

# Unit 1

# Personal Relationships

## PART 1 Preparation

### 1 Welcoming to Our Group!

#### STEP ONE

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

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

#### STEP TWO

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

#### STEP THREE

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

#### Words and expressions you may use

Location 地点 / 位置	province 省    city 市    county 县    town 镇    village 村 in the suburbs of 在……的郊区
High / Middle school 中学	key high school 重点中学    high school attached to... ……附属中学
Personality 个性	frank 坦率的    outgoing 外向的    honest 诚实的    shy 羞怯的 introverted 内向的    enthusiastic 热情的    easygoing 随和的
Hobbies 爱好	chatting online 网上聊天    watching TV 看电视    sports 运动    drawing 绘画 stamp-collecting 集邮    photography 摄影    reading 阅读    fishing 钓鱼 calligraphy 书法    playing games 玩游戏    traveling 旅游 playing cards 打牌    shopping 购物    singing Karaoke 唱卡拉OK

### 2 Developing Personal Relationships

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

Is it difficult for a person to develop personal relationships with the wide use of computers? Why or why not?

### 3 Enjoying a Joke

Read the following joke and work in pairs to explain it.

A woman was talking to her next-door neighbor.

"We're going to be living in a better neighborhood soon," she said.

"So are we," her neighbor said.

"What? Are you moving too?"

"No, we're staying here."



## PART 2 Reading-Centered Activities

### In-Class Reading

#### Pre-Reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 What would you like to share with or give to your friends?
- 2 What are you willing to give to a stranger when necessary?

### Passage Reading

- 1 The bombs landed<sup>1</sup> in the small village. Nobody knows what these bombs were supposed to hit during the terrible Vietnam War, but they landed in a small **orphanage** run<sup>2</sup> by a **missionary** group.
- 2 The missionaries and one or two children were killed, and several children were wounded, **including** one young girl, about eight years old, who suffered wounds to her legs.
- 3 A couple of hours later, medical help arrived. The medical help included a young American Navy doctor and an equally young Navy nurse. They quickly found the young girl to be very badly injured, and it was clear that without immediate action, she would die from loss of blood and shock<sup>3</sup>.
- 4 They saw that she had to have blood, but their **limited** supplies did not include **plasma**, so a matching blood type<sup>4</sup> was required. A quick blood typing<sup>5</sup> showed that neither American had the correct blood type. Several of the **uninjured orphans** did<sup>6</sup>.
- 5 The doctor spoke a little Vietnamese, and the nurse spoke a little high-school French. The children spoke no English but some French. Using what little common language they could find, together with a lot of sign language<sup>7</sup>, they tried to explain to the frightened children that unless they could give some blood to their little friend she would certainly die. Then they asked if anyone would be willing to give blood to help.
- 6 Their request was met<sup>8</sup> with **wide-eyed** silence. Their little patient's life hung in the balance. Yet they could only get the blood if one of these frightened children would agree to give it. After several long moments, a little hand slowly went up, dropped back down, and a moment later went up again.



# The Gift of Life

- 7 “Oh, thank you,” the nurse said in French. “What is your name?”
- 8 “Heng,” came the reply.
- 9 Heng was quickly laid on a bed, his arm cleaned with **alcohol**, and the needle **inserted** into his arm. Through all of this Heng lay **stiff** and silent.
- 10 After a moment, he let out a long **sob**, quickly covering his face with his free hand.
- 11 “Is it hurting, Heng?” the doctor asked.
- 12 Heng shook his head silently, but after a few moments another sob escaped<sup>9</sup>, and again he tried to cover up his crying. Again the doctor asked him if the needle in his arm was hurting,
- and again Heng shook his head.
- 13 But now his **occasional** sob turned to a steady, silent crying, his eyes held tightly shut, his fist in his mouth trying to stop his sobs.<sup>10</sup>
- 14 The medical team now was very worried because the needle should not have been hurting their tiny patient.<sup>11</sup> Something was **obviously** very wrong. At this point, a Vietnamese nurse arrived to help, and seeing the little boy’s tears, spoke rapidly in Vietnamese, listened to his reply, and quickly answered him again. Moving over to **pat** his head as she talked, her voice was gentle and kind.
- 15 After a moment, the little boy stopped crying, opened his eyes, and looked **questioningly** at the Vietnamese nurse. When she nodded, a look of great relief spread over his face.
- 16 Looking up, the Vietnamese nurse said quietly to the Americans, “He thought he was dying. He **misunderstood** you. He thought you had asked him to give all his blood so the little girl could live.”
- 17 “But why would he be willing to do that?” asked the Navy nurse.
- 18 The Vietnamese nurse repeated the question to the little boy, who answered simply, “She’s my friend.”
- 19 Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for a friend.<sup>12</sup>

(606 words)

## Proper Names

**Vietnam** /ˈvjɛtˈnæm/ **War** 越南战争 (1954-1975)

**Vietnamese** /ˈvjɛtənəˈmiːz/ 越南语；越南人

## New Words

**alcohol** /ˈælkəhɒl/ *n.*

- I) the substance in drinks such as wine and beer that makes you drunk 酒精
- I) Most wines contain between 10 percent and 15 percent alcohol.
- II) The driver had more than the permitted level of alcohol in his blood.
- 2) drinks such as beer, wine, and whisky 酒
- I) Does any one of you smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol?
- II) We are not allowed to serve alcohol to people under 18.

**including** /ɪnˈkluːdɪŋ/ *prep.* having as a part of a whole 包括，包含

- I) The price is \$25.50, including postage and packing (邮资和包装).
- II) Including you and me, there'll be 18 people at the party.

**insert** /ɪnˈsɜːt/ *vt.* put sth. inside or into sth. else 插入，嵌入

- I) She folded the letter and inserted it into an envelope.
- II) His hand shook slightly when he inserted the key into the lock.

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

- I) There is only a limited number of tickets available (可得到的).
- II) Our choice of shops is very limited because we don't have a car.

★ **missionary** /mɪˈʃn(ə)ri/ *n.* a person who is sent abroad to teach about Christianity 传教士

- I) One of the college girls became a missionary and went to Africa.
- II) In the meeting room he placed me on a bench between two other missionaries.

**misunderstand** /mɪsʌndəˈstænd/ *v.* (*misunderstood, misunderstood*) understand sb. or sth. wrongly 误解，误会

- I) I'm sorry. I must have misunderstood the nature of the problem.
- II) Don't misunderstand me. I'm only trying to do what's best for you.

**obviously** /ˈɒbvɪəsli/ *adv.* clearly 显然地，明显地

- I) We're obviously going to need more help.
- II) Obviously we don't want to spend too much money if we can avoid it.

**occasional** /əˈkeɪʒn(ə)l/ *adj.* happening sometimes 偶尔的，间或发生的

- I) We should have enough money left for an occasional trip.
- II) He made occasional visits to London.

▲ **orphan** /ˈɔːfn/ *n.* a child whose parents are dead 孤儿

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

# **orphanage** /ˈɔːf(ə)nɪdʒ/ *n.* a place where orphans live and are cared for 孤儿院

She was brought up in an orphanage.

**pat** /pæt/

*vt.* (*patted, patting*) touch sb. or sth. very gently with a flat hand or with sth. flat 轻拍，轻打

- I) Mom patted my shoulder. "Never mind, dear," she said.
- II) He got up, patted her on the shoulder, and gave her a quick kiss.

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

- I) He gave the dog a pat as he walked past.
- II) Mrs. Dodd gave the child a pat on the head.

# **plasma** /ˈplæzmə/ *n.* 血浆

Blood plasma is available at the city hospital.

注：生词表中一般要求词汇不作标记，较高要求词汇标记为★，更高要求词汇标记为▲，超纲词汇标记为#。

# **questioningly** /'kwɛstʃ(ə)nɪŋli/ *adv.* with a doubting gesture or tone of voice 质疑地

- I) The child looked questioningly at his teacher.
- II) He looked at her with his eyebrows (眉毛) raised questioningly.

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

- I) Her sobs continued for 10 minutes.
- II) I heard some sobs coming from Jim's bedroom.

**stiff** /stɪf/ *adj.*

- 1) not easy to move 不灵活的, 僵硬的
  - I) Her fingers were stiff with cold.
  - II) My arm feels really stiff after playing tennis yesterday.
- 2) quite hard and not easy to bend 硬的, 僵直的
  - I) The washed clothes on the line was frozen and stiff.
  - II) The shirt has a stiff collar.

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

- I) Fortunately the car accident left him uninjured.
- II) The driver of the car was shocked but uninjured.

# **wide-eyed** /waɪd 'aɪd/ *adj.* having the eyes open wide 睁大眼睛的

- I) She stared at him in wide-eyed amazement.
- II) The child was wide-eyed at the sight of the beautiful cake.

## Phrases and Expressions

**a couple of** a small number of people or things 几个; 几件

- I) I last saw her a couple of months ago.
- II) There are a couple of questions I want to discuss.

**be / hang in the balance** be not certain what will happen to sb. or sth. 未定的, 悬而未决的

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

- II) The accident left her future, indeed her life, hanging in the balance.

**be supposed to** be expected to behave in a particular way 被期望做某事; 应该做某事

- I) This law is supposed to help the poor.
- II) We are supposed to meet her at the train station.

**cover up** hide sth.; keep others from knowing about sth. 遮掩, 掩盖, 掩饰

- I) Mom is worried, but she covers it up by joking.
- II) The newspapers printed the story before the government could cover it up.

**lay down one's life (for)** die in order to help or save sth. or sb. (为.....) 牺牲, (为.....) 献身

- I) He was even prepared to lay down his life for his friends.
- II) Today we remember those who laid down their lives for our country.

**let out** make a loud sound 发出 (叫喊等)

- I) I let out a cry of pain.
- II) He let out a cry of disbelief.

## Notes

- 1 land: 落下, 掉下。land 在此为动词。
- 2 The word "run" here means "organize or be in charge of (管理, 负责)".  
*e.g.* My uncle ran a small newspaper stand (报摊) on Elm Street.  
文中 run 为过去分词, 作定语, 修饰 orphanage.
- 3 shock: 休克
- 4 blood type: 血型; a matching blood type: 相配的血型
- 5 blood typing: 血型测定
- 6 Here "did" means "had (the correct blood type)". 这样用是为了避免重复。  
*e.g.* I) I didn't hit you; he did.  
II) So now you know as much as I do.

7 sign language: 手势语

8 句中 meet 意为“对……作出反应，应付”。

e.g. I) The man had met this refusal with indifference.

II) His speeches were met with catcalls (嘘声).

9 The word “escape” here means “come out from sb.’s mouth without their intending it to (不禁发出)”. Here the sentence implies that Heng tried hard to stop his sobs but he failed.

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

e.g. I) He lay on his back, his head resting on his right forearm. (伴随状况)

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

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

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

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

11 should have done 表示应该做而没有做，其否定式表示某种行为不该发生但却发生了。

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

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

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

句中 that he lay down his life for a friend 是 this 的同位语。该句为倒装句，把宾语 greater love 放在句首，起强调作用。本句正常语序为：No man has greater love than this, that he lay down his life for a friend.





2 The following is a summary of the passage. Complete it with appropriate words or phrases from the passage.

During the Vietnam War, some bombs hit a small orphanage run by missionaries. The missionaries and some children were 1) \_\_\_\_\_. Several other children were 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Soon an American Navy doctor and a nurse 3) \_\_\_\_\_. They found that one little 4) \_\_\_\_\_ was very 5) \_\_\_\_\_ injured and must have 6) \_\_\_\_\_, but they had 7) \_\_\_\_\_. Neither 8) \_\_\_\_\_ had the correct blood 9) \_\_\_\_\_, but several uninjured 10) \_\_\_\_\_ did.

The children could speak some 11) \_\_\_\_\_ but no English. With great language 12) \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor and the nurse asked the 13) \_\_\_\_\_ children to give blood. One little boy said he 14) \_\_\_\_\_. As he gave blood he 15) \_\_\_\_\_. A(n) 16) \_\_\_\_\_ nurse arrived and 17) \_\_\_\_\_ that he thought he was dying. He did not 18) \_\_\_\_\_ well and so thought they needed all of his blood. The nurse explained that he wouldn't die and asked why he had been 19) \_\_\_\_\_ to give all his blood. He answered that the little girl was his 20) \_\_\_\_\_.

3 At the end of the story (*Paras. 14-19*), a Vietnamese nurse talked with Heng and cleared up his misunderstanding. Now work in groups of three to role-play this part. One student acts as the Vietnamese nurse, another as Heng and the third as the Navy nurse.

### Vocabulary

1 Each of the following words can be used either as a noun or a verb. Complete the following sentences with appropriate words. Each word can be used more than once. Change the form if necessary.

sign                  supply                  wound                  land                  reply                  balance

- 1 The stranger made no \_\_\_\_\_ to my greeting.
- 2 After three months in space, the astronauts (宇航员) were glad to see \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- 3 Each soldier was \_\_\_\_\_ with the necessary equipment.
- 4 The policeman had a knife \_\_\_\_\_ in his arm.
- 5 We asked Jane to help, but she \_\_\_\_\_ that she was too busy.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ the waiter to bring him another drink.
- 7 He was \_\_\_\_\_ in the leg during the war.
- 8 Food \_\_\_\_\_ in the refugee camps (难民营) are becoming very low.
- 9 Make a \_\_\_\_\_ when you're ready and I'll come up to the stage.
- 10 Keep in mind the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ your work with family.
- 11 Do you think it's possible that man could ever \_\_\_\_\_ on Mars (火星)?
- 12 Once the \_\_\_\_\_ of nature is disturbed, it will take a very long time to restore.



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

**Definitions of “run”:**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 She has a lot of experience of running committee (委员会) meetings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 You’d better run or you’ll miss the train.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 The play ran for six months on Broadway (百老汇).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4 There’re rumors (谣言) going around that I’m running for president, but they are not true.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 The newspaper ran an article about cancer research.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 Tears ran down his face.

**Definitions of “match”:**

- A an organized sports event between two teams or people
- B a small stick used for lighting a fire, cigarette, etc.
- C be equal to sth. else in value, size or quality
- D have a pleasing effect when placed or used together
- E make... compete with each other to see which is better
- F look the same

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 These doors don’t match the style of your house.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 He dropped in a burning match and started the fire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 You can’t go out wearing the socks that don’t match.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4 Few cities in Europe can match the cultural richness of Berlin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 Agassi will be matched against Sampras in the men’s final.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 If we win the next three matches, we could still advance to the semi-final.

3 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (塞入) your money and then dial the number.
- 2 Following poor results, the company’s future is \_\_\_\_\_ (在风雨飘摇中).
- 3 The pop star’s wife politely refused any \_\_\_\_\_ (要求) for interviews.
- 4 To my \_\_\_\_\_ (松了一口气), he didn’t argue with my suggestion at all.
- 5 A hand touched her shoulder. She \_\_\_\_\_ (发出) a sudden scream.
- 6 There’s a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (持续不断的) decrease in the number of college students taking science courses.

- 7 My neck was \_\_\_\_\_ (僵硬的) from driving all day long.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ (误解了) the instructions and answered three questions instead of four.
- 9 Our time is very \_\_\_\_\_ (有限的), so we may not get everything finished.
- 10 It's time to put our plan into \_\_\_\_\_ (行动).

### Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 当我知道了详细情况时，我意识到我不该在办公室发脾气。 (should not have done)

---

---

- 2 我和鲍勃 (Bob) 不是很熟，不过我们偶尔一起出去喝一杯。 (occasional)

---

---

- 3 会议应该在周二召开，但我们不得不推迟。 (be supposed to)

---

---

- 4 我国政府采取行动使那个国家的所有中国人回到了祖国。 (take action)

---

---

- 5 包括周末在内，仅仅还有12天时间可以用来买圣诞礼物。 (including)

---

---

- 6 如不立即采取行动，许多种野生动物就会因饥饿而死亡。 (without, hunger)

---

---

## After-Class Reading

# We All Need Friends



- 1 Having good old friends is a good thing, but making new ones can be even better. No matter what age we are, all of us appreciate the support and help which friends give us. The help may be for only a small thing, or it may be for something that could save our life. The size of the help or support is not really the most important thing, but the fact of having friends is very important.
- 2 I've just made a new friend, Joan. She's not just another person I can talk with or wave to as we pass one another on the street, but a good friend. She is someone who will go out with me for lunch, or drop by my home for a cup of tea. She is someone who will listen and make me feel understood the next time I may feel sad or worried for no **apparent** reason.<sup>1</sup>
- 3 This is no small matter for me. I **barely** have enough time or energy to keep up with my old friends, let alone make new ones. But, as I grow older—and I am now 35 years old—it is important to me to have a safety net of friends<sup>2</sup>. Holes keep opening up in the net as old friends move away. I've got to spend the energy now to include new friends.
- 4 Making friends is a lot like dating after a terrible **breakup**. You hesitate and drag your feet because you can't believe you have to start over again. But when you do, it's not half as hard as you thought it would be, and it's twice as **rewarding** as you might have hoped.<sup>3</sup>
- 5 For example, I almost didn't meet<sup>4</sup> Joan who is now one of my best friends. We were at the city swimming pool, waiting for our five-year-old sons to finish their swimming lessons. Joan was reading a book that I had read for my book club, and I wanted to say something, but didn't. It was almost as if<sup>5</sup> I'd lost the ability to say hello.
- 6 In the **locker** room we were together again as our sons got dressed and ready to go home. I said, **mostly** to her back, "What do you think of Amy Tan's writing?" She turned around, and like a teenager, I **blushed**. "Oh," she said, "I'm really enjoying *The Bonesetter's Daughter*. I read *Joy Luck Club*, and she's been my favorite writer since then."
- 7 We talked after the next two lessons, compared our reading lists, and **chased** our sons out of the dressing room<sup>6</sup> again. By the fifth swimming lesson, we arranged to spend a day together shopping in the city. That's pretty wild<sup>7</sup>, don't you think for a person my age?
- 8 I didn't always choose my friends. For years, I let **fate** choose them for me. A new job, a new city, an expensive apartment made me be friends with people I'd never have said hello to otherwise<sup>8</sup>. But, as I grew older I grew **impatient** with some of my friends, and I decided that **accidental** relationships don't always survive changes in life. Those types of friends don't often help you during life's difficult times when you really need help.
- 9 We can be ourselves with our friends, and that is a wonderful thing, too precious a gift to **deny** other friends. It really doesn't take that much time, or that much effort to share the gift of making friends.

(576 words)

## Proper Names

**Amy Tan** /'eɪmi tæn/ (人名) 艾米·谭 (中文名为谭恩美, 美国华裔小说家, 1952年出生于美国奥克兰)

**Joan** /dʒəʊn/ (人名) 琼

**Joy Luck Club** 《喜福会》(艾米·谭的第一部小说, 1989年出版)

**The Bonesetter's Daughter** 《正骨师的女儿》(艾米·谭的小说, 2001年出版)

## New Words

**accidental** /,æksɪ'dentl/ *adj.* happening by chance 意外的, 偶然的

- I) Two soldiers were killed from accidental fire.
- II) I didn't know she was on my plane; our meeting was accidental.

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

- I) She left suddenly, for no apparent reason.
- II) He's very unhappy, and it is apparent that he wants to leave now.

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

- I) I hurt my foot and can barely walk.
- II) His voice was barely loud enough to be heard at the back of the theater.

★ **blush** /blʌʃ/ *vi.* become red in the face, usually because you are embarrassed (因难为情而) 脸红

- I) Wilson saw she was watching him and blushed.
- II) Some boys blush when a pretty girl smiles at them.

# **bonesetter** /'bəʊn, setə/ *n.* a person who sets broken bones for injured people 正骨师  
The bonesetter was able to repair the boy's injured arm.

# **breakup** /'breɪkʌp/ *n.* the end of a relationship or marriage (关系或婚姻的) 破裂

- I) He did nothing to stop the breakup of their marriage.
- II) He moved away after the breakup of his marriage.

**chase** /tʃeɪs/ *v.* hurry after sb. or sth. in order to catch them 追逐, 追赶

- I) The kids chased each other around the kitchen table.
- II) Could you chase after Jessica with these books that she just left?

**deny** /dɪ'naɪ/ *vt.*

- 1) refuse to allow sb. to have or do sth. 拒绝给予, 拒绝……的要求
- I) The mother said she could deny her son nothing.
- II) The scientists have been denied the necessary funds for their research program.
- 2) refuse to admit 否认, 不承认
- I) He now denies ever having spoken to the woman.
- II) I have never denied that there is a housing problem.

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

- I) He felt that fate had been very unfair to him.
- II) It was fate that brought them together again after 20 years.

**impatient** /ɪm'peɪjnt/ *adj.* annoyed because sth. is not happening as quickly as you want or in the way that you want 不耐烦的

- I) Don't be so impatient. Give me time to think.
- II) You'd be hopeless looking after children—you're far too impatient.

▲ **locker** /'lɒkə/ *n.* a small cupboard enclosure that can be locked for the safekeeping of clothing or valuables 衣物柜  
Each student at the high school has a locker.

**mostly** /'məʊstli/ *adv.* mainly; for the most part 主要地

- I) People work mostly because they need the money.
- II) She uses her car mostly for driving to work.

# **rewarding** /rɪ'wɔ:ɪdɪŋ/ *adj.* worthwhile; beneficial 值得做的, 有益的

- I) Keeping fit is rewarding both physically and mentally.
- II) The literature course has been hard work, but very rewarding.

## Phrases and Expressions

### be oneself

- 1) act naturally 自然地行事
- I) Don't listen to others—be yourself.
- II) He was a man, a friend, a poet, with whom one could simply be oneself.
- 2) be or feel as one usually does, especially when you feel healthy or happy 处于正常状态
- I) She is not quite herself today.
- II) The poet has not quite been himself recently. He must be worried, I think.

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

- I) They are dragging their feet over banning (禁止) cigarette advertising.
- II) It's quite clear that the government has been dragging its feet over this bill (议案).

### drop by pay a casual visit 顺便访问

- I) Please drop by our house when you have time.
- II) We were in the area so we thought we'd drop by and see you.

### keep up with continue to be in contact with sb. 保持与某人的联系

- I) How many of your old school friends do you keep up with?
- II) I keep up with two of my friends by having lunch with them each month.

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

- I) There isn't enough room for us, let alone any guests.
- II) We haven't decided where we're going yet, let alone booked the tickets.

### start over begin again 重新开始

- I) I've made a lot of mistakes—I'd better start over.
- II) I made the decision to put my marriage behind me, forget about it, and start over again.

## Notes

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

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

- e.g. I) The next time you come, he will be a grown-up.  
II) I'll tell him you called the minute he gets here.  
III) I fell into a sound sleep the instant my head hit the pillow.

- 2 safety net 原意为“(杂技表演时用的)安全网”。文中a safety net of friends喻指friends that you can rely on to help you if you get into a difficult situation.

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

- e.g. I) I think it has become three times as difficult as it used to be.  
II) She earns twice as much as her husband.  
III) Tea is three times more expensive in Spain than in England.  
IV) The new car runs 20 percent faster than the old one.

- 4 句中meet表示see or be introduced to sb. you do not know, especially for the first time (认识, 结识)。

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

- e.g. I) He behaves as if he were better than us.  
II) He talks as if he knew all about it.

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

IV) It looks as if it might rain.

6 dressing room: 更衣室, 化妆室, 梳妆室

7 wild: 不合常理的

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

## Exercises

### Comprehension and Vocabulary

1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 We value only those friends who can do important things for us.
- 2 The writer does not regard Joan as someone she can have a chat with.
- 3 The writer comes to realize the importance of making new friends as she grows older.
- 4 Most people think it quite easy to make new friends.
- 5 The writer first met Joan when they were both taking swimming lessons.
- 6 The friendship between Joan and the writer began with a conversation about Amy Tan's writing.
- 7 The writer thinks it is quite normal for a person of her age to spend a whole day shopping.
- 8 According to the writer, accidental relationships don't always last for life.
- 9 People can act in a way that they feel natural and comfortable when they are with their friends.
- 10 The main idea of the passage is that new friends are always better than old ones.

2 Choose the word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the italicized part in each sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 You've <i>barely</i> eaten anything—are you feeling all right?<br>A nearly<br>B merely<br>C hardly     | 2 As a child, I loved to <i>chase</i> the chickens barefoot (赤脚地) round the yard.<br>A run after<br>B rush to<br>C play with |
| 3 When we're with our French friends we speak <i>mostly</i> French.<br>A mainly<br>B almost<br>C usually | 4 They <i>arranged</i> to have dinner together the following month.<br>A decided<br>B promised<br>C planned                  |

- 5 The cause of the problem was *apparent* when we entered the room and saw the smoke.  
 A possible  
 B clear  
 C unknown
- 7 He watched her *drag* a chair across the room to join them.  
 A bring  
 B carry  
 C pull
- 9 They *denied* their son permission (允许) to go.  
 A refused to give  
 B allowed  
 C thought about
- 6 Every moment became *precious* when we heard that she was going to die.  
 A special  
 B valuable  
 C meaningful
- 8 Alan asked me to tell you how much he *appreciated* your hospitality (好客) when he was in London.  
 A was in need of  
 B was thankful for  
 C was surprised at
- 10 We've *kept up with* each other ever since we left school.  
 A kept in touch with  
 B caught up with  
 C separated from

### Key to After-Class Reading

2 1 C 2 A 3 A 4 C 5 B 6 B 7 C 8 B 9 A 10 A  
 1 1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 F 8 T 9 T 10 F



# PART 3 Further Development

## 1 Grammar Review

Work in pairs to complete the conversation. Student A describes what happened to Tom. Student B makes comments. Follow this example:

- A Did you hear that Tom failed the English final? He was 10 minutes late for the final because he woke up late.
- B That's too bad. But he should have asked his roommate to wake him up.

Now continue:

- A Well anyway, he got to the classroom before the listening part finished. But then he found the batteries (电池) for his radio were dead (没电的).
- B (buy new batteries the day before) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Yes, very true. He then had to borrow two batteries from his classmate. And when he was doing the exam, he found there were many words that were new to him.
- B (spend more time memorizing new words and phrases before the exam) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Yes, and then Tom had a splitting (剧烈的) headache because he had studied until two in the morning.
- B (stay up the night before the exam) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A And what's more, Tom was so afraid to fail the final that he peeped at (偷看) his neighbor's paper. He was caught and would be punished.
- B (cheat on the exam) \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2 Vocabulary Review

Complete the following sentences with appropriate words. Change the form if necessary.

### 1 although    though

- A \_\_\_\_\_ they are brothers, they don't look like each other at all.
- B He's a weak manager. There's no reason, \_\_\_\_\_, to dismiss him.
- C I had to accept the fact, improbable (未必真实的) \_\_\_\_\_ it was.

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

- A In \_\_\_\_\_ to your question, no, I don't think a meeting is necessary.
- B Miss Millar hired a secretary to \_\_\_\_\_ her mail while she was on vacation.
- C Dear Sir, I am \_\_\_\_\_ to your letter of June 19th.



3 talk speak

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

4 wound (v. & n.) hurt injure

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

5 apartment house

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

6 aside apart

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

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

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

8 boundary border

- A We crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ into Switzerland.
- B The river is the \_\_\_\_\_ of our land.

### 3 Roommates and Friends

#### STEP ONE

Discuss what makes an ideal roommate. Check (√) your choice. Add other qualities you think an ideal roommate should have.

My ideal roommate would be:	Yes	No
a neat person	_____	_____
someone who shares my interests	_____	_____
someone who comes from the same middle school as I do	_____	_____
someone who is willing to help others	_____	_____
a very quiet person	_____	_____

	Yes	No
someone who enjoys doing housework	_____	_____
someone who never plays the radio too loud	_____	_____
someone who has a good sense of humor	_____	_____
someone who is very sensitive (敏感的)	_____	_____
Others: _____		
_____		
_____		

## STEP TWO

Discuss whether roommates are usually friends and give your reasons.

### Words and expressions you may use

friendship 友谊

similar interests 相似的兴趣

common outlook 共同观点

share 分享

value system 价值体系

respect 尊敬

## 4 It Made Me Feel So Good

### STEP ONE

Read the following story of Young when she was in the U.S. for the first time.

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

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

After I got through all the formalities (手续), I began to get things ready for the classes I was going to take, feeling nervous because of the new environment, new classes and new people I was going to deal with. Finally the time came when I had to go to class.

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

### STEP TWO

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

## 5 When Your Neighbor Is in Need of Help

### STEP ONE

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



1



2



3



4

### Words and expressions you may use

midnight 半夜

neighborhood 居住区

police 警察

attack 袭击

scream 尖叫

terrified 害怕的

be indifferent to 对……无动于衷

selfish 自私的

revenge 报复

pretend 假装

cowardly 胆怯地

helpless 无助的

stab 用刀捅(某人)

frighten sb. out of doing sth. 吓得某人不敢做某事

### STEP TWO

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

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

# PART 4 Translation and Writing

## 1 Knowing About Translation

### 翻译引论

翻译是学习外语的人一定会进行的一项活动，因此也是必须培养的一种技能。这种活动可以是显形的或隐形的。当你手上有原文，把它转换成另一种语言时，你在翻译。当你将自己大脑中用母语储存的信息或想法用另一种语言表达出来时，你也是在翻译，尽管这种翻译比较灵活、随意。

《大学英语课程教学要求》在一般要求中，对大学生的翻译能力提出如下标准：能借助词典对题材熟悉的文章进行英汉互译，英汉译速为每小时约300个英语单词，汉英译速为每小时约250个汉字，译文基本准确，无重大的理解和语言表达错误。

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

#### 1 翻译定义和标准

长期以来中外学者对翻译作了许多富有启示的阐述，如美国著名翻译理论家尤金·A. 奈达给翻译作了如下定义：

Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language (译入语) the closest natural equivalent of the source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

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

早在1792年，英国著名学者亚历山大·F. 泰特勒在《论翻译的原则》中提出了翻译三原则：

- 1) The translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.
- 2) The style and manner of writing should be of the same character as that of the original.
- 3) The translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

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

虽然对于翻译标准目前尚未定论，但翻译界普遍把“忠实”和“通顺”作为翻译中应该遵循的原则。所谓“忠实”，指译者应该正确地理解和表达原文的意思，保持原作的语气和文体风格。“通顺”，指译文文字流畅地道，遣词造句符合译入语的语法规范和表达习惯。在翻译实践中，译者应该恰当地处理两者的关系，避免译文生硬、晦涩。请看以下例子：

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

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

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

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

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

译文1：在我生命中的每一天，我都带着新鲜的惊奇注视着大自然的奇迹。

译文2：在我生命中的每一天，我无不带着新奇的眼光观赏着大自然的奇迹。

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

- 3) 这家公司只有几年的历史，可是其产品已经进入国际市场。

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

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

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

## 2 翻译的过程和步骤

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

## 2 Translation Practice

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

### Lean on<sup>1</sup> Me

Sometimes in our lives we all have pain, we all have sorrow  
But if we are wise, we know that there’s always tomorrow.  
Lean on me when you’re not strong  
And I’ll be your friend, I’ll help you carry on<sup>2</sup>  
For it won’t be long, till I’m gonna need  
Somebody to lean on.

Please swallow your pride<sup>3</sup> if I have faith you need to borrow  
For no one can fill those of your needs that you won’t let show.  
You just call on me, brother, when you need a hand  
We all need somebody to lean on.  
I just might have a problem that you’d understand  
We all need somebody to lean on.

#### Notes:

- 1 **lean on sb.:** depend on sb. for support or encouragement 依靠
- 2 **carry on:** continue doing sth. 继续做 (某事)
- 3 **swallow your pride:** do sth. even though it is embarrassing for you because you have no choice 放下自尊, 屈尊

## 3 Writing

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....