Then she tried several times to be able to say my name correctly. After that she gave me a note, "This is my phone number. Call me when you need my help." Oh, you can imagine how grateful I was to her at the time, and it made me feel so good.

STEP TWO

Work in small groups to talk about your personal experience that made you feel good or what you did to others that made them feel good.

5 When Your Neighbor Is in Need of Help

STEP ONE

Look at the following pictures carefully and then work in pairs to describe what has happened according to the pictures.

Words and Phrases You May Use:

mid-night 半夜 neighborhood 居住区
 police 警察 attack 袭击 terrified 惊恐万状
 scream 歇斯底里地叫喊 selfish 自私的
 be indifferent to 对……无动于衷
 revenge 报复 pretend 假装
 frighten somebody out of doing something 吓
 得某人不敢做某事
 cowardly 胆小的 helpless 无助的
 stab someone 用刀捅某人



STEP TWO Discuss in groups the following questions.

- 1) Why do you think people did nothing to help the woman?
- 2) What would you do if you saw the woman being attacked?

Part Four

WRITING AND TRANSLATION

1 Knowing About Translation

翻译是学习外语的人一定会进行的一种活动，因此也是必须培养的一种技能。这种活动可以是显形的和隐形的。当你手上有原文，把它转换成另一种语言时，你在翻译。当你将自己大脑中用母语储存的信息或想法用另一种语言表达出来时，你也是在翻译，尽管这种翻译比较灵活、随意。我们学习外语进行国际交流，应该是双向的：吸取介绍国外的社会、文化、习俗等的信息，同时还要介绍我们自己的相关信息，以达到交流的目的。

《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的一般要求中，对大学生的翻译能力提出如下标准：能借助词典对题材熟悉的文章进行英汉互译，英汉译速为每小时300个英语单词，汉英译速为每小时250个汉字。译文基本流畅，能在翻译时使用恰当的翻译技巧。

由此可见，该课程要求对培养学生的翻译能力提出的指标不仅体现在译文的质量上，还反映在对翻译速度的要求上，这种要求无疑是为了更好地适应国际交流的需要。大学生在英语学习过程中，要努力提高英汉语言的运用能力，掌握英汉互译的基本原理和技巧，在实践中不断培养和提高翻译技能。

1. 翻译的定义和标准

长期以来，中外学者对翻译作了许多富有启示性的阐述，如美国著名翻译理论家尤金·奈达(Eugene A. Nida)给翻译作出如下定义：

Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (所谓翻译，是指在译语中用最贴切、最自然的对等语再现原语的信息，首先要达到词义对等，其次是达到文体对等。)

由此可见，翻译是把一种语言所表达的信息用另一种语言准确而完整地再现出来的语言实践活动。一篇得体的译文，必须能正确流畅地表达原文的意思。衡量译文质量的尺度，就是通常所说的翻译标准，它是指导翻译实践的准则。

早在1792年，英国著名学者Alexander F. Tytler在《论翻译的原则》中提出了翻译三原则：

- I) The translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work. 译文应完整地复述出原作的思想。
- II) The style and manner of writing should be of the same character as that of the original. 译文的风格和笔调应与原作特点相符。
- III) The translation should have all the ease of the original composition. 译文应和原作一样流畅。

在我国，最为著名的是清朝末年严复在《天演论》中提出的“信、达、雅”三字翻译标准。其中的“信”指“忠实原文”，“达”指“译文流畅”，“雅”指“文字典雅”。严复的这一论述对我国翻译界有较为深远的影响。

虽然对于翻译标准，目前尚无定论，但翻译界普遍把“忠实，通顺”作为翻译中应该遵循的原则。所谓“忠实”，是指译者应该正确地理解和表达原文的意思，保持原作的语气和文体风

格。“通顺”，是指译文文字流畅地道，遣词造句应当符合译语的语法规范和表达习惯。在翻译实践中，译者应该恰当地处理两者的关系，避免译文生硬、晦涩。

请看以下例子：

例1: The afternoon sun penetrated the mass of honeysuckle that covered the porch, and fell on my upturned face. My fingers lingered almost unconsciously on the familiar leaves and blossoms which had just come forth to greet the sweet southern spring.

译文(1): 午后的阳光渗透了覆盖了门廊的忍冬，照射到我向上的脸庞上。我的手指下意识地停留在这些熟悉的，刚刚开花，来问候南方甜蜜春天的树叶和花朵上。

译文(2): 午后的阳光透过爬满门廊的那簇忍冬，照射到我仰起的脸庞上。我的手指近乎下意识地抚弄着这些熟悉的叶片和花朵，它们刚刚抽叶开花，迎来南方温馨的初春。

在该例翻译中，原文是一句带有定语从句的英语句子，译文(1)似乎是完全忠实原文，但 penetrate、linger、sweet 等词翻译僵硬，定语从句也没有作相应的处理，语言晦涩，不符合中文的表达习惯；译文(2)按照中文的思维习惯和行文规范，对原句某些词语翻译作了调整，定语从句部分作了拆分、调整，语言较为优美，可读性增强，较好地体现了“忠实”和“通顺”的翻译标准。

例2: I do not think a day passes in my life in which I fail to look with fresh amazement at the miracle of nature.

译文(1): 在我生命中的每一天，我都带着新鲜的惊奇注视着大自然的奇迹。

译文(2): 在我生命中的每一天，我无不带着新奇的眼光观赏着大自然的奇迹。

在该句翻译中，原句是一句带有双重否定结构的英语句子，译文(1)将它转换为肯定句，在语气上有所减弱，没有很好地体现“忠实原文”的翻译原则，而且 fresh amazement 译成“新鲜的惊奇”也不符合中文的表达习惯；译文(2)用“无不”两字再现了双重否定结构，用“新奇的眼光”代替原文“新鲜的惊奇”，更为流畅、通顺。



例3: 这家公司只有几年的历史，可是其产品已经进入国际市场。

译文(1): This company has a history of only a few years, but its products have already got into the international market.

译文(2): The company was set up only a few years ago, yet its products have found their way into the international market.

在该句翻译中，译文(1)完全照搬原文，“几年历史”译成 a history of only a few years，“进入国际市场”译成 have got into the international market，明显不符合英文表达习惯。在英文中，history 不和 a few years 搭配，“进入市场”也不能译成 get into the international market。译文(2)对原文进行了调整，用 was set up only a few years ago 替代 a history of only a few years，用专门词组 find their way into... 代替 get into the international market，使英文更为流畅。由此可见，在翻译过程中，忠实与通顺应该是相辅相成，两者不可偏废。

2. 翻译的过程和步骤

翻译文章一般的过程是：理解、表达和校核。首先，要理解原文，理解是表达的基础，译者必须准确地理解原文的内容、语言结构、背景知识等。在这一基础上，使用较为自然、妥帖的语言对原文信息进行转换，避免死译和望文生义地乱译。最后，译者要对原文内容进一步核实，对译文语言进行推敲、修改，以提高译文质量。在翻译过程中，理解原文是核心，只有理解得准确，才能翻译得恰当。

2 Translation Practice

Directions: Read the words of a song “Lean on Me”, which was sung at Clinton’s inauguration (总统就职仪式). Then translate the song from English into Chinese.

Lean on¹ Me

Sometimes in our lives we all have pain, we all have sorrow
But if we are wise, we know that there’s always tomorrow.
Lean on me when you’re not strong
And I’ll be your friend, I’ll help you carry on²
For it won’t be long, till I’m going to need
Somebody to lean on.

Please swallow your pride³ if I have faith you need to borrow
For no one can fill those of your needs that you won’t let show.
You just call on me, brother, when you need a hand
We all need somebody to lean on.
I just might have a problem that you’ll understand
We all need somebody to lean on.

1. **lean on:** depend on (someone) for support or encouragement
2. **carry on:** continue moving
3. **swallow one’s pride:** do something even though it is embarrassing for someone because they have no choice (克制自尊, 屈尊)
e.g. I) I swallowed my pride and phoned him.
II) He swallowed his pride and did as he was told.

Notes



3 Writing

Directions: Read the words of the song “Lean on Me” again. Then write a composition of about 120 words interpreting the song. You may use any words you like from the song. Begin the paragraph with the sentence:

When you need help, you should not hesitate to ask for it.