



UNIT 2 Workplace Friendship

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- ▶ understand friendship;
- ▶ know different types of friendship;
- ▶ present a viewpoint in an argumentation;
- ▶ apply conversion to translation;
- ▶ deal with dilemmas with friends at work.





Warm-up

Task 1 Match the types of relationship in Column A with the descriptions in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1 co-workers	A people who would be your friends even if you are no longer together
2 team members	B the person you turn to for career guidance or help on the toughest-of-the-tough problems
3 friends at work	C fellow employees who work on the same team as you
4 mentor	D acquaintances in your company, but you have very little interaction with them besides work
5 life-long friends	E people whom you sit by in meetings, go to lunch with, and talk to about work events

Task 2 Work in groups and share your understandings of the following quotations.

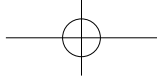
I destroy my enemies when I make them my friends.
—Abraham Lincoln

No permanent enemies, no permanent friends, only permanent interests.
—Lord Palmerston

The friendship between gentlemen appears indifferent but is pure like water.
—Zhuangzi

Don't expect your friend to be a perfect person, but help your friend to become a perfect person. That's true friendship!
—Mother Teresa

Notes: These quotations are given to students for better understanding of friends and friendship.



In-depth Reading



Topic Preview:

Friendship is an important relationship in human society. There have been numerous stories about it in the long history. Even in today's world where views on friendship have varied much, the insight and spirit of friendship remain and keep pushing the human relationship forward to a better future.

Why Friends Matter at Work and in Life

- 1 Susan Harrison, my mother-in-law, died several months ago after a long and **courageous** battle with cancer. Like most of us, she was not famous. If you didn't know her, you probably didn't know of her. She lived in the relatively small community of Savannah, Georgia.
- 2 Yet she did some amazing things there—she was the first **ordained** woman Deacon in Georgia, she founded a soup kitchen, and she helped create the Savannah **Homeless** Authority. In addition to raising three children and, some would say, a husband.
- 3 One of the problems we faced after her death was finding a church big enough to hold the people who wanted to attend her funeral. We picked the largest one we could find, with seating for 600, and still many had to stand in the back and along the **aisles**.
- 4 Susan had a particular quality that drew people in. It wasn't her accomplishments. It wasn't money. She had no access to famous or important people. She couldn't hire you; she wasn't a stepping stone.
- 5 Susan was, quite simply, a really good friend, which is an art. To be a good friend, you have to give of yourself, but not so much that you lose yourself. You need to know what you want and pursue it while helping others achieve what they want. You need to have personality while making room for and supporting other people's personalities. You need to care about and even love people you might disagree with (I'm pretty sure she didn't **vote** for the same **candidates** as her husband). You need to be willing to give at least as much as, if not more than, you take.
- 6 This is a pretty predictable **recipe** for happiness. Giving to others—a reliable way of fostering friendships—makes us happier than taking things for ourselves. According to a research led by Dr. Elizabeth Dunn at the University of British Columbia, money can buy happiness... as long as you spend it on other people.
- 7 Researchers **conducted** three studies. First, they surveyed more than 600 Americans and found that spending money on gifts and charities led to greater happiness than spending money on oneself.



T In-depth Reading

Text Analysis

This text shares the art and importance of making friends, with the examples of personal experience, the result of some researches and some facts of reality TV shows based on a competition. With the first two, the text emphasizes the essential method of making friends—giving of yourself, while with all the three, the importance of friends both in life and at work is proved.

Paragraphs 1-5 give the personal experience of the author: A large number of people attended the funeral of Susan Harrison because she was good at making friends. In Paragraphs 6-9, a scientific research is introduced, according to which, building friendship and being generous to friends can bring us happiness. Then, Paragraphs 10-14 give some facts of reality TV shows and data, proving that making friends is a winning strategy in business, too. Finally, the last paragraph comes to the theme: No matter in business or in life, making friends will be very important for your success.

Detailed Study

Paragraph 1

- If you didn't know her, you probably didn't know of her.
know sb.: 认识或了解某人
know of sb.: 知道某人

e.g. I don't know Mrs. Spears but I know of her.

Paragraph 2

- ... she was the first ordained woman Deacon in Georgia...
ordain: vt. 委任, 任命
- e.g. Mother Teresa was ordained a Catholic priest in 1948 by Pope Pius XII.
- ... she founded a soup kitchen, ...
a soup kitchen: (救济贫民、无家可归者的)施粥场, 施粥所, 施食处

Paragraph 3

- ...with seating for 600, ...
1) seating: n. 座位; 座位数
- e.g. The stadium has been fitted with seating for 34,000 spectators.
【拓展】seat: v. 给……提供座位; 容纳下……人
- e.g. The stadium seats 34,000.
2) 该句可理解为: with a capacity of providing 600 seats for people.

Paragraph 4

- Susan had a particular quality that drew people in.
draw sb. in: 吸引某人
- e.g. They draw some people in and push others out.
- She had no access to famous or important people.
have access to: (有权限) 使用, 接近
- e.g. ① Only the high ranked officers have access to this file.
② On the Internet, customers have access to around-the-clock customer care representatives who can help with their problems.

Paragraph 5

- To be a good friend, you have to give of yourself, but not so much that you lose yourself.

give of: 献出

e.g. The essence of love is not what we think or do, but how much we give of ourselves.

- You need to have personality while making room for and supporting other people's personalities.

该句可以理解为: You shall have the freedom to obtain your own characteristics, while at the same time, you shall also be tolerant enough of the characteristics of other people and even encourage it.

Paragraph 6

- This is a pretty predictable recipe for happiness.

predictable: a. 可预期的, 可预见的

e.g. ① There is a predictable boom of economy, given the establishment of new global strategic partnership between the two countries.

② His article is, predictably, a fierce attack on liberalism.

参考译文

为何朋友在生活和工作中占据重要位置?

1 在与癌症抗争多年后, 我的岳母苏珊·哈里森于数月前去世了。她生前住在佐治亚州萨凡纳港一个小社区, 和我们一样, 就是个普通人。如果你不认识她, 你可能都不知道有这个人。

2 不过, 她的确做过一些了不起的事情: 她是佐治亚州第一个被任命的女性教会执事, 她设立了一个施粥场, 并帮忙筹建了萨凡纳流浪者之家。此外, 有的人可能会说, 她除了要养活三个孩子, 还要养活她的丈夫。

3 岳母病逝后, 我们面临的一个问题是找不到足够大的教堂来容纳所有想参加葬礼的来宾。最后, 我们选择了一个所能找得到的最大教堂。教堂有600个座位, 但还是有很多人只能站在后面或过道上。

4 苏珊身上有一种特别能吸引人的独特品质。这不是因为她的成就, 也与金钱无关。她没有机会接触大人物, 不可能雇佣你, 也不可能为你的晋升铺路。

5 原因很简单, 苏珊真的是一个很好的朋友。做朋友是一门艺术。要做一个好朋友, 你要奉献自己, 但是又不能太过, 以至失去了自我。你要清楚自己在追求什么, 在求取所需时还要帮别人得其所求。你要有自己的个性, 同时也要有容人之量。你还要关心甚至爱护那些与你意见不同的人(我非常确定, 在选举的时候, 她和她丈夫选了不同的候选人)。你要甘心付出, 就算不是超出所得, 至少不少于所得。

6 这真是很好的幸福良方。付出是建立友谊的最佳方法, 这比得到更能够令人幸福。英属哥伦比亚大学伊丽莎白·邓恩博士的一项研究表明: 钱能够买来幸福, 只要你把它花在别人身上。

7 研究者们做了三项研究。首先, 他们调查了600多个美国人, 结果发现: 花钱给他人买礼物或者做慈善会比把钱花在自己身上带来更大的幸福。



Paragraph 10

10. But what about business?

该句可以理解为: But what shall we do in business?
Is it also true that having friends and treating them generously is clearly a winning strategy in business?

Paragraph 11

11. ... it doesn't matter which, ...

该句可理解为: No matter which TV show you are watching, (you'll hear ...)

12. Are we better off being cutthroat than collaborative?

be better off: 情况好转

源于 be well off (处境良好) 比较级说明处境变化。

e.g. ① She is well off; and she would be better off if she could let go of the trivial.

② At least you are better off than those people who tried and failed.

Paragraph 12

13. The number-one way people find new jobs is referrals from friends.

referrals: *n.* 推荐

【拓展】approve	approval
deny	denial
dispose	disposal
refuse	refusal
remove	removal
survive	survival

Paragraph 13

14. Once you're on the job, having a best friend at work is a strong predictor of success.

predictor: *n.* 预测指标, 预测, 预示; 预测者, 预言家

e.g. ① Love is an important predictor of success, stability and relationship satisfaction.

② Nostradamus was a controversial predictor.

15. ... while only 8% of the ones who don't are.

该句是一个省略句, 其完整形式为: ...while only 8% of the ones who don't (say they have a best friend) are (engaged).

Paragraph 14

16. ... to the tune of 2% per person ...

to the tune of: 与……合拍; 达到……值

e.g. ① This poem goes to the tune of "Qinyuan Chun".

② The People's Bank of China maintains the increase of China's GDP to the tune of 6.8% for 2016.

Paragraph 15

17. ... the people who say they're not here to make friends don't win.

该句中 who 引导定语从句修饰 people, 是指“声称不是来交朋友的那些参赛者”。定语从句是由关系代词或者关系副词引导, 用于修饰先行词的从句结构。本文中大量使用定语从句, 用于区分限定各种不同行为的研究对象。如:

... workers who had just received bonuses...

Those who spent more of their bonus on others were happier than those who spent the money on themselves. (in Paragraph 8)

... those who spent money on others seemed to be happier. (in Paragraph 9)

... 56% of the people who say they have a best friend at work... while only 8% of the ones who don't are. (in Paragraph 13)

8 随后, 他们观察了一些刚领到奖金的工人, 结果发现他们的幸福感并不取决于奖金的多少, 而取决于他们是如何花奖金的。在别人身上花更多钱的人比在自己身上花钱的人感觉更幸福。

9 最后, 他们把钱送给了一些人, 让一部分人用这些钱给自己买点东西而让另外一部分人给别人买点什么。一天下来, 那些花钱给别人买东西的人显得更开心。

10 所以说, 拥有朋友并为之慷慨解囊必然是人生赢家。那么, 在职场上又该如何呢?

11 如果你看过任何一期的竞争型真人秀节目——比如《学徒》、《幸存者》、《高厨》、《全美超级模特新秀大赛》、《单身汉》或者《极速前进》, 就会发现很多参赛者最喜欢说的一句话就是: “我不是来这儿交朋友的!” 很显然, 他们认为要想赢就不能在意自己的行为对别人的影响。在《学徒》的某期节目里, 就有一位参赛者理直气壮地说: “我们不是来这儿交朋友的! 这不是具体针对哪个人的!” 事实真的如此吗? 在职场上相处, 相互倾轧一定比友好合作的结果更好吗?

12 那么让我们来看看具体事实吧。如果你想要找工作, 最好有几个朋友帮你, 因为人们找工作的首要途径就是朋友推荐。

13 而你一旦参加工作了, 有个职场好友则是走向成功的重要预测指标。虽然人们对“好友”的定义并不严谨(想象一下, 你在幼儿园的时候有不止一个“好友”), 但盖洛普公司一份涉及五百万35岁以上职场人士的调查显示, 那些声称自己有职场好友的人中, 56%的人在工作上是非常投入的、有效的、成功的, 而那些没有职场好友的人中, 仅8%的人如此。

14 另外一个持续了数十年的著名研究也表明: 高中阶段的友谊是个体成年后工资额提升的重要参考指标——大约相当于每个密友2%。也就是说: 如果高中阶段你有三个同性密友, 那就意味着你成年时期的工资会比平均水平高出6%。

15 令人欣慰的是: 在那些真人秀节目中, 声称不是来交朋友的那些参赛者最终都没有赢。节目上如此, 职场上如此, 生活中同样如此。换句话说, 正确的做法是: 我们就是来这里交朋友的。



- 8 Then they looked at workers who had just received **bonuses** and found that their happiness was not based on the size of their bonus but on the decision they made about what to do with whatever amount of money they received. Those who spent more of their bonus on others were happier than those who spent the money on themselves.
- 9 Finally, the researchers simply gave money to a number of people, instructing some to spend the money on themselves and others to spend the money on others. At the end of the day, those who spent money on others seemed to be happier.
- 10 So having friends and treating them generously is clearly a winning strategy in life. But what about business?
- 11 If you watch even a single episode of any reality TV show based on a competition—*The Apprentice*, *Survivor*, *Top Chef*, *America's Next Top Model*, *The Bachelor*, *The Amazing Race*; it doesn't matter which one—you'll hear a single phrase come up more often than any other: "I'm not here to make friends!" Apparently many of the contestants believe that in order to win you can't be worried about how you affect others. As one contestant on *The Apprentice* so **eloquently** said, "We're not here to make friends. It's nothing personal." Is that true? Are we better off being **cutthroat** than collaborative?
- 12 Well, let's look at the data. If you're looking for a job you'd better have friends. The number-one way people find new jobs is **referrals** by friends.
- 13 Once you're on the job, having a best friend at work is a strong **predictor** of success. People might define "best" loosely (think of this as kindergarten where you can have more than one "best" friend), but according to a Gallup Organization study of more than five million workers over 35, 56% of the people who say they have a best friend at work are engaged, productive, and successful while only 8% of the ones who don't are.
- 14 And another remarkable study, **spanning** decades, **revealed** that friendships in high school were a strong predictor of increased wages in **adulthood**—to the **tune** of 2% per person who considered you a close friend. In other words, if in high school three people listed you as one of their closest same-sex friends, your **earnings** in adulthood would be 6% higher.
- 15 The happy truth is that the people who say they're not here to make friends don't win. That's true for reality TV shows. It's true for business. And it's true for life. In other words, it's a pretty good bet that we really are here to make friends.

(795 words)

Words

courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/ *a.* very brave and determined 勇敢的, 无畏的

ordain /ɔ:'deɪn/ *v.* make sb. a priest, minister or other religious position 委任, 任命

homeless /'həʊmləs/ *a.* having no home 无家可归的

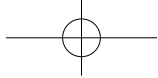
aisle /aɪl/ *n.* a passage between rows of seats in a church, theatre, train, etc. 过道, 走廊

vote /vəʊt/ *v.* formally express an opinion by choosing between two or more issues, people etc. 投票, 选举

candidate /'kændɪdeɪt/ *n.* a person who applies for a job or is nominated for election 候选人

recipe /'resəpi/ *n.* 1. a method or an idea that seems likely to have a particular result 处方, 秘诀
2. a set of instructions for cooking or preparing a particular food 食谱

conduct /kən'dʌkt/ *v.* organize or do a particular activity 处理, 实施



bonus /'bʌnʊs/ *n.* an extra amount of money that is added to a payment, especially to sb.'s wages or salary as a reward 奖金

eloquently /'eləkwɒntli/ *ad.* in a way that uses language and expresses your opinions well, especially when you are speaking in public 善辩地, 言辞凿凿地

cutthroat /'kʌt,θrəʊt/ *a.* (of a competitive situation or activity) fierce and intense 残酷的, 剧烈的

referral /rɪ'fɜːrəl/ *n.* the act of sending sb. who needs professional help to a person or place that can provide it 推荐

predictor /prɪ'dɪktə/ *n.* sth. that can show what will happen in the future 预测指标

span /spæn/ *v.* extend from side to side (of) 跨越 (时间或空间)

reveal /rɪ'viːl/ *v.* make sth. previously unknown or secret known to sb. 揭露; 泄露

adulthood /'ædʌlt,hʊd/ *n.* the state or condition of being fully grown or mature 成年, 成人期

earning /'ɜːnɪŋ/ *n.* money obtained in return for labor or services 收入

Phrases and Expressions

draw sb. in attract sb. 吸引人

stepping stone sb., a job or an event that helps you to make progress, especially in your career 进身之阶; 垫脚石

give of do helpful things for people 献出

do with deal with 处理, 处置

come up mention; happen 提到; 发生

be better off become better or richer 情况好转; 变得富裕

to the tune of used for emphasizing how large an amount is 高达, 多达

for life through one's living 终身

Proper Names

Savannah /sə'veɪnə/ 萨凡纳 (美国大西洋岸港口)

Georgia /'dʒɔːdʒjə/ 佐治亚州 (美国东南部州)

Deacon /'diːkən/ 执事 (教会职位)

Savannah Homeless Authority
/sə'veɪnə 'həʊmləs ɔː'θɒrəti/ 萨凡纳流浪者之家

University of British Columbia 英属哥伦比亚大学

The Apprentice /ðə ə'prentɪs/ 《学徒》(美国全国广播公司出品的职场创业型真人秀节目)

Survivor /sə'veɪvə/ 《幸存者》(美国哥伦比亚广播公司出品的野外生存冒险类真人秀节目)

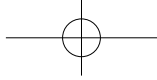
Top Chef /,tɒp 'ʃef/ 《高厨》(美国的一套厨师比赛类真人秀节目)

America's Next Top Model 《全美超级模特新秀大赛》(美国哥伦比亚派拉蒙公司出品的选秀节目)

The Bachelor /ðə 'bætʃələ/ 《单身汉》(美国全国广播公司出品的情感速配节目)

The Amazing Race /ðə ə'meɪzɪŋ reɪs/ 《极速前进》(美国哥伦比亚广播公司出品的一群人环游世界进行竞速比赛的真人秀节目)

Gallup Organization /'gæləp ɔːgənəɪ'zeɪʃn/ 盖洛普咨询公司 (全球知名的民意测验和商业咨询公司)



Comprehension

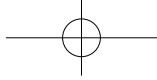
Task 1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- (F) 1 Susan Harrison was known across the country because over 600 people came to her funeral.
- (T) 2 Mrs. Harrison raised her children and her husband.
- (F) 3 To make friends, you must devote all you have and agree with others.
- (T) 4 Happiness can be pursued by money if it's spent on others.
- (F) 5 The bigger the bonus is, the happier the receiver is, according to Dr. Dunn's research.
- (F) 6 In the modern world, competitions are so fierce that competitors can't be friends.
- (T) 7 Having more friends at work promotes better performance.
- (T) 8 According to a study, more friends at school may increase earnings at work.

Task 2 Complete the following summary according to the text. Write no more than three words on each line.

This text shares the art and importance of making friends, telling readers that no matter in business or in life, making friends will be very important for success. First, the author shared his experience that over 600 people attended the funeral of his mother-in-law because she was willing to give of herself and thus had made a great number of friends. Then, by presenting the contents and result of some research, the author showed us that building friendships and being generous to friends could bring us happiness, and it did not have much to do with the amount of the money involved. Finally, he referred to some reality TV shows based on competition and proved that making friends was a winning strategy in business, too.





Follow-up Exercises

I Vocabulary

Task 1 Match the words in Column A with their antonyms in Column B.

<p>Column A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 apparent 2 apprentice 3 courageous 4 earnings 5 eloquent 6 generous 7 predictable 8 reveal 		<p>Column B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A cover B doubtful C unforeseeable D expense E expert F mean G timid H voiceless
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Task 2 Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

apparently	conduct	courageous	eloquent
predict	referral	reveal	tune

- 1 A four-year study conducted by the Infant Testing Center in San Francisco, California, suggests that babies feel more comfortable around other babies than with strange adults.
- 2 Anyway, it was not until the unpredictable future could we achieve the ideal state.
- 3 It was her eloquence that ensured her winning in the debate.
- 4 His comments during the interview revealed many secrets covered by the government.
- 5 Is it possible that you give some more details about the professor referred to in your speech?
- 6 There's a belief that if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent.
- 7 The courageous nature in Thomas worried his friends that such fearlessness would one day lead him into danger.
- 8 They argued that the candidate's defense, economic and political policies were out of tune with the nation's values.

Task 3 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.

In interpersonal relationships, developing good listening skills is as important as (1) effective communication, if not more so. In a world where everyone is (2) demanding to be heard, taking the time to listen, in all of our interpersonal relationships, is a (3) recipe for our success as a person and one who "works and plays well with others." People are often too full with the importance of their own words to take the time to listen carefully to what other people have to say. The person who is (4) generous enough to give the other person in the relationship their full attention, (5) responding with body language to the words being communicated will (6) apparently flourish in all their interpersonal relationships.



The (7) art of interpersonal communication in the work environment, at home, in play or with our neighbor is far more about how we respond to the person we are (8) interacting with than what we have to say. If we can learn to take the time to listen, to (9) engage ourselves fully with the other people and give them our full attention, it will (10) reveal that when it's our turn to share our words, all ears will turn toward us. Watch the difference in people's faces when we take the time to listen. Watch how they change right before our eyes.

A) apparently	B) art	C) courageously	D) demanding
E) effective	F) eloquent	G) engage	H) generous
I) interacting	J) recipe	K) referral	L) responding
M) reveal	N) span	O) tune	

II Sentence Structure

Task 1 Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model:

If you are not willing to give more than you take, at least you need to be willing to give as much as you take.

→ You need to be willing to give at least as much as, if not more than, you take.

1 If he is not taller than you, at least he is as tall as you are.

He is at least as tall as, if not taller than, you are.

2 If she has not done more for the company, at least she must have done as much as I have done.

She has done as much as, if not more than, I have done for the company.

3 How we interact with others is just as important as what we say, if not more important.

How we interact with others is just as important as, if not more than, what we say.

Task 2 Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model:

56% of the people who say they have a best friend at work are engaged, productive, and successful, while only 8% of other people who don't say they have a best friend at work are engaged, productive, and successful.

→ 56% of the people who say they have a best friend at work are engaged, productive, and successful, while only 8% of the ones who don't are.

1 People who are attentive to others get more attention when they speak, while people who are not attentive to others don't get much attention when they speak.

People who are attentive to others get more attention when they speak than those who aren't.

2 If you have a friend at work, your level of engagement is likely to be much higher; if someone doesn't have a friend at work, their level of engagement is likely to be lower.

If you have a friend at work, your level of engagement is likely to be much higher than someone who doesn't.



- 3 People who are good at developing interpersonal relationships experience more success in life, while those people who aren't good at developing interpersonal relationships experience less success in life.

People who are good at developing interpersonal relationships experience more success in life than those who aren't.

III Translation

Task 1 Translate the following paragraph from Chinese into English.

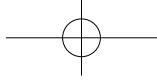
金兰之交 (sworn brothers), 依照旧时汉族交友风俗, 是两个或两个以上没有血缘关系的人结为一种拟亲属 (quasi-relative) 的关系, 可以是长辈和晚辈之间, 也可以是同辈之间。通常友上加亲, 亦友亦亲, 关系比一般的远亲和一般的朋友更密切。金兰之交最早出自《周易》(The Book of Changes): “二人同心, 其利断金; 同心之言, 其臭如兰”。

Being sworn brothers is an ancient custom of Han culture in making friends. It refers to a close quasi-relative relationship between two or more persons without blood ties, who can be of the same generation or different. This is a mixture of relatives and friends, but more intimate. The concept originates from The Book of Changes, "Two friends sharing the same goal are as valuable as gold, whose sincere promise smells as sweet as an orchid."

Task 2 Translate the following paragraph from English into Chinese.

Workplace friendships can reduce unhealthy competition between staff. Research has shown that without the buffer of a workplace friendship, the performance of competent people suffers and so does the productivity of their team as a whole. The stronger the friendship is, the more of a buffering effect it has on negative behavior.

职场友谊可以减少员工之间的恶性竞争。研究表明, 如果没有职场友谊的缓冲, 能力强的员工的工作表现就会受到影响, 同时, 整个团队的工作效率也会降低。职场友谊越牢固, 它对职场消极行为的缓冲作用就越强。



Further Reading

Work Friends vs Real Friends

1 I will never forget it. I was standing on the corner of 43rd Street and Broadway in New York City with my **co-worker** Laura. Laura and I had been through a lot together in the year when we had worked on the same public relations account team. We had coped with **ego-obsessed** executives and **unreasonable** clients, and we had implemented innovative and creative ideas neither of us knew we had in us. Nearly every day, Laura and I had lunch together to **dish** about our projects and the latest goings-on in our personal lives.



- 2 Standing on the corner, I said to Laura, “I’m so glad you’re one of my closest friends.”
- 3 She looked at me strangely. “Alex,” she said. “There’s a difference between close friends and people you talk to at work. You know that, right?”
- 4 Laura’s response may have been a little harsh, but it taught me an important lesson about work friends vs. real friends. It’s easy to mistake one for the other, especially when you’re struggling to establish a social life. In school, making friends is as simple as walking over to the dorm room next door and plopping down on the bed. After college, however, there are no such opportunities. Because you might be too busy to go out and meet new people, the tendency is to **target** your co-workers. It makes sense. After all, they might be the only people you know that are your age, and you see them for eight hours every day.
- 5 While many people use work as a **springboard** for building strong friendships outside the office, I wouldn’t assume your colleagues are your new best friends just because you take your coffee breaks together. Laura was right—there are differences between close friends who will be there for you through life’s tough times and people you hang out with while you happen to be stuck in the same building. You can spare yourself **disappointment** later on by noting the differences between a work friend and a real friend. But how? Ask yourself these questions: If your friend left the company, would you still be in touch with them in a year? If you had a personal emergency, would you consider asking your friend for help? Do you hang out with your friend outside the office? (Weekday lunch, happy hour and business trips don’t count.) Have you met your friend’s significant other? What about their friends outside the office? If your friend received the promotion you were banking on, would you be genuinely happy for them? If you ran into your friend in the grocery store, would you be able to talk to them for 10 minutes without mentioning work? Have you seen where your friend lives? Do you and your friend have anything in common besides your age and your job?



- 6 If you answer yes to most of these questions, you may have found yourself a real friend at work. Take care of this relationship by making a **concerted** effort to spend time with your friend outside the office. You and your friend should also avoid working together too closely. Like living with close friends, being in business with them can sometimes be **disastrous**. Whether we like it or not, people can **behave** differently when money, power, and careers are at stake. Suppose you and your friend pair up for a **high-profile**, new business project. Your friend could be the kindest, most generous person in the world after quitting time, but she might take all the credit and do none of the work in the office. You don't want to put yourself in a situation where you must choose between your friendship and your career.
- 7 If you're lucky, someone you meet at work could turn into a friend for life. It happened to me. My friend Steven and I started our PR careers in the same department many moons ago, and he later was the groomsman in my wedding!

(660 words)

Words

co-worker /'kəʊ,wɜ:kə/ *n.* a person that sb. works with, doing the same kind of job 同事

ego-obsessed /,i:ɡəʊəb'sest/ *a.* having or showing excessive or compulsive concern with oneself 自恋的

unreasonable /ʌn'ri:znəbl/ *a.* not guided by or based on good sense 不合理的, 非理智的

dish /dɪʃ/ *v.* tell people what you know 闲谈; 闲聊

target /'tɑ:ɡɪt/ *v.* select as an object of attention 把……作为目标

springboard /'sprɪŋ,bɔ:d/ *n.* sth. that helps you start an activity, especially by giving you ideas 跳板, 踏板

disappointment /,dɪsə'pɔɪntmənt/ *n.* sadness or displeasure caused by the non-fulfillment of one's hopes or expectations 失望, 扫兴

concerted /kən'sɜ:tɪd/ *a.* done in a planned and determined way, especially by more than one person, government, country, etc. 协调的, 协定的

disastrous /dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs/ *a.* very bad, harmful or unsuccessful, causing great damage 灾难性的, 损失惨重的

behave /br'heɪv/ *v.* do things in a particular way 行为, 行动

high-profile /,haɪ'prəʊfaɪl/ *a.* receiving or involving a lot of attention and discussion on television, in newspapers, etc. 高调的, 备受瞩目的

Phrases and Expressions

cope with deal with 应对(困难、问题)

plop down sit down impolitely with sounds (扑通一声)坐下

be stuck in be trapped in 困在

at stake at high risk 濒于险境, 处于成败关头

pair up form a pair or make two people form a pair (使)成对

take all the credit have all the harvest to oneself 独享所有的荣誉

many moons ago a long time ago 很久以前



T Further Reading

Detailed Study

Paragraph 1

1. We had coped with ego-obsessed executives and unreasonable clients, and we had implemented innovative and creative ideas neither of us knew we had in us.

1) 该句是一个由and引导的并列句，后半句中creative ideas neither of us knew we had in us是一个省略了先行词which或that的双重定语从句。

2) cope with: 处理，应付

e.g. It must be difficult to cope with three small children and a job.

3) ego-obsessed: *a.* 自以为是的; obsessed: *a.* 着迷的; 无法摆脱的

4) executives: 指公司高级管理者，源于CEO (Chief Executive Officer) 首席执行官，总裁

5) implement: *n.* 工具，器皿，器具 *v.* 贯彻，落实，完成，履行; 给……提供，补充

e.g. He implemented a new economic plan for the recovery of his company.

2. Laura and I had lunch together to dish about our projects and the latest goings-on in our personal lives.

dish about: 吃饭的时候闲谈，这里强调两人之间融洽的关系。

Paragraph 4

3. It's easy to mistake one for the other, especially when you're struggling to establish a social life.

establish a social life: 原指“建立社会生活”，这是指刚从学校走向社会，开始建立自己的社交圈。

Paragraph 5

4. While many people use work as a springboard for building strong friendships outside the office, I wouldn't assume your colleagues are your new best friends just because you take your coffee breaks together.

1) while 在本句中引导让步状语从句，表示“尽管，虽然”。

2) springboard: *n.* 跳板

3) assume: *v.* 假定，假设; 臆断，想当然地认为

e.g. It is reasonable to assume (that) the economy will continue to improve.

5. ... there are differences between close friends who will be there for you through life's tough times...

1) be there 与 through 配合使用，指陪伴并坚持到底。

2) 该句可以解释为：在你陷入困境时陪着你挺过来。

6. significant other: (重要的) 另一半

公开场合下对稳定的恋爱关系或夫妻中另一方的代指，如：Mr. / Ms. Right, the other half, the better half, the one, the partner.

7. You can spare yourself disappointment.

1) spare: *v.* 使免遭伤害，使幸免。文中指让自己不再受其困扰而失望。

2) 该句可以解释为：你就不会那么失望了。

8. If your friend received the promotion you were banking on...

bank on: 寄希望，指望

e.g. It's possible that the Committee will change the previous decision, but it's not something we can bank on.

Paragraph 6

9. ... people can behave differently when money, power, and careers are at stake.

at stake: 处于险境，受到威胁

e.g. It is not only the health of humans but that of the earth are at stake.

10. ... she might take all the credit...

take all the credit: 揽功劳，担责任

e.g. ① It would be wrong for us to take all the credit.

② Don't take credit for all the negatives in a conversation.

11. You don't want to put yourself in a situation where you must choose between your friendship and your career.

1) 由 situation 作为先行词，where 作为关系副词的定语从句。

2) put oneself in a situation: 将自己置于……境地

参考译文

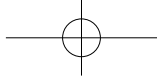
职场朋友还是真正朋友

1 我永远忘不了那天的情景。我和我的同事劳拉一起站在纽约百老汇大街与第43大街的拐角处。当时我们在同一个公共关系团队，刚刚合作打拼完成了一年的工作。我们共同对付那些自以为是的的高管和不可理喻的客户，我们共同实施了很多创新性的想法，这些是我们以前从未意识到的。几乎每一天，我们都一起吃午餐，谈我们共同的项目，聊生活近况。

2 站在那个街角，我对劳拉说：“我真高兴能够有你这么一位挚友！”

3 而她奇怪地看着我，说：“阿莱克斯，挚友和同事是不一样的，你应该知道吧？”

4 劳拉的话可能有些刺耳，但给我上了人生中的重要一课，职场朋友和真正朋友是不同的——两者的确很容易混淆，尤其是对于那些正努力建立社交圈的人来说。在学校里，交朋友就像你走进隔壁寝室，大大咧咧地往人家床上一坐那么简单。然而大学毕业后，你就没有这样的机会了。你会忙得没有时间去认识新人，往往会把同事当作交友目标。这样做不无道理。因为他们可能是你周围仅有的同龄人，而且你每天要

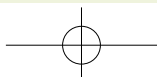
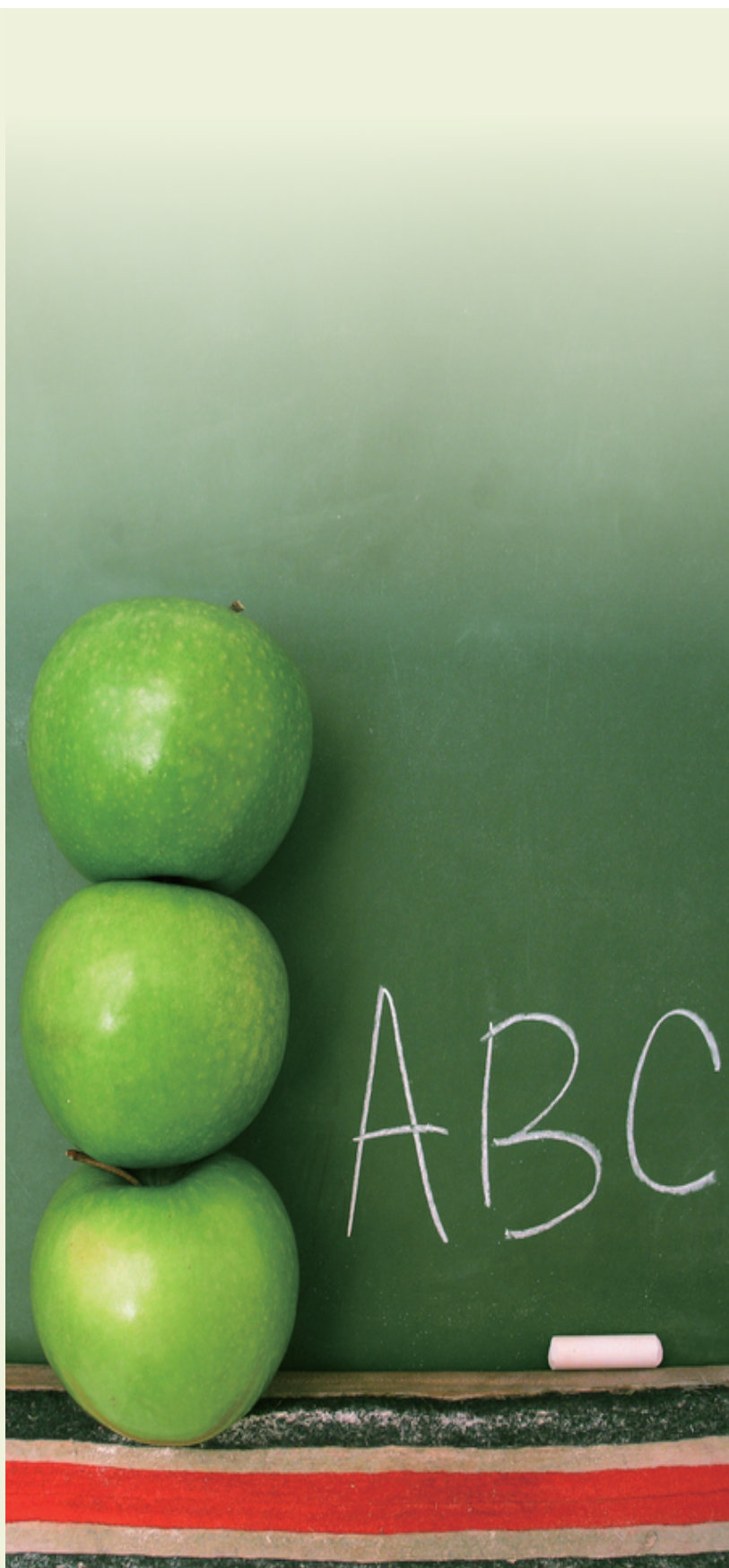


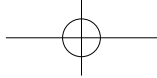
和他们相处八个小时。

5 很多人把工作视为在办公室外建立深厚友谊的跳板，但我可不敢说仅仅因为工作之余一起喝了咖啡，你的新同事就一定能够成为你的好朋友。劳拉是对的——真正的朋友和职场朋友之间是有区别的：真正的朋友会在你陷入困境时陪着你挺过来，而职场朋友只是碰巧与你在同一幢楼里工作，有机会就和你一起逛街而已。搞清楚真正的朋友和职场朋友之间的区别，你就不会那么失望了。但是要如何区分呢？可以问自己这几个问题：如果他们离职了，你在一年后还会和他们保持联系吗？如果你个人遇到紧急情况，你会找他们帮忙吗？不工作的时候，你们会一起闲逛吗？（工作午餐、聚会、出差等除外。）你见过他们的另一半吗？你认识他们生活中的朋友吗？如果一起竞争同一个晋升机会，他们成功了，你失败了，你会由衷地为他们高兴吗？如果在超市碰到他们，你们会聊10分钟而不涉及工作内容吗？你去过他们家里或者公寓吗？你们之间除了工作和年龄，还有什么共同点吗？

6 如果你对以上问题的回答基本都是肯定的，就说明你在同事中找到了真朋友。工作之余，花点时间用心维护这份关系吧。同时，你们还应该避免过于密切的工作关系，因为这有可能带来灾难性的后果，就像与密友同住或者跟朋友做生意一样。不论我们承认与否，人们在自己的金钱、权力或者职业面临威胁的时候，会有不同于平时的做法。假设你和朋友一起准备进军一个备受瞩目的新项目，而他虽然在下班时间里可能是这个世界上最和气、最慷慨的人，但在上班时间什么都不做却还要独揽所有的功劳。你肯定不想把自己陷入在朋友和事业间做选择的困境。

7 如果你足够幸运，你的工作伙伴也有可能变成你一生的挚友。我就是个幸运儿。我和我的朋友斯蒂文很早以前一起进入同一个部门开始了我们的公关工作，后来，他成为了我婚礼上的伴郎！





Comprehension

Task The following eight statements are related to the text. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived.

- (3) 1 Laura didn't share my view on the relationship between us.
- (6) 2 The main difference between work friends and real friends lies in the time spent together.
- (4) 3 Work friends are set by others while real friends are made by you.
- (6) 4 Work friends can be real friends but not vice versa.
- (5) 5 Laura thinks differences exist between life friends and colleagues.
- (6) 6 You are real friends if you spend much time outside of work together.
- (4) 7 It is harder to make friends at work than at school.
- (6) 8 Friendship at work is not strong enough to stand every test between colleagues.

Level-up Exercise

Task Fill in the table with terms and the customary behavior of different relationships in life in accordance with the descriptions.

Term	Definition	Customary behavior
<u>Best friend</u>	Someone you can rely on and would feel comfortable asking for assistance at any time	<u>Share good and bad times together and spend free time together</u>
<u>Business associate or colleague</u>	Someone who works in the same place of business as you do	<u>Share business information, discuss problems related to your work, and occasionally socialize</u>
<u>Neighbor</u>	Someone who lives next door, across the street, or on the same block	<u>Help each other, borrow things, and watch each other's houses when no one is at home</u>
<u>Acquaintance</u>	Someone you know but who is not a close friend	<u>Say hello when you meet and have a small talk</u>
<u>Boyfriend / Girlfriend</u>	Generally, someone of the opposite sex for whom you have romantic feelings	<u>Go on dates, share affection, walk arm in arm, hold hands, and kiss in public</u>
<u>Ladybro</u>	A female friend of another woman	<u>Share common interests and enjoy spending time together</u>
<u>Classmate</u>	A fellow student in your class	<u>Say hello, have small talks, and sometimes study together; depending on how well you get on, think of the person as a "best friend"</u>
<u>Damon and Pythias</u>	Someone you are willing to die for	<u>Be willing to do anything for each other, even to die for one another</u>



Vocational Listening and Speaking

Task 1 Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you have just heard.

- A. Tony won a lottery.
B. Tony got a promotion.
 C. Tony went directly to his boss and asked for a promotion.
 D. Tony has made a significant accomplishment.
- A. You should calculate some reasons to support your argument.**
 B. You should surf the web to find someone working in a similar position.
 C. You should ask your families and friends about pay for the same position.
 D. You should find out how much you deserve.
- A. Tony has been promoted.
B. Tony got some useful information from the woman.
 C. Tony didn't get a promotion because he didn't work hard.
 D. Tony didn't get a promotion because he is usually online.

Word Bank

promotion /prə'məʊʃn/ *n.* 升职
 diligent /'dɪlɪdʒ(ə)nt/ *a.* 勤奋的
 intimidating /ɪn'tɪmɪ,deɪtɪŋ/ *a.* 令人害怕的
 self-evaluation /,self ɪ,vælju:'eɪʃn/ *n.* 自我评价

Task 2 Listen to two passages and choose the best answer to each question you have just heard.

Passage One

- A. Sally, who is in charge of Julie.
B. Sally, who is in the charge of Julie.
 C. Sally, who works in another department.
 D. Sally, who works in another company.

- A. She refused the duties assigned to her by Julie.**
 B. She refused the unreasonable duties assigned to her by Julie.
 C. She reported Julie's fault to her supervisor.
 D. She quarreled with Julie in public.
- A. The supervisor asked Julie's colleague to do her duties.
B. The supervisor asked Julie to take over the work.
 C. The supervisor asked both to give in for the unit's sake.
 D. The supervisor made no comments.

Word Bank

supervisor /'su:pə,vaɪzə/ *n.* 上司
 terminal /'tɜ:mɪn(ə)l/ *a.* 最高的
 salvageable /'sælvlɪdʒəbl/ *a.* 可挽回的

Passage Two

- A. Sally misjudged Julie.
 B. Julie misjudged Sally.
C. The supervisor weakened Julie's authority.
 D. It was just a misunderstanding.
- A. Julie will find solutions from the HR office.**
 B. Julie will shift to another company.
 C. Julie will quit the job.
 D. Julie will let it be.
- A. Julie will scold her office colleague.
 B. Julie will find another friend in the company.
C. Julie will be calm and try her best to do her duties.
 D. Julie will fight to regain her power.

Word Bank

interfering /,ɪntə'fɪərɪŋ/ *a.* 有妨碍的
 diminish /dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/ *v.* 减少
 mediate /'mi:diət/ *v.* 调解
 mobility /məʊ'bɪləti/ *n.* 流动性



Task 3 Listen to three news reports and choose the best answer to each question you have just heard.

Report One

- 1 A. One country.
B. Two countries.
C. Three countries.
D. Four countries.
- 2 A. Air pollution.
B. Illegal logging.
C. Less use of pesticide.
D. Government's involvement.

Word Bank

conservation /,kɒnsə'veɪʃn/ *n.* 保护
 Monarch butterfly 帝王蝶
 migrate /maɪ'greɪt/ *v.* 迁徙
 pesticide /'pestɪ,sɪd/ *n.* 杀虫剂
 logging /'lɒɡɪŋ/ *n.* 伐木

Report Two

- 3 A. The ending of the hostilities between the US and Cuba.
B. The commercial flights will be restored between the US and Cuba.
C. There will be fights between the US and Cuba.
D. Commercial flights will encourage tourism between the US and Cuba.

- 4 A. 6 months ago.
B. 9 months ago.
C. 1 year ago.
D. 12 years ago.

Word Bank

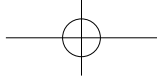
negotiator /nɪ'ɡəʊʃɪətə/ *n.* 谈判人员
 coincide /,kəʊɪn'saɪd/ *v.* 相符
 hostility /hɒ'stɪləti/ *n.* 敌意
 facilitate /fə'sɪləteɪt/ *v.* 促进

Report Three

- 5 A. In honor of a dead American college professor.
B. In memory of an American firefighter.
C. Raising money for disabled people.
D. Raising funds for injured people.
- 6 A. An American business partner.
B. An American college teacher.
C. An American firefighter.
D. The leader of the Fire Fighters Charity.
- 7 A. By racing on foot.
B. By driving a car.
C. By taking a bus.
D. By taking the subway.

Word Bank

grueling /'gruːəlɪŋ/ *a.* 令人疲惫的
 charity /'tʃærəti/ *n.* 慈善
 kit /kɪt/ *n.* (成套) 装备
 tribute /'trɪbjʊt/ *n.* 致敬, 悼念



T Vocational Listening and Speaking

Task 1 Transcript

W: Hey, Tony. It's said that you've got a promotion? How did you make it?

M: A promotion? Oh, thank you, Sammy. It's been two years since I heard that word.

W: You mean that is a rumor?

M: Well, I now only believe that winning a lottery is an easier way to increase my income.

W: Don't be kidding! You're working so diligently and your accomplishments are so significant! You so much deserve a promotion.

M: I know I do. But I just can't go directly into his office and say: "Hey, boss. May I have a raise?"

W: Oh, of course not. That's too intimidating. But here are some of my ideas. First, I think you should figure out how valuable you are. Then you can ask your friends and families what is paid to someone working in a similar position in their companies, and also get online and find out information of similar positions in your regional location. You can even calculate some specific figures to back up your argument. That'll be more convincing.

M: Aha, that's a good point.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What has Sammy heard of about Tony?
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?
3. Which statement is right?

Task 2 Transcript

Passage One

Irene is an expert on work friendships and Julie is asking for advice because she's got a problem.

I made friends with an employee, Sally, who was hired to report to me. But over the years, I felt she was slipping in some of her work effort due to our friendship. When I would bring up issues in what I felt was a constructive way, she would blow it off and in my opinion she used our friendship to get out of doing things, leaving me to cover for her.

I told my supervisor that I was having this issue, and was told to keep working on it for the good of the department. Things came to a head recently when my

friend went to my supervisor and said that she was too busy to do the items on her job description, and the supervisor said that I would need to take over that part of the job. I hold a terminal degree in my field and those particular duties are not related to the job I hold at this firm. She then said if I did not want to do the duties I would be replaced. I should mention that during this time my supervisor and the employee became close friends. Is this situation salvageable? What can I do to avoid this sort of mess next time around?

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. Who does Julie have a problem with?
2. What did Sally do wrong, in Julie's opinion?
3. What did Julie's supervisor do to deal with the matter?

Passage Two

In the reply, Irene said:

"I don't think you did anything particularly wrong—except, perhaps, to misjudge your friend's character. She turned out to be an irresponsible and disloyal employee who took advantage of your friendship. You probably should have stepped back from the friendship sooner and talked to her frankly—if you saw it interfering with your ability to supervise her and accomplish your job.

It doesn't sound like your supervisor handled this well either. Your supervisor's actions have made it virtually impossible for you to supervise your friend any more and have diminished your role in the organization. Is there someone in your human resources office that you can speak to, in confidence, who might be able to mediate this situation or give you advice? Is it possible for you to work for a different supervisor or in a different unit?

Try to stay calm and cool in the office during this very stressful period as you focus on making the best of your job. Make sure you keep your life in balance, too, and carve out time to spend with more trustworthy friends outside of the office."

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. In Irene's opinion, how did the problem come about?
5. How could Julie solve this problem?
6. What other suggestion did Irene give?



Task 3 Transcript

Report One

The Mexican government says the conservation campaign, which also involved Canada and the United States, is expected to lead to a big increase in the number of Monarch butterflies spending the winter in the country. On a tour of the butterfly sanctuary in Mexico, the US Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell praised those who worked to save it. "It is a testament to the people who own these lands and care for them in a nature protected area of Mexico that you recognized the importance of these areas for the Monarch butterfly and have really been so instrumental in bringing them back to life when they came so close to being wiped out." The black and orange butterfly which migrates from Canada to Mexico has suffered a 90% drop in its numbers in recent years as a result of pesticide use and illegal logging.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. How many countries are involved in the conservation campaign of the butterfly?
2. What's the possible reason for the decrease of the numbers of the black and orange butterfly which migrates from Canada to Mexico?

Report Two

The US and Cuba have reached an understanding to allow regular commercial flights between them. Negotiators said an official announcement on this issue was approaching. Scheduled flights will ease journeys for US citizens wanting to visit Cuba. From Havana, here is Will Grant. The move to restore commercial flights between the US and Cuba coincides with the first anniversary of the announcement of ending the hostilities between the old enemies. In some regards, it is one of the most significant steps of the past 12 months in that it will further facilitate the arrival of American visitors to Cuba. With tourism increasingly becoming the main drive for the Cuban economy, it comes as little surprise that the Cuban government was as keen on this particular measure as their counterparts in Washington.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What's the news report mainly about?
4. When did the hostilities between the US and Cuba end?

Report Three

Two firefighters, Sean Spearing and Matt Osbourne, are running a grueling 5km charity event in honor of a fallen American colleague. They will be running Tunnel to Towers in Manhattan.

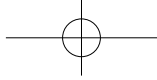
The event was set up in memory of firefighter Stephen Siller who died following the attacks on the Twin Towers on September 11th, 2001. They will be wearing full firefighting kits during the run. Stephen Siller had been off duty when he learned of the incident and, prevented from driving to the scene due to road blocks in place, he raced on foot from the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel with his kit on his back.

They will be raising funds for two charities—The Fire Fighters Charity and Gambia and Avon Fire Services in Partnership. For GAFFSIP, they are aiming to raise enough to help set up a radio communications network for the Gambia Fire and Rescue Service. For The FFC the two will be raising funds to provide support and treatment for firefighters, who have been injured while helping others.

Sean said: "By taking part in this charity event we will not only be paying tribute to the many firefighters who lost their lives trying to save others, but also raising much-needed funds for two charities close to our hearts."

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What is the aim of the running charity event mentioned in the news report?
6. Who was Stephen Siller?
7. How did Stephen Siller go to the Twin Towers?



Task 4 Work in pairs to make a conversation according to the situation given below, using the useful expressions given in the box if necessary.

Situation: Jack is a sophomore. He is talking with his parents about his relationship with partners in part-time jobs / college associations / the Student Union, and giving his preferences and dislikes.

Useful Expressions

Asking about preference:

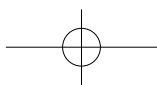
- Which do you prefer?
- Which do you like better?
- Whom do you prefer to...?
- When would you rather...?
- How would you like...?

Talking about preference:

- I prefer...
- I'd rather have... (than...)
- I tend to...
- I really like...
- I enjoy...
- I find... rather enjoyable.
- I'm keen on...
- I'm fond of...
- I'm interested in...

Talking about dislikes:

- I hate...
- I don't care for...
- I can't bear...
- I can't stand...
- I don't mind...
- It doesn't appeal to me.
- It sounds boring to me.





Essay Writing

Presenting a Viewpoint

Presenting a viewpoint is the beginning of an argumentation. Generally speaking, there are two types of viewpoints: affirmative and negative, which means you can either promote your idea or disapprove of somebody else's idea. For example, "We will work harder after we've achieved our goal," or "We do not have to work harder after we've achieved our goal."

There are many ways of presenting a viewpoint. For example, we can present a viewpoint with a question like "What shall we do after we've achieved our goal?" or "Why shall we work harder after we've achieved our goal?" We can also raise the viewpoint directly by saying "We shall work harder after we've achieved our goal," or lead to this viewpoint after giving an example of opposite act and negative result. We can raise the viewpoint by comparing two opposite opinions, and then develop one of our own, or we may start with proverbs or quotations. We can do that in any way we like.

When presenting a viewpoint, we should follow these rules:

Firstly, the viewpoint is supposed to be clear and correct. We present a viewpoint in an argumentation to reveal the nature of an issue, or to reflect the objective essence of a matter; there by, avoiding any vague or fake viewpoint.

Secondly, the viewpoint of an argumentation is supposed to be debatable, which means it can be viewed from more than one perspective and is therefore open to discussion. Thus, statements of mere facts or personal preference, or viewpoints that are generally accepted or easily verified, are not good choices.

Thirdly, the viewpoint should be logical in the same essay. The thesis statement and topic sentences in the supporting paragraphs must reflect the same viewpoint. Thus, any conflict between them would be a great harm to the argumentation if they are not coherent.

Last but not least, presenting a viewpoint is not a solo act, but closely connected to the illustrating, supporting and proving the viewpoint. So, before presenting a viewpoint, make sure that the viewpoint and the evidence are carefully matched. Make any change if necessary.

Sample 1:

Why should we set an ideal?
Because setting an ideal is the beginning of developing oneself.
With an ideal, we can..., but without it, we may...

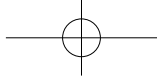
Sample 2:

To realize our ideals, we must strive hard. Only by striving hard, can we find the steps towards our ideals; only by striving hard, can we...

Question to the topic

Presenting the viewpoint

Supporting the viewpoint



Task 1 List your viewpoint on the question “Does competition between friends always have a negative effect on their friendship?” and analyze the reasons.

Viewpoint: Competition among friends can be both good and bad. A good and healthy competition can lead to stronger friendships, so it is important to enjoy healthy competition and avoid unhealthy competition.

- Reasons:**
1. Healthy competition between friends tends to provide more incentive for each other to be the best they can be.
 2. Healthy competition between friends creates mutually enjoyable benefits, thereby deepening friendships.
 3. Genuine friendship lies in appreciation of one another's personalities and abilities, It will not be affected even if one party surpasses the other in certain aspects.

Task 2 Write a short essay entitled “Does competition between friends always have a negative effect on their friendship?” You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

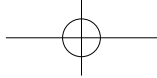
Does competition between friends always have a negative effect on their friendship?

Some people believe competition can only act as the barrier that tears the friends apart. However, I insist that a healthy competition can push us to be our best, build our character and strengthen friendship.

Healthy competition between friends tends to provide more incentive for each other to be the best. In the Olympics, for example, athletes from the same country may have to compete against each other in the same event. They may be closest friends who have been trained together for years, but at that moment they must push each other to excel. Competition has the potential to inspire and uplift friends to the heights that they haven't been to before.

Healthy competition between friends creates mutually enjoyed benefits, thereby deepening friendship. No matter who wins or loses, both friends could enjoy it and treasure their friendship more. Besides, genuine friendship lies in the appreciation of mutual personality and ability.

Therefore, make sure that all competition is done in a spirit to improve, encourage, and inspire each other so that friendship is developed as a result.



Translation Skills

Conversion

Word classes are closely related to syntactic functions. Due to the syntactic differences between English and Chinese, it is usually impossible to keep the original word class in the process of translation. Thus, conversion is often applied in translation.

To put it simply, conversion refers to the change of word class in translation. A word belonging to a certain word class in one language sometimes has to be converted into a different word class, so as to bring forth a readable and coherent sentence. Basically, it can be divided into five types: conversion into verbs, conversion into nouns, conversion into adjectives, conversion into adverbs, and conversion into prepositions or prepositional phrases. The last is seldom applied in translating English into Chinese.

English into Chinese:

1 Conversion into verbs

1) Nouns into verbs

A glance through his office window offers a view of the gym.
从他办公室窗口，可以看到体育馆。

2) Adjectives into verbs

I am so thankful to all those who have given me a hand.
我非常感激每一个曾经帮助过我的人。

3) Prepositions into verbs

Only one member on the board was against the proposal.
董事会上仅有一人反对这个提议。

They finally survived on just two pints of bottled water over one week.
他们就靠喝那两品脱瓶装水挺过了一个星期。

4) Adverbs into verbs

The poor natural environment forced them away from the country near the desert.
恶劣的自然环境迫使他们离开了这座沙漠边的村子。

The Prime Minister had said repeatedly that the war against corruption would never be over.
总理多次声明，反腐战争永不结束。

2 Conversion into nouns

1) Verbs into nouns

This smart phone is designed to shut off its screen automatically when the call is through.
按照设计，这台智能手机在接通电话后就会自动熄屏。

2) Adjectives into nouns

Most of us think him very hypocritical.
我们大都认为他是个伪君子。



3 Conversion into adjectives

1) Nouns into adjectives

It is a twist of psychology to hate the rich just because they are rich.

仅仅因为别人有钱就仇富，是一种扭曲的心理。

2) Adverbs into adjectives

Her speech greatly impressed us from the beginning.

她在演讲一开始就给我们留下了深刻的印象。

4 Conversion into adverbs

1) Nouns into adverbs

The neighbors rushed out in great haste when they heard her scream.

听到她的惊叫，邻居们都急匆匆地跑了出来。

2) Adjectives into adverbs

We regarded these as potential benefits of economic globalization.

我们认为这些可能是经济全球化带来的好处。

Chinese into English:

1 Conversion into verbs

公司面临的难题是产品需求不足。

The company suffers from the shortage of demands.

2 Conversion into nouns

1) Verbs into nouns

这部电影看到最后，你会大吃一惊。

You'll be full of surprise when you've finished the movie.

2) Adjectives into nouns

良言一句，心情舒畅。

Kind words give people a feeling of comfort.

3 Conversion into adjectives

1) Nouns into adjectives

包装食品的有效期通常为6个月。

Packed food is usually valid for six months.

2) Adverbs into adjectives

参观者们非常喜欢这个瓷瓶。

The visitors showed great interest in this china vase.

3) Verbs into adjectives

他热爱冒险。

He is fond of adventures.



4 Conversion into adverbs

1) Nouns into adverbs

官方宣布，中国将出席此次国际会议。

It was officially announced that China would attend this international conference.

2) Adjectives into adverbs

两国一直有着传统的友好关系。

Traditionally, there always have been good relations between the two countries.

5 Conversion into prepositions or preposition phrases

人们常用剪纸来美化居家环境。

People often beautify their homes with paper cuttings.

他们不顾一切困难、挫折，坚持战斗。

They kept on fighting in spite of all difficulties and setbacks.

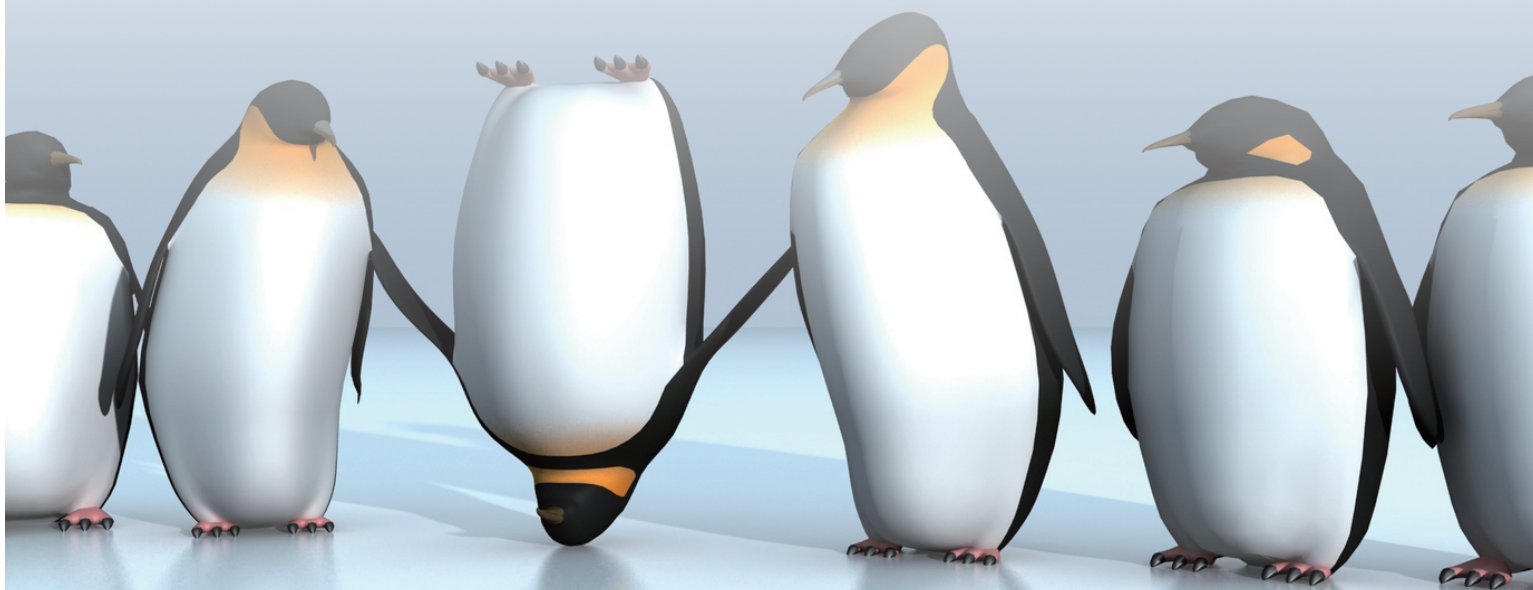
Task 1 Choose the best translation for each of the following sentences.

- The Chairman was escorted to the platform.
A. 主席被陪同上了主席台。
B. 主席陪同一起上主席台。
C. 主席在大家的陪同下登上了主席台。
- The successful completion of the project is the result of the cooperation and confidence of the team.
A. 此项工程的完成很成功，是因为团队互相合作，具有信心。
B. 成功地完成此项工程是团队互相合作、彼此信任的结果。
C. 团队合作和信任导致了此项工程的成功。
- 如今，非物质文化遗产已开始受到更多的关注，其传承人也与日俱增。
A. Today intangible cultural heritages are gaining more concerns, and the apprentices are increasing each day.
B. Today intangible cultural heritages are gaining more concerns, and the apprentices are increased more and more with each passing day.
C. Today intangible cultural heritages are gaining more concerns, and the apprentices are on the increase with each passing day.
- 中国驻外企业不仅帮助了中国企业的成长，而且也在合作中获得了收益。
A. Overseas enterprises from China not only help the domestic enterprises grow, but also benefit from cooperating.
B. Overseas enterprises from China have not only helped domestic enterprises in growth, but also received benefits from corporation.
C. Overseas enterprises from China have not only helped domestic enterprises with their growth, but also benefited from the cooperation.



Task 2 Translate each of the following sentences, applying conversion to the translation of the underlined part.

- 1 You were ignorant of the duties you were supposed to undertake in the position.
你完全不明白自己在这个岗位上应承担的职责。
- 2 Humans can do without meals for a day but feel very uncomfortable going without water after only six hours.
人可以一天不吃饭，但六个小时不喝水就会感觉很不舒服。
- 3 For thousands of years, the Mid-autumn Festival has been marked by sweet moon cakes and joyful family gathering.
几千年来，中秋节的特色在于香甜的月饼和家人的欢聚。
- 4 他们不时走访山川河谷，欣赏各地美景。
They make occasional visits to rivers and valleys, enjoying the splendid scenery.
- 5 我们之间的关系应该是一种友好合作、平等互补的关系。
Our relationship should be one of friendly cooperation, equality and mutual respect.
- 6 越来越多中国父母已经认识到让孩子自立的重要性。
An increasing number of Chinese parents have come to the realization that it is essential for their children to be independent.





Workplace Exploring

Task Look at the following problems or dilemmas a person might run into at work. Work in groups, discuss the problems or dilemmas and try to find a way out.

No. 1

Your partner at work had made a mistake in an important project and caused a big loss. You were the only witness but your partner asked you to cover the fault in the investigation. How would you respond?

This is a dilemma between principle and emotion. Students could discuss from the following aspects: Which is more important? What aspect should you consider on the matter? What outcomes would your decision lead to? Can you afford the consequences of the other choice? How can you convince the other party to accept your decision?

No. 2

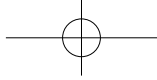
One of your colleagues invited you to his birthday party, and another colleague asked you to help him out with an urgent project plan. Unfortunately, the two occasions take place at the same time. What would your decision be and how would you explain it?

This is a dilemma between work and play. Students could discuss from the following aspects: What are your guiding principles for deciding them? What factors are the most important? How can you explain your decision to the "loser"? Would you change your decision against your will for any reasons?

No. 3

In a discussion about the decoration of your department office, two colleagues hold different opinions, and it is hard to tell whose suggestion is better. Now both of them ask you to support their suggestion. How would you make your decision? And how would you comfort the one whose suggestion hasn't been taken?

This is an open discussion.



A Glimpse of Culture

About Intercultural Friendship

Intercultural friendship can provide highly **rewarding** life experiences for everyone involved, but they can also end with misunderstandings and hard feelings caused by cultural differences. Different cultures have different attitudes and beliefs about life, and different **expectations** about how people should behave in social circumstances and even different understandings of what friendship means.

The biggest barrier to forming a close relationship with a person from another culture is also one of the best reasons for trying to do so. It's easy to make friends with someone who shares most of the same **assumptions** about life as you do, but you might not learn as much about the world or yourself as you could by making friends with someone who sees the world a bit differently. However, the difference in attitudes and assumptions may cause difficulties in communication. A study published in the *Journal of International and Intercultural Communication* found that exchange students from Asia tended to have less positive experiences in the US than exchange students from Europe did. This could be caused by the greater cultural differences between Asia and the US.

The role of the individual in society differs a lot in different cultures. American culture is more individualistic than many other cultures are, while Asian societies tend to be more collectivist. Someone from an Asian country might be more **reluctant** to voice an opinion in class or to go against the beliefs or opinions of their parents. You might think they need to stand up for themselves more, while they might feel that you don't show your parents and teachers enough respect. It's important to remember that both of you have been shaped by the culture you grew up in, and that neither of you is right nor wrong. An intercultural friendship survives only if you both accept the differences between you.

Cultures also have different attitudes about what topics of conversation friends should engage in and how much information friends should normally share with each other. For instance, if you start talking about your **romance** with someone from Japan, they might be a little embarrassed because friends in Japan are more likely to talk about work, schools or hobbies rather than romance. Of course, any example about cultural attitudes is bound to be a **generalization** and may not apply to a specific person. The best way to find out what your friend is comfortable talking about is to follow their lead. If you do your best to understand your friend's culture and to respect their feelings, you would be able to **overcome** the difficulties.



Questions:



- How would different cultures influence the making of friends?
People in different cultures have different attitudes and beliefs about life, different expectations for friends and even different understandings of what friendship means. Therefore, intercultural friends may get more misunderstanding. For example, Western friends emphasize more on independence and spiritual support, while Chinese friends prefer concrete help.
- What are the basic rules in making friends from a different culture?
A. *Be aware that you have different culture backgrounds;*
B. *Show respect to the differences in culture, and remember that neither is right or wrong;*
C. *Show mutual understanding and be tolerant to the differences of friends.*

Words

intercultural /,ɪntə'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl/ *a.* existing or happening between different cultures 跨文化的

rewarding /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/ *a.* (of an activity, etc.) worth doing 值得的

expectation /,ɛkspek'teɪʃn/ *n.* a belief that sth. will happen 期望

assumption /ə'sʌmpʃn/ *n.* a belief or feeling that sth. is true or that sth. will happen, although there is no proof 假定, 臆断

reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/ *a.* hesitating before doing sth. because you do not want to do it or because you are not sure that it is the right thing to do 不情愿的, 勉强的

romance /rəʊ'mæns/ *n.* an exciting, usually short, relationship between two people who are in love with each other 浪漫, 浪漫史

generalization /,dʒen(ə)rəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* a general statement that is based on only a few facts or examples 归纳

overcome /,əʊvə'kʌm/ *v.* succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem 克服

Phrases and Expressions

end with have or add sth. as the final part 以……作为结束

stand up for do sth. on behalf of 站在……的立场上, 为……说话

follow one's lead do what one tells you to do 跟随……的脚步或指引

Proper Names

Journal of International and Intercultural Communication 《跨国及跨文化传播》