

# Unit One

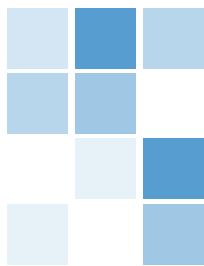
## Checkpoints

### Sentence Patterns

Some people also feel that gender plays a role, **with some qualities being** more positively valued by women than by men and **vice versa**.

**Despite** personal, social, cultural and gender differences, there are some qualities that seem to be highly valued.

In cross-cultural terms, there are some qualities...**while** others, such as hatred, are seen as negative.



# Unit One

## Warm-up

1. Brainstorm with three or four of your classmates and make a list of personal qualities that you value highly or you feel the most negative.

Positive	Negative
optimistic	
	hot-tempered
...	...

2. Choose one representative from your group and report your results to the class.

## Text

### *Personal Qualities*

Personal qualities generally have either positive or negative connotations. Our attitudes toward such personal qualities are partly personal, partly social, and partly cultural. Some people also feel that gender plays a role, with some qualities being more positively valued by women than by men and vice versa. Such attitudes are not always static. They may be different with the change of economic and social circumstances. In some places, during the 1970s, ambition was seen to be bad, and then, during the harsh economic times of the early 1990s, a high value was placed on generosity and compassion.



Despite personal, social, cultural and gender differences, there are some qualities that seem to be highly regarded in many different societies and cultures. For example, most people place a high positive value on such qualities as loyalty, kindness, and humour, and a negative value on anger and greed. Our personal reaction to these qualities is probably determined by how we would like others to act toward us. Most of us would like other people to treat us with kindness and compassion, not with aggression or anger.

In cross-cultural terms, there are some qualities, such as generosity, that are highly regarded in many different cultures, while others, such as hatred, are seen as negative. However, other qualities, such as aggressiveness, might be highly valued in some cultures and not in others. For example, in the United States individual competitiveness is highly valued. In many Asian cultures, the focus is on group consensus and individual competitiveness is sometimes frowned upon.



## Reading Comprehension

### Extracting Main Ideas

I Read the text and find the topic sentence of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: \_\_\_\_\_.

Paragraph 2: \_\_\_\_\_.

Paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_.

II Make up a new title that expresses the main idea of the text.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Scanning

III Read the text quickly and locate the words describing personal qualities.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Checking Comprehension

IV Read the following statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Personal qualities may have different connotations because of personal, social, cultural and gender differences.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How we would like others to treat us decides our personal reaction to personal qualities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Ambition and individual competitiveness are always regarded as positive qualities in all countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Aggression is never regarded as a negative quality in all cultures.

## New Words

personal	/'pɜːsənəl/	a.	of or relating to a particular person; private 个人的；私人的
quality	/'kwɒlətɪ/	n.	品质；质量；特质；才能
generally	/'dʒenərəli/	ad.	一般地；普遍地
positive	/'pɒzətɪv/	a.	certain, sure; effective; helpful 肯定的；确实的；积极的
negative	/'negətɪv/	a.	expressing disagreement or criticism; bad or harmful 否定的；负面的
connotation	/,kɒnəʊ'teɪʃən/	n.	涵义；内涵
gender	/'dʒendə(r)/	n.	the state of being female or male; sex 性别
value	/'væljuː/	vt.	to calculate the value, price or worth; to consider... to be of great worth 估价；尊重；珍视
vice versa	/,vaɪsɪ'vɜːsə/	ad.	反之亦然
static	/'stætɪk/	a.	not moving or changing 静止的；静态的
economic	/,iːkə'nɒmɪk/	a.	经济的；经济学的；合算的
circumstance	/'sɜːkəmstəns/	n.	情形，情况；(pl.) 环境
ambition	/æm'bɪʃən/	n.	strong desire for success, power, riches, etc. 野心；雄心；企图
harsh	/hɑːʃ/	a.	hard, severe; unpleasant in causing pain to the senses 严峻的，恶劣的；刺目的；刺耳的；粗糙的
generosity	/,dʒenə'rɒsətɪ/	n.	the quality of being generous; a generous act 慷慨；宽大；慷慨或大方之举
compassion	/kəm'pæʃən/	n.	sorrow, pity, or sympathy 同情；怜悯
loyalty	/'lɔɪəltɪ/	n.	the quality of being loyal 忠实；忠诚
humour	/'hjuːmə(r)/	n.	the quality of being funny 幽默感
reaction	/rɪ'ækʃən/	n.	反应
aggression	/ə'ɡreʃən/	n.	侵犯；侵略；进攻
aggressiveness	/ə'ɡresɪvnis/	n.	有进取心；好斗
cross-cultural	/'krɒs'kʌltʃərəl/	a.	跨文化的
competitiveness	/kəm'petətɪvnis/	n.	竞争意识；竞争精神

focus	/'fəʊkəs/	n.	焦点；中心
consensus	/kən'sensəs/	n.	意见一致；多数人的意见
individual	/,ɪndr'vɪdjʊəl/	a.	relating to one person rather than a group 个人的；单独的；特殊的；个别的
frown	/fraʊn/	vi.	表示不悦；皱眉头

## Phrases and Expressions

play a role	to play a part 起作用
frown upon / on sth.	to disapprove of sth. 表示不悦，不赞成

## Notes

Some people also feel that gender plays a role, with some qualities being more positively valued by women than by men and vice versa. 有些人认为性别也是一个影响因素，对于某些品质女性比男性更为看重，反之亦然。

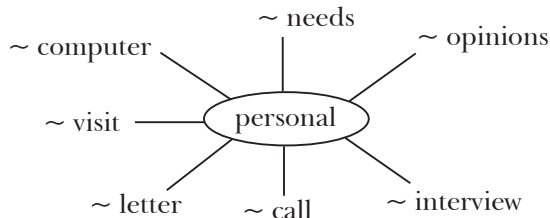
... with some qualities being more positively valued by women than by men and vice versa 此句为独立主格结构，对主句进行解释。“介词with+ 名词/代词+ 不定式/动词-ing形式/动词-ed形式/介词短语/形容词/副词”结构本身带有逻辑主语。这种结构可使句子紧凑，形象具体，描述生动，常用于正式文体，口语中较为少见。

*e.g.* He came in **with a book under his arm.**

**With the problem solved,** they were relaxed.

## Word Focus

**personal** *a.* private; individual; done by a person himself 私人的；个人的；亲自的；亲身的



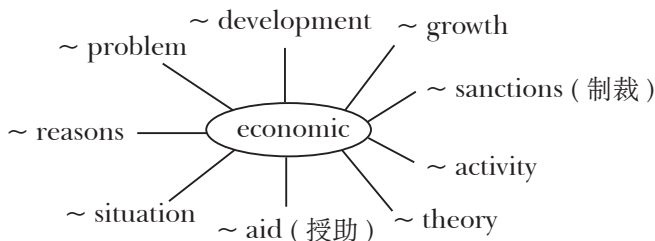
Examples: 1. It is her personal opinion, not that of the entire society.

那是她个人的意见，而非整个协会的意见。

2. She decided to make a personal appearance at the party.

她决定在晚会上露面。

**economic** *a.* of economics or economy 经济学的；经济的



Examples: 1. He gave up schooling because of economic reasons.

由于经济原因，他辍学了。

2. The local government promised to give the hospital economic aid.

当地政府答应给予这所医院经济援助。

## Language Practice

### I Read and recite the following paragraph.

Personal qualities generally have either positive or negative connotations. Our attitudes toward such personal qualities are partly personal, partly social, and partly cultural. Some people also feel that gender plays a role, with some qualities being more positively valued by women than by men and vice versa.

### II Fill in the blanks with the given words.

1. personal, personally, personality

(1) It's said that his visit is completely \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) Parents and teachers should learn to respect the \_\_\_\_\_ of a child.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_, I don't think it worthwhile discussing the problem again.

2. economy, economic, economical

(1) To buy cheap things is not always \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) The present reform (改革) will make the \_\_\_\_\_ of our country turn for the better.

(3) After the World War II, the \_\_\_\_\_ growth of this country was surprising.

3. generous, generously, generosity

(1) Abraham Lincoln was greatly admired by his people partly because of his \_\_\_\_\_ to his enemies.

(2) All the people in the city helped the flood victims (灾民) \_\_\_\_\_ with money, clothes and other necessities (必需品).

(3) It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to let me use your car.

4. compete, competition, competitive

- (1) The great athlete \_\_\_\_\_ against the whole team alone in the match.
- (2) In the more and more \_\_\_\_\_ society, everyone has to keep on learning to keep up with the times.
- (3) A golf \_\_\_\_\_ will be held in the city next month.

5. individual, individually, individualism

- (1) The secretary will speak to each member of the group \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) In a large class, it is almost impossible for the teacher to give \_\_\_\_\_ attention to his students.
- (3) In the U.S. people value \_\_\_\_\_ highly while in China people put great emphasis on collectivism.

III Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below and change the form where necessary.

vice versa    circumstance    harsh    humour    positive  
frown on    play an important role    individual

1. Under no \_\_\_\_\_ will I give up halfway.
2. Education \_\_\_\_\_ in the future of a nation.
3. Nancy is so different from other girls. She has a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ style of speaking.
4. How can you expect him to take a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude toward the whole thing? He won't understand you.
5. Everybody likes to get along with Tom because he has a strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. How could you say such \_\_\_\_\_ words to your grandpa?
7. Most people will \_\_\_\_\_ such behaviour, I'm sure.
8. We often talk about their behaviour and \_\_\_\_\_.

IV Combine each pair of sentences according to the model.

**Model:** Some people also feel that gender plays a role.  
Some qualities are more positively valued by women than by men and vice versa.  
→ Some people also feel that gender plays a role, with some qualities being more positively valued by women than by men and vice versa.

1. The girl on the picture smiled sweetly. Her long hair was waving in the breeze.
2. The little boy ran quickly along the street. His dog followed him.
3. People came running round the corner. Two policemen ran in front.
4. The children camped in the valley. The stream was murmuring nearby and the birds singing.

V Read the following sentences and explain the meaning of “while” in each sentence.

When it is used as a conjunction, “while” may mean “whereas ( 而 )”, “during the time that”, “although”, “as long as ( 只要 )”, etc.

1. The text is easy for second-year students, while it is rather difficult for beginners.
2. I'll stand by you while I'm alive.
3. While I understand what you mean, I don't approve of your idea.
4. Mr. Smith called you while you were out shopping.
5. While there is life, there is hope.
6. Some people have no money to spend, while others have nothing to spend money on.

VI Read the following passage and choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

Societies have various (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and customs. They teach their children, care for (2) \_\_\_\_\_ people, look after old people in various ways. They have different (3) \_\_\_\_\_ about life, death, and the world (4) \_\_\_\_\_ which they were born.

Most men (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to live in peace. The members of every social group accept certain rules and customs, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ expect other members to know them. Children are taught to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ these rules, and what they do in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ life depends partly on the habits they (9) \_\_\_\_\_ when they were young.

- |                |                   |                |             |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. thoughts | B. ways           | C. habits      | D. foods    |
| 2. A. healthy  | B. educated       | C. middle-aged | D. sick     |
| 3. A. comments | B. considerations | C. beliefs     | D. minds    |
| 4. A. onto     | B. into           | C. from        | D. beyond   |
| 5. A. want     | B. think          | C. have        | D. believe  |
| 6. A. or       | B. but            | C. and         | D. so       |
| 7. A. use      | B. get            | C. form        | D. follow   |
| 8. A. late     | B. later          | C. latter      | D. latest   |
| 9. A. learned  | B. knew           | C. obtained    | D. received |

VII Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 有些人对这一社会变革持肯定态度，但也有很多人担心它会带来各种社会问题。(while)
2. 中国人非常看重诸如诚实、善良、忠诚及勤奋(diligence)这些品质。(regard)
3. 一般来说，一个极有抱负的人会被看作是富有进取心的。(generally)
4. 在跨文化交际(communication)中，肢体语言起着重要的作用。(role)
5. 出于对她的不幸的同情，我们让她留了下来。(compassion)
6. 在竞争当中，你会惧怕你的对手(rival)，反之亦然。(vice versa)



## *The Qualities of Leadership*

The qualities of leadership are almost constant all over the world. If you would like to become president of your class, school, or student council, you must first demonstrate that you have the potentials of leadership.

For one thing, you must show that you are interested in your school and in your fellow students. In practical terms, this means taking an active part in school activities. It means joining clubs, attending dances and other social functions and going out for athletics—if you are athletic. But many young people have to push themselves to join clubs or attend dances. 1) The basic reason for this hesitancy is natural shyness, but it can be overcome if you realize that most of your schoolmates are probably as shy as you are.

If you consciously try to overcome shyness by going out to meet people, you will find yourself at the same time developing another quality of leadership—understanding. 2) As your circle of friends widens you will get to know your schoolmates better. Because you are no longer concerned with your own feelings, you will begin to respect and take into account the feelings of others. Your friends and acquaintances will be aware of your new attitude, for it will show in many small ways—your greetings, conversation, and willingness to give and accept friendship.

Another quality of leadership which you can develop is willingness to do a bit extra. 3) Once you acquire the reputation of always doing a little more than expected, your fellow students will be willing to trust you with greater responsibilities.

The fourth quality of leadership is imagination—the ability to see a way through problems and to develop new ideas. You can develop this important quality by devoting extra thought during quiet moments to problems being faced by your organization.

As you show that you are interested in your school or organizations, that you have understanding and respect for your schoolmates, and that you will work hard and use your imagination, your schoolmates will naturally think of you as one of their leaders. When the time comes for election of class or student body officers, you will be mentioned as a possible candidate by your friends, and this word will reach other groups until you are given a chance to declare yourself a candidate without seeming immodest.

## Words and Expressions

leadership	/'li:dəʃɪp/	<i>n.</i>	领导
president	/'prezɪdənt/	<i>n.</i>	主席；总统；校长；董事长
council	/'kaʊnsəl/	<i>n.</i>	委员会；市或镇的议会
demonstrate	/'demənstreɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	证明，示范
potential	/'pəʊ'tenʃəl/	<i>n.</i>	可能性，潜在能力
		<i>a.</i>	可能的，潜在的
fellow	/'feləʊ/	<i>a.</i>	同伴的
		<i>n.</i>	(一般指)人；家伙
practical	/'præktɪkəl/	<i>a.</i>	实际的；应用的
term	/'tɜ:m/	<i>n.</i>	术语；措辞；学期
function	/'fʌŋkʃən/	<i>n.</i>	功能；正式典礼
push	/'pʊʃ/	<i>vt.</i>	催促；推
hesitancy	/'hezɪtənsɪ/	<i>n.</i>	迟疑
shyness	/'ʃaɪnɪs/	<i>n.</i>	羞怯
overcome	/'əʊvə'kʌm/	<i>vt.</i>	克服，征服
realize	/'ri:əlaɪz/	<i>vt.</i>	认识到；实现
consciously	/'kɒnʃəsli/	<i>ad.</i>	有意识地
circle	/'sɜ:kəl/	<i>n.</i>	圈子；圆
widen	/'waɪdən/	<i>v.</i>	加宽，变宽
respect	/'rɪ'spekt/	<i>vt.</i>	尊敬
acquaintance	/'ə'kweɪntəns/	<i>n.</i>	熟人
greeting	/'gri:tɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	问候，致意
conversation	/'kɒnvə'seɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	谈话
willingness	/'wɪlɪŋnɪs/	<i>n.</i>	心甘情愿
acquire	/'ə'kwaɪə(r)/	<i>vt.</i>	取得
reputation	/'repjʊ'teɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	名誉
imagination	/'ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	想象力，想象
devote	/'dɪ'vəʊt/	<i>vt.</i>	献身，致力
organization	/'ɔ:ɡənəɪ'zeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	组织；结构
election	/'ɪ'lekʃən/	<i>n.</i>	选举
mention	/'menʃən/	<i>vt.</i>	提起
candidate	/'kændɪdeɪt/	<i>n.</i>	候选人
reach	/'ri:tʃ/	<i>vt.</i>	(声音等)传到；到达
immodest	/'ɪ'mɒdɪst/	<i>a.</i>	不谦虚的；傲慢的
for one thing... (for another...)			一则……(再则……)
take part in			参加
take... into account			把……考虑在内
be aware of			察觉到

trust... with...  
think of... as...

委托……做……  
把……看作……

**I** Read the passage and write down the topic sentences of Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Paragraph 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 4: \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 5: \_\_\_\_\_

**II** Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- The author feels that a potential leader should attend school dances to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prove that he is the best dancer in the school  
B. show his interest in school activities  
C. overcome his shyness  
D. learn how to dance
- The author apparently feels that a person who is not athletic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should go out for athletics anyway  
B. is definitely not interested in school elections  
C. has no chance of becoming a leader  
D. can participate in other school activities
- The author thinks that understanding of others leads to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. respect for others  
B. willingness to do a bit extra  
C. overcoming one's shyness  
D. understanding of one's own feelings
- The author feels that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a person is born with imagination  
B. imagination can be developed  
C. some people have no imagination  
D. imagination prevents one from thinking hard
- In the sentence "The basic reason for this hesitancy is natural shyness," the word "hesitancy" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. willingness    B. reluctance    C. embarrassment    D. indecision
- According to the passage, if you want to be class president, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. engage in school politics  
B. have a group of close friends  
C. show that you have the qualities of leadership  
D. attend class meetings regularly

**III** Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.

## Writing Practice

### Notice

The format of a notice:

1. title  
(one word or phrase)
2. date...
3. content...
4. the person who writes the notice
5. address or telephone number

Lost
June 20
I was careless and lost my handbag in the dining room. There is something important in it. Will the finder please send it to me or ring me up?
Mary Smith
Address: Room 302, Building 16
Tel: 5286754
BP: 126-1326645

### Write a notice with the following information.

Anne White wants her classmates to know that Dick Grey, a famous scholar from America, will give a lecture on American literature. The time is from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. tomorrow afternoon. The place is Students' Club. If her classmates would like to know more details about the arrangement, they can call her on 3899852, and she lives in Room 502 in Building 3.

## Reading for Fun

Read and recite the following proverbs.

1. Everybody's business is nobody's business.  
三个和尚没水吃。
2. Experience without learning is better than learning without experience.  
有经验而无学问，胜于有学问而无经验。