

# Unit One

## BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY

教学目的：引导学生领悟“一分耕耘一分收获”的道理，丢掉“big bucks the easy way”的幻想。

教学重点：如何与别人合作，如何克服困难。

课文中各人的心理活动。

教学过程：Study of the Text

### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, let me ask you some questions.

1. Do you depend on your parents financially?
2. Do you work part-time? Why do you work part-time?
3. What kind of part-time job have you done?
4. Is it easy to earn money by working part-time?
5. Are there any easy ways to make much money?

### LANGUAGE POINTS

#### 1. leisurely, lucrative work:

work that brings in a lot of money and can be done with ease

leisurely: (moving, acting, or done) without haste

Examples:

——When he lived in the country, he used to take a leisurely walk in the woods before supper.

——My father does everything in a leisurely manner.

#### 2. delivery: the act of delivering (letters, goods, etc.)

Examples:

——This department store makes prompt delivery.

——Postmen are responsible for the delivery of letters to our houses.

#### 3. settle: palace in a comfortable position; arrange to stay or rest in a certain place

Examples:

——The baby was comfortably settled in his cradle.

——After lunch, the old man settled himself comfortably in his armchair for a nap.

#### 4. inquire: ask

Examples:

——I inquired (of him) what he wanted / whether he wanted any help.

——He inquired about the times of flights to Beijing.

#### 5. Another truck just pulled up out front:

Another truck just stopped outside in front of our house.

pull up: come to a stop; bring to a stop

Examples:

——Bob was walking along the street when suddenly a car pulled up beside him.

——The driver pulled up (his car) at our door.

#### 6. ... it will be four thousand of something:

... it will be four thousand advertising inserts for some other department store or company.

7. (a) piece of cake: a colloquial phrase meaning “something that can be done or obtained very easily”  
The phrase may have come from a comparison between the easiness of doing something and the pleasure of eating a good piece of cake.

Examples:

- The English test yesterday was a piece of cake. Most of us finished it in less than an hour.
- This job is anything but a piece of cake.

8. echo: repeat (the words, feelings, etc. of sb.)

Examples:

- The little boy echoes everything his brother says.
- “The story is really very interesting”, said Tom. “Yes, isn’t it?” echoed Jack.

9. inform: tell; give information to

Examples:

- Have you informed the company of your wish to leave it (or that you wish to leave it)?
- I’m afraid you were wrongly informed about the matter.

10. cram: force or press into a small space; crowd

Examples:

- He crammed all his clothes into the bag.
- It’s dangerous for so many people to be crammed into a bus.

11. stack: an orderly pile

Examples:

- In Prof. Wang’s study you can find stacks of books on the floor.
- The whole stack fell over and half the plates were broken.

12. range: limits within which sth. varies

Examples:

- The Singer’s voice covers an extraordinary range of pitch.
- Jim has a wide range of interests.

13. marvel(l)ous: wonderful

Examples:

- The little girl has a good imagination; she can make up marvelous stories.
- Tom Cruise is certainly a marvellous actor.

14. They’ve been at it for hours:

They’ve been doing it (or busy over it) for many hours.

at: engaged in, busy over

Examples:

- Go and see what your mother is at now.
- Dr. Li is at breakfast. Will you please wait until he has finished?

15. harm: injury or damage

Examples:

- A lot of harm was done to his reputation by the rumors.
- There’s no harm in your staying up late occasionally; but staying up late every night—that’s quite another story.

16. cut into: reduce, decrease

Examples:

- The pollution of the river cut into the value of the houses in that neighborhood.

—The owner of the auto plant refused to raise the workers' wages, saying that it would cut into the profits.

17. work: vt. Produce, bring about, cause

Examples:

—The two-month military training has worked a change in his living habits.

—It is said that this new drug can work wonders.

—Owing to the precautionary measures they had taken, the typhoon did not work much damage.

18. The bonus program had worked until...:

The bonus plan had been effective until...

Work vi.: be effective, have the desired outcome

Examples:

—I don't think your plan will work.

—It's no good trying that method, because it won't work.

19. cash: money in the form of coins and paper notes

Examples:

—I've very little cash on me so will you accept a check?

—Fifty thousand bucks in cash is a lot of money.

20. ... the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses...:

...the workers had no reason to be satisfied with \$5 and some bonuses for the fastest worker...

have no business to do/ doing sth.: have no reason or right to do sth.

Examples:

—Mary had no business to be so friendly to such a shameless person.

—You have no business saying such things about my brother.

Settle for: agree to take or accept sth. in place of what is hoped for or demanded; be satisfied with (less)

Examples:

—Bill wanted \$1,000 for his used car but settled for \$600.

—Beth won't settle for being an ordinary housewife. She has decided to open a day nursery.

21. shrink: become smaller

Examples:

—The vast forests of West Africa have shrunk in the past 20 years.

—Don't wash that dress or it will shrink; send it to the dry-cleaner's.

22. deadline: the last possible date or time by which sth. must be done or finished

Examples:

—What's your deadline for finishing the book report?

—The work was done two hours before Friday's 5 p.m. deadline.

23. ... and a like amount for gifts:

... and a similar amount of money (\$40) for gifts

"Like" is used here as an adjective meaning "similar".

Examples:

—It won't work to give all the workers a like bonus. You should give higher bonuses to those who work harder and better.

—On his birthday Tom received \$20 from his father and a like sum from his mother.

24. odd: strange; unusual

Examples:

- Don't you think it odd that the famous pop singer should have committed suicide?
- That house has been painted with an odd combination of colors.

25. finance: the management of money; (usu. pl.) money for a business, nation or person

Examples:

- His company needs a man who really knows finance.
- Whether it can be done or not depends, of course, on your finances.

26. Investigation revealed that they were offering “for sale or rent” our entire library.:

After I had asked them about it, I learned that they were presenting all our books for others to buy or rent.

27. may/might as well: have no strong reason not to

This phrase is used in an informal style to suggest that one should do something because there is nothing better, more interesting, more useful, etc. to do. There is no real difference between may and might here.

Examples:

- Since it's such a fine day, we might as well go home on foot.
- We may as well finish the job, now that we've got so far with it.
- Since you are all here, I may as well tell you all about it.

## HOMEWORK

## Unit 2

### DEER AND THE ENERGY CYCLE

教学目的：在第三册第 10 课中，我们学习过 Innovation Cycle。在本课，我们将学习的是 Energy Cycle，旨在引导学生观察动物生存的本能并从中思考如何珍惜人类赖以生存的资源。

教学重点：了解 food—energy—life—death 的过程。

对 energy sources/ crisis 的认识。

教学过程：Study of the Text

### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, let me ask you some questions.

1. What do you think life depends on? (Money, love, or something else?)
2. Where does energy come from? (Food, spirit, God, or what?)
3. What happens to life if there is no food, or source of energy?
4. Is life useless after it comes to an end?
5. Life is energy, isn't it? What do you think?

### LANGUAGE POINTS

1 Others of a less romantic and more practical turn of mind...:

Others who are less romantic and tend to look at things more practically... turn of mind: natural tendency, disposition

Examples:

- He is a man with a very peculiar turn (=kind) of mind.
- She was of a strong intellectual and literary turn of mind.
- He has a poetic / philosophic / humorous/ optimistic/ curious turn of mind.

2.currency: the particular type of money in use in a country

Examples:

- I have some British pounds that I'd like to change into Chinese currency.
- Though gold is still used as a standard of value, it is no longer used as (a) currency.

3.ecological system (or ecosystem):

a system made up of a group of living organisms and its physical environment, and the relationship between them. A pond, a lake, a forest or an ocean may be an ecosystem. An ecosystem includes such factors as food supply, weather and natural enemies.

4. convert into: change into

Examples:

- Coal can be converted into gas by burning.
- The hotel is said to have been converted into an office building.
- One last effort converted defeat into victory.

5. in turn: in due course or succession

Examples:

- Theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice.
- He that shuts Love out, in turn shall be shut out from Love. (Tennyson)

6.cycle: a number of related events happening in a regularly repeated order

Examples:

- The seasons of the year —spring, summer, autumn, and winter—make a cycle.
- Some scientists conceive life as an endless cycle of energy conversion.

7. excess: amount that is more than necessary

Examples:

- Inflation results from an excess of demand over supply.
- The price is far in excess of what I can afford.

8. reserve: sth. kept for later use

Examples:

- They have kept a large reserve of firewood for this winter.
- We have enough reserve of food to last a year.

9. scarce: hard to get; not plentiful

Examples:

- Good fruit is scarce and costly owing to this year's drought.
- Some animals are becoming scarce in our country.

10. a case in point:

a good example of what is being talked about

Examples:

- He is rather selfish. His unwillingness to help his brother is a case in point.

11. mature: fully grown and developed

Examples:

- He is a mature man who can make his own decisions.
- It takes most fruit trees about 7 years before they are mature enough to produce good fruit.

12. give birth to: bear, bring forth

Examples:

- The dog gave birth to four puppies last year.
- Mary is expected to give birth to a second child in September.

13. meet her body's needs: satisfy the demands of her body

meet: satisfy

Examples:

- Jim could hardly earn enough to meet the family's needs.
- In order to meet their expenses, many American students have to work part-time while they are studying.
- The government decided to provide more funds to meet the cost of the project.

14. an energy consuming process: a process that uses a lot of energy

consume: use; use up

Examples:

- The factory consumes coal at the rate of 400 tons a day.
- Steam engines consume a large amount of fuel.

15. ample: plentiful, more than enough

Examples:

- There's ample room in the bus for more passengers.
- There's ample reason to be optimistic about our success.

16. resource: (usu. pl.) possession (esp. of a country) in the form of wealth or good

Examples:

- Kuwait has huge resources of oil.
- We must make the best possible use of our natural resources.

17. dependent: relying (on another) for support

Examples:

- Despite technical progress, food production is still largely dependent on weather.
- Tom has got a job and is no longer dependent on his parents.

18. deposit: put or store for safe-keeping; place (money) in a bank

Examples:

- You may deposit your luggage in my room if you like.
- After the good harvest, the young farmer deposited 2,000 yuan in the bank.

19. accumulate: collect little by little

Examples:

- To prove their theories, scientists must accumulate a certain amount of data as evidence.
- The naturalist has accumulated a large number of botanical specimens.

20. draw on: secure funds from; make use of

Examples:

- The government decided to draw on its gold reserves to get over the financial crisis.
- He wouldn't draw on his savings to buy his wife a gift.

21. Nature provides a further safeguard to help deer survive the winter: Deer have another natural means of protection against the threat of the cold winter.

22. internal: of the inside of the body; within a particular country or organization

Examples:

- The bleeding must be coming from an internal injury.
- No country has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country.

23. hence: therefore, because of this

Examples:

- The object of a weather thermometer is to indicate the air temperature, hence it should be used in the shade.
- They performed a series of experiments, which were all successful; hence their theory is well supported.

Note that hence is a more formal term than therefore and because of this.

24. somewhat: more than a little but not very

Examples:

- He was somewhat embarrassed to find his former girlfriend at the party.
- Somewhat to my surprise, everyone agreed to my proposal.

25. rhythm: a regular repeated pattern of sounds or movements; a regular pattern of changes

Examples:

- I like the exciting rhythms of African drum beats.
- The life of the farmer is governed by the rhythm of the seasons.

26. abundant: more than enough

Examples:

- Small as it is, this country has abundant supplies of oil and natural gas.
- China is abundant in/ with natural resources.

27. melt: (of sth. solid or hard) become liquid or very soft, esp. as a result of heat

Examples:

——As the sun became warmer, the ice began to melt.

——The snow has melted, but the lake is still frozen solid.

28. pull through: survive or help (sb.) to survive a period of danger or crisis

Examples:

——Please don't worry about your mother's illness. The doctors will pull her through.

——The doctors were certain that the old man will pull through.

——The company was in great difficulties at the end of last year, but a generous loan from the bank pulled it through.

29. fundamental: basic; very important

Examples:

——The two of them have fundamental differences on this issue.

——It is not simply a practical matter, but a fundamental question of principle.

## HOMEWORK

## Unit 3

### WHY DO WE BELIEVE THAT THE EARTH IS ROUND?

教学目的：理解作者引用人们对地球形状的争论为例的用意，引导学生思考在知识爆炸的年代里应该如何看待知识和接受知识。

教学重点：关于地球形状的各种说法和争辩。

关于地球是球状的求证过程。

从对地球形状的争论引发的思考，即对 This is a credulous age. 的思考。

教学过程：Study of the Text

### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, let me ask you some question.

1. Do you believe that the earth is round? Why?

(Yes, I do, because science proves that it is true.)

2. Have you heard of other conclusions about the shape of the earth?

What are they? Why don't you believe them?

(Yes. The earth was said to be flat or oval. I don't believe them because the photos from satellites or the scenes of eclipses show that it's round.)

3. Why is "the earth is round" put in a question?

(Let's see what the author wants to argue.)

### LANGUAGE POINTS

1 or other: (used with someone, something, somehow, somewhere, someday, sometime, etc. to show that one is not certain)

Examples:

——I shall be coming again someday or other. (one of these days)

——I've read the story before in some book or other.

——Somehow to other, John managed to get a well-paid job in the bank.

2. superstitious: believing in superstition

Examples:

——Tom is very superstitious and believes the number 13 brings bad luck.

——Many people have a superstitious fear of the dark.

3. cite: give or mention as an example (esp. by quoting from a book to support an argument, etc.)

Examples:

——The lawyer cited a previous case to support his argument.

——Can you cite another example like this one?

4. widespread: found in many places; covering a wide area

Examples:

——Personal computers are in widespread use now even in many underdeveloped countries.

——The problem of air pollution has attracted widespread attention.

5. advance: put or bring forward

Examples:

——In the 19th century, the new theory of the origin of life advanced by Darwin raised a storm of

debate in England and other parts of the world.

—Mary is too shy to advance her opinion at the meeting.

6. appeal to: be attractive or interesting to

Examples:

—The idea of studying abroad appeals to many young people.

—The magazine is intended to appeal to professional women in their 30s and 40s.

7. exaggerate: represent (sth.) as larger, worse, more important, etc. than it really is; overstate

Examples:

—People don't believe what he says because he is always exaggerating.

—Tom exaggerated the dangers of the trip in order to keep her from going.

8. ... there is something in what he says:

something in/to: some truth or value in

Examples:

—There's something in /to what you say: I'll take your advice.

—They had to concede that there was something in his teaching methods.

9. ... and the question is worth following up:

... and the question is worth discussing / further

follow up: pursue or investigate closely; find out more about

Examples:

—They followed up the matter until they got results.

—The editor of the newspaper thinks that this story is worth following up.

10. for the sake of: for the good or advantage of ; for the purpose of; because of

Examples:

—The pretty actress married an old millionaire for the sake of his money.

—My father used to be a 'chain smoker', but now he has given up smoking for the sake of his health.

—The retired lawyer moved to the country for the sake of peace and quiet.

Throw light on: give new information about (something); make (a situation) clearer; explain

Examples:

—This newspaper article throws some/ much/ a clear light on the situation in the Middle East.

—His diary throws light on life in England in the seventeenth century.

11. refute: prove (sb.) to be mistaken or (a statement) to be untrue

Examples:

—How would you refute the theory that the earth is flat?

—The best way to refute the accusation of laziness is to work hard.

12. horizon: the line far away where the land or sea seems to meet the sky

Examples:

—The sun had already sunk below the horizon

—Suddenly the sailors saw a ship far away on the horizon.

13. phenomenon: (pl. phenomena) sth. that happens or exists, esp. sth. that is studied because it is not understood

Examples:

—The booklet gives scientific explanations to many natural phenomena.

—Snow in April is not an unusual phenomenon in Inner Mongolia.

14. follow: be or happen as a necessary effect or result

Examples:

—He is a good writer, but it does not follow that he is a good speaker.

—Because he is a competent engineer, it does not follow that he will make a successful factory director.

15. cast: send (light, shadow, etc.) on a surface

Examples:

—The candle cast a flickering light on the wall.

—The tall tree casts a long shadow across the lawn in the late afternoon.

16. statement: a written or spoken declaration, esp. of a formal kind

Examples:

—They need more facts to back up their statement.

—His statement is vague and no one can be sure what it means.

17. bring out: show, produce

Examples:

—Suddenly the man brought out a gun and threatened the taxi-driver with it.

—As I brought the handkerchief out of my pocket, several other objects fell out.

18. justify: give a good reason for; show to be just, right or reasonable

Examples:

—He tried to justify his neglect to his duties on grounds of ill health.

—He is fully justified in refusing your request.

—Do you think you are justified in treating your old mother like that?

19. predict: say in advance

Examples:

—Economists are predicting a fall in interest rates.

—It's impossible to predict who will win the women's 5000-meter race.

20. exceptionally: unusually

Examples:

—He's an exceptionally talented player in NBA history.

—You have defended your position exceptionally well.

21. fall back on: turn to for help, use, when all else has failed

Examples:

—He is a man to fall back on in an emergency.

—If this plan fails, there are other plans we can fall back on.

22. rest on: rely on; be based on

Examples:

—Bernard Shaw's fame rests more on his plays than on his novels.

—Columbus's decision to sail west to reach the East rested on his belief that the earth was round.

authority: power over the opinions of others

Examples:

—Kings used to have absolute authority over their subjects.

—Prof. Smith has international authority or influence in the field of theoretical physics.

23. stray (away) from: wander away from; leave (a subject)

Examples:

- His sheep strayed away from his own fields to a neighbor's.
- You're straying (away) from the subject again; do please keep to the point.

24. Most people... would not even bother to produce...:

bother: take trouble; trouble oneself

Examples:

- Don't bother about my breakfast. I'm not hungry in the least.
- After writing an article, he never bothers to go over it again.
- On her mother's 80th birthday, Myra would not even bother to buy her a gift.

25. outline: give a short account or description

Examples:

- At the press conference the President outlined his peace plan for the Middle East.
- We all listened carefully as Jim outlined his reasons.

26. ... and if pressed further, would become angry:

press: demand or ask continuously; urge strongly

Examples:

- He looked very ill that morning and all his classmates pressed him to go and see the doctor at once.
- All the children pressed the teacher to continue her story.

27. In a way Shaw is right:

in a way: to a certain degree; in a certain but limited manner

Examples:

- In a way I agree with you, but I think you could have presented your argument in a much better way.
- He considers himself a great singer, and in a way he is justified.

## HOMEWORK

## Unit 4

### JIM THORPE

教学目的：了解杰出的美国运动员吉姆·索普夺取奥运五项全能和十项全能两块金牌前后的生活情况，以及种族歧视对印地安人命运的影响。

教学重点：了解吉姆·索普的各项体育才能和在世界体育史上的辉煌成绩。

教学过程：Study of the Text

### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, let me ask you some question.

1. Who was Jim Thorpe?

(Jim Thorpe, an American Indian, was a great athlete. He won both the pentathlon and the decathlon, the two most demanding Olympic events, in the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games.)

2. Can you say anything about Olympic Games?

——What is the symbol?

(Five interlocking circles, red, blue, yellow, black and green, on a white field representing the continents of the world joined in friendship.)

——What is the motto?

(Swifter, Higher, Stronger.)

——What is the rule about an athletes' qualifications?

(He must be an amateur.)

——How often are Olympic Games held?

(Every four years.)

3. Does the championship mean fame, wealth, or something else?

4. Does every champion live a happy life?

### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. The railroad station was jammed:

jam: crowd with people, cars, etc. so that movement is difficult or impossible

Examples:

——The crowds jammed the street, and no cars could pass.

——The roads were jammed with cars taking people to the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games.

——The buses are always jammed during the rush-hour, which is a great problem in many big cities of China.

2. await: wait for, look forward to

Examples:

——We are eagerly awaiting your arrival (decision, answer, etc.)

——The children have awaited your coming for weeks.

3. a track meet (=a track and field meet): a series of contests in running, jumping, throwing, and similar

events

Note that the past continuous tense is used in this sentence to express an action that was taking place during a certain period of time in the past.

More examples:

—In all those years, they were fighting the Nazis heroically.

—From 1982 to 1984 Jack was teaching English in China.

4. Surely these Carlisle athletes would come charging off the train, one after another, like a Marine battalion:

charge:

Examples:

—As they approached the house, a barking dog charged out.

—In the enemy confusion our fighters charged into their headquarters.

5. compete: take part in a competition or sports event

Examples:

—Over a thousand runners will be competing in the Beijing marathon this Sunday.

—Small, independent bookstores simply can't compete with the big national chains.

6. ... he was denied opportunity in other ways:

... he was not given an /any opportunity in other respects.

Deny: refuse to give

Examples:

—American women were denied the right to vote until 1920.

—How could you deny your children the educational opportunities they needed?

Way: respect, point

Examples:

—The plan is unsatisfactory in several ways.

—In some ways you are right.

7. It was almost impossible for an Indian to gain even a fair education:

Examples:

—In my family, even Grandma knows who Li Ning is (so certainly every one else in my family knows who Li Ning is).

—Bob is so busy that he has no time to write even to his girlfriend (so certainly not to others).

Fair: not good and not bad; average; passable

Examples:

—Janet is a good singer, but only a fair dancer.

—We had a good harvest of cotton but only a fair crop of wheat last year.

8. (be) destined to: (be) decided by fate to

Examples:

—Being blind and deaf, Helen Keller seemed destined to spend her life in misery. But with the help of her teacher, she overcame one difficulty after another and became a world-famous writer.

—He failed again and again and seemed destined never to succeed. But he refused to give in and finally succeeded.

9. Soon Carlisle was racing along its own bright path to athletic prominence:

prominence: the fact of being important and well-known

Examples:

- The Brazilian player first came to prominence during the World Cup in Italy.
- It was this novel that brought young Hemingway to immediate prominence.

10. In whatever sport Jim Thorpe played, he excelled:

Examples:

- In international competitions, the Chinese excel in (at) table-tennis and badminton.
- You may not believe it, but Churchill, who had such a distinguished career as a statesman and writer, excelled in nothing at all at school.

11. ...refused to play Carlisle:

play: take part in a game against

Examples:

- China will play Japan at soccer this evening. Are you going to watch the live television broadcast?
- Shanghai and Beijing will play each other for the baseball championship.

12. incredible: too extraordinary to be believed; unbelievable

Examples:

- These young people have an incredible amount of energy.
- It's just incredible the way they can work 20 hours a day.

13. He built upon these natural gifts daily:

build upon: develop; use(sth.) as a foundation for further progress

Examples:

- With their latest design, the company is hoping to build on the success of previous years.
- They are trying to build on their success by opening new branches overseas.

14. demonstrate: show and explain how sth. works or is done

Examples:

- Let me demonstrate to you how this machine works.
- The salesman demonstrated a new washing machine in a department store.

15. opponent: sb. who tries to defeat another person in a competition, game, fight, or argument

Examples:

- Sampras beat his opponent three sets to love (3:0).
- Tyson knocked down his opponent twice in the third round.

16. demanding: requiring careful attention or constant effort; making severe demands

Examples:

- Henry's new position as chief engineer is certainly more demanding than his previous ones.
- Genetic engineering is a demanding field that has attracted many young people to challenge its complexities.

17. ...upon his return to the United states:

As is used here, the preposition upon or on + a noun of action means the same thing as a When-clause or an As-soon-as clause.

Examples:

- Upon / On arrival at the airport, you will be met by one of our officials.
- Upon/ On his return from Japan, Prof. Li went directly to his laboratory and started working with his colleagues.

18. amateur: (a person) taking part in a sport, etc. for pleasure or interest, not for money

Examples:

- Tom is an amateur who dances because he feels like it.
- Before 1984, the Olympic Games were limited to only amateur athletes.

19. ... his youthful indifference to studies

indifference: lack of interest or concern

Examples:

- The management has shown complete indifference to the demands of the workers for higher pay.
- Whether you stay or leave is a matter of total indifference to him.

20. catch up with sb.: have an ill or damaging effect on sb.'s health, work, life, etc.; bring punishment to sb.

Examples:

- Smoking will catch up with you someday.
- His laziness caught up with him: he failed in all his final exams.

21. desert: leave at a difficult time or when most needed; abandon

Examples:

- The man deserted his wife and children and went abroad.
- At the most crucial moment, his self-confidence deserted him.

22. despite: in spite of

Examples:

- Despite all our efforts to save the museum, the county government decided to close it.
- Despite the difference in their religious beliefs, Mary and Janet are close friends.

23. decline: slow decrease in number, health, power, quality, etc.

Examples:

- The cost of public services has risen sharply despite a general decline in their quality.
- Everyone could see that the professor's health was on the decline.

24. unanimously: with complete agreement; without a single opposing vote

Examples:

- This morning the board of directors unanimously approved the project.
- Prof. Lu was unanimously elected chairman of the English Department.

## HOMEWORK

## Unit 5

### TO LIE OR NOT TO LIE—THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA

教学目的：探讨医生对病人的病情应当如实通报还是出于好意隐瞒撒谎，两者对治疗效果乃至医疗界有利还是有弊。

教学重点：垂危或患不治之症的病人的心理需要。

对 doctor's dilemma 的理解。

医生和医疗的 integrity 和 credibility 的重要性。

教学过程：Study of the Text

### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, let me ask you some questions.

1. Do you always believe a doctor's diagnosis?

(A doctor has training in treating the diseases and injuries of human beings. But nobody is perfect and doctors can be wrong.)

2. Do you think that a doctor has good reasons to tell lies?

(Only when he does so for the patients' own sake.)

3. Do you tell lies for good purposes?

4. Would you prefer to be told the truth about a serious illness you had?

Why/ why not?

### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. dilemma: a difficult choice to be made between two possibilities

Examples:

—The doctor's dilemma is whether he should tell the patient the truth or not.

—Mary was in a dilemma about whether to go to the party or stay at home to prepare for next week's exams.

—He was faced with the dilemma of whether or not to go back to Russia.

2. benefit: do good to; be good for

Examples:

—The new policy of the government will benefit the majority of the people.

—The new hospital will benefit the local community.

3. conceal: hide, keep secret

Examples:

—Tell me the truth; you can't conceal it forever.

—Don't try to conceal anything from me. I know the whole thing inside out.

4. lines (of work): fields; areas of activity or work

Examples:

—Nancy has been in the line of public relations for more than 5 years.

—Janet hasn't made up her mind about which line of work to select; she is equally qualified to be a teacher or a journalist.

5. dwarf:

1. *n.* a person, animal or plant of much less than the usual size

Examples:

- The dwarf sees farther than the giant, when he has the giant's shoulders to mount on.
- They are dwarfs beside Shakespeare.

2. vt. Cause to appear small by comparison.

Examples:

- The newly-built 40-story hotel dwarfs all the other buildings nearby.
- The brilliance of his poetry dwarfed the accomplishments of his contemporaries.

6. ...shelter from brutal news:

...brutal: very cruel

Examples:

- The captain was a brutal man and everyone was afraid of his brutal behavior.
- We have to face the brutal fact that Jim is going to die very soon.

7. ...uphold a promise of secrecy:

... carry out a promise to keep secret

uphold: defend or support (a law, system, or principle)

Examples:

- The law upholds everybody's right to be fairly treated.
- They are trying their best to uphold traditional moral values.

8. ... to expose corruption: ... (the need) to reveal or make known the dishonest or immoral behavior of those with power

expose: make known

Examples:

- The newspaper exposed the activities of the secret organization.
- After the scandal was exposed, Mr. Johnson and his wife both committed suicide.

Corruption: dishonest, illegal or immoral behavior, esp. from sb. with power

Examples:

- The President pledged to fight government corruption.
- Corruption among high officials is rampant in that country.

9. ... minimize the gravity of the illness: try to understate the seriousness of his disease

minimize: reduce to the smallest possible degree; represent as having the least degree of importance, value or size

Examples:

- The mountaineers took every precaution to minimize the dangers of their climbing.
- He's made a serious mistake, and it's no use trying to minimize its seriousness.

10. conceal: hide (the truth, one's real feelings, etc.)

Examples:

- She concealed her fear from the younger members of the family.
- I knew at once that the doctor was concealing something from me.

11. Doctors confront such choices often and urgently:

Doctors face such situations often, when they have to make immediate decisions.

Confront: face

Examples:

- We are confronting some complicated problems now.
- He was well aware that he was confronting serious opposition from his opponents within the

- party.
12. at times: sometimes; once in a while  
 Examples:  
 ——We have noodles for lunch at times.  
 ——As my father is getting on in years, he gets very sleepy at times.
13. in one's eyes: from one's point of view; as one sees it  
 Examples:  
 ——Tony is over 30 now, but in the eyes of his parents, he is still a child.  
 ——In the eyes of the law, it is theft to take anything that does not belong to you.
14. recover: get well, strong, etc. again  
 Examples:  
 ——He's home now recovering from a heart attack.  
 ——He has just recovered from a severe illness.
15. utter: make (a sound) with one's voice; say (words, etc.)  
 Examples:  
 ——When the danger was over, she uttered a sigh of relief.  
 ——He uttered a cry of fear when the dog suddenly charged at him.
16. distort: give a false or misleading account of  
 Examples:  
 ——You've distorted what I said.  
 ——The driver distorted the facts of the accident to escape blame.
17. grave: serious  
 Examples:  
 ——The doctor has told us that Peter's condition is very grave and he will probably die.  
 ——The doctor's face was grave when he told us the news.
18. But the illusory nature of the benefits such deception is meant to produce is now coming to be documented:  
 But evidence is being provided which shows that the benefits such deception is expected to produce are false by nature.  
 Document: prove or support by means of documents, facts, etc.  
 Examples:  
 ——Can you document your theory with facts?  
 ——The lawyer gathered enough evidence to document the charges.
19. contrary to: completely opposite to; different from  
 Examples:  
 ——Everything he has done is contrary to what he said he would do.  
 ——Contrary to popular belief, the desert can be a beautiful place.
20. ... and feel betrayed when they learn that they have been misled:  
 betray: be unfaithful to; deceive  
 Examples:  
 ——The public felt betrayed when the President went back on his promise not to raise taxes.  
 ——Who could have thought that he had betrayed his best friend to the enemy.  
 Mislead: cause (sb.) to think or act wrongly; make (sb) believe sth. which is not true  
 Examples:

- He was very angry with his doctors for having misled him.  
 ——Don't be misled by his size; he's still a child.
21. humanely conveyed: tenderly or kindly made known (to the patients)  
 convey: make known, communicate, express  
 Examples:  
 ——I can't convey my feelings in words.  
 ——This picture will convey to you some idea of the beauty of the West Lake.  
 ——Please convey my best wishes to your parents.
22. tolerate: allow or endure without protest  
 Examples:  
 ——The ability to tolerate pain varies from person to person.  
 ——The workers said they couldn't tolerate the poor working conditions any longer.
23. advocates of benevolent deception:  
 advocate: a person who speaks for an idea, way of life, etc.  
 Examples:  
 ——Prof. Li is a passionate advocate of socialist market economy.  
 ——They are strong advocates of women's rights.
24. they invade the autonomy of patients and render them unable to make informed choices concerning their own health:  
 Examples:  
 ——The shock of her husband's death rendered her completely unable to work.  
 ——If you introduce too many complicated rules you will render the system unworkable.  
 Informed: based on good knowledge and information  
 Examples:  
 ——The bank manager should be able to give you his informed opinion about the state of your business.  
 ——An informed guess at his personal wealth was \$200 million.
- Concerning: about  
 Examples:  
 ——We are anxious to hear any information concerning his health.  
 ——I have little to say concerning his moral character.
25. befall: (of sth. bad) happen to (sb.)  
 Examples:  
 ——She feared that some terrible accident had befallen him.  
 ——Bad luck befell the team throughout the game so that they eventually lost.
26. keep/ leave in the dark: keep uninformed  
 Examples:  
 ——Peter kept his parents in the dark about his bad examination results.  
 ——He said nothing, leaving me in the dark about his plans.
27. integrity: honesty, uprightness  
 Examples:  
 ——His integrity prevents him from doing anything wrong.  
 ——The integrity of the judge is unquestionable.
28. in the long run: in the end, in the final analysis or outcome

Examples:

—You may make good grade by studying only before examinations, but you will succeed in the long run only by studying hard every day.

—It pays in the long run to buy goods of high quality.

29.colleague: a person with whom one works, esp. in a professional job

Examples:

—Bob criticized some of his colleagues for not working as hard as he did.

—Tony's son married the daughter of one of his colleagues at the bank.

30. injure: hurt or wound (sb., part of the body, etc.); harm or damage (sb's feeling of pride, reputation, etc.)

—Two women and three children were injured in a car accident yesterday afternoon.

—Attacks from people like them are not likely to injure his reputation.

31.arise: appear; come into existence

Examples:

—The question then arises as to what we are going to do once we get the equipment.

—At a later stage there arose new problems which were even harder to solve.

32. alternative: a choice between two or more things; any of the things to be chosen

Examples:

—As Bob would not accept the salary I could offer, I have no alternative but to give the job to someone else.

—There are three alternatives for his treatment and most doctors are for the first one.

33. go to great lengths: do everything that is necessary (to obtain a desired result)

Examples:

—He went to great lengths to prove to his girlfriend that he had earned his success by hard work.

—He would go to great/ any lengths to get what he wanted.

34. Colleagues may disapprove but refrain from objecting:

refrain from: keep oneself from; avoid

Examples:

—You must refrain from eating too much.

—He could hardly refrain from laughing on hearing my joke.

Object: be opposed; feel dislike

Examples:

—Do you think Mom would object if I take a part-time job as a salesman?

—Robert objected to being treated like a child.

35. take a stand: declare one's position, attitude, opinions, etc., and be prepared to fight (for these opinions, etc.)

Examples:

—Many students take a strong stand against cheating on exams.

—I think everyone should take a stand on such an issue.

36. debate: discuss formally, trying to make a decision or find a solution

Examples:

—They debated the question for at least five hours before taking a vote.

—The United Nations Security Council will debate the issue tomorrow.

## Unit 6

### How to Make a Book

教学目的：学习正确的读书方法，提高读书效率。

教学重点：认识 the most efficient kind of reading。

领会读者与作者之间的 two-way operation。

学习 devices for marking a book。

教学过程：Study of the Text

#### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, let me ask you some questions.

1. Do you like to read books? What books are you interested in?
2. How do you usually read a book?
3. Have you ever tried marking a book while reading? Why, where and how do you mark?

#### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. ... you have to read “between the lines” to get the most out of anything:

read between the lines: look for what is implied or suggested, but not actually stated

Examples:

- My son wrote that he liked his college life very much, but I could read between the lines that he was homesick.
- Reading between the lines, I should say they are very much disappointed at the outcome, though they will never openly admit it.
- Many of Lu Xun’s essays are quite subtle. You have to read between the lines to fully understand them.

2. persuade: cause (sb.) to do (sth.) by talking to him or arguing with him

Examples:

- The doctors tried to persuade him to give up smoking, but he just wouldn’t listen to them.
- He was persuaded to stay in bed for three days more.

3. property: the thing or things one owns

Examples:

- Much of his property was destroyed by the fire.
- The police found some stolen property in the thief’s house.

4. prelude: something that comes before and acts as an introduction to something more important

Examples:

- The discussions were a prelude to the treaty.
- Many people believe that the fighting in the streets is a prelude to more serious trouble.

5. possession: the state of having or owning sth.

Examples:

- The house has been in the family’s possession for nearly 90 years.
- Jim was arrested for possession of drugs.

6. transfer: take or remove from on person or place to another

Examples:

- That world-famous soccer star has been transferred from a Spanish club to an Italian one.
- The dying man decided to transfer the ownership of his house to his youngest son.

7. absorb: take in (a liquid, knowledge, ideas, etc.)

Examples:

- White surfaces do not absorb much heat or light. Instead, they reflect rays of heat and light which strike them.
- The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teachers could give him.

8. ... to do you any good:

- ... to be of any help or benefit to you
- do (sb.) good: help or benefit (sb.)

Examples:

- Eat more fruit and vegetable; it will do you good.
- Doing *taijiquan* has done me a lot of good.

9. ... the standard sets...:

- the collections of books written by those accepted as authorities on a particular subject

10. This individual owns woodpulp and ink, not books:

- individual: s single person, esp. when compared with a group or society as a whole

Examples:

- The honor is not given to me as an individual, but as a representative of our group.
- Hand writing varies from individual to individual.

11. dip into: read here and there in (a book or magazine); browse

Examples:

- He usually dips into a book before deciding whether to read it or not.
- Some books are to be read seriously, others to be dipped into.

12. ... but is restrained by a false respect for their physical appearance:

- restrain: hold back; control

Examples:

- The little boy couldn't restrain his curiosity to see what was in the box.
- His first impulse was to jump back and warn the others, but he restrained himself, knowing that the commotion would frighten the cobra into striking.

13. loosen: make or become loose or looser

Examples:

- Returning to his own office, Bob loosened his tie and opened his shirt.
- When Mark was drunk, his tongue was loosened.

14. continual: (usu. of sth. bad or annoying) happening again and again; repeated

Examples:

- He still smokes and drinks, despite the continual warnings of his doctor.
- We've had continual rain in the past three weeks.

15. preserve: keep safe from harm, danger or decay

Examples:

- Do you think these traditional customs should be preserved?
- Ancient Egyptians knew of means to preserve dead bodies from decay.

16. Its soul, so to speak, is inseparable from its body:

so to speak: in one sense; in a manner of speaking; as we might say

Examples:

—The young man often makes good suggestions to the manager and is, so to speak, the brains of the plant.

—Very much spoiled by his parents, the 7-year-old boy is, so to speak, a little emperor of the family.

17. manufacture: make or produce by machinery in large quantities

Examples:

—Many of the shoes and toys sold in the United States are manufactured in China.

—Paul's uncle owns a big factory that manufactures farm machinery.

18. indispensable (to): absolutely necessary; too important to live without

Examples:

—Oxygen is indispensable to life.

—A good dictionary is indispensable to the study of a foreign language.

19. conscious: aware; awake and able to feel and think

Examples:

—When he became conscious again, he found himself lying in bed in a hospital.

—The driver was still conscious when the ambulance reached the hospital.

—Lili was conscious of someone watching her.

20. let me develop these three points:

develop: present fully; express in greater detail

Examples:

—I'd like to develop this idea a little more fully before I go on to my next point.

—This point is developed further at the end of this chapter.

21. You can't let your eyes glide across the lines of a book and come up with an understanding of what you have read:

...not... and ...: if..., (then) ... not...

Examples:

—You can't eat your cake and have it.

—You can't sell the cow and drink the milk.

22. an ordinary piece of light fiction, like, say, "Gone with the Wind" :

Examples:

—I'd like to advise you to learn a second foreign language, say, German.

—Could I come to see you sometime next week, say, Wednesday?

23. invariably: always; without exception

Examples:

—The old man invariably gets up at 6 in the morning.

—The absent-minded professor will invariably leave something behind.

24. resume: begin again after a pause or interruption

Examples:

—They resumed their journey after a short rest.

—After lunch he resumed reading where he had left off.

25. ...with the advantage of being able to pick up where you left off:

pick up: begin again, start again

——It's difficult to pick up a conversation when it has been interrupted.

——They met after five years, and picked up their friendship as if there had been no interruption.

Leave off: stop

Examples:

——We will start at the point where we left off last time.

——Yesterday we left off at the end of page 51. So today we'll begin with page 52.

26. learning doesn't consist in being an empty receptacle:

consist in: be found in; be contained in; lie in

Examples:

——Education doesn't consist simply in learning a lot of facts.

——The beauty of this picture consists in its ingenious color combination.

27. be relevant to: be connected with what is being discussed

Examples:

——The judge ruled that the evidence was not relevant (irrelevant) to the case.

——I don't think your remarks are relevant to our discussion.

28. tie up: connect, relate

Examples:

——Tie up the two problems and you will understand them clearly.

——The police are trying to tie up his escape from prison with the murder.

29. sequence: the order in which things happen

Examples:

——Everything happened so fast after the train crash that each of the passengers has a different account of the sequence of events.

——The names are arranged in alphabetical sequence.

## HOMEWORK

## Unit 7

### THE LUNCHEON

教学目的：欣赏毛姆短篇小说的风格，了解年轻人的虚荣与幼稚以及由此产生的尴尬。

教学重点：领会作品中的讽刺口吻。

了解毛姆刻画人物的技巧。

分析作品对人物的虚荣心与虚伪性的揭露。

教学过程：Study of the Text

#### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, I'll ask you some questions.

1. Have you read any stories or novels by Somerset Maugham?

2. Do you know anything about Maugham and his works?

(See Note 2 in your textbook and Note I 1 in Teacher's Book.)

#### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. in answer to her beckoning:

in answer to: in response to; as an answer to

Examples:

——The doctor came at once in answer to my telephone call.

——The newspaper published an open letter in answer to the readers' criticisms.

2. We're none of us getting any younger:

——“Years ago I was able to run ten miles. But not now!”

——“Well, we're none of us getting any younger.”

3. overlook: have a view of (sth.) from above

Examples:

——From their house on the hillside, they can overlook the whole city.

——This window on the top floor of the building overlooks most of the square.

4. keep body and soul together: stay alive, esp. by earning enough money to feed oneself.

Examples:

——In those days it was difficult for many poor people to keep body and soul together.

——Jim was an unskilled worker and earned hardly enough to keep body and soul together.

5. presently: soon

Examples:

——“Who's Tom?”

——“You'll be meeting him presently.”

——Please take a seat. The doctor will see you presently.

6. chat: an informal friendly conversation

Examples:

——Drop in for a chat if you have an hour to spare this evening.

——We'll have a longer chat the next time we meet.

7. far beyond my means: much more than I could afford

means: money, income or wealth

Examples:

—Only a man of means could afford such a big house.

—We must live within, not beyond, our means.

8. modest: not large in quantity, size or value; not too great

Examples:

—Mrs. White served us a modest but tasty meal.

—Please accept this modest present from our class.

9. If I cut out coffee: If I stopped drinking coffee

cut out: stop taking, eating, drinking or using;

give up (any harmful activity or bad habit)

Examples:

—The doctor told the overweight lady to cut out meat from her diet.

—At the age of seventy, my father decided to cut out smoking and drinking.

10. manage: get along; succeed in living on a small amount of money

Examples:

—I wonder how he managed with such a small income.

—How can anyone manage on \$ 300 a month?

11. attractive: pleasant to look at; pretty; handsome

Examples:

—Illustrations for children's books should be attractive.

—Betty is very attractive and obviously very intelligent.

12. ... but not one that excites a sudden and devastating passion at first sight:

... but not an age that arouses in the other party an instant and passionate love at first sight

passion: strong feeling or emotion, esp. of love or anger

Examples:

—My sister has a great passion for classical music.

—In these poems Byron expressed his burning passion for the woman he loved.

13. inclined: likely; tending; wanting

Examples:

—Nobody felt inclined to argue with Ben.

—I'm inclined to believe what you say.

14. startle: make (sb.) surprised or slightly shocked

Examples:

—You startled me! I didn't hear you come in.

—He was startled to see her looking so pale.

15. reassure: stop (sb.) feeling anxious or worried

Examples:

—They apologized and reassured me that the matter would be dealt with immediately.

—She tried to reassure me, "Don't worry about it. We won't let it happen again."

16. nowadays: now, compared with what happened in the past

Examples:

—Nowadays young people are more aware of environmental issues than they used to be.

—I don't see much of Billy nowadays.

17. ... a beautiful salmon had just come in: a very good salmon had just arrived

—The chicken soup is just beautiful.

—Her son is very earnest, and has such a beautiful nature.

Come in: become available; arrive

Examples:

—The salesman said the new fashions had just come in that morning.

—As soon as the fresh vegetables come in, they put them on sale.

18. My heart sank a little:

Examples:

—Tom's heart sank when the boss told him that the company no longer needed his service.

—My heart sank when I saw how difficult the examination questions were.

19. I could not very well tell her that:

Examples:

—I couldn't very well refuse to lend him the book.

—You can't very well argue today in favor of what you were against yesterday.

20. by all means: certainly; of course; feel free to

Examples:

— "Would it be all right if I left early?"

"Yes, yes, by all means."

— "May I borrow your dictionary for a moment?"

"By all means!"

—By all means bring your girlfriend with you.

Here in the text Maugham is using the phrase ironically to capture the contrast between his apparently carefree ordering of caviare with his real reluctance to do so.

21. I don't believe in overloading my stomach:

I don't think it's good to eat heavy meals.

Believe in: consider (sth.) to be of worth; support the idea of

Examples:

—His mother believes in dieting in order to control her weight.

—More and more people in Japan have come to believe in (doing) *taijiquan*.

22. hospitable: friendly, welcoming and generous to visitors or guests

Examples:

—Gordon and Mary were very kind and hospitable to us when we visited them last summer.

—People here are really nice and hospitable. They often invite me to their homes for Sunday dinner.

23. I fancy I turned a trifle pale:

a trifle: slightly; a little bit

Examples:

—He seems a trifle nervous.

—His uniform made him a trifle out of place at the party.

24. I mentioned casually that my doctor had absolutely forbidden me to drink champagne:

casually: in a casual manner; in passing

Examples:

—He spoke so casually as if the matter was of little consequence.

- “No need to hurry, ” Frank said to me casually.
25. ... she took me quite seriously to task:  
take (sb.) to task: criticize or scold (sb.); speak severely to (sb.) for a fault or failure  
Examples:  
——When the team lost the match, their coach took them seriously to task for all the mistakes they had made.  
——Peter has been taken to task for more than once about his carelessness.
26. assure: try to make (sb.) feel sure, certain or confident (about sth., that...)  
Examples:  
——I assure you that I will not say a word about this to anyone.  
——You may rest assured (你可以放心) that the documents will be safely kept.
27. it was a marvel: it was something wonderful  
marvel: something wonderful  
Examples:  
——The operation was a marvel of medical skill.  
——Her room is a marvel of neatness and order.
28. I'm not in the least hungry:  
(not) in the least: (not) at all; (not) in any degree or amount  
Examples:  
——I don't understand American football in the least.  
——Jim is not interested in the least in classical music.  
——It's no trouble to post the letter for you. Not in the least.
29. sigh: let out a deep breath, as a way of expressing feelings such as disappointment, relief, etc.  
Examples:  
——She put down the phone, sighed, and shook her head sadly.  
——Mike sighed with despair at the thought of the opportunities he had missed.
30. ruin: destroy, completely spoil  
Examples:  
——Too much sugar can ruin your teeth.  
——You're ruining your health, staying up so late every day!
31. be obliged to: be forced or impelled to  
Examples:  
——Because of her poor eyesight, Jane is obliged to wear glasses all the time.  
——Having found a mistake in his calculation, the engineer was obliged to do the work all over again.
32. with a dramatic cry: with an exaggerated cry;  
dramatic: in a way that is intended to impress or surprise people  
Examples:  
——Nancy immediately threw up her hands in a dramatic gesture.  
——Bruce made a dramatic description of the baseball game.
33. start up: jump up suddenly with or as if with a shock  
Examples:  
——Johnnie started up out of his chair when he heard the bell ring.  
——The young lovers started up when the girl's mother entered the room.

34. thrust: push suddenly or violently

Examples:

—He thrust his hands into his pockets.

—The murderer thrust a dagger into the woman's heart.

35. They had the blush of an innocent girl:

innocent: (of a person) simple and pure without much experience or knowledge of life

Examples:

—Janet is fourteen years old and very innocent.

—Jack turned his head and looked at me with large innocent eyes.

36. in season: (of fresh foods) available; at the right time or condition for eating or marketing

Examples:

—Watermelons are not in season at this time of year.

—Don't buy imported bananas; they are too expensive. Wait until native ones are in season.

—When bananas are in season, they are cheap.

37. mean: not generous

Examples:

—His sister is very mean and never shares her sweets with others.

—Don't be mean with the tip; the waiter is such a nice young man.

38. revenge: punishment given to someone in return for harm done to oneself

Examples:

—I'll have/ get my revenge on you for what you have done to me.

—Jim threatened to take revenge on the shirt factory that had fired him.

39. vindictive: revengeful; with a thirst for revenge and a desire to hurt

Examples:

—The man is so vindictive that he never forgives anybody.

—Hitler's orders to burn Paris were purely vindictive and had no real military purpose.

40. When the immortal gods take a hand in the matter it is pardonable to observe the result with complacency:

When fate plays a part in the matter it is forgivable to feel satisfied with the result—here that she has become much too fat.

Take/ have a hand in: play a part in (a plan, activity, etc.)

Examples:

—He made all the arrangements himself and would let no one else take/ have a hand in them.

—It is obvious that more than one person had taken/ had a hand in this matter/ affair.

## HOMEWORK

## Unit 8

### THE NEW CAVES

教学目的：通过对比地下与地表生活的几个方面，了解地下生活的益处，以及人类文明发展过程中各种建筑对生活平衡或自然环境的破坏。

教学重点：回顾关于气候、时间形成的地理知识。

对“jet lag”的认识。

对 ecological stability 的认识。

教学过程：Study of the Text

#### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, let me ask you some questions.

1. Do you still remember Isaac Asimov? What article written by him have we read? What kind of articles is he famous for?

(We have read What Is Intelligence, Anyway? By Isaac Asimov in Book 2. He is able to explain complex scientific processes in terms easily understandable, and is famous for science fiction.)

2. Caves are usually formed naturally. What may the new caves be and what are they built for?

(Leave the answer till the end of the text.)

3. How can a cave serve human beings?

(As a cave is underground or in a hill, it can serve as a shelter, as it has always been used by primitive human beings and even modern people.)

4. What do you know about the underground world?

(Tombs, coal mines, homes of burrowing animals, wells, subways, tunnels, underground shops, basement, cellar, underground pipes for clean water supply or waste water draining off, etc.)

#### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. human beings exposed to the colder temperatures of the time:

be exposed to: be unprotected or unsheltered from (heat, cold, danger, attack, etc.)

Examples:

—Silver darkens when it is exposed to light.

—Soldiers in an open field are exposed to the enemy's gunfire.

—Plants exposed to great heat for long periods of time will die.

2. in the open: in the outdoors, in the open air

Examples:

—Farmers pass the greater part of their lives in the open.

—It is good to have exercise in the open.

3. virtually: practically; almost

Examples:

—When two arguments (or two explanations, two methods, two estimates, etc.) appear to be different in some ways, but the differences are of very minor importance, we say the two arguments (explanations, methods, estimates, etc.) are virtually the same.

—In our neighborhood crime is virtually non-existent.

(There is so little crime in our neighborhood that it is not worth mentioning or considering.)

——If you travel by jet plane, Shanghai and Chengdu are virtually neighbors.

4. someday: at some time in the future

Examples:

——I hope someday we'll have enough money to travel round the world.

——Perhaps someday one of us will become as successful as Bill Gates.

5. add further to our comfort...:

add to: increase

Examples:

——The many newly-built first-class hotels have added greatly to the beauty of the city.

——The cultural relics unearthed recently may add greatly to our knowledge of life in ancient China.

6. manmade: produced or caused by men; not natural

Examples:

——To the north of our village there is a big manmade lake.

——Sometimes manmade disasters are even more destructive than natural ones.

7. a palatable suggestion: an agreeable or acceptable suggestion

Examples:

——I don't think your is a palatable solution to the problem.

——Driving home in such bad weather doesn't seem to be a palatable suggestion; I prefer to stay until it clears up.

8. We have so many evil associations with the underground:

Examples:

——We have so many bitter/evil associations with the "Cultural Revolution" .

——What associations do you make with the Great Wall?

9. limit: keep within limits; restrict

Examples:

——Speeches are limited to 10 minutes each.

——With very little money to last the whole month, I have to limit my food to bread and water.

10. simplify: make easier or simpler

Examples:

——You had better simplify your explanation for the children.

——Can you simplify the language a little? It's difficult to understand.

11. vary: differ; change often

Examples:

——Teaching methods vary greatly from person to person.

—— "What do you usually have for lunch?"

—— "Well, it varies from day to day."

12. artificial: manmade; not natural

Examples:

——The general had an artificial leg, made of wood.

—— "Is this dress made of real silk?"

—— "No. It's made of artificial silk."

13. adjust: change (sth.) slightly, esp. in order to make it suitable for a particular job or new conditions

Examples:

- To attract investors, Panama has adjusted its tax and labor laws.
- She adjusted the lamp so that the light fell directly on her book.

Convenience: the state of being suitable for a particular purpose; what is easiest and best for a particular person

Examples:

- Many stores have a delivery service for the convenience of shoppers.
- We should be grateful if you would reply at your earliest convenience (as soon as possible).

14. shift: a group of workers who work during the same period of time; the period of time worked by such a group

Examples:

- I'm on the night shift this week.
- The working day in this factory is divided into three eight-hour shifts.

15. on the stroke: at exactly the time stated or agreed upon

Examples:

- He always gets up on the stroke of 6.
- We agreed to meet at the school gate at ten and he arrived on the stroke.

16. entail: impose or involve as a necessary or inevitable result

Examples:

- He soon realized that owning a car entailed a lot of expense.
- Building the new road has entailed pulling down a lot of houses.

17. gear: make fit; adjust; adapt

Examples:

- The retired seaman found it hard to gear himself/ his life to the land.
- The headmaster insisted that teaching be geared to students' needs and abilities.

18. stabilize: (cause to) become firm, steady, or unchanging

Examples:

- Although his illness is serious, his condition is beginning to stabilize.
- The government is doing everything possible to stabilize prices.

19. encumber: fill (a place) inconveniently full; crowd; fill up

Examples:

- The corridor is encumbered with a lot of broken tables and chairs.
- The library was encumbered with a lot of old newspapers that no one ever read.

Extent: degree; length; size

Examples:

- To a certain extent it was the teacher's fault that half of her students failed in the final examination.
- Violence increased to such an extent that the residents were afraid to leave their homes in the evening.

20. take up: occupy (space, time, attention, etc.) entirely and exclusively

Examples:

- The bed takes up too much space in the small room.
- Gathering evidence took up a full week's time.

21. distort the wild: mar or destroy the natural environment

distort: change the normal appearance of; make crooked or ugly

Examples:

—Rage distorted his face, making it very ugly.

—Tall buildings can distort radio and TV signals.

22. deprive sb. of sth: take away sth. from sb.; prevent sb. from having or using sth.

Examples:

—Some criminals are deprived of their political rights.

—Many children were deprived of a good education simply because their parents were poor.

23. favoring a few: giving advantages to a few species of plants and animals

favor: help; give advantages to

Examples:

—The tax system favors those with a higher income.

—Crowded living conditions favor the spread of disease.

24. mind you: please note (used to emphasize a fact that one considers important, esp. when it may not be obvious)

Examples:

—“Peter has been very bad-tempered this week.”

“Yes, but mind you, he has not been feeling well recently.”

—John is the right person for the job, but mind you, he is very difficult to get along with.

25. occupation: the act of living or staying in a building or place

Examples:

—In many of the caves there is evidence of human occupation.

—The Smith family has been in occupation of the house for about 90 years.

26. become increasingly elaborate: become more and more complicated elaborate: complicated; worked out with much care

Examples:

—The elaborate lighting system took weeks to install.

—He spent several days to learn how to operate this elaborate machine.

27. visualize: imagine; form a picture of (sth.) in the mind

Examples:

—Though he described the place in great detail, I still couldn't visualize it because it was so different from anything I'd ever known.

—The sports reporter gave such a vivid description of the football match that I could easily visualize the scene.

28. derive from: come from; obtain from

Examples:

—Many of his short stories derived from his experiences in World War II.

—Many English words derive from Latin and French.

—We can derive much pleasure from reading.

29. withdraw: move back or away; turn out or away

Examples:

—He breathed a sigh of relief and withdrew to his office.

—On weekends he and his family would withdraw to their country house for relaxation.

30. right there: (colloq.) just there, very close, close by

Examples:

——The bank is right there on the corner.

——My parents were right there whenever I needed them.

31. restrict: limit

Examples:

——Jim is restricting himself to five cigarettes a day.

——The sale of alcohol is restricted to people over the age of 18.

32. repulsive: very unpleasant; causing disgust or strong dislike

Examples:

——Snakes are repulsive to some people.

——The smell of a rotten egg is repulsive.

## HOMEWORK

## Unit 9

### JOURNEY WEST

教学目的：了解美国西部的地理环境及其在美国历史中的地位与作用，明确在飞速发展经济的同时保护传统与环境的重要性。

教学重点：介绍关于美国西部的常识。

对 How much the past is still with us 的认识。

了解 a hard-used land.

教学过程：Study of the Text

### INTROUDUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, I want to know how much you know about American geography.

1. What do you know about the American West? What comes to your mind when it comes to the American West?

(geography: plains, mountains, canyons )

People: the American Indians, cowboys, Mexican immigrants

History: the pioneers' struggle, "Gold Rush"

Culture: Western fictions and films, Hollywood, high tech, computer software

2. What do the East and the West in the USA refer to respectively?

(See Note I 1&2. in Teacher's Book)

### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. We began our trip out West:

Examples:

——They went out to Australia by sea.

——They have just moved out to a small town in Montana.

2. the Bicentennial Shrines of the East:

shrine: a place for worship; place held in respect for its religious or other connections

Examples:

——Yan'an is often called the sacred shrine of the Chinese revolution.

——They paid a visit to Stratford, the shrine of Shakespeare.

3. resolve: make a firm decision (to do sth.)

Examples:

——Mark has resolved to go to China to study Chinese history.

——Aunt Betty resolved not to report the presence of the Union officer to the Confederate army.

4. size up: judge or form an opinion about (sb.or sth.) quite quickly

Examples:

——It didn't take me long to size him up.

——He soon sized up his opponent's strengths and weaknesses.

5. There was one problem *though*:

"Though" (but not "although" ) can be put at the end of a sentence or a clause, meaning "however" .

Examples:

- John said he would come; he didn't show up though.
  - It's raining; I didn't get wet, though, because I had my big umbrella.
6. disappointed: unhappy or sorry because one's plans, etc. have failed or are not possible
- Examples:
- We were very disappointed that you weren't able to come to our Christmas party.
  - They were disappointed to find the museum closed.
7. an environmental editor:
- environmental: of or belonging to the environment
- Examples:
- Environmental pollution has become a very serious problem in many developing countries.
  - Environmental groups have resolved to stage public protests during the conference.
8. tear up: destroy by pulling roughly
- Examples:
- Heavy vehicles like these will tear up the road surface.
  - The workmen are tearing up the road to lay new electric wires.
9. make a mess of: disorder, spoil or ruin; make dirty or untidy
- Examples:
- The continual rain made a mess of my holiday plans.
  - The children made a terrible mess in / of the room.
10. pledge: make a solemn promise (to do sth.)
- Examples:
- He pledged (himself) never to tell the secret to others.
  - We have pledged (ourselves) to finish the work by the end of this month.
11. do our homework before we left:
- make preparations, such as reading a lot of materials about the West, before we left
- do one's homework: study a subject or situation before taking part in an important activity; try and get familiar with a subject.
- Examples:
- I have got to do a good deal of homework before I can say anything on the matter.
  - It is quite clear that the speaker has not done his homework properly.
12. every bit as: just as
- Examples:
- The boy is every bit as clever as you are.
  - Although she was a girl, she was every bit as strong as her brother.
13. by and large: generally speaking; in general
- Examples:
- Sometimes his lectures are boring, but by and large I find them helpful and interesting.
  - By and large, your suggestion is a good one.
14. an old wives' tale: a foolish, untrustworthy, and old-fashioned belief or story, esp. one that at some time has been believed to be true
- Examples:
- You shouldn't believe that walking under a ladder brings bad luck—that's just an old wives' tale (but a common Western superstition)
  - I think the belief that eating fish increases the power of your brain is an old wives' tale.

15. all in all: when everything is considered; generally speaking

Examples:

——All in all, 1997 was a relatively quiet year in his life.

——He has his shortcomings, but all in all, he is an honest man.

16. rural: happening in or connected with the countryside, not the city

Examples:

——In the past ten years or so, China's rural economy has been growing rapidly.

——Do you think it's wise to move the chemical factories to the rural areas?

17. secure: safe; not in danger; having no fear or anxiety

Examples:

——She felt secure when both doors were locked.

——For many young blacks, the only jobs that offer a secure future are in the armed forces.

18. burned to a crisp: very much burned and dried up through being in the sun too long

burn sth. to a crisp: burn sth. until it is black, esp. by cooking it for too long

Examples:

——The bread in the oven was burned to a crisp.

——The weeks of intense heat burned the crops to a crisp.

19. rolling range: open grassland that gently rises and falls in a series of small hills stretching off into the distance

20. haul: pull (sth. heavy) with force

Examples:

——The fishermen were hauling in their nets.

——They hauled him out of the river.

21. colorless: dull; without variety

Examples:

——He spoke in a colorless tone of voice.

——The desert is a very colorless place——just mile after mile of sand.

22. labor: move or act with difficulty

Examples:

——The old car labored as it climbed the steep hill.

——The children labored through the deep snow toward the school.

23. boom: grow or develop rapidly; flourish

Examples:

——Business has been booming since Norman took over the company from his father.

——This small town is booming and seems likely to double its size in a year or two.

24. abound: exist in large numbers; have in large numbers

Examples:

——Fish abound in the lake. (cf. The lake abounds in fish.)

——Buffaloes used to abound on the Western plains.

(cf. The Western plains used to abound in / with buffaloes.)

The preposition “by” can be used to indicate quantity of things and size of groups

Examples:

——The boy has a very good appetite and eats eggs by fours and fives.

(That is, he can eat four or five eggs at one time.)

- The students came into the classroom by twos and threes.
- In England, butter is sold by the pound, but in France it is sold by the kilo.
25. incredible: amazing; extraordinary; wonderful; unbelievably good
- Examples:
- The view from the top of Huangshan is incredible.
- Jim Thorpe finished the 1500-meter race at an incredible speed.
26. distinct: clear; easy to see, hear, or understand
- Examples:
- The manager left distinct instructions as to what they had to do during his absence.
- I have distinct memories of my grandmother in her last years.
27. somehow clinging to the steep, rocky walls:
- cling to: hold tight to; stick to
- Examples:
- The climber had to cling to the cliff.
- The little boy clung to his mother as they crossed the street.
28. a thin, white torrent on the rampage:
- go/ be on the rampage: go about in a mad and violent manner
- Examples:
- The mad elephant went on the rampage and wounded many visitors.
- The crowds went on the rampage after the defeat of the national team.
29. by chance: accidentally, by accident
- Examples:
- It was only by chance that I met an old classmate of mine in the street yesterday.
- The news came to my ears by chance.
30. level off/ out: move horizontally (after a climb or dive); remain steady (after a rise)
- Examples:
- The plane climbed steeply after take-off, and then leveled off at 25,000 feet.
- After going up/ rising for two years, vegetable prices have now leveled off.
31. all at once: suddenly
- Examples:
- We were sitting quietly by the fire, when all at once there was a bang on the door.
- All the once we heard a shot and a bird fell to the ground.
32. initial: happening at the beginning; first
- Examples:
- She overcame her initial nervousness and sang really beautifully.
- They're still at the initial stage of learning English.
- impact: great influence or effect (on sb. or sth.)
- Examples:
- Warnings about the dangers of smoking seem to have little impact on these young people.
- His speech made a great impact on his audience.
33. have in mind: be thinking about; be considering
- Examples:
- When I told my friends what I had in mind, they were all for it.
- I asked my father if he had any plans in mind for the summer vacation.

## Unit 10

### WHY PEOPLE WORK

教学目的：帮助学生了解工作对保持心理健康的必要性，唤起学生内心对成就感及集体荣誉感的追求。

教学重点：体会工作提供的 happiness and contentment。

认识 the positive contribution of work, pride in accomplishment。

讨论使 potential 得到发挥的可能性。

分析 a full life, an empty life。

强调 esprit de corps 的重要性。

教学过程：Study of the Text

### INTRODUCTION

Teacher: Before we study the text, I'd like to ask you some questions.

1. What does work mean?

(It is a big and good question. There are quite a few interpretations of it. At least, it is the use of physical strength or mental power or skills in order to do or make something, and it is what a person does as an occupation in order to earn a living.)

2. What can work provide?

(Money, opportunities of showing and exercising your abilities, wisdom, value, etc, opportunities of knowing others or the society, sense of achievement, experiences both good and bad.)

3. Is it necessary for everyone to have a job? Why or why not?

### LANGUAGE POINTS

1. intangible: incapable of being touched or grasped; real, but not material or concrete; hard to define or explain in words

Examples:

——Sound and light are intangible.

——He seems to care more for material things than for intangible ideas.

——She has that intangible quality of good taste.

2. crucial: of deciding importance; very important; decisive

Examples:

——The Civil War was a crucial period in the history of the United States.

——It is crucial to perform an immediate operation on the injured man.

3. associate: connect or bring together in one's mind

Examples:

——We naturally associate the name of Einstein with the Theory of Relativity.

——Foreigners always associate China with the Great Wall.

4. traditional complaints: often-heard or common complaints

complaint: a statement expressing unhappiness, pain, dissatisfaction, grief, etc.

Examples:

——The students have a lot of complaints about the food in the school canteen.

- The store has a special department to handle customer complaints.
5. contribution: sth. one gives or does in order to help sth. else to be successful
- Examples:
- Einstein was awarded the Nobel prize for his contribution to the Quantum Theory.
- The Greeks made great contributions to world civilization.
6. necessity: sth. that is necessary
- Examples:
- The necessities of life include food, shelter and clothing.
- A car is a luxury to most Chinese but an absolute necessity to most Americans.
- focus: person, object or activity who/ that is the center (of sth.) or who/ that draws sb's attention
- Examples:
- I'm sure you'll be the focus of everyone's attention at the party this evening.
- The focus of the conference has shifted from population growth to the education of the young.
7. potential: inherent ability or capacity for growth, development, or coming into being
- Examples:
- Many critics believe that this young man is a writer with great potential.
- You are a student with great potential, but you will have to work hard to realize it.
8. head: lead; be in charge of
- Examples:
- When the former director retired, a middle-aged physicist was chosen to head the research institute.
- The Chinese government delegation headed by the Premier is going to visit Australia and New Zealand.
- Heal: (cause to) become healthy
- Examples:
- This cream (乳膏) will soon heal those cuts you've got.
- It will take at least two months for the broken bone to heal up.
9. depress: cause (sb.) to feel sad, miserable or disappointed
- Examples:
- It depressed Paul to learn that his son had failed again to pass the examination.
- Tom seemed somewhat depressed about the situation.
10. renew: bring (sth.) back to its original good state; do (sth.) again
- Examples:
- The two-week stay in hospital gave him renewed health.
- Reports from Lebanon say there was renewed fighting yesterday.
- He believes the peace talks will be renewed again.
11. acute: very strong or severe
- Examples:
- A toothache may cause acute pain.
- The long drought has caused an acute shortage of water in many cities.
12. symptom: a physical condition which shows one has a particular illness.
- Examples:
- Fever can be a symptom of various diseases.
- The symptoms of flu include chills, fever, headache, backache, loss of appetite, and a general

- feeling of illness.
13. institution: a large organization such as a university, church, or bank  
 Examples:  
 —Poor old George may end up in a mental institution.  
 —These universities accept lower grades than the more prestigious institutions.
14. while every effort is exerted to...:  
 exert: put into use; use fully  
 Examples:  
 —He exerted all his strength but still couldn't move that rock.  
 —Mary has been exerting a lot of pressure on her husband to quit his present job and find a better one.  
 —He exerted his influence to get his daughter a place in university.
15. And the reverse is true, too:  
 the reverse: the opposite; the other way round  
 Examples:  
 —Yes, men are afraid of tigers, but the reverse is also true: tigers are afraid of men.  
 —It is not true that selfish people are happier than unselfish people; the reverse is true.
16. the “What do I do with myself?” question:  
 the problem of how to spend one's time meaningfully  
 what to do with oneself: how should one spend one's time or give meaning to one's existence  
 Examples:  
 —Some children don't know what to do with themselves after school.  
 —What did you do with yourself during the holidays?
17. financial cares: worries or anxieties caused by lack of money  
 financial: of or relating to money matters  
 Examples:  
 —New York is a great financial center.  
 —All the big financial institutions cut their interest rates today.
18. fend for oneself: look after oneself  
 Examples:  
 —Both his parents died when he was young, so he has had to fend for himself since he was 15.  
 —Don't worry about me; I'm quite used to fending for myself.
19. aside from: besides; apart from  
 Examples:  
 —Aside from his salary, Tom has no resources to fall back on.  
 —Aside from large quantities of ordinary steel, Shanghai also produces many types of high-grade steel.
20. significant: important  
 Examples:  
 —Please inform us if there are any significant changes in your plans.  
 —All these customs and cultures have made a very significant contribution to the way the Americans live.
21. satisfaction: the state of being satisfied  
 Examples:

—Mrs. Brown got great satisfaction from helping foreign student learn to speak English.

—It is hard to see how the issue can be resolved to everyone's satisfaction.

22. accomplish, accomplishment, accomplished:

When you *accomplish* something, you succeed in doing it.

To accomplish a given task is to complete it.

A feat accomplished is called an *accomplishment*.

Francis Chichester's sailing round the world alone was an extraordinary *accomplishment*. Sending men onto the moon was an incredible *accomplishment*.

*Accomplishment* is also used to describe a skill, usually one acquired by hard work. In this sense, playing a musical instrument well is an accomplishment; so is fluency in a foreign language. In this usage, the word is often in the plural:

It is high praise to be spoken of as a person of *accomplishments*.

*Accomplished* means "skilled, expert, proficient". Thus, we speak of an *accomplished* surgeon, dancer, pianist, reporter, critic, etc. to indicate a skilled practitioner.

23. that serves as a tribute to our inherent abilities: that show how great our natural talents are

serve as: be useful as; fulfil the purpose of; act as

Examples:

—The accident served as a warning to all who were careless.

—Many petroleum products can serve as raw materials for the chemical industry.

inherent: existing as a natural or permanent part or quality of

Examples:

—Birds have an inherent sense of direction.

—Weight is inherent in all matter.

—The boy has an inherent interest in music.

24. lovingly: in a way that shows love

Examples:

—Mrs. Gates looked at her grandson lovingly.

—Bob looked lovingly into her face.

25. attributable to: that can be thought of as the result of

Examples:

—His failure in the exam was chiefly attributable to his laziness.

—His untimely death was attributable at least in part to overwork and lack of exercise.

26. staff: all the people who work for an organization

Examples:

—The school's teaching staff is / are very good.

—Many employers seek variety in their staffs.

27. capacity: ability or power; the amount that sth. can hold or produce

Examples:

—People who have a great capacity for hard work normally succeed.

—The new factory has the capacity to turn out 10,000 television sets a month.

—The new stadium in Shanghai has a seating capacity of 80,000.

tough: difficult or hard

Examples:

—Life as a single mother can be tough and depressing.

——It was a tough decision, but we feel we made the right one.

Unique: being the only one of its kind

Examples:

——Each person's signature is unique and so is his fingerprint.

——Hemingway has a unique style of his own.

28. except as you can demonstrate: except when you can demonstrate

29. Just the opposite:

opposite: a person or thing that is as different as possible from sb. or sth. else.

Examples:

——The colors "black" and "white" are opposites.

—— "Hot" is the opposite of "cold" .

—— "Mary's not shy at all."

    " Just the opposite in fact" .

30. representative: a person chosen to act or make decisions on behalf of another person or a group of people

Examples:

——Tom Brown is a representative of the workers on the board.

——Cathy is the representative of an American insurance company in Shanghai.

31. pride oneself on: be proud of; regard as a special reason for pride or satisfaction

Examples:

——The little boy has every right to pride himself on his ability to remain calm and controlled in the face of death.

——Peter has always prided himself on his ability to learn new languages.

Note that we say "pride oneself on" but "take pride in" .

32. coordination: harmonious adjustment or working together

Examples:

——Prof. Asimov thinks there needs to be greater coordination between doctors and biologists.

——The close coordination between the two partners contributes greatly to the success of the company.

33. on the whole: generally speaking; considering everything

Examples:

——On the whole, we all did quite well in school this year.

——On the whole, I'm inclined to agree with you, but we do see things differently in one or two places.

34. work off: get rid of (sth. extra or burdensome) by exercise, continuous action or effort

Examples:

——Bob has worked off a dozen pounds since last May by running one or two miles every morning.

——You'd better work your anger off before you speak to him.

35. envy: feel admiration toward (sb.) because he has things and qualities one wishes to have

Examples:

——Beth was pretty, rich, and intelligent and all the girls envied her.

——I envy you (for) your success, but I'm really pleased for you.

36. bask in the reflected glory of the institution:

Literally, “bask” means “sit or lie in enjoyable heat or light” , e.g.,

——He likes to lie on the sand, basking in the sunshine.

Used figuratively, “bask” mean “enjoy or feel great pleasure” .

Examples:

——He basked in the love of his family.

——Her father is a world-famous artist, but she refuses to bask in his reflected glory and is trying to start a career of her own.

Reflect: throw back (light, heat, sound, or an image)

Examples:

——White clothes are cooler because they reflect the heat.

——Look at the trees reflected in the lake.

## HOMEWORK