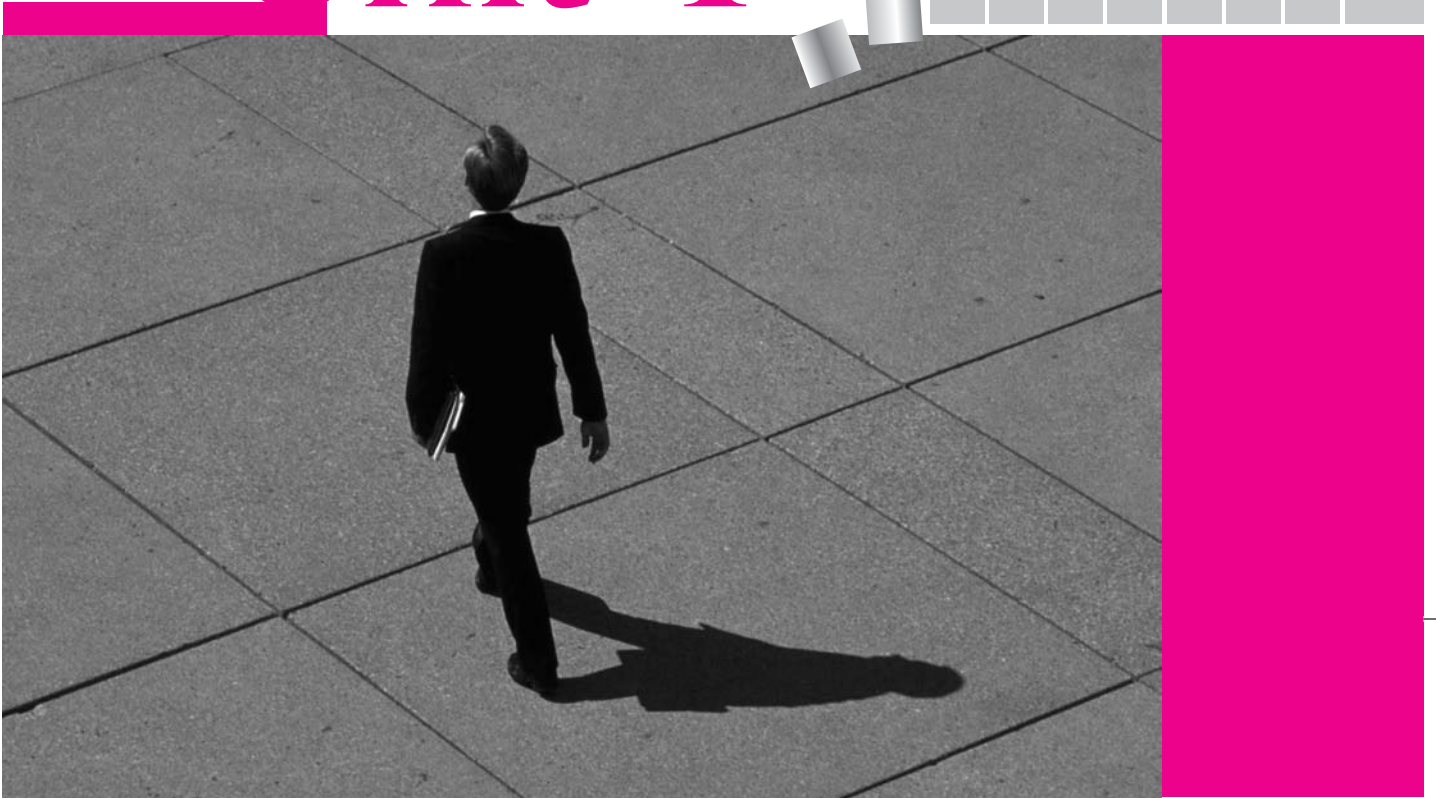
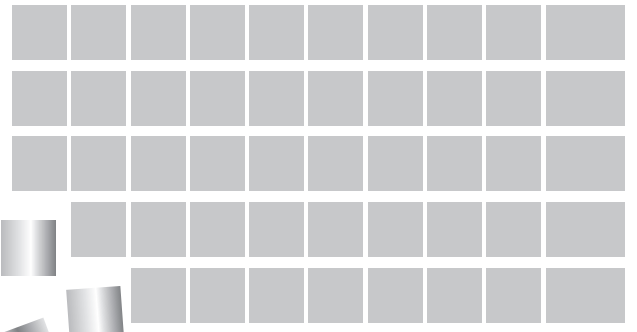
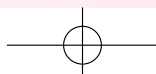


Unit 1



Preview ▶

A person's reputation is one of the most important things he possesses and it deserves protecting. The key to building a good name is to be consistent. You will not win the favor of the public or the people around you overnight. In fact, it will take many years of efforts before you establish your proper place in society. Once you have earned a good name, be careful to maintain it through civility, integrity and humility.



SECTION A

Pre-reading Activities

First Listening

Listen to a passage about Oscar Wilde and quotations from him.

Second Listening

Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions according to what you hear. The last question is open-ended and may have different answers.

1. For what was Oscar Wilde famous?
2. What does the quote "Men become old, but they never become good" mean?
3. Here is another quote from Wilde: "Life is never fair... And perhaps it is a good thing for most of us that it is not." How do you understand this quote?

TEXT

The Tail of Fame

Para 1 An artist who seeks fame is like a dog **chasing** his own tail who, when he captures it, does not know what else to do but to continue chasing it. The **cruelty** of success is that it often leads those who seek such success to participate in their own destruction.

Para 2 "Don't quit your day job!" is advice frequently given by understandably **pessimistic** family members and friends to a budding artist who is trying hard to succeed. The **conquest** of fame is difficult at best, and many end up emotionally if not financially **bankrupt**. Still, impure **motives** such as the desire for **worshipping** fans and praise from peers may **spur** the artist on. The

※ 课文中的生词以黑体标注。

Unit 1

lure of **drowning** in fame's **imperial** glory is not easily resisted. 10

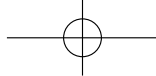
Para 3 Those who gain fame most often gain it as a result of exploiting their talent for singing, dancing, painting, or writing, etc. They develop a style that **agents** market aggressively to **hasten** popularity, and their ride on the express **elevator** to the top is a **blur**. Most would be hard-pressed to tell you how they even got there. Artists cannot remain **idle**, though. When the performer, painter or writer becomes **bored**, their work begins to show a lack of **continuity** in its appeal and it becomes difficult to **sustain** the attention of the public. After their enthusiasm has dissolved, the public simply moves on to the next flavor of the month. Artists who do attempt to remain current by making even **minute** changes to their style of writing, dancing or singing, run a significant risk of losing the audience's favor. The public simply **discounts** styles other than those for which the artist has become famous. 15 20

Para 4 Famous authors' styles—a Tennessee Williams play or a **plot** by Ernest Hemingway or a poem by Robert Frost or T.S. Eliot—are easily recognizable. The same is true of painters like Monet, Renoir, or Dali and **moviemakers** like Hitchcock, Fellini, Spielberg, Chen Kaige or Zhang Yimou. Their **distinct** styles marked a significant change in form from others and gained them fame and fortune. However, they paid for it by giving up the freedom to express themselves with other styles or forms. 25

Para 5 Fame's **spotlight** can be hotter than a tropical **jungle**—a **fraud** is quickly exposed, and the pressure of so much attention is too much for most to endure. It takes you out of yourself: You must be what the public thinks you are, not what you really are or could be. The performer, like the politician, must often please his or her audiences by saying things he or she does not mean or fully believe. 30

Para 6 One drop of fame will likely **contaminate** the entire well of a man's soul, and so an artist who remains true to himself or herself is particularly amazing. You would be hard-pressed to **underline** many names of those who have not compromised and still succeeded in the fame game. An example, the famous Irish writer Oscar Wilde, known for his **uncompromising** behavior, both social and sexual, to which the public **objected**, paid heavily for remaining true to himself. The mother of a young man Oscar was intimate with **accused** him at a **banquet** in front of his friends and fans of sexually influencing her son. Extremely angered by her remarks, he **sued** the young man's mother, asserting that she had damaged his "good" name. He should have hired a better **attorney**, though. The judge did not **second** Wilde's call to have the 35 40 45





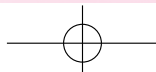
woman pay for damaging his name, and instead **fined** Wilde. He ended up in jail after refusing to pay, and even worse, was permanently **expelled** from the wider circle of public favor. When things were at their worst, he found that no one was willing to risk his or her name in his defense. His price for remaining true to himself was to be left alone when he needed his fans the most. 50

Para 7 Curiously enough, it is those who fail that reap the greatest reward: freedom! They enjoy the freedom to express themselves in unique and original ways without fear of losing the support of fans. Failed artists may find comfort in knowing that many great artists never found fame until well after they had passed away or in knowing that they did not sell out. They may **justify** 55 their failure by convincing themselves their genius is too sophisticated for contemporary audiences.

Para 8 **Single-minded** artists who continue their quest for fame even after failure might also like to know that failure has motivated some famous people to work even harder to succeed. Thomas Wolfe, the American **novelist**, had 60 his first novel *Look Homeward, Angel* rejected 39 times before it was finally published. Beethoven overcame his father, who did not believe that he had any potential as a **musician**, to become the greatest musician in the world. And Pestalozzi, the famous Swiss educator in the 19th century, failed at every job he ever had until he came upon the idea of teaching children and developing 65 the fundamental theories to produce a new form of education. Thomas Edison was thrown out of school in the fourth grade, because he seemed to his teacher to be quite dull. Unfortunately for most people, however, failure is the end of their struggle, not the beginning.

Para 9 I say to those who **desperately** seek fame and fortune: good luck. But **alas**, 70 you may find that it was not what you wanted. The dog who catches his tail discovers that it is only a tail. The person who achieves success often discovers that it does more harm than good. So instead of trying so hard to achieve success, try to be happy with who you are and what you do. Try to do work that you can be proud of. Maybe you won't be famous in your own lifetime, 75 but you may create better art.

(Words: 979)



New Words

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------|---|
| a | chase /tʃeɪs/ | <i>vt.</i> | run after sb. or sth. in order to catch them 追逐; 追赶 |
| a | cruelty /'krʊəltɪ/ | <i>n.</i> | [C, U] behavior that makes people or animals suffer 残酷; 残忍 |
| | pessimistic /ˌpɛsɪ'mɪstɪk/ | <i>a.</i> | expecting that bad things will happen in the future or that sth. will have a bad result 悲观的 |
| | conquest /'kɒŋkwɛst/ | <i>n.</i> | 1. [U] the process of gaining control over sth. through great effort 征服; 控制 2. [sing., U] the act of taking control of a country, city, etc. by force 征服; 攻占 |
| | bankrupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/ | <i>a.</i> | without enough money to pay what one owes 破产的 |
| | motive /'məʊtɪv/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a reason for doing sth. 动机 |
| a | worship /'wɜːʃɪp/ | <i>vt.</i> | admire and love sb. very much 崇拜; 敬重; 仰慕 |
| | spur /spɜː(r)/ | <i>vt.</i> | encourage sb. or make them want to do sth. 鼓励; 刺激 |
| | *lure /ljʊə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] sth. that attracts people, or the quality of being able to do this 诱惑 |
| a | drown /draʊn/ | <i>v.</i> | 1. have a very strong feeling or a serious problem that is difficult to deal with 沉浸于 2. die from being under water for too long, or to kill sb. in this way (使) 淹死 |
| | imperial /ɪm'prɪəriəl/ | <i>a.</i> | 1. great and magnificent 壮丽的; 宏大的 2. relating to an empire or to the person who rules it 帝国的; 皇帝的 |
| | agent /'eɪdʒənt/ | <i>n.</i> | 1. [C] sb. whose job is to help an actor, artist, etc. find work 经纪人 2. [C] a person or company that represents another person or company, esp. in business 代理人; 代理商 |
| | <i>hasten</i> /'heɪsən/ | <i>vt.</i> | make sth. happen sooner or more quickly 加快; 加速 |
| | elevator /'elɪveɪtə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a machine that carries people or goods up and down in a building 电梯 |
| | blur /blɜː(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] sth. that one cannot remember or see clearly 模糊的记忆; 模糊不清的事物 |
| a | idle /'aɪdl/ | <i>a.</i> | not working or producing anything 不工作的; 闲着的 |
| | bore /bɔː(r)/ | <i>vt.</i> | make sb. lose interest and become tired and impatient 使厌烦 |
| a | *bored /bɔːd/ | <i>a.</i> | tired and impatient 厌烦的 |
| | continuity /ˌkɒntɪ'njuːəti/ | <i>n.</i> | [U] the state of continuing for a period of time 连贯(性); 连续(性) |
| a | sustain /sə'steɪn/ | <i>vt.</i> | make sth. continue to exist for a period of time 维持; 使...持续 |
| a | minute /maɪ'njuːt/ | <i>a.</i> | very small 极小的 |

※ 单词表中一般要求词汇不作标记, 较高要求词汇标记为★, 如★assimilate; 更高要求词汇标记为▲, 如▲lyric; 超纲词汇标记为■, 如■tattoo; 积极词汇在左侧色框内用ⓐ标记; 纲内词汇的派生词或复合词为斜体。派生词与复合词不计入生词总量。

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| a | discount /dɪs'kaʊnt/ /'dɪskaʊnt/ | <i>vt.</i> <i>n.</i> | 1. regard sth. as unlikely to be true or important 忽视; 低估 2. reduce the price of sth. 降低价格; 打折 [C] a reduction in the usual price of sth. 折扣 |
| | plot /plɒt/ | <i>n.</i> | 1. [C] the story of a book, film, play, etc. (小说、电影、戏剧等) 情节 2. [C] a secret plan 阴谋; 密谋 |
| | moviemaker /'mu:vi.meɪkə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] sb. who makes films, esp. a director or producer 电影制作人 |
| a | distinct /dɪs'tɪŋkt/ | <i>a.</i> | 1. clearly different or belonging to a different type 明显不同的; 独特的 2. able to be clearly seen, heard, smelled, etc. 清晰的; 清楚的; 明显的 |
| | spotlight /'spɒtlaɪt/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] 聚光灯 |
| | jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/ | <i>n.</i> | [C, U] a thick tropical forest with many large plants growing very close together (热带) 丛林 |
| | fraud /frɔ:d/ | <i>n.</i> | [C, U] the crime of deceiving sb. in order to get money or sth. illegally 欺诈; 诈骗 |
| | contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ | <i>vt.</i> | make sth. dirty or poisonous 污染; 弄脏 |
| | underline /ˌʌndə'laɪn/ | <i>vt.</i> | 1. draw a line under a word to show that it is important 在...下划线 2. emphasize; show that sth. is important 强调, 使突出 |
| | uncompromising /ˌʌn'kɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ/ | <i>a.</i> | unwilling to change one's opinions or behavior 不妥协的; 不让步的 |
| a | object /əb'dʒekt/ | <i>vi.</i> | oppose or disapprove of sth. 反对; 不赞成 |
| a | accuse /ə'kju:z/ | <i>vt.</i> | say that sb. is guilty of a crime or of doing sth. bad 指控; 控告 |
| | banquet /'bæŋkwɪt/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a formal dinner for many people on an important occasion 宴会 |
| | *sue /sju:/ | <i>vt.</i> | make a legal claim against sb., esp. for money 起诉; 控告 |
| | attorney /ə'tɜ:nɪ/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a lawyer 律师 |
| a | second /'sekənd/ | <i>vt.</i> | support a suggestion made by another person in a meeting 支持; 附议 |
| a | fine /faɪn/ | <i>vt.</i> | make sb. pay money as a punishment 罚...的款 |
| | expel /ɪk'spel/ | <i>vt.</i> | force sb. to leave a school or organization 开除; 驱逐 |
| a | justify /'dʒʌstɪfaɪ/ | <i>vt.</i> | show that there is a good reason for sth. that other people think is unreasonable 证明...有道理; 为...辩护 |
| | single-minded /'sɪŋɡl'maɪndɪd/ | <i>a.</i> | having one clear aim and working very hard to achieve it 一心一意的; 专一的 |
| | novelist /'nɒvəlɪst/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] sb. who writes novels 小说家 |
| | musician /mju:'zɪʃən/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] sb. who performs or writes music, esp. as a job 音乐家; 乐手 |
| | desperate /'despərət/ | <i>a.</i> | 1. needing or wanting sth. very much 极需要的; 极向往的 2. very worried and willing to do anything to change a bad situation 绝望的; 拼命的 |
| | desperately /,despərətli/ | <i>ad.</i> | 1. very much 非常 2. in a worried or angry way 绝望地; 拼命地 |
| | alas /ə'læs/ | <i>ad.</i> | unfortunately 不幸的是; 遗憾的是 |



Unit 1

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|----------|
| 课文生词总量 41 : 课文长度 979 = 生词占课文的比率 4.19% | | | | 派生 / 复合词 |
| 一般要求词汇 | 较高要求词汇 | 更高要求词汇 | 超纲词汇 | 5 |
| 36 (积极词汇 14 个) | 3 (积极词汇 1 个) | 1 | 1 | |

Phrases and Expressions

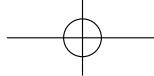
| | |
|--------------------|---|
| at best | even when considered in the most positive way 充其量; 至多 |
| run a/the risk | be in a situation in which sth. bad could happen 冒险; 有...风险 |
| remain/be true to | continue to be loyal to sb. or sth. 忠于 |
| object to | oppose or disapprove of sth. 反对; 不赞成 |
| accuse sb. of sth. | say that sb. has done sth. wrong or is guilty of sth. 指控; 控告 |
| throw out | make sb. leave a place, school, organization, etc. because they have done sth. against the rules 开除; 解雇 |

Proper Names

| | |
|--|--|
| Tennessee Williams /ˈtenə'si: 'wɪljəmz/ | 田纳西·威廉斯 (1911–1983, 美国剧作家) |
| Ernest Hemingway /'ɜ:nɪst 'hemɪŋweɪ/ | 欧内斯特·海明威 (1899–1961, 美国作家, 获1954年诺贝尔文学奖) |
| Robert Frost /'rɒbət frɒst/ | 罗伯特·弗罗斯特 (1874–1963, 美国诗人) |
| T.S. Eliot /'eljət/ | T.S.艾略特 (1888–1965, 美国诗人、剧作家, 获1948年诺贝尔文学奖) |
| Monet /mɒ'ne/ | 莫奈 (1840–1926, 法国画家, 印象派创始人和主要代表人物) |
| Renoir /renwɑ:(r)/ | 雷诺阿 (1841–1919, 法国印象派画家) |
| Dali /'dɑ:li:/ | 达利 (1904–1989, 西班牙超现实主义画家) |
| Hitchcock /'hɪtʃkɒk/ | 希区柯克 (1899–1980, 英国电影导演, 以悬念电影著称) |
| Fellini /fə'li:ni:/ | 费里尼 (1920–1993, 意大利电影导演) |
| Spielberg /'spi:lɜ:ɡ/ | Spielberg (1946–, 美国电影导演) |
| Oscar Wilde /'ɒskə waɪld/ | 奥斯卡·王尔德 (1854–1900, 爱尔兰作家, 19世纪末英国唯美主义的主要代表) |
| Thomas Wolfe /'tɒmə:s wʊlf/ | 托马斯·乌尔夫 (1900–1938, 美国小说家) |
| Beethoven /'beɪtəʊvən/ | 贝多芬 (1770–1827, 德国作曲家) |
| Pestalozzi /'pestə:'lɔ:tsi:/ | 裴斯泰洛齐 (1746–1827, 瑞士教育改革家) |

Online Resources

1. **Tennessee Williams** (1911–1983) was an American writer whose plays are mainly about people with emotional problems and are set in the Southern States. His plays include *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, and *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. Visit http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/english/ms-writers/dir/williams_tennessee for more information.
2. **Ernest Hemingway** (1899–1961) was one of the most famous American novelists, short story writers and essayists, whose deceptively simple prose style has influenced a wide range of writers. Hemingway was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature. Visit <http://www.ernest.hemingway.com> for the information about Ernest Hemingway.
3. **Robert Frost** (1874–1963) was one of America's leading 20th-century poets and a four-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize. For more information about Frost's life and his works, visit <http://www.pro-net.co.uk/home/catalyst/RF/rfcover.html> and <http://www.ketzle.com/frost/>.
4. **T.S. Eliot** (1888–1965) was a poet, playwright, and critic. He won the 1948 Nobel Prize for Literature. His works include *The Cocktail Party* (1949), *The Waste Land* and *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*. Biographical information on T.S. Eliot as well as information on his poetry can be found on the website http://www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/poets/a_f/eliot/eliot.htm.
5. **Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi** (1746–1827) was a Swiss educational reformer. Visit <http://www.infed.org/thinkers/et-pest.htm> for more information.



Unit 1

Exercises



Comprehension of the Text

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Why does the writer compare an artist who seeks fame to a dog chasing its own tail?
2. What will happen to artists if they become bored?
3. Why is it possible for artists to lose support from the audiences if they make changes to their style?
4. What do famous writers, painters and moviemakers have to give up in order to maintain their fame and fortune, according to the writer?
5. In which way is the performer similar to the politician, according to the writer?
6. What does the writer want to show by giving an example of Oscar Wilde's uncompromising behavior?
7. What explanation may failed artists give to themselves for their failure?
8. Why are Thomas Wolfe, Beethoven, Pestalozzi, and Thomas Edison mentioned in Paragraph 8?

II. Questions for discussion or oral report.

1. Why does the writer give the passage the title "The Tail of Fame"?
2. Is fame something you will strive to seek? Give your reasons.
3. How do you understand "for most people, failure is the end of struggle, not the beginning"?

Vocabulary

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

chase minute cruelty idle sustain worship justify
drown contaminate accuse object fine discount distinct

1. Hundreds of workers sat _____ on the factory floor waiting for the assembly line to start again.
2. To some of our problems there was more than one right answer, so we were looking at the students' reasoning as to how they got it and if they could _____ the answer they had.



3. Consumers expect to find the brand available at a(n) _____ and are unpleasantly surprised to find a higher price.
4. The European Union is made up of 27 nations with _____ cultural, linguistic and economic roots.
5. Police found _____ traces of blood on the car seats.
6. Despite his promise to eliminate cronyism (任人唯亲), he was openly _____ of giving government positions to friends and relatives.
7. But I would like to accept his kind offer if he did not _____ to my sharing the seed with my friend, Mary, who was an experienced grower and had a beautiful rock garden.
8. The pollution from the factories continues to _____ the river and also poses health threat to people living nearby.
9. We believe it's possible to _____ growth through the use of different kinds of energy that will allow for lower carbon emissions.
10. The people loved her so much that they nicknamed her "Evita", and long after her death, many Argentines continue to _____ her.

○ IV. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

participate in run a risk of other than accuse... of pay for
 object to come upon at one's worst at best end up

1. The President defended the government policy, _____ the media _____ misinforming the people.
2. The less you spend, the less you'll owe, and the less likely you'll _____ bankrupt.
3. Darby was looking for a way to improve the image of the company when he _____ the idea of inviting students from the local universities to visit the company.
4. As far as I can remember, this was their mother _____: Her voice was strident (刺耳的), and she was ready to be angry at anyone.
5. If you don't take care of your body now, you'll _____ it dearly when you're older.
6. If they failed to complete the project on schedule, they would _____ being dismissed.
7. In our university, students are also encouraged to make use of the Arts Center and to _____ music and drama.
8. In many cases, optional subjects _____ science are available, such as business studies.
9. The young artist's parents _____ his giving up his day job for fear that he might fail in his quest for fame.
10. Some people think that most pills offer either no real improvement or, _____, only moderate improvements.



Unit 1

- V. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Have you ever known anyone famous? If so, you may have found that they are remarkably similar to the rest of us. You may have even heard them 1 to people saying there is anything different about them. “I’m really just a normal guy,” 2 an actor who has recently rocketed into the spotlight. There is, of course, usually a brief period when they actually start to believe they are as great as their 3 fans suggest. They start to wear 4 clothes and talk as if everyone should hear what they have to say. This period, however, does not often last long. They fall back to reality as fast as they had 5 risen above it all. What will it feel like to soar to such 6 and look down like an eagle from up high on everyone else? And what will it feel like to have flown so high only to 7 from your dream and realize you are only human? Some only see the 8 in losing something they had gained. They often make 9 attempts to regain what they lost. Often these efforts result in even greater pain. Some become 10 financially and emotionally. The only real winners are those who are happy to be back on the ground with the rest of us.

Word Bank

- A) desperate
- B) disappointing
- C) worshipping
- D) bankrupt
- E) fancy
- F) protects
- G) protests
- H) similarly
- I) wake
- J) contest
- K) object
- L) cruelty
- M) dignity
- N) originally
- O) altitude

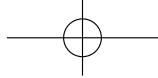
Collocation

- VI. Collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing. In English we say “strong wind” but “heavy rain”. Instead of saying “receive the telephone”, “open a check”, “receive an operation”, “crowded traffic”, we say “answer the telephone”, “write out/make out a check”, “have/undergo an operation”, “busy/heavy traffic”. Study the example taken from the text and think about what else we can “endure”. Complete the sentences by filling in the right word with the help of the first letters.

e.g. Fame’s spotlight can be hotter than a tropical jungle—a fraud is quickly exposed, and the **pressure** of so much attention is too much for most to **endure**.

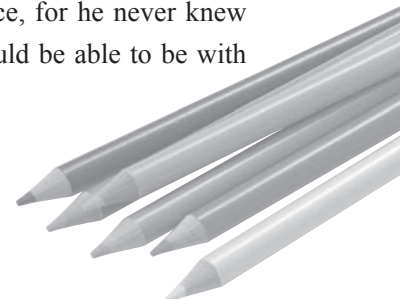
1. News came that the relieving force would not be able to come according to the time schedule; the soldiers there had to endure the de_____.





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2. You'd have to endure the unbearable p_____ when the doctors are coming on their way to your help.
3. He goes on to speak of the har_____ he endured: the thirst, the hard work, the opposition, the homelessness and the abuse.
4. You can hardly imagine what su_____ we endured during those trying days.
5. He was frequently threatened by bandits and once nearly murdered; he was injured several times; he endured fe_____ and starvation from hot summers and cold winters.
6. David realized when he had to endure de_____, he had to quit and abandon his company to throw himself on the mercy of his opponents.
7. Social fund to relieve poverty is slow in coming and small farmers have been compelled to sell land as they could no longer endure po_____.
8. The racial discrimination is strong in the district and the colored have to endure the unfair tre_____ and the bias against them on every level of the judicial system.
9. The residential area is surrounded by restaurants and people have to endure the no_____ of loud music, particularly disco-type music.
10. For years the father endured the ag_____ of suspense in silence, for he never knew when or where he could meet his wife and son, or whether he would be able to be with them again.



Word Building

- VII. The suffix *-ify* can be added to adjectives or nouns to form verbs that describe the process by which a state, quality, or condition is brought about. Study the examples below and notice the spelling changes.

simple + *-ify* → simplify: make something simple

beauty + *-ify* → beautify: make someone or something beautiful

Study the words ending with *-ify* given below and complete the following sentences with them. Change the form where necessary.

classify

purify

justify

intensify

terrify

glorify

identify

exemplify

1. Tom tried to _____ his absence from the meeting by claiming that he had been ill that day.



Unit 1

- The poem wasn't written to give a realistic account of the war but to _____ those men who were killed in the war, giving some comfort to their friends and relatives.
- This painting perfectly _____ the naturalistic style which was so popular at the time.
- The books in our library are _____ according to subject matter.
- The water here has to be _____ before you can drink it.
- With more companies bidding on the project, the competition is bound to _____.
- I'm so familiar with the students that I can _____ them by their footsteps.
- I was _____ by the bull and wanted to run off the field.

- VIII. The suffix *-ery/-ry* can be added to nouns or adjectives to form new nouns with the meaning of "a group or collection of" or "the state or character of". The suffix *-ery/-ry* can also be added to verbs or nouns to form new nouns with the meaning of "a place where something happens or is made" or referring to an action. For example:

brave + *-ry* → bravery

machine + *-ry* → machinery

bake + *-ry* → bakery

rob + *-ery* → robbery

Study the words ending with *-ery /-ry* given below and complete the following sentences with them.

robbery

delivery

discovery

bravery

nursery

machinery

scenery

jewelry

- These young people were awarded medals for their remarkable _____.
- They were all fond of _____, and some wore rings and some fine gold chains.
- It was clear that the minister was the right man to speak at the dinner; his _____ was faultless.
- There was no electricity because the _____ had failed again.
- The _____ was committed while we were away for the weekend.
- Their two children have been going to a _____ since they were small babies.
- They climbed the hill and stopped at the top to enjoy the _____.
- Ever since the _____ of AIDS there has been a growing concern about our ability to confront it successfully.



Sentence Structure

○ IX. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using the expression “other than”.

1. We never go to church _____ (除了去参加葬礼和婚礼之外).
2. I have no ambitions _____ (除了过一种独立的生活之外).
3. He insists the designs have no great meaning, _____ (除了它们很吸引他的眼球之外).
4. He doesn't eat pork, _____ (但除此之外, 他什么都吃).
5. I don't know the exact location of the church, _____ (除了知道它在市中心的某个地方).

○ X. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using “would/need/should/might/must have done” structure.

1. With all this work on hand, he _____ (昨晚不应该去看电影).
2. I _____ (会告诉他答案) had it been possible, but I was so busy then.
3. They hurried there only to find the meeting canceled. In fact, _____ (他们根本不需要去).
4. If Henry did not attend the conference last night, he _____ (一定是有很多工作要做).
5. Philip _____ (可能受了重伤) in the car accident.

Translation

○ XI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这种植物只有在培育它的土壤中才能很好地成长。(other than)

2. 研究表明, 无论我们白天做了什么事情, 晚上都会做大约两个小时的梦。(may have done)

Unit 1

3. 有些人往往责怪别人没有尽最大努力，以此来为自己的失败辩护。(justify sth. by)

4. 我们忠于我们的承诺：凡是答应做的，我们都会做到。(remain true to)

5. 连贝多芬的父亲都不相信自己儿子日后有一天可能成为世界上最伟大的音乐家。爱迪生也同样如此，他的老师觉得他似乎过于迟钝。(discount; be true of)

6. 当局控告他们威胁国家安全。(accuse sb. of sth.)

○ XII. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. If you move into any place other than your own private home, make sure you know what the rules are about pets if you have one.

2. Some women could have made a good salary in job instead of staying at home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.

3. How can you justify such rudeness? You will pay heavily for that because they have sued you for damaging their good name.

4. Criticism can be of great use; we may not like it at the time, but it can spur us on to greater things.

5. His uncompromising behavior, to which the public objected, left him bankrupt emotionally and financially.

6. Even if you fail, don't let failure harm you, don't let failure take over. Remember failure is a necessary step in learning; it is not the end of your learning, but the beginning.



Cloze

○ XIII. Read the following passage carefully and choose the best word or phrase to fill in each blank.

“So you want to be a rock and roll star?” asked the musician, Bob Dylan. You have decided to 1 fame’s spotlight. And you will not be 2 otherwise. What is it that 3 you? Is it the 4 fans? Or is it simply to be recognized for being truly 5 at something? This is all quite 6. I should warn you, though. It is difficult to 7 the public’s favor. These people will grow 8 so easily. Even 9 you should succeed, you might not be happy. Once you win in your 10 of fame, complaints will follow. For example, people will say that your work fails to show 11 in its appeal. You see, their enthusiasm will soon 12. I should also tell you that there will be plenty of people who will want to 13 you during your brief stay at the top. Friends? Sure, 14 you have money you’ll have friends who will suck everything you have out of you. And don’t forget to watch your agent 15. You might need a good lawyer and an accountant, but they too will want their 16 of the pie—making money out of you.

I see, you understand the 17 of the situation. However, your chase for fame can’t be 18 by my pessimistic outlook. Go ahead then. Don’t let me stop you. But when you fail or fall right back 19 you started and you’re miserable, don’t 20 me of not having warned you. I’ve done all that I can for you.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. search | B. seek | C. spur | D. aim |
| 2. A. persuaded | B. justified | C. motivated | D. aroused |
| 3. A. entertains | B. applies | C. lures | D. appeals |
| 4. A. glorifying | B. enjoying | C. honoring | D. worshipping |
| 5. A. radical | B. fantastic | C. realistic | D. characteristic |
| 6. A. understandable | B. noticeable | C. remarkable | D. applicable |
| 7. A. endure | B. sustain | C. withstand | D. undergo |
| 8. A. bored | B. exhausted | C. depressed | D. sick |
| 9. A. since | B. because | C. if | D. while |
| 10. A. conquest | B. defeat | C. advance | D. battle |
| 11. A. toleration | B. patience | C. stability | D. continuity |
| 12. A. dismiss | B. deprive | C. dissolve | D. dispose |
| 13. A. expand | B. extend | C. apply | D. exploit |
| 14. A. as long as | B. lest | C. though | D. as well as |
| 15. A. exactly | B. secretly | C. closely | D. precisely |
| 16. A. fragment | B. sort | C. branch | D. piece |
| 17. A. intensity | B. cruelty | C. injustice | D. violence |
| 18. A. discounted | B. disposed | C. discouraged | D. disputed |
| 19. A. where | B. when | C. which | D. that |
| 20. A. warn | B. blame | C. charge | D. accuse |

Text Structure Analysis

A General Statement Supported by Details

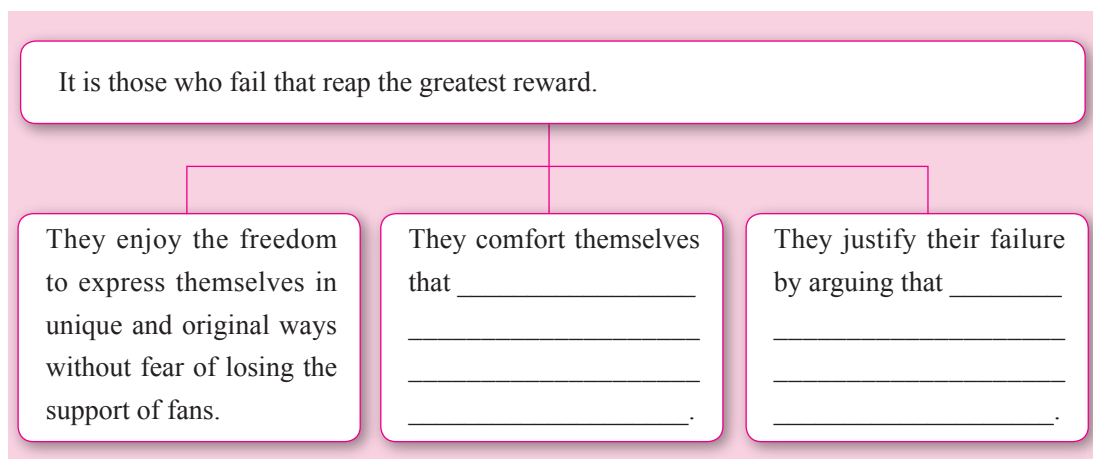
The passage is a piece of argumentation which tries to convince us that seeking fame sometimes leads to one's own destruction instead of honor and glory people might think of.

When we look at different paragraphs, it is not difficult for us to find that the writer uses many different writing techniques to help bring out the central idea of the passage. For example, if we have a look at Paragraph 7, we would find that, structurally speaking, the paragraph is written with a general statement supported by details.

- XIV. Have a look at Paragraph 7 to find out the details that support the general statement. Then fill out the chart below.

Para. 7

Curiously enough, it is those who fail that reap the greatest reward: Freedom! They enjoy the freedom to express themselves in unique and original ways without fear of losing the support of fans. Failed artists may find comfort in knowing that many great artists never found fame until well after they had passed away or in knowing that they did not sell out. They may justify their failure by convincing themselves their genius is too sophisticated for contemporary audiences.



Structured Writing

- XV. Write a composition of no less than 120 words with a general statement supported by details on one of the following topics. One topic has been given a detailed outline that you can follow.

General statement:

Parents differ from children in their career choice.

Details:

- Who is to make the choice?
- different opinions concerning ideal profession

MORE TOPICS:

- A good reputation brings more opportunities.
- Thinking positively can become a habit.

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SECTION B

Reading Skills ▶

Making Inferences

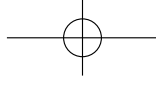
- I. As you read Text B the first time, use contextual clues, common sense and your knowledge to guess the possible answers to the questions between the paragraphs. Keep checking and changing your ideas as you read further. Then compare your final answers with a classmate's to see if you understand the writer's meaning the same way.

TEXT

The Power of a Good Name

Para 1 One summer day my father sent me to buy some wire and fencing to put around our **barn** to pen up the **bull**. At 16, I liked nothing better than getting behind the wheel of our truck and driving into town on the old **mill** road. Water from the mill's wheel **sprayed** in the **sunshine** making a rainbow over the **canal** and I often stopped there on my way to **bathe** and cool off for a spell—natural **air conditioning**. The sun was so hot, I did not need a **towel** as I was dry by the time I climbed the **clay** banks and crossed the road **ditch** to the truck. Just before town, the road shot along the sea where I would collect **seashells** or gather **seaweed** beneath the giant **crane** unloading the ships. This trip was different, though. My father had told me I'd have to ask for credit at the store. 5 10

Para 2 It was 1976, and the ugly shadow of **racism** was still a fact of life. I'd seen my friends ask for credit and then stand, head down, while a storeowner **enquired** into whether they were “good for it”. Many store clerks watched black youths with the assumption that they were thieves every time they even went into a grocery. 15



1. How was "I" related to the ugly shadow of racism in 1976?

Para 3 My family was honest. We paid our debts. But just before harvest, all the money flowed out. There were no new **deposits** at the bank. Cash was short. At Davis Brothers' General Store, Buck Davis stood behind the register, talking to a middle-aged farmer. Buck was a tall, weathered man in a red hunting shirt and I nodded as I passed him on my way to the hardware section to get a **container** of nails, a **coil** of binding wire and fencing. I pulled my purchases up to the counter and placed the nails in the **tray** of the scale, saying carefully, "I need to put this on credit." My **brow** was **moist** with nervous sweat and I wiped it away with the back of my arm. 20 25

Para 4 The farmer gave me an **amused**, cynical look, but Buck's face didn't change. "Sure," he said easily, reaching for his **booklet** where he kept records for credit. I gave a **sigh** of **relief**. "Your daddy is always good for it." He turned to the farmer. "This here is one of James Williams' sons. They broke the mold when they made that man." 30

2. What does "They broke the mold when they made that man" mean?

Para 5 The farmer nodded in a neighborly way. I was filled with pride. "James Williams' son." Those three words had opened a door to an adult's respect and trust.

3. The farmer first gave "me" an amused, cynical look and then nodded at "me" in a neighborly way. What does that imply?

Para 6 As I **heaved** the heavy **freight** into the bed of the truck, I did so with ease, feeling like a stronger man than the one that left the farm that morning. I had discovered that a good name could **furnish** a capital of good will of great value. Everyone knew what to expect from a Williams: a decent person who kept his word and respected himself too much to do wrong. My great grandfather may have been sold as a slave at **auction**, but this was not an excuse to do wrong to others. Instead my father believed the only way to honor him was through hard work and respect for all men. 35 40

Para 7 We children—eight brothers and two sisters—could enjoy our good name, unearned, unless and until we did something to lose it. We had an interest in how one another **behaved** and our own actions as well, **lest** we destroy the name my father had created. Our good name was and still is the **glue** that holds our family tight together. 45



Unit 1

Para 8 The desire to honor my father's good name spurred me to become the first in our family to go to university. I worked my way through college as a **porter** at a four-star hotel. Eventually, that good name provided the **initiative** to start my own successful public relations firm in Washington, D.C. 50

Para 9 America needs to **restore** a sense of shame in its neighborhoods. Doing drugs, spending all your money at the **liquor** store, stealing, or getting a young woman pregnant with no **intent** to marry her should **induce** a deep sense of embarrassment. But it doesn't. Nearly one out of three births in America is to a single mother. Many of these children will grow up without the security and guidance they need to become honorable members of society. 55

4. Why does America need to restore a sense of shame in its neighborhoods?

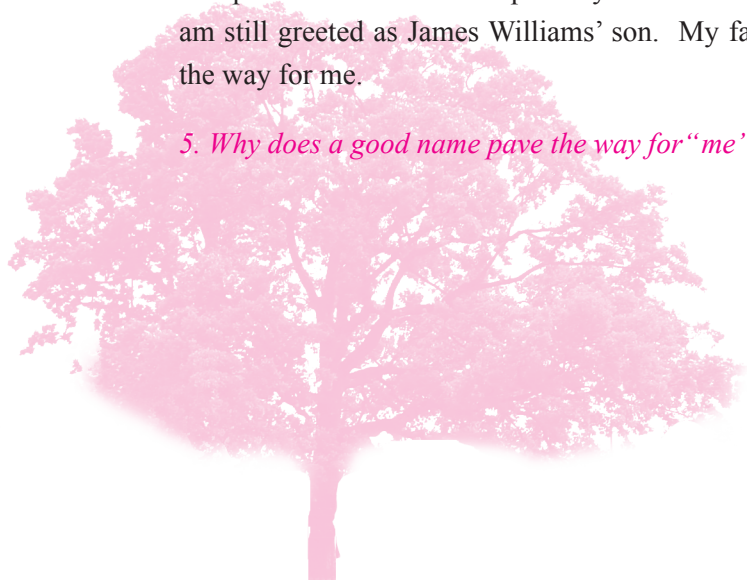
Para 10 Once the social ties and mutual **obligations** of the family **melt** away, communities fall apart. While the population has increased only 40 percent since 1960, violent crime in America has increased a staggering 550 percent —and we've become **exceedingly** used to it. Teen drug use has also risen. In one North Carolina County, police arrested 73 students from 12 secondary schools for dealing drugs, some of them right in the classroom. 60

Para 11 **Meanwhile**, the small signs of **civility** and respect that hold up civilization are vanishing from schools, stores and streets. Phrases like “yes, ma'am”, “no, sir”, “thank you” and “please” get a **yawn** from kids today who are encouraged instead by cursing on television and in music. They simply **shrug** off the rewards of a good name. 65

Para 12 The good name passed on by my father and maintained to this day by my brothers and sisters and me is worth as much now as ever. Even today, when I stop into Buck Davis' shop or my hometown **barbershop** for a haircut, I am still greeted as James Williams' son. My family's good name did **pave** the way for me. 70

5. Why does a good name pave the way for “me”?

(Words: 932)



New Words



| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | barn /bɑ:n/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a farm building for storing crops, or for keeping animals in 谷仓; 牲口棚 |
| | bull /bʊl/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a male cow 公牛 |
| | mill /mɪl/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a building where grain is crushed into flour 磨坊 |
| | spray /spreɪ/ | <i>v.</i> | force liquid out of a container through an opening into the air 喷; 喷洒 |
| | sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ | <i>n.</i> | [U] the light and heat that come from the sun 阳光 |
| | canal /kə'neɪl/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] an artificial river 运河 |
| a | bathe /beɪð/ | <i>vi.</i> <i>v.</i> | swim in the sea, a river, or a lake 游泳 (<i>BrE</i> bath) wash oneself or sb. else in a bath (给...) 洗澡 |
| | air conditioning | <i>n.</i> | a system used for keeping the air in a building or vehicle cool 空调设备 |
| | towel /'taʊəl/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a piece of cloth used for drying sb. or sth. that is wet 毛巾 |
| | clay /kleɪ/ | <i>n.</i> | [U] a type of heavy sticky soil used for making pots, bricks, etc. 黏土 |
| | ditch /dɪtʃ/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a narrow passage dug at the side of a field, road, etc. for water to flow through 水沟; 渠 |
| | seashell /'si:ʃel/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] the empty shell of a small sea creature 贝壳 |
| | seaweed /'si:wɪ:d/ | <i>n.</i> | [U] 海藻; 海藻 |
| | crane /kreɪn/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a tall machine used for lifting and moving heavy objects 起重 机; 吊车 |
| | racism /'reɪsɪzəm/ | <i>n.</i> | [U] the belief that some races of people are better than others 种族 主义 |
| a | enquire /ɪn'kwɪə(r)/ | <i>v.</i> | (<i>also</i> inquire) ask for information 打听; 询问 |
| | deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ | <i>n.</i> | 1. [C] a sum of money that is paid into a bank account 存款 2. [C] a sum of money that is given as the first part of a larger payment 定金 |
| | container /kən'teɪnə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 1. [C] sth. used for storing or holding things 容器 2. [C] a large metal or wooden box used for transporting goods 集装箱 |
| | coil /kɔɪl/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a length of rope or wire arranged into circles or rings 卷; 盘 |
| | tray /treɪ/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a flat object for carrying small articles 托盘 |
| | brow /braʊ/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] the forehead 额; 前额 |
| | moist /məɪst/ | <i>a.</i> | slightly wet 湿润的 |
| a | amuse /ə'mju:z/ | <i>vt.</i> | make sb. laugh or smile 使开心, 使发笑 |
| | amused /ə'mju:zd/ | <i>a.</i> | thinking sth. is funny 被逗乐的; 愉快的 |
| | booklet /'bʊklɪt/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a thin book giving information about sth. 小册子 |
| | sigh /saɪ/ | <i>n.</i> | [C] a slow breath that makes a long soft sound 叹息; 叹气 |
| a | relief /rɪ'li:f/ | <i>n.</i> | [sing., U] a relaxed feeling that sth. unpleasant has not happened or has ended 安慰; 如释重负 |



Unit 1

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|--|
| | heave /hi:v/ | vt. | pull or lift sth. heavy with one great effort (用力) 举; 拉; 推 |
| | freight /fret/ | n. | [U] goods that are carried by ships, planes, trains or trucks 货物 |
| a | furnish /'fɜ:nɪʃ/ | vt. | 1. supply or provide sth. 供应; 提供 2. provide furniture for a house or room 为(房间或房屋)配备家具 |
| | auction /'ɔ:kʃən/ | n. | [C] a public occasion when things are sold to people who offer the most money for them 拍卖 |
| a | behave /br'heɪv/ | vi. | act in a particular way 举动; 表现 |
| | lest /lest/ | conj. | in order to make sure that sth. will not happen 以免; 唯恐 |
| a | glue /glu:/ | n. | [C, U] a sticky substance used for joining things together 胶; 胶水 |
| | porter /'pɔ:tə(r)/ | n. | [C] sb. whose job is to carry things, esp. travelers' bags at railway stations, airports, hotels, etc. 行李工 |
| a | initiative /ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv/ | n. | [U] the ability to decide what to do and when to do it 主动性; 自主决断能力 |
| a | restore /rɪ'stɔ:(r)/ | vt. | 1. make sth. return to its formal level or condition 使恢复 2. repair a building, piece of furniture, etc. so that it looks as good as it did originally 修复; 使复原 |
| | liquor /'lɪkə(r)/ | n. | [U] (AmE) strong alcoholic drink 烈性酒 |
| | *intent /ɪn'tent/ | n. | [U] what one intends to do 目的; 意图 |
| a | induce /ɪn'dju:s/ | vt. | cause sth., esp. a mental or physical change 引起; 导致 |
| a | obligation /ɒblɪ'geɪʃən/ | n. | [C, U] a moral or legal duty to do sth. 义务; 责任 |
| a | melt /melt/ | vi. v. | gradually disappear 逐渐消失 become or make sth. become liquid as a result of heating (使) 融化; (使) 熔化 |
| | exceedingly /ɪk'si:dɪŋli/ | ad. | extremely 非常, 极其 |
| a | meanwhile /'mi:nhwaɪl/ | ad. | during the same period of time when sth. else is happening 与此同时; 在此期间 |
| | civility /sɪ'vɪləti/ | n. | [U] polite behavior 礼貌; 谦恭 |
| | yawn /jɔ:n/ | n. | [C] an act of opening the mouth wide and taking a big breath, usually when one is tired or bored 哈欠 |
| | shrug /ʃrʌɡ/ | v. | raise and then lower the shoulders to show one does not care about sth. 耸(肩) |
| | barber /'bɑ:bə(r)/ | n. | [C] a man whose job is cutting men's hair (男士的) 理发师 |
| | barbershop /'bɑ:bəʃɒp/ | n. | [C] a shop where men's hair is cut (男士的) 理发店 |
| | pave /peɪv/ | vt. | cover a road, area, etc. with stones or bricks 铺设; 铺砌 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|----------|
| 课文生词总量 46 : 课文长度 932 = 生词占课文的比率 4.94% | | | | 派生 / 复合词 |
| 一般要求词汇 | 较高要求词汇 | 更高要求词汇 | 超纲词汇 | 4 |
| 44 (积极词汇 13 个) | 1 | 1 | 0 | |



Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| pen up | shut an animal or a person in a small area 把...关起来 |
| cool off | become cooler after being very hot 变凉快; (使)变凉 |
| enquire into | try to find out the truth about sth. 调查; 查问 |
| on credit | buying sth. and paying for it later 赊; 赊购 |
| open a/the door to | make sth. possible 使...可能; 给...以机会 |
| keep one's word | do what one has promised to do 履行诺言 |
| melt away | gradually disappear 逐渐消失 |
| fall apart | (of an organization, system, etc.) no longer continue (组织、制度等) 瓦解, 崩溃 |
| hold up | support sb. or sth. and stop them from falling down 支撑 |
| shrug off | treat sth. as unimportant and not worry about it 对...不予理会; 对...不屑一顾 |
| pave the way for | make it possible or easier for sth. to happen 为...铺平道路; 为...创造条件 |

Proper Names

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Buck Davis /bʌk 'deɪvɪs/ | 巴克·戴维斯 (人名) |
| North Carolina /ˌkærə'laɪnə/ | 北卡罗来纳州 (美国州名) |

Exercises



Comprehension of the Text

- II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.
- () 1. On his way to town to buy some wire and fencing, the writer collected some seashells and gathered seaweed beneath the crane.
 - () 2. In 1976 racial discrimination still existed in the country.
 - () 3. When the writer said to Buck he needed to put his purchases on credit, he was quite certain that he would be permitted to do so.



Unit 1

- () 4. The good name of the writer's family helped him win the respect and trust of other people.
- () 5. The writer believes the children might lose the family's good name if they ever did something unworthy.
- () 6. According to the writer, many of the mistakes in America could be avoided if young people had a sense of shame.
- () 7. The writer thinks if communities fall apart, the social ties and a family's obligations will disappear.
- () 8. Today's television and music are partly responsible for young people's bad behavior according to the writer.

Vocabulary

- III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

| | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|
| lest | enquire | amuse | relief | furnish |
| initiative | restore | induce | obligation | melt |
| behave | glue | meanwhile | deposit | intent |

1. To our surprise, when he heard the news he laughed suddenly and all the anger in his face _____ away.
2. The Prime Minister said his government would try to _____ public trust.
3. Although she was quite young, she showed a lot of _____ and was promoted to manager after a year.
4. There is no doubt that children learn far more by example than by precept (规矩), and therefore teachers have a(n) _____ to behave well themselves.
5. It is believed that listening to gentle and soft music might help to _____ relaxation and reduce stress.
6. The young driver looked over the engine carefully _____ it should go wrong on the way.
7. Seeing the patient in good condition after the operation, the doctor breathed a sigh of _____.
8. Will these findings _____ more information on prehistoric man?
9. A special committee was formed to _____ into complaints made by several employees who claimed to have been treated unfairly by the company.
10. Stress can be extremely damaging to your health. Exercise, _____, can reduce its effects.

○ IV. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

cool off pen up be good for on credit wipe away
keep one's word melt away fall apart shrug off hold up
pave the way for open the door to enquire into

1. The President promised at the election to do all he could to reduce taxes, but has not fully _____.
2. Jacob _____ the criticism, claiming he is working for the taxpayers, not special interest groups.
3. His doubts about her suitability for the position soon _____ when he found that she had done her job quite well in the first two months.
4. The Court was still, in theory, under a duty to _____ the facts alleged.
5. The afternoon temperature shot into three figures Fahrenheit so we dived into the river to _____.
6. The company believes the peaceful settlement of these issues should _____ the deal to be signed.
7. The pillars that _____ the roof broke in the earthquake, leading to the collapse of the house.
8. The manager knew that, if he could not control costs, the business would finally _____.
9. Mary did not attempt to _____ the tears. She let them roll down and fall onto the front of the apron she was wearing over her brown dress.
10. He had practically no money left in the world, but he went on buying things _____.

