

Unit 1

Love

PART 1 Preparation

1 Motherly Love and Fatherly Love

Read Erich Fromm's statements on motherly love and fatherly love. Then work in groups to discuss the following questions.



Motherly love by its very nature is unconditional. Mother loves the newborn infant because it is her child, not because the child has fulfilled any specific condition, or lived up to any expectation. Fatherly love is conditional love. Its principle is "I love you because you fulfill my expectations, because you do your duty, because you are like me."

- 1 What do you think about Erich Fromm's view on motherly love and fatherly love?
- 2 Can you tell the difference between motherly love and fatherly love according to your personal experience?

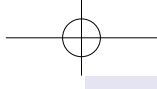


2 Someone You Love Most

Work in groups to tell your group members whom you love very much and explain why.

Words and expressions you may use

kind	helper 帮手	tender 温柔的
thoughtful 考虑周到的	generous 慷慨的	honest
forgiving 宽容的	housework	gentle 温和的
caring 关心他人的	hard-working	respectable 值得尊敬的
patient 耐心的	encouraging 鼓励的	easy-going 随和的
a good listener 善于倾听的人	easy to get along with 容易相处	
point out one's mistake 指出某人的错误		



3 Guess What He Actually Said

The following is a mini love story. Work in groups to complete the sentences with no more than four words in each blank. Remember the man never used the word "love" in his words. Then compare your answers with other groups. The group that gets most of the good answers understands the meaning of true love.

When he asked her to marry him, he said, "1) _____." When she gave birth to their first child, a daughter, he said to her, "2) _____." When their daughter got married and lived far away from them, he said to her, "3) _____." When his wife was seriously ill and hospitalized, he said to her, "4) _____." When she lay dying, he kissed her and said, "5) _____."

PART 2 Reading-Centered Activities

In-Class Reading

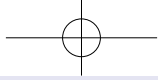
Pre-Reading

Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.

- 1 How do you feel when you walk on the street and see a disabled person?
- 2 Do you know anyone who is disabled? If you do, talk about them.

A Good Heart to Lean on



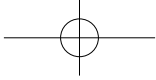


Passage Reading

More than I realized, Dad has helped me keep my balance.

- 1 When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. He was **severely crippled** and very short, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. I would be ashamed of the **unwanted** attention. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on.
- 2 It was difficult to **coordinate** our steps—his **halting**, mine impatient¹—and because of that, we didn't say much as we went along. But as we started out, he always said, "You set the **pace**. I will try to **adjust** to you."
- 3 Our usual walk was to or from the subway, which was how he got to work. He went to work sick², and **despite nasty** weather. He almost never missed a day, and would make it to the office even if others could not. It was a matter of pride for him.
- 4 When snow or ice was on the ground, it was impossible for him to walk, even with help. At such times my sisters or I would pull him through the streets of Brooklyn, N.Y., on a child's **sleigh** to the subway entrance. Once there, he would **cling** to the **handrail** until he reached the **lower** steps that the warmer **tunnel** air kept ice-free. In Manhattan the subway station was the **basement** of his office building, and he would not have to go outside again until we met him in Brooklyn on his way home.
- 5 When I think of it now, I **marvel** at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such **indignity** and stress. And I marvel at how he did it—without bitterness or **complaint**.
- 6 He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able³. What he looked for in others was a "good heart", and if he found one, the owner was good enough for him.
- 7 Now that I am older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people, even though I still don't know **precisely** what a "good heart" is. But I know the times I don't have one myself.
- 8 Unable to engage in many activities, my father still tried to participate in some way. When a local baseball team found itself without a manager, he kept it going. He was a **knowledgeable** baseball fan and often took me to Ebbets Field to see the Brooklyn Dodgers play. He liked to go to dances and parties, where he could have a good time just sitting and watching.
- 9 On one **memorable** occasion a fight broke out at a beach party, with everyone **punching** and **shoving**. He wasn't content to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand **unaided** on the soft sand. In **frustration** he began to shout, "I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me! I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me!"
- 10 Nobody did. But the next day people kidded⁴ him by saying it was the first time any **fighter** was **urged** to take a dive⁵ even before the **bout** began.
- 11 I now know he participated in some things **vicariously** through me, his only son. When I played ball (poorly), he "played" too. When I joined the Navy, he "joined" too. And when I came home on leave, he saw to it that⁶ I visited his office. Introducing me, he was really saying, "This is my son, but it is also me, and I could have done this, too, if things had been different." Those words were never said aloud.
- 12 He has been gone many years now, but I think of him often. I wonder if he sensed my **reluctance** to be seen with him during our walks. If he did, I am sorry I never told him how sorry I was, how **unworthy** I was, how I regretted it. I think of him when I **complain** about **trifles**, when I am **envious** of another's good fortune, when I don't have a "good heart".
- 13 At such times I put my hand on his arm to **regain** my balance, and say, "You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you."

(719 words)



Proper Names

Brooklyn /'brʊklɪn/ 布鲁克林 (美国纽约市的一个区)

Dodgers /'dɒdʒəz/ 道奇棒球队 (过去在布鲁克林, 现已迁至洛杉矶市)

Ebbets Field 埃贝茨棒球场

Manhattan /mæn'hætən/ 曼哈顿 (美国纽约市的一个区)

N.Y. (New York) 纽约

New Words

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ *v.* change slightly, especially in order to make it more effective or more suitable 调整; 调节

- I) The body adjusts itself to changes in temperature.
- II) It took her a few seconds to adjust to the darkness.

basement /'beɪsmənt/ *n.* a room or area in a building that is below the level of the ground 地下室

- I) We dined in a Pizza Hut in the basement of the shopping center.
- II) I ran to the stairs, and down to the basement, to the empty storeroom.

▲ bout /baʊt/ *n.* a boxing or wrestling match 拳击或摔跤比赛

- I) There were two bouts scheduled for the evening.
- II) He is a former heavy-weight champion and is expected to win the bout easily.

cling /klɪŋ/ *vt.* (*clung, clung*) hold tightly 紧紧抓住 (抱住)

- I) The two lost children clung tightly to each other.
- II) She clung to the handrail as she walked down the slippery steps.

complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *v.* say that sth. is wrong or not satisfactory 抱怨

- I) If the hotel isn't satisfactory, you should complain to the Tourist Office.
- II) He complains about anything—his job, his wife, his back and everything.
- III) She complained that no one had been at the airport to meet her.

complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ *n.* a statement in which sb. complains about sth. 投诉; 抱怨

- I) We've made a complaint to the police about the noise.
- II) A common complaint among air passengers is that not enough leg room is provided.

coordinate /kəʊ'ɔːdɪneɪt/ *vt.* make various things work effectively as a whole 协调

- I) Her movements on the balance beam (平衡木) were perfectly coordinated.
- II) As the disease progresses, the patient loses the ability to coordinate his movements.

crippled /'krɪpld/ *adj.* handicapped, disabled 跛的; 残疾的

- I) Will the child be crippled for life?
- II) She sat in a big room, unable to move, imprisoned in her crippled body.

despite /dɪ'spaɪt/ *prep.* in spite of 尽管

- I) I still enjoyed the week despite the weather.
- II) Despite the difference in their ages, they were good friends.

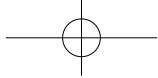
envious /'enviəs/ *adj.* wanting sth. that sb. else has 妒忌的, 羡慕的

- I) She felt envious, but unable to change.
- II) I'm very envious of your new coat—it's lovely.

fighter /'faɪtə/ *n.*

- 1) a person who fights in sport or in war 比赛的参加者 (如拳击手); 战士
A clever fighter exerts both strength and skill.
- 2) sb. who tries to achieve sth. in difficult situations 斗士, 奋斗者
- I) James is a fighter—he never gives up.
- II) Dad was a fighter, but he couldn't beat cancer.

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



3) a small fast military plane that can destroy other planes 战斗机

- I) He was shot down by enemy fighters.
- II) One fighter flying low overhead can be very noisy.

frustration /frʌ'streɪʃn/ *n.* the feeling of being annoyed, upset or impatient 沮丧, 挫折感

- I) Mary watched in frustration as her team lost yet again.
- II) He looked around the room and felt the frustration and anger building up inside him.

halting /'hɔ:ltɪŋ/ *adj.* with a lot of pauses between words or movements 蹒跚的; 断断续续的, 迟疑不决的

- I) He walked home with a heavy heart and halting steps.
- II) We carried on a rather halting conversation.

handrail /'hændreɪl/ *n.* a long bar that you can hold onto for support (楼梯等的) 扶手, 栏杆

- I) A handrail was placed in the hallway.
- II) They must install handrails for the elderly residents.

indignity /ɪn'dɪgnəti/ *n.* sth. that makes you feel very ashamed, unimportant, and not respected 侮辱

- I) He suffered greatly at the indignity of being ignored.
- II) I could feel nothing but indignity at my guest's bad manners.

knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/ *adj.* knowing a lot about one or many different subjects 知识渊博的, 有见识的

- I) The sales staff are all knowledgeable, helpful and cheerful.
- II) We are looking for people who are knowledgeable about the oil and banking industries.

lower /'ləʊə/ *adj.* below sth. else, especially sth. of the same type 较低的

- I) The dentist filled two teeth in my lower jaw.
- II) Foreign workers have fewer rights and get lower wages.

▲ **marvel** /'mɑ:vəl/ *v.* show or experience great surprise or admiration 惊叹

- I) The audience marveled at her performance.
- II) I often marvel that humans can treat each other so badly.

memorable /'mem(ə)rəbl/ *adj.* worth remembering or likely to be remembered; unforgettable 难忘的; 值得纪念的

- I) We want to make this a truly memorable day for the children.
- II) What's your most memorable moment from your years on the stage?

nasty /'næsti/ *adj.* very unpleasant to see, experience, or feel 恶劣的, 令人极不愉快的

- I) There's a nasty smell—has someone left the gas on?
- II) It's pretty nasty outside—they're expecting freezing rain.

pace /peɪs/ *n.* the speed at which sb. moves or sth. happens or is done 步速, 速度, 进程

- I) If you're going to walk a long way, it's better to start out at a fairly slow pace.
- II) Children learn best by studying at their own pace.

precisely /prɪ'sɪsli/ *adv.* accurately and exactly 精确地, 准确地

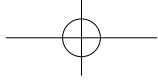
- I) The play begins at eight o'clock precisely.
- II) Can you tell us more precisely what happened?

punch /pʌntʃ/ *vt.* hit sb. or sth. hard with your fist 用拳猛击

- I) I punched him in the stomach.
- II) He punched her in the ribs and pushed her against the wall.

regain /rɪ'geɪn/ *vt.* get sth. back, especially an ability or quality that you have lost 复得, 恢复

- I) Government forces have regained control of the city.
- II) When she regained consciousness, she was lying on the floor.



reluctance /rɪ'lʌktəns/ *n.* unwillingness to do sth.
不情愿

- I) The offer was accepted with great reluctance.
- II) There are various explanations for his reluctance to do so.

severely /sɪ'vɪəli/ *adv.* very badly or to a great degree 严重地

- I) She grew up in a house where the children were often severely punished.
- II) The building was severely damaged in the bombing.

shove /ʃʌv/ *v.* push sb. or sth. in a rough or careless way, using your hands and shoulders 猛推

- I) Reporters pushed and shoved as they tried to get close to the princess.
- II) Tom shoved his suitcase under the bed.

sleigh /sleɪ/ *n.* an open, usually horse-drawn vehicle used on snow or ice 雪橇

- I) The sleigh was piled high with presents donated by the club.
- II) Dressed as Father Christmas, he delivered the presents on a pony-driven sleigh.

trifle /traɪfl/ *n.* sth. unimportant or without value 微不足道的事情

- I) Buying a house is no trifle for middle-class families.
- II) He's so cheerful and interests himself so much about every little trifle.

tunnel /'tʌnl/ *n.* a passageway under the ground 隧道

- I) About 18 people escaped from this collapsed tunnel.
- II) The railroad passes under the mountain through a tunnel.

unaided /ʌn'aɪdɪd/ *adj.* without help 没有帮助的

- I) After his accident he was barely able to dress or go to the bathroom unaided.
- II) He had to reach safety in the next few seconds by his own unaided efforts.

unwanted /ʌn'wʌntɪd/ *adj.* not wanted or needed 不想要的; 没人要的

- I) The pill was once expected to limit unwanted pregnancies (怀孕).
- II) People are upset because there is a growing problem with unwanted pets.

unworthy /ʌn'wɜ:ði/ *adj.* dishonest or morally wrong 不诚实的; 不道德的; 卑鄙的

- I) He was promoted by unworthy motives.
- II) She had disappointed him. She had been shallow and unworthy.

urge /ɜ:dʒ/ *vt.* ask or advise sb. very strongly to do sth. 催促, 强烈要求

- I) I got a note from Moira urging me to get in touch.
- II) They urged that the library be kept open during the holidays.

vicariously /vɪ'kærɪəslɪ/ *adv.* in a way of experiencing sth. by watching or reading, rather than by doing it yourself 间接感受到地

- I) Chicago Bulls fans experienced Michael Jordan's victories vicariously.
- II) For a long time, I had no chance to see the sunrise and could only enjoy it vicariously from books.

Phrases and Expressions

engage in take part or become involved in an activity 从事, 参与

- I) He has the will to engage in management.
- II) If you engage in local politics, you cannot expect to have much time for your family.

let on admit or allow to be known or revealed 泄露秘密

- I) I'm sure he knows more than he's letting on.
- II) She never let on about her boyfriend's criminal past.

make it succeed in getting somewhere on time 按时赶到

- I) We just made it on time for the wedding.
- II) With his injured legs he managed to make it to a nearby house.



now that as a result of sth.; because of sth. 既然, 由于

- I) Now that dinner is ready, wash your hands.
- II) You'd better cool down now that he's made an apology.

on leave on holiday 休假

- I) He is home on leave from the Navy.
- II) The doctor has been sent on leave from her post as an assistant professor.

see (to it) that... make sure or check that sth. is done 注意, 务必做到, 保证

- I) See to it that you are not late again.
- II) Catherine saw to it that the information went directly to Walter.

set the pace establish a rate or standard that others have to achieve 确定速度; 制定标准

- I) If we let the fastest runner set the pace, the others will be left behind.
- II) Japanese firms have been setting the pace in electronic engineering.

subject... to... make sb. experience sth., especially sth. unpleasant 使承受, 使遭受

- I) He subjected us to a very difficult test.
- II) The police subjected him to hours of questioning.

Notes

- 1 Here "his halting, mine impatient" means "his steps being halting, my steps being impatient".
- 2 句中 sick 是补语。类似的用法如:
e.g. I) I'm a little nervous, and want to return safe and sound.

II) The morning dawned fresh and clear after the storm at night.

III) They were born poor, lived poor, and died poor.

3 the more fortunate or able: 更幸运或更能干的人 这是 the + *adj.* 结构, 表示一类人。

4 kid (v.): say sth. that is not true, especially as a joke 开玩笑, 取笑

e.g. I) You are kidding, aren't you?

II) Don't get mad; I was only kidding.

5 take a dive: (美俚) (拳击中) 假装被击倒, 假摔 This phrase comes from professional boxing when one boxer may be paid (in secret) by gamblers (赌博者) to lose, so the gamblers can win their bets (赌注). In other words, the match has been "fixed (被不正当的手段操纵)".

The phrase also means "a sudden fall in the amount, value, or success of sth".

e.g. I) The team's fortunes have taken a dive this year.

II) Profits could take a dive as easily as they could soar.

6 see to it that 后的谓语动词一般不用进行时态或将来时态, to it 可以省略。

e.g. I) It's up to you to see (to it) that the job is done properly.

II) Please see (to it) that the room is cleaned before you leave.

III) Please see (to it) that no one comes in without identification.

IV) The receptionist said he would see (to it) that she got the message.



Exercises

Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

- 1 The passage can be divided into four parts. You are given the paragraph numbers of each part and the main topics. Match the four parts with corresponding topics.

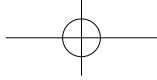
Paragraphs	Topics
Paras. 1-4	A the son's comment on the father's personality
Paras. 5-7	B the father's attempt to experience things directly or indirectly
Paras. 8-11	C the father's physical condition and how he managed to get to work
Paras. 12-13	D the father's influence on his son

- 2 Work in pairs to answer the following questions.

- 1 What would people do when they saw the father and the son walking together?
- 2 How did the son feel at the time?
- 3 What was the father's reaction?
- 4 How did the father get to the subway station when the weather was fine?
- 5 How did the father go to the subway station on snowy days?
- 6 What hobbies did the father have?
- 7 What did he ask the others to do at the beach party when a fight broke out?
- 8 How did the father feel about his son?
- 9 How did the son feel about his father after his father had been gone for years?
- 10 What did the son learn from his father?

- 3 Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 The son was embarrassed to be seen with his father because _____.
A his father was shorter than he
B his father was too heavy
C his father was crippled
D his father was too quiet
- 2 The sentence "You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you." (*Para. 2*) means _____.
A "The son decides on the speed and the father will try to walk at the same speed"
B "The son walks first and the father will try to follow him"
C "The son stops so that the father can try to change the way he walks"
D "The son decides which way to go and the father will try to go that way"



- 3 The father took pride in _____.
- A having a job in Manhattan
 - B having his children help him to go to work
 - C being able to get to work in bad weather
 - D doing a better job than other people in his office
- 4 The father _____.
- A walked from Brooklyn to Manhattan to work
 - B lived in Brooklyn and worked in Manhattan
 - C worked in a basement office in Manhattan
 - D worked for the subway company in Manhattan
- 5 We may conclude from Paragraph 5 that a grown man _____.
- A is always under stress
 - B always suffers from indignity
 - C often complains about his misfortune
 - D would find it hard to behave like the father
- 6 The word "owner" (*Line 5, Para. 6*) refers to _____.
- A a person with a good heart
 - B a more fortunate or able person
 - C the father himself
 - D a person who knows what a good heart is
- 7 Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A The father once played baseball for the local baseball team.
 - B The father once helped to manage the local baseball team.
 - C The father had helped the Brooklyn Dodgers.
 - D The father had to sit for a while after dancing.
- 8 The sentence "I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me!" (*Para. 9*) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A "Nobody should sit down, or I'll fight him!"
 - B "Stop fighting! Everybody should sit down!"
 - C "I'd like to fight somebody, but we will sit down to fight!"
 - D "Everyone should sit down and fight me!"
- 9 After the son joined the Navy, _____.
- A he made it a rule to visit his father's office each time he came home
 - B his father went with him on holidays
 - C his father started to introduce his son to his co-workers
 - D his father would like his son to visit his office each time he came home
- 10 When the narrator says "I'm sorry I never told him how sorry I was," (*Para. 12*) he means that _____.
- A "I regret that I never apologized to my father before he died"
 - B "I regret I never really understood what sorry means"
 - C "I apologized to my father for my reluctance to walk with him"
 - D "I apologized to my father for my lacking a good heart"



4 Find the reference words listed below in the passage. Then write down the words or phrases referred to in the space provided.

Reference words	Words or phrases referred to
1 (because of) that (Line 2, Para. 2)	
2 (believe) that (is) (Line 1, Para. 7)	
3 (don't have) one (Line 4, Para. 7)	
4 (keep) it (going) (Line 4, Para. 8)	
5 (Nobody) did (Line 1, Para. 10)	
6 (have done) this (Line 8, Para. 11)	
7 (If he) did (Line 3, Para. 12)	
8 (regretted) it (Line 5, Para. 12)	

5 Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 What do you think about the relationship between the father and the son?
- 2 What do you think makes a good heart?
- 3 How and why does the son's attitude change?
- 4 If you were the son, how would you feel toward the father?

Vocabulary

1 Complete the following sentences with appropriate words or phrases from the box. Change the form if necessary.

embarrass	bother	coordinate	subject	adjust
participate in	urge	complain	kid	see to it that

- 1 The people were _____ to do their very best to save their nation.
- 2 I am sorry to _____ you, but could you direct me to the station?
- 3 She was _____ to hear her husband talking so loudly at the party.
- 4 He _____ very quickly to the heat of the country.
- 5 If the service was so bad, why didn't you _____ to the manager?
- 6 Don't _____ me. I know you're not telling the truth.
- 7 "I didn't want to _____ him to the long journey," she said.
- 8 Papa _____ much of my spare time was profitably occupied.
- 9 A baby cannot easily _____ his movements.
- 10 We asked high school students to _____ an anti-drugs campaign.



2 Give the noun or adjective form of the word as indicated in brackets. Then complete the following sentences with the words from the table. Use each word once.

patient—	(noun)	enter—	(noun)
bitter—	(noun)	complain—	(noun)
fortunate—	(noun)	envy—	(adjective)
knowledge—	(adjective)	memory—	(adjective)
reluctance—	(adjective)	frustrate—	(noun)

- 1 Failing the final exams was a(n) _____ disappointment for me.
- 2 You are very _____ to have found such a pleasant house.
- 3 You'd be hopeless looking after children—you don't have enough _____.
- 4 The queen's visit was a(n) _____ occasion.
- 5 He was very _____ to go, but he had no choice.
- 6 The explosion did a great deal of damage to the _____ of the building.
- 7 The store has a special department to handle customer _____.
- 8 He was _____ of his brother because the latter could afford such a big house.
- 9 Do you think you are more _____ than your parents were at your age?
- 10 The _____ of his ambitions made him a bitter man.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 3000多辆汽车因刹车问题昨日被召回。(because of, recall)

- 2 他尽管病得很重,但还是来参加会议了。(despite)

- 3 要确保同样的错误今后不再发生。(see to it that)

- 4 现在他们之间的了解多了一些,相处得就好些了。(now that)

- 5 此时我发现自己被五六个男孩围住了。(find oneself)

- 6 在这幸福的时刻,我向你致以最美好的祝愿。(on... occasion)

After-Class Reading

A Kiss for Kate



1 Every afternoon when I came on duty as the evening nurse, I would walk the halls of the nursing home¹, pausing at each door to chat and observe. Often, Kate and Chris, their big scrapbooks in their **laps**, would be **reminiscing** over the photos. Proudly, Kate showed me pictures of **bygone** years: Chris, tall, blond, handsome; Kate, pretty, dark-haired, laughing. Two young **lovers** smiling through the passing seasons. How lovely they looked now, sitting there, the light shining on their white heads, their time-**wrinkled** faces² smiling at the memories of the years, caught and held forever in the scrapbooks³.

2 How little the young know of loving, I'd think.

How foolish to think they have a **monopoly** on such a precious **commodity**. The old know what loving truly means; the young can only guess.

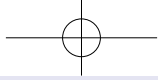
3 Kate and Chris were always together—in the dining room, the **lounge**, **strolling** around the big **porches** and **lawns**, always holding hands. As we **staff** members ate our evening meal, sometimes Kate and Chris would walk slowly by the dining-room doors. Then conversation would turn to a discussion of the couple's love and **devotion**, and what would happen when one of them died. We knew Chris was the strong one, and Kate was **dependent** upon him.

4 How would Kate function if Chris were to die first? We often wondered.

5 **Bedtime** followed a ritual.⁴ When I brought the evening **medication**, Kate would be sitting in her chair, in **nightgown** and **slippers**, awaiting my arrival. Under the **watchful** eyes of Chris and myself, Kate would take her **pill**, then carefully Chris would help her from the chair to the bed and **tuck** the covers in around her **frail** body.

6 Observing this act of love, I would think for the thousandth time, good heavens⁵, why don't nursing homes have double beds for married couples? All their lives they have slept together, but in a nursing home, they're expected to sleep in single beds. **Overnight** they're deprived of a comfort of a lifetime.

7 How very foolish such policies are, I would think as I watched Chris reach up and turn off the light above Kate's bed. Then tenderly he would bend, and they would kiss gently. Chris would pat her cheek, and both would smile. He would pull up the side **rail**⁶ on her bed, and only then would he turn and accept



- his own medication. As I walked into the hall, I could hear Chris say, “Good night, Kate,” and her returning voice, “Good night, Chris,” while the space of an entire room separated their two beds.
- 8 I had been off duty two days and when I returned, the first news I heard was, “Chris died yesterday morning.”
- 9 “How?”
- 10 “A heart attack⁷. It happened quickly.”
- 11 “How’s Kate?”
- 12 “Bad.”
- 13 I went into Kate’s room. She sat in her chair, **motionless**, hands in her lap, staring. Taking her hands in mine, I said, “Kate, it’s Phyllis.”
- 14 Her eyes never **shifted**; she only stared. I placed my hand under her chin and slowly turned her head so she had to look at me.
- 15 “Kate, I just found out about Chris. I’m so sorry.”
- 16 At the word “Chris”, her eyes came back to life. She looked at me, **puzzled**, as though wondering how I had suddenly appeared. “Kate, it’s me, Phyllis. I’m so sorry about Chris.”
- 17 **Recognition** and sadness flooded her face. Tears **welled** up and **slid** down her cheeks. “Chris is gone,” she whispered.
- 18 “I know,” I said. “I know.”
- 19 We **pampered** Kate for a while, letting her eat in her room, surrounding her with special attention. Then gradually the staff worked her back into the old schedule⁸. Often, as I went past her room, I would observe Kate sitting in her chair, **scrapbooks** on her lap, **gazing** sadly at pictures of Chris.
- 20 Bedtime was the worst part of the day for Kate. Although she was allowed to move from her bed to Chris’ bed, and although the staff chatted and laughed with her as they tucked her in for the night, still Kate remained silent and sadly **withdrawn**. Passing her room an hour after she had been tucked in, I’d find her wide awake, staring at the ceiling.
- 21 The weeks passed, and bedtime wasn’t any better. She seemed so **restless**, so **insecure**. Why? I wondered. Why this time of day more than the other hours?⁹
- 22 Then one night as I walked into her room, only to find the same wide-awake Kate, I said **impulsively**, “Kate, could it be you miss your good-night kiss?” Bending down, I kissed her wrinkled cheek.
- 23 It was as though I had opened the **floodgates**. Tears ran down her face; her hands gripped mine. “Chris always kissed me good-night,” she cried.
- 24 “I know,” I whispered.
- 25 “I miss him so, all those years he kissed me good-night.” She paused while I wiped the tears. “I just can’t seem to go to sleep without his kiss.”
- 26 She looked up at me, her eyes full of tears. “Oh, thank you for giving me a kiss.”
- 27 A small smile turned up the corners of her mouth. “You know,” she said **confidentially**, “Chris used to sing me a song.”
- 28 “He did?”
- 29 “Yes,”—her white head nodded—“and I lie here at night and think about it.”
- 30 “How did it go?”
- 31 Kate smiled, held my hand and cleared her **throat**. Then her voice, small with age but still **melodious**, lifted softly in song:
- So kiss me, my sweet, and so let us part.
And when I grow too old to dream,
That kiss will live in my heart.*
- (927 words)



Proper Names

Chris /kris/ (人名) 克里斯

Kate /keɪt/ (人名) 凯特

New Words

bedtime /'bed,taim/ *n.* the time when sb. usually goes to bed 就寝时间

- I) I stayed up long past my bedtime last night.
- II) He was telling his son a bedtime story.

bygone /'baɪɡɒn/ *adj.* belonging to or happening in a past time 过去的, 逝去的

- I) The buildings reflect the elegance (精美) of a bygone era.
- II) He lay on his back in the sun, recalling his bygone days.

★ **commodity** /kə'mɒdətɪ/ *n.*

- 1) a valuable quality or thing 有价值的东西
- I) If you're going into teaching, energy is a necessary commodity.
- II) Luck is a rare commodity, but the harder a manager works the more he has of it.
- 2) a product that can be bought or sold 商品
- I) The country's most valuable commodities include diamonds and gold.
- II) The falling prices of agricultural commodities such as coffee have severely affected the economy.

★ **confidentially** /kɒnfrɪ'denʃli/ *adv.* secretly or with an intention to be kept secret 秘密地, 悄悄地

- I) Can I speak to you confidentially?
- II) All information supplied will be treated confidentially.

dependent /dɪ'pendənt/ *adj.* needing sb. or sth. to exist, be successful or healthy 依靠的, 依赖的

- I) Jan's mother is dependent on her for physical care.
- II) The country's economy is heavily dependent on natural resources.

devotion /dɪ'vəʊʃn/ *n.* loyalty, love or care for sb. or sth. 忠诚, 挚爱, 奉献

- I) Her life was one of hard work and devotion to her family.
- II) She will be remembered for her selfless devotion to the cause.

floodgate /'flʌd,geɪt/ *n.* a gate to be opened or closed to control a flow of water 泄水闸(门), 防洪闸(门)

- I) The expert explained his idea of building a stone floodgate there.
- II) The level of water in the pond was kept even by means of a floodgate.

▲ **frail** /freɪl/ *adj.* weak and thin 虚弱的, 柔弱的

- I) The child was frail after the illness.
- II) She sat up a little straighter, raising her frail body in the bed.

gaze /geɪz/ *v.* look at sb. or sth. for a long time 注视, 凝视

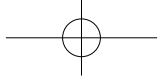
- I) I lay back on the sand and gazed at the stars in the sky.
- II) Every day for a week Tina would sit gazing at the painting.

impulsively /ɪm'pʌlsɪvli/ *adv.* acting suddenly, without thinking about it carefully first 冲动地

- I) "Oh, Anne, I do love you!" he said impulsively.
- II) He acted impulsively when he ordered the expensive car.

insecure /ɪn'sɪkjʊə/ *adj.*

- 1) not safe or protected 不安全的, 无保障的
- I) Many of them work in low-paid, insecure jobs.
- II) We've gone through a few financially insecure years.
- 2) not feeling confident about oneself 无自信的, 没有把握的
- I) She felt lonely and insecure away from her family.
- II) Even though she's a model, she's very insecure about how she looks.



lap /læp/ *n.* the upper part of your legs when you are sitting down (人坐着时的) 大腿部

Come and sit on my lap and I'll read you a story.

lawn /lɔ:n/ *n.* an area of ground covered with short grass 草地, 草坪

I) They were sitting on the lawn under a large beech tree.

II) I dropped my jacket onto the lawn and fell on top of it.

★ **lounge** /laundʒ/ *n.* a room in a house, at an airport, or in a hotel for relaxing or waiting 休息厅, 休息室

I) All the family were sitting in the lounge, watching television.

II) We sat in the departure lounge of Heathrow waiting for take-off.

lover /'lʌvə/ *n.*

1) sb. that one has a romantic or sexual relationship with 爱人, 情人

I) They had been friends before they became lovers.

II) She ran off with her lover to a new country which was strange, beautiful and dangerous.

2) sb. who likes sth. very much 爱好者

I) Every jazz lover dreams of visiting New Orleans.

II) He'd never given the impression of being a dog lover.

medication /medi'keɪʃn/ *n.* a medicine or a set of medicines or drugs used to improve a particular condition or illness 药物, 药剂

I) He is currently taking medication for his heart.

II) I couldn't be certain how much painkilling medication she had taken.

melodious /mə'ləʊdiəs/ *adj.* having a pleasant tune (音调、旋律) 优美的, 悦耳的

I) Birds' songs often sound varied and melodious to us.

II) His energy, his sense of humor and his melodious voice made a deep impression.

★ **monopoly** /mə'nɒpəli/ *n.* a power of control which is not shared by other people or groups 垄断, 垄断权

I) The country is determined to protect its tobacco monopoly.

II) It is not good for consumers if one company has a monopoly in any area of trade.

motionless /'məʊʃnləs/ *adj.* not moving at all 一动不动的

I) I could see my father standing motionless in the doorway.

II) The horse lay motionless on the ground, as if it were dead.

nightgown /'naɪt,gaʊn/ *n.* a dress-like clothing item that a woman or girl wears for sleeping (女子的) 睡衣, 睡袍

I) Her nightgown was old but very comfortable.

II) Alice had just come downstairs in her nightgown.

overnight /,əʊvə'nart/ *adv.*

1) suddenly and unexpectedly 突然间

I) Reputations are not changed overnight.

II) She became a star overnight when she stepped in to play the leading role.

2) for or during the night 整夜, 在夜间

I) You generally won't have to stay overnight in the hospital.

II) Sometimes we would stay overnight at my grandmother's house.

pamper /'pæmpə/ *vt.* give sb. too much care and attention 溺爱, 娇养

I) Many parents pamper their little children.

II) Indeed, during their married life he mostly pampered her.

pill /pɪl/ *n.* a small solid piece of medicine 药丸

I) My mother takes a lot of pills every morning.

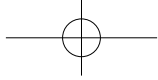
II) He has to take pills to control his blood pressure.

★ **porch** /pɔ:tʃ/ *n.* a covered structure in front of the entrance to a building 门廊

I) Johnny lay down on the front porch and went to sleep.

II) They were sitting on the front porch drinking beer.

puzzled /'pʌzld/ *adj.* confused and unable to understand sth. 迷惑的, 困惑的



- I) John seemed puzzled about what the question meant.
- II) After my explanation, Mandy still had a puzzled expression on her face.

rail /reɪl/ *n.* a bar that is fixed along or around sth. 栏杆

- I) Hold onto the rail so that you don't fall.
- II) Several passengers were leaning against the ship's rail.

recognition /rekəg'nɪʃn/ *n.*

- 1) the act of recognizing a person or thing 认出, 识别
- I) She stared at him without recognition for a few seconds.
- II) The town has changed beyond recognition since I was here last time.
- 2) public respect and thanks for sb's work or achievements 表彰, 赞扬
- I) He has achieved recognition and respect as a scientist.
- II) He was presented with a gold watch in recognition of his service to the company.

reminisce /remɪ'nɪs/ *vi.* talk or think about pleasant events in the past 追忆往事

- I) We often reminisce about our happy childhood days.
- II) My grandfather used to reminisce about his years in the Navy.

restless /'restləs/ *adj.* unable to keep still 焦躁不安的

- I) She spent a restless night, turning with worry.
- II) The children had been indoors all day and were getting restless.

scrapbook /'skræpbʊk/ *n.* a book with empty pages where you can stick newspaper articles, pictures, etc. 剪贴簿

- I) She kept a scrapbook of movie star pictures.
- II) His sister was pasting pictures into her scrapbook in the sitting room.

shift /ʃɪft/ *v.*

- 1) (cause... to) move from one place or position to another (使……) 移动

- I) She shifted her weight uneasily from one foot to the other.

- II) He shifted his gaze from Bob to me with a look of suspicion.

2) change a situation, discussion, etc. 改变, 转变

- I) Public opinion had shifted sharply following the war.
- II) They hope to shift the media's attention away from foreign policy issues.

slide /slaɪd/ *vi.* (*slid, slid*) move smoothly over a surface 流淌, 滑行

- I) Tears slid slowly down her pale cheek.
- II) When I was little I used to like sliding on the polished floor in my socks.

▲ slipper /'slɪpə/ *n.* a light soft shoe that one wears at home 拖鞋, 浅口便鞋

- I) The dog held the slipper in his mouth to please his master.
- II) Richard took off his slippers, put on his black shoes and went out.

staff /stɑ:f/ *n.* the people who work for an organization, office, etc. (全体) 职员, 工作人员

- I) The staff has been cut by a quarter over the past year.
- II) The staff are not very happy about the latest pay raise.

★ stroll /strɔ:l/ *vi.* walk somewhere in a slow, relaxed way 散步, 漫步

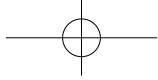
- I) We could stroll into town if you like.
- II) They strolled along the riverbank, enjoying the evening sun.

throat /θrəʊt/ *n.* the front part of the neck or the open passage in a person's neck 喉咙, 咽喉, 嗓子

- I) A fish bone got stuck in my throat.
- II) The singer complained of a sore throat after Wednesday's show.

★ tuck /tʌk/ *vt.* push sth. into or under sth. else 塞进, 掖入

- I) She tucked her favorite doll under her arm and went upstairs to bed.



- II) It was starting to get cold, and she tucked her hands into the pockets of her jeans.

watchful /'wɒtʃfl/ *adj.* very careful to notice what is happening or make sure that everything is all right 戒备的, 警惕的

- I) Alan became more watchful and uneasy as the night went on.
II) Bill kept a watchful eye on the children as he prepared lunch.

well /wel/ *vi.* come to the surface and start to flow out 涌出

- I) I felt tears well up in my eyes.
II) Blood was welling up from his mouth.

withdrawn /wɪð'drɔ:n/ *adj.* very shy and quiet 沉默寡言的, 内向的

- I) Mike was silent and withdrawn that evening.
II) Following her son's death, she became quiet and withdrawn and rarely went out.

wrinkled /'rɪŋkld/ *adj.* having small lines or folds in sth. 有皱纹的; 有皱褶的

- I) She was an old woman with a wrinkled face.
II) Chris, as usual, came in wearing old jeans and a wrinkled T-shirt.

Phrases and Expressions

as though / if in a way that sth. seems to be true 好像, 似乎

- I) He treats me as though I were a stranger.
II) I feel as though we have never parted.

be on / off duty be working or not working at a particular time 上 / 下班

- I) Then I'll post your letter when I go off duty, shall I?
II) It was the same nurse who was on duty when you had your accident.

clear one's throat cough in order to be able to speak properly 清嗓子

- I) He coughed and cleared his throat again and looked up at the clerk.
II) She tapped on the desk with a pencil and cleared her throat.

come (back) to life

- 1) become active (again) (变)活跃
I) It is as if the words had suddenly come to life inside my head.
II) Everything came to life in the spring with the warm weather and long days.
2) become conscious (again) 苏醒; 复活
I) She came back to life two days after the car accident.
II) How I wish my grandpa could come to life again!

deprive... of... prevent sb. from having sth. 剥夺

- I) You can't function properly when you are deprived of sleep.
II) A lot of these children have been deprived of a normal home life.

open the floodgates

- 1) make sb. show their true feelings which they have been trying not to show 打开(某人的)心扉
His display of kindness to her opened the floodgates again, and she began to sob loudly.
2) suddenly make it possible or easier for a lot of things to happen 放开控制或限制因素
Political reforms have opened the floodgates to foreign investment.

tuck... in

- 1) (tuck sth. in) secure sth. in position by placing the edge of it behind or under sth. else 把……塞进(掖好)
I) Jack tucked his shirt in.
II) Tuck your chair in so that no one trips over it.
2) (tuck sb. in / in bed) make sb. comfortable in bed by arranging the sheets around them 安顿(某人)上床睡觉
I) I'll come up and tuck you in in a minute.
II) I read Lily a story and tucked her in her own bed.

turn up

- 1) appear 出现
I) He's still hoping a good chance will turn up.
II) You never know where happiness will turn up next.
2) turn a switch on a TV, radio, oven, etc. so that it produces more heat, sound, etc. 开大, 调高
I) Can you turn the television up? I can't hear it.
II) Someone turned up the music and people started dancing.



Notes

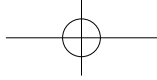
- 1 A nursing home is a building where elderly people live. The facilities vary depending on the style of the nursing home and the capacities of the elderly people who live there—some may be bed patients, others might have their own room or apartment. There are dining halls and various other facilities for entertainment and socializing. In the United States, nursing homes are paid for privately or by private insurance. If the person is very poor and all the family's assets have been exhausted, the federal government may help pay. In other countries like Canada and Great Britain, where there is socialized medicine, the government contributes much more to the care of the elderly.
 - 2 time-wrinkled faces: 由于时间推移而布满皱纹的脸
 - 3 ... the light shining on their white heads, their time-wrinkled faces smiling at the memories of the years, caught and held forever in the scrapbooks.
- 此句中有两个独立结构，即 the light shining on their white heads 和 their time-wrinkled faces smiling at the memories of the years。caught and held 是过去分词，修饰 the memories of the years。这部分句子可译为：光线洒在他们的白发上，他们那饱经沧桑布满皱纹的脸在追忆往事时露出了笑容，一切的往事都被相机拍下来并永久地保留在了剪贴簿上。
- 4 This sentence means everything done before bedtime is like a type of routine (常规).
 - 5 good heavens: (感叹语) 天哪
 - 6 side rail: 床上的横档
 - 7 heart attack: 心脏病发作
 - 8 work her back into the old schedule: 帮助她回归过去按部就班的生活
 - 9 该句是省略句，完整的应为：Why was she more restless and insecure at this time of day than at the other hours?

Exercises

Comprehension and Vocabulary

1 Complete the following sentences according to the information of the passage.

- 1 The writer of the story was a(n) _____.
- 2 Chris and Kate were _____ and _____.
- 3 In Paragraph 2, "such a precious commodity" refers to _____.
- 4 Between Kate and Chris, the former was more _____ on the latter.
- 5 The _____ of Chris was the turning point of the story.
- 6 In the writer's opinion, nursing homes should provide double beds for _____.
- 7 For weeks Kate couldn't get to sleep because she missed the good-night _____ from Chris.
- 8 The story tells us that _____ is the greatest thing in the world and everybody needs it.



2 Match each italicized word or phrase in Column A with its definition in Column B.

Column A

- 1 pausing at each door to *chat* and observe (Para. 1)
- 2 As we *staff* members ate (Para. 3)
- 3 they're *deprived of* a comfort (Para. 6)
- 4 Chris would *pat* her cheek (Para. 7)
- 5 Her eyes never *shifted* (Para. 14)
- 6 She looked at me, *puzzled* (Para. 16)
- 7 Tears *welled up* (Para. 17)
- 8 into the old *schedule* (Para. 19)
- 9 *gazing* sadly at pictures (Para. 19)
- 10 her hands *gripped* mine (Para. 23)

Column B

- A prevented from having
- B confused and unable to understand sth.
- C talk in a friendly informal way
- D held very tightly
- E timetable
- F looking steadily (for a long time)
- G people who work for an institution
- H touch gently with the open hand
- I appeared on the surface
- J moved position or direction

3 Complete the following sentences with the appropriate italicized words or phrases in Exercise 2.

- 1 What would a student do if he were _____ books?
- 2 The frightened child _____ his mother's hand.
- 3 Our department now has a _____ of 40.
- 4 We sat in the café for hours _____ about our experiences.
- 5 Will you help me to _____ the furniture around, please?
- 6 We finished the project three weeks ahead of _____.
- 7 As she spoke tears _____ in her eyes.
- 8 The coach _____ the player on the back and said a few encouraging words.
- 9 Alice read the letter with a _____ expression on her face.
- 10 We _____ the stranger, wondering who he was.

Key to After-Class Reading

1 nurse	1	deprived of	3
4 dependent	4	shift	5
7 kiss	7	gazed at	10
1 husband, wife	2	gripped	2
5 death	5	schedule	6
8 love	8	welled up	7
3 loving	3	staff	3
6 married couples	6	chatting	4
		pat	8
			10 D
			5 J
			4 H
			9 F
			6 B
			7 I
			2 G
			1 C
			6 B
			3 A
			8 E
			9 F
			3 staff
			7 welled up
			4 chatting
			8 pat
			10 D
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PART 3 Further Development

1 Grammar Review

Use the structure shown in the model to rewrite the following sentences.

Structure 1: *adj.* + infinitive (动词不定式)

Model 1: It is difficult to climb this mountain.

→ This mountain is difficult to climb.

- 1 It is easy to find this book in the library.
This book _____.
- 2 It is not easy to keep kitchen floors clean.
Kitchen floors _____.
- 3 It is hard to get along with George.
George _____.
- 4 It is difficult to accept his attitude.
His attitude _____.
- 5 It would be impossible to gather this information without using computers.
This information _____.

Structure 2: *for* + *n.* / *pron.* + infinitive

Model 2: Her handwriting is very hard for us to read.

→ It is very hard for us to read her handwriting.

- 1 Her behavior became increasingly difficult for her parents to understand.
It became increasingly difficult _____.
- 2 The problem is very difficult for the government to deal with.
It is very difficult _____.
- 3 Such a prize is impossible for you to win.
It is impossible _____.
- 4 Such criticism was hard for us to take.
It was hard _____.
- 5 These meals are convenient for you to prepare.
It is convenient _____.

Structure 3: *n.* + *prep.* + *whom* / *which* + infinitive

Model 3: Mary needs a friend to play with.

→ Mary needs a friend with whom to play.

Now use a suitable preposition followed by *whom* or *which* to complete the following sentences.



Example: Now that I'm older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people.

- 1 At that moment, we really had no vocabulary _____ to express our feelings.
- 2 He was then 14 years old, a rather late age _____ to start a formal education.
- 3 But a regular inspection every four or five years cannot provide enough information _____ to judge the effectiveness of a school.
- 4 They can usually find another person _____ to share the pain.
- 5 The professor helped John choose a likely publisher _____ to send his novel.
- 6 They believe that marriage will provide them with a partner _____ to trust.

2 Vocabulary Review

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

- 1 **pace** **speed**
 - A Rebecca walked a few _____ behind her mom.
 - B The supply of materials cannot keep _____ with the demand.
 - C Lucy Telford drove at a steady _____, her mind occupied by the new task.
 - D Many trains will be traveling at the high _____ of 125 mph.
- 2 **adjust** **change**
 - A How do you _____ the volume on the television?
 - B Praise and criticism are obvious parts of any interactive teaching material, but the balance must be carefully _____.
 - C If you don't _____ your minds, those unemployed with special needs will never forgive you.
 - D She quickly _____ her position, so that she was no longer facing him.
- 3 **precisely** **exactly**
 - A The next improvement is to _____ evaluate the system.
 - B Most of these difficulties have arisen _____ because the event occurred in wartime.
 - C Every staff member will get _____ the same percentage increase in pay.
 - D We need to know _____ how much this is going to cost.
- 4 **puzzled** **confused**
 - A If you see _____ faces, ask people whether you've expressed your message clearly enough.
 - B He looked around, apparently genuinely _____ by the question.
 - C With the huge range of computers on the market, it's easy to get _____.
 - D When such messages came, he would look at her with a _____ expression.
- 5 **urge** **persuade**
 - A They strongly _____ us to attend the meeting.
 - B Try to _____ him to come home for a special tea.
 - C Students are constantly _____ to make notes, and many respond with diligence.
 - D Do you think you can _____ him to lend us the money?



3 Expressions in Chinese Romances

STEP ONE

The following are a list of expressions in traditional Chinese romances. Work in groups to discuss if they are out of date or still work for the young generation in China.

1 才子佳人	gifted scholar and beautiful lady
2 男耕女织	men till the soil while women weave at home
3 夫唱妇随	harmony between husband and wife
4 白头偕老	remaining a devoted couple to the end of their lives
5 门当户对	a well-matched couple in social and economic status
6 相敬如宾	treat each other with respect
7 嫁鸡随鸡	a woman follows her husband no matter what his lot (命运, 遭遇) is

STEP TWO

Work in groups to comment on the following new expressions about marriage.

1 裸婚	get married with no car, no house, no wedding ceremony and even no rings
2 闪婚	flash marriage (get married soon after the couple began to know each other)
3 革命夫妻	a (revolutionary) couple that are devoted to career and live frugally
4 嫁入豪门	marry a man from a rich and powerful family

4 Agree or Disagree

People love keeping pets and it is said that people's blood pressure falls when they stroke their pets. Do you agree with this point of view? Why or why not? Give examples if possible.

5 What Is Love?

Read the following passage and choose appropriate words to complete it.

What is love? And what 1) _____ (brings / causes) it? An American professor, Charles Zastrow, 2) _____ (offers / objects) an interesting answer, particularly 3) _____ (in / to) the second question. He argues that there are many kinds of love and that especially in one kind, which he calls "romantic love", we are strongly influenced 4) _____ (very / not) so much by what we actually feel but by what we 5) _____ (tell / say) ourselves about the way we feel. He 6) _____ (regards / calls) this "self-talk".

For example, a woman is strongly 7) _____ (attracted / affected) to a man. She tells herself things like "He's all I have ever wanted in a man! He is warm, kind and loving and will understand all my needs." But when she 8) _____ (describes / discovers) that he is, like all of us, just an ordinary human being with both strong and 9) _____ (poor / weak) points, she is very 10) _____ (angry / disappointed).



Zastrow says that especially in romantic love, our self-talk comes from “strong, unsatisfied desires and frustrations”, and that this kind of love often requires 11) _____ (patience / distance). “The more forbidden (禁止的) the love, the stronger it becomes.” He points 12) _____ (in / out) that this kind of love often begins to die as soon as the problems and obstacles (障碍) which separated the two people are cleared and a normal relationship begins.

6 What's Wrong with Them?

The following is a true story about John Gray and Bonnie Gray.

STEP ONE

Read John's story carefully.

Eighteen years ago I was lucky enough to meet my soulmate but not skilled enough to make the relationship work. Bonnie and I dated for about a year and half. Although we loved each other very much, we didn't get married. We broke up (分手) and went our separate ways. Four years later, we got back together. This time, we dated differently, and we eventually got married and have lived happily ever after.

With a new understanding of how men and women are different, we were able to keep up our relationship the second time. By creating the right conditions for love to grow when we dated, our hearts opened, and we experienced a “soul love”, then we became soulmates. With this confidence I proposed marriage and she was able to accept.

STEP TWO

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 Why didn't John and Bonnie get married after dating a year and half?
- 2 Why were they able to make their relationship work the second time?

PART 4 Translation and Writing

1 Knowing About Translation

英译汉省略译法 (1) —— 省略代词和冠词

省略译法指在翻译中略去原文中需要而译文中不需要的单词和词组。英语和汉语在某些词类的使用上有较大差异，英语里代词和连接词用得较多，而汉语里则用得较少。英译汉时，为了使译文自然、流畅，往往要避免在句子里出现不必要的代词和冠词。



1 省略代词

英语里完整的句子（祈使句除外）都有主语。当谓语动词是及物动词时，宾语往往必不可少，因此代词会反复出现；而汉语句子中，前后若指的是同一人或事物，后面的主语就不再重复，宾语也经常会因为前面已提到过而省略。所以在汉语的译文中，重复出现的代词大多可以省略。例如：

- 1) He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did *he* show any envy of the more fortunate or able.
他从不把自己当作同情的对象，也从不嫉妒比自己幸运或能干的人。
- 2) He liked to go to dances and parties, where *he* could have a good time just sitting and watching.
他喜欢参加舞会和聚会，就是坐在一旁观看也很开心。
- 3) Every afternoon when I came on duty as the evening nurse, *I* would walk the halls of the nursing home, pausing at each door to chat and observe.
作为晚间护士，每天下午我来值班的时候，都要走过养老院的过道，在每个门口停下来看一看，和病人聊一聊。

2 省略冠词

英语里有冠词，而汉语里则没有。因此，翻译时往往可以省略，尤其是当冠词固定地用在某些名词前或用来表示类别时。例如：

- 1) *The* sky was blue and *the* sun was shining.
天空湛蓝，太阳高照。
- 2) *The* war escalated, on *the* ground, in *the* air, and at sea.
战争在地面、空中以及海上（全面）升级。
- 3) Even brushing or patting *a* dog is great physical therapy, and we all know the benefits of walking, which is something *a* dog needs too.
甚至给狗梳梳毛或者轻轻地拍拍它都是很好的理疗，而且我们都知道散步的好处，这也是狗所需要的。

2 Translation Practice

1 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 他从来不抱怨肩负的经济负担。

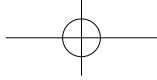
- 2 她有一颗金子般的心，而且热爱周围的人。

- 3 我父亲从来不给弟弟和我买糖果和玩具，但是我知道他很爱我们。

- 4 我父母尽最大努力满足我们的需求，而且总是信守诺言。

2 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 He never feels tired, enjoys working very much and is also a man of few words.



- 2 I enjoyed her company and felt secure, especially when the weather was bad.

- 3 We appreciate what we have received from him and are determined to study hard to repay him.

- 4 She often told me some enjoyable stories and from these I was able to know what I should do and what I shouldn't.

3 Writing

The following is a composition about a "father" written by a student. Read it carefully and pay attention to its organization. Then write a similar composition about your own father or mother. You may find the sentences in "Translation Practice" useful.

My Father, My Hero

My father is a 50-year-old man and a very nice person whom I admire very much. He has always been my hero, in my childhood and in my teenage years.

When I was a child, my father had such big strong arms that he could hold me on top of his head, and I could see whatever I wanted to in the crowded zoo. When we were walking around in the park, he put me on his shoulders and I could have a good view of the scene. As a child I had a lot of questions and he answered them with great patience.

In my teenage years, he was my best teacher and was always available when needed. But sometimes I would think that he didn't love me anymore in my little and strange mind, because I was punished when I made mistakes. Now, I know that he loved me. He just wanted me to know what was right and what was wrong. I will always love and admire my father for that.

During all these years he's been like a big tree to me. Under the "tree", I've felt comfortable and secure, and been well protected by him. That is my father, my lifelong hero. (207 words)

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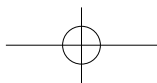
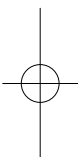
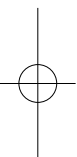
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Unit 2

Communication Problems

PART 1 Preparation

1 Saying Things Sincerely or Sarcastically

STEP ONE

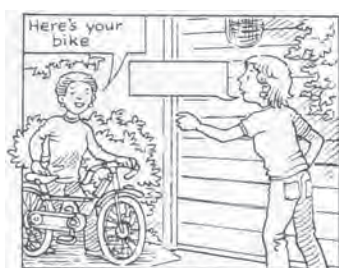
Study the following four pictures carefully. Then work in groups to match the lines with the pictures and decide whether each of the lines is sincerely or sarcastically said.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

- A Why should I be worried about you? It's already past midnight.
- B You're late for work. You had a doctor's appointment, didn't you?
- C Angry? No, I'm not angry. I can just put it in the washing machine when I get home.
- D You can use it whenever you want. Did you find it easy to ride?

STEP TWO

Share your decision with the whole class and explain it by role-playing the scenes.



2 English-Chinese Telephone Chains

The class will be divided into groups of 8-10 students. The first student of each group will get an English message from the teacher, translate it into Chinese and whisper the Chinese version to the second student. The second student is supposed to translate it back into English and whisper it to the third student. The process goes on until the message reaches the last student who should read it aloud. The group that gets the message through with the fewest changes wins.

3 Enjoying a Joke

Read the following joke and discuss in groups what made you laugh and what caused the problem in communication in the joke.

A city man had a new car and decided to try it out by driving in the country. He was so happy with his car that he didn't notice where he was going, and he soon became lost. He stopped when he saw a farm boy walking along the road, and he said, "Hello, boy." The boy replied, "Hello yourself," and scratched his head. The man asked, "Where does this road go?" The boy answered, "It doesn't go anywhere. It's always been right here."



The man then asked, "How far is it to the next town?" The boy answered, "Don't know, I've never measured it." The man was disgusted and said angrily, "You don't know anything, and you're the biggest fool I've ever met." The boy replied, "I know I don't know much, and I may be a fool, but at least I'm not lost."

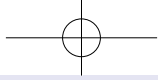
PART 2 Reading-Centered Activities

In-Class Reading

Pre-Reading

Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.

- 1 Do you agree that men and women seldom mean the same things even when they use the same words? Are there any examples in your daily life that may support your point of view?
- 2 Besides the gender difference, are there any other factors that may cause people to speak differently?

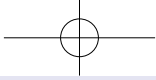


Passage Reading



Speaking Different Languages¹

- ¹ When Martians and Venusians first got together, they encountered many of the problems with relationships we have today. Because they recognized that they were different, they were able to solve these problems. One of the secrets of their success was good communication.
- ² **Ironically**, they communicated well because they spoke different languages. When they had problems, they would just go to a translator for **assistance**. Everyone knew that people from Mars and people from Venus spoke different languages, so when there was a conflict they didn't start judging² or fighting but instead pulled out their phrase dictionaries to understand each other more fully. If that didn't work³ they went to a translator for help.
- ³ You see⁴, the Martian and Venusian languages had the same words but different meanings depending on the way they were used. Their expressions were similar, but they had different **connotations** or **emotional emphasis**. **Misinterpreting** each other was very easy. So when communication problems emerged, they **assumed** it was just one of those expected misunderstandings and that with a little assistance they would surely understand each other. They experienced a trust and **acceptance** that we rarely experience today.
- ⁴ Even today we still need translators. Men and women seldom mean the same things even when they use the same words. For example, when a woman says, "I feel like you never listen," she does not expect the word "never" to be taken⁵ **literally**. Using the word "never" is just a way of expressing the frustration she



is feeling at the moment. It is not to be taken as if it were **factual** information.

- 5 To fully express their feelings, women may **exaggerate** the facts a bit for effect and use various **superlatives**, **metaphors**, and **generalizations**. Men may **mistakenly** take these expressions literally. Because they misunderstand the intended meaning⁶, they commonly react in an **unsupportive** manner. In the following **chart** 10 complaints easily misinterpreted are listed, as well as how a man might respond unsupportively.

Ten Common Complaints That Are Easily Misinterpreted

Women say things like this:

- “We never go out.”
- “Everyone ignores me.”
- “I am so tired, I can’t do anything.”
- “I want to forget⁷ everything.”
- “The house is always a mess.”
- “No one listens to me **anymore**.”
- “Nothing is working.”
- “You don’t love me anymore.”
- “We are always in a hurry.”
- “I want more romance⁸.”

Men respond like this:

- “That’s not true. We went out last week.”
- “I’m sure some people notice you.”
- “If you don’t like your job, then quit.”
- “I don’t think there’s anything to forget.”
- “It’s not always a mess.”
- “But I’m listening to you right now.”
- “Are you saying it is my fault?”
- “Of course I do. That’s why I’m here.”
- “We are not. Friday we were relaxed.”
- “Are you saying I am not **romantic**?”

- 6 You can see how a “**literal**” translation of a woman’s words could easily **mislead** a man who is used to using speech as a means⁹ of **conveying** mostly facts and information. You can also see how a man’s responses might lead to an argument. **Unclear** and **unloving** communication is the biggest problem in relationships. The number one¹⁰ complaint women have in relationships is: “I don’t feel heard.”¹¹
- 7 Even this complaint is misunderstood and misinterpreted!
- 8 A man’s literal translation of “I don’t feel heard” leads him to take the woman’s complaint lightly. He thinks he has heard her if he can repeat what she has said. A correct translation¹² of a woman saying “I don’t feel heard” is: “I feel as though you don’t fully understand what I really mean to say or care about how I feel. Would you show me that you are interested in what I have to say?”
- 9 If a man really understood a woman’s complaint, then he would argue less and be able to respond more positively. When men and women are on the **verge** of arguing, they generally misunderstand each other. At such times, it is important to **rethink** or translate¹² what they have heard.

(663 words)

Proper Names

Mars /mɑ:z/ 火星

Martian /mɑ:fn/ (假想的) 火星人

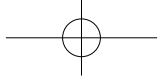
Venus /vi:nəs/ 金星

Venusian /vɪ'nju:siən/ (假想的) 金星人

New Words

acceptance /ək'septəns/ *n.*

- 1) ability to tolerate or accept a bad situation 容忍, 承受
- 1) All people should practice acceptance and live together in peace.



- II) By the end of the trial, Nicolas moved toward acceptance of his fate.
- 2) general agreement that sth. is true, reasonable, or cannot be changed 接受, 认可
- I) Acceptance of seat belts has greatly reduced injuries in car accidents.
- II) Acceptance of economic aid from Western countries will speed up its recovery.
- 3) approval; favorable reception 赞同, 赞成
- I) Still, general acceptance was slow in coming.
- II) The idea rapidly gained acceptance in political circles.

anymore /eni'mɔ:/ *adv.* (often used at the end of negative sentences or questions) any longer (不)再, 再也(不)

- I) Nick doesn't live here anymore.
- II) They used to laugh at Sheila, but not anymore.

assistance /ə'sɪst(ə)ns/ *n.* help or support 帮助, 援助

- I) She drew up a report with the assistance of her friends.
- II) The company provides advice and assistance in finding work.

assume /ə'sju:m/ *vt.* believe sth. is true without definite proof 假定, 假设, 臆想

- I) If he's not here in five minutes, we'll assume that he isn't coming.
- II) We can't assume the suspects to be guilty (有罪的) simply because they've decided to remain silent.

chart /tʃɑ:t/ *n.* a sheet of information in the form of a table, graph, or diagram 图表, 图

- I) Our chart will help you to choose the foods you should eat.
- II) The accountant (会计) made a chart comparing the company's sales over the last five years.

▲ **connotation** /kɒnə'teɪʃn/ *n.* the meaning(s) that a word can have beyond its basic one 含义, 内涵

- I) The color red has connotations of warmth and passion.
- II) For most people "motherhood" has a very positive connotation.

convey /kən'veɪ/ *vt.*

- 1) communicate information or a message 表达, 传递
- I) Ads convey the message that "thin" is beautiful.

- II) I tried to convey in my speech how grateful we all were for his help.

- 2) transport or carry sb. or sth. 运送, 载送, 输送
- I) Your luggage will be conveyed to the hotel by taxi.
- II) The guard was charged with conveying drugs to a prisoner.

emotional /ɪ'məʊʃn(ə)l/ *adj.*

- 1) connected with your feelings and the way you control them 感情(上)的, 情绪(上)的
- I) She is in need of emotional support.
- II) Mothers are often the ones who provide emotional support for the family.
- 2) affected by or expressing strong feelings 情绪激动的
- I) He became very emotional when we had to leave.
- II) It was an emotional reunion.

emphasis /'emfə'sɪs/ *n.* (plural **emphases**) special importance placed on sth. 强调, 重点

- I) Some schools put great emphasis on language study.
- II) The examples we will look at have quite different emphases.

exaggerate /ɪg'zædʒə'reɪt/ *v.* make sth. seem better, worse or more important than it really is 夸大, 夸张

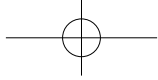
- I) I couldn't sleep for three days. I'm not exaggerating.
- II) The extent of the damage was greatly exaggerated by the press.

▲ **factual** /'fæktʃəl/ *adj.* true; based on facts 事实的, 真实的

- I) A reporter checked out the story and found it to be factual.
- II) Try to keep your account of events as factual as possible.

generalization /dʒen(ə)rəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.*

- 1) a general statement or opinion that is only partly true because it is based on only a few cases or incomplete knowledge (指根据不足的) 概括, 笼统说法
- I) The report is full of errors and extreme generalizations.
- II) Politicians are famous for making speeches filled with generalizations.



- 2) the act of generalizing 归纳, 概括
- I) Sometimes the phenomena are so complicated that no generalization is possible.
- II) The research has so far not produced enough evidence to allow for any generalization.

▲ **ironically** /aɪ'rɒnɪkli/ *adv.* used when talking about a situation that seems strange, unexpected, and often amusing 有讽刺意味的是, 出乎意料的是

- I) Ironically, his cold got better on the last day of his holiday.
- II) Ironically, I gained even more weight when I stopped eating chocolate.

★ **literal** /'lɪt(ə)rəl/ *adj.* (of word meanings) basic, usual 字面意思的, 原义的

- I) A trade war is not a war in the literal sense.
- II) The literal meaning of "blue" is a color, but it can also mean "unhappy".

literally /'lɪt(ə)rəli/ *adv.* according to the most basic or usual meaning of a word or expression 照字面意思, 根据原义

- I) You'll lose marks if you translate too literally.
- II) I took what he said literally, but afterward it became clear that he really meant something else.

▲ **metaphor** /'metəfɔː/ *n.* a way of describing sth. by referring to it as sth. different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing 隐喻

- I) That is not a metaphor, it is the plain truth.
- II) She was a caged bird, to use her own metaphor, that had to break free.

misinterpret /ˌmɪsɪn'tɜːprɪt/ *v.* understand or explain sth. wrongly 对……误解; 错误地解释

- I) His essay on the passage misinterprets the author's meaning.
- II) The driver misinterpreted the policeman's signal and turned in the wrong direction.

mislead /mɪs'liːd/ *v.* lead one to the wrong idea, action or direction 使误解, 误导

- I) Don't let his friendly manner mislead you into trusting him.
- II) The book's title misled me into thinking that it was a love story, but it was about cars.

mistakenly /mɪ'steɪkənli/ *adv.* as a result of wrong judgment; wrongly 错误地

- I) Mary mistakenly assumed that she would get the job.
- II) I mistakenly said hello to her, then I realized she was a stranger.

rethink /ˌriːθɪŋk/ *v.* think about sth. again 再想, 再思考

- I) We should rethink our plans to build a house.
- II) I don't think we should go ahead with this idea—it's far better to wait and rethink.

romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ *adj.*

- 1) showing strong feelings of love 浪漫的, 多情的
- I) "Tom always sends me red roses on my birthday." "How romantic!"
- II) Jeanne is a romantic and mysterious young woman with blue eyes.
- 2) relating to feelings of love or a loving relationship 关于爱情的
- I) Barbara Cartland is a writer of romantic fiction.
- II) It is a lovely romantic comedy (喜剧), well worth seeing.
- 3) unpractical, fantastic 不切实际的, 空想的
- I) Like many New Yorkers, he had a romantic image of country life.
- II) She has a romantic notion (想法) about becoming a famous actress.

superlative /suːpɜːlətɪv/ *n.* the form of an adjective or adverb expressing the highest degree of comparison 形容词或副词的最高级

- I) His talk is full of superlatives.
- II) "Biggest" is the superlative of "big".

unclear /ʌn'kleə/ *adj.* difficult to understand or be sure about 不清楚的, 含糊的, 不确知的

- I) Unclear writing is difficult to understand.
- II) I'm rather unclear about what I'm supposed to be doing here.

unloving /ʌn'lʌvɪŋ/ *adj.* not loving, or not showing enough love to the people one ought to love 不表示爱的, 无爱心的

- I) The woman was murdered by her unloving husband.
- II) She may be seen as an unloving parent, but she is simply exhausted.



unsupportive /ˌʌnsə'pɔ:tɪv/ *adj.* not giving support 不支持的

- I) His unsupportive parents would not help him attend college.
- II) Many small businesses cannot continue operating because of unsupportive banks.

★ **verge** /vɜ:dʒ/ *n.* the edge or border of sth. 边沿, 边缘

- I) She walked along the grass verge to the emergency phone.
- II) Tulips grow in company with wild roses along a verge near my own garden.

- I) Putting her hand in her pocket, she pulled out a purse.
- II) Wade walked quickly to the refrigerator and pulled out another beer.
- 2) use force to take sth. from where it is fixed or held 拔出, 拉出
 - I) She has to have two teeth pulled out.
 - II) Vicky had pulled out the arm of her doll.
- 3) drive onto a road from another road or from where one has stopped; (of a train) leave a station 开到大路上; (火车) 驶离车站
 - I) Don't pull out! There's something coming.
 - II) We got there just as the train was pulling out.

Phrases and Expressions

feel like

- 1) feel as if 感觉好像
 - I) Oh, I feel like I'm 16 again.
 - II) My leg feels like it's broken.
- 2) give you a particular feeling 感觉像; 摸上去像
 - I) This wallet feels like leather.
 - II) The table felt like plastic, not wood.
- 3) want to have sth. or do sth. 想要 (做)
 - I) I felt like another glass of wine.
 - II) He didn't feel like going to work.

for effect for impressing people or drawing attention 为了加深印象, 引起注意

- I) He must simply have said it for effect.
- II) She paused for effect, then carried on speaking.

lead to cause 导致, 产生

- I) This will lead to endless trouble.
- II) High blood pressure can lead to a heart attack.

on the verge of very close to; on the border of; about to do sth. 接近于, 濒于

- I) She tried to hide her grief (悲伤), but she was on the verge of tears.
- II) In those years, I believed that I was on the verge of a major discovery.

pull out

- 1) take sth. out of a bag, pocket, or cupboard, etc. 拿出

take... lightly treat sth. in a way that shows one thinks it is not important or serious 对……不重视, 对……不在乎

- I) He must have plenty of money if he can take losing \$500 so lightly.
- II) Threats from terrorists (恐怖分子) can never be taken lightly by the police.

Notes

- 1 This passage is taken from a very popular book, *Men Are from Mars, Women Are from Venus*, by John Gray. In this passage, Dr. Gray explains the source of miscommunication between men and women.
- 2 Here “judge” means “form an opinion about sb., especially in an unfair or criticizing way (尤指不公正或批评地对……作出评价)” .
 - e.g. I) What right have you to judge the way they live?
 - II) He just accepts people for what they are and he doesn't judge them.
- 3 “Work” here is an intransitive verb meaning “be effective or successful (起作用, 有效)”.
 - e.g. I) I've never found a diet that works.
 - II) How long does a sleeping pill take to work?



- 4 The word “see” means “understand or realize (理解, 领会)” and the expression “you see” is used when the speaker is explaining something.
e.g. I) Well, you see, that’s how I think.
 II) You see, the thing is, I’m really busy right now.
- 5 Here the word “take” means “consider or understand (考虑, 理解)”.
e.g. I take it from what you say that you don’t feel well today.
- 6 intended meaning: 想要表达的意思, 本意
- 7 Here “forget” means “deliberately put sth. out of one’s mind and do not think about it anymore (忘掉, 不再去想)”.
e.g. I) I hope you will forget the bad experience you had today.
 II) She tried to forget that sometimes she heard them quarreling.
- 8 Here “romance” means “love or a feeling of being in love (爱情)”.
e.g. The romance had gone out of their relationship.
- 9 means 是一个单复数同形的单词, 谓语动词应根据句子的具体含义选用适当的形式。
e.g. I) One means is still to be tried.
 II) All means have been used to get him to change his mind.
- 10 Here “number one” means “of the highest in quality, status, importance, etc.; first-rate”.
e.g. I) The economy is the number one issue by far.
 II) This university has the number one hockey (冰球) team in the country.
- 11 句中 feel 是系动词, heard 是过去分词。整句的意思为: 我觉得没人听我说话。
- 12 Here, “translate / translation” doesn’t mean “change / the change of… into another language (翻译)”, but means “understand / understanding (理解)”.
e.g. They translated her silence as assent.

Exercises

Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

- 1 The following is a summary of the passage. Complete it with appropriate words from the passage.

Martians and Venusians encountered many of the problems with relationships we have today. Because they realized they were 1) _____, they could cope well with these 2) _____. One of the keys to their success was good 3) _____. When they failed to communicate successfully, they assumed that with a little assistance of a(n) 4) _____ they would surely understand each other. That’s why they experienced a(n) 5) _____ and 6) _____ that we rarely experience today.



Men and women seldom mean the same things even when they use the same words. Women would tend to 7) _____ the facts a bit for effect and use a variety of 8) _____, 9) _____, and 10) _____. Men commonly react in a(n) 11) _____ manner, because they mistakenly take these expressions 12) _____. So misunderstandings arise. At such times, it is important to 13) _____ or 14) _____ what they have heard to avoid misunderstanding.

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

- 1 Martians and Venusians refer to people from different countries.
- 2 Martians and Venusians were able to understand each other even though they spoke different languages.
- 3 Misinterpreting was not common between Martians and Venusians.
- 4 It's easy for men and women to misunderstand each other.
- 5 When a woman says "We never go out," she implies that she wants to go out more often.
- 6 It is mainly women's fault when men and women fail to understand each other.
- 7 To understand women, men shouldn't take women's complaints literally.
- 8 The number one complaint is that women feel men don't fully understand what they really mean to say.
- 9 It can be inferred from the passage that men are more factual than women.
- 10 It's important for men to think about what women really mean before getting into an argument.

3 Work in pairs to prepare a short dialog to demonstrate misunderstandings between men and women.

Example:

(In the kitchen)

W: Oh dear. Today is terrible. I'm too tired to stand.

M: Really? You are just standing and cooking for a few minutes.

Vocabulary and Grammar

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

- 1 Your books and magazines are almost in a _____ (杂乱). Go and put them in order.
- 2 They're encouraged to think _____ (积极地) about themselves and their future.
- 3 Don't let his appearance _____ (误导) you; he is a very competent man.
- 4 This money is _____ (打算, 计划) for the development of the tourist industry.
- 5 People under stress _____ (往往) to express their full range of potential (潜力).
- 6 People will not believe a person who always _____ (夸大其词).
- 7 After three hours' _____ (令人沮丧的) delay, the train at last arrived.
- 8 If the school is _____ (误解), then it's a problem created by the school.
- 9 She was anxious for _____ (接纳) by the other children at her new school.
- 10 He has not _____ (戒掉) smoking, but is holding down to three cigarettes a day.



2 Match each word in Column A with the appropriate explanation in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1 encounter	A help
2 means	B express
3 assistance	C respond
4 conflict	D importance
5 ignore	E meet
6 emphasis	F way
7 emerge	G appear
8 assume	H pay no attention to
9 convey	I think
10 react	J disagreement

3 Complete the following sentences with appropriate words from Column A in Exercise 2. Change the form if necessary.

- 1 The expression on Bill's face _____ his thoughts.
- 2 Teachers can't give pupils any _____ in exams.
- 3 When did you first _____ these problems?
- 4 There was a lot of _____ between him and his father when he was young.
- 5 I hope you would give this idea extra _____ in your report.
- 6 David _____ to what I said by leaving the room.
- 7 My English teacher provided me with the _____ to enjoy reading poetry.
- 8 If mistakes occurred, they were _____ to be the fault of the commander on the spot.
- 9 Richard was waiting outside the door as the president _____.
- 10 It would be unwise to _____ the growing dissatisfaction with the policies.

4 Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions or adverbs.

- 1 He pulled _____ a knife and opened the box with it.
- 2 The amount you pay depends _____ where you live.
- 3 George Leather came up with this design _____ the assistance of Thomas Telford.
- 4 Undoubtedly, radio and television are important means _____ communication.
- 5 _____ her hurry she forgot to leave her address with Jane.
- 6 I hope you might be able to continue to help our patients _____ this manner.
- 7 The bank has offered a reward for any information leading _____ the arrest of the men.
- 8 He was _____ the verge of falling into sleep but somehow he forced himself to stay awake.
- 9 He follows the routines well but _____ times he becomes uninterested and slow in carrying them out.
- 10 Would you say that this way _____ casting and rehearsal is a luxury?



Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 昨天我去牙科医生那儿把我的一颗蛀牙拔掉了。(pull out)

- 2 由于教育背景和工作经验不同，员工的薪水也大不相同。(depend on)

- 3 信息技术的使用可以给发展中国家带来巨大的进步。(lead to)

- 4 你解决问题的方式不对。(in a... manner)

- 5 科学家认为，人类即将找到战胜癌症的有效方法。(on the verge of)

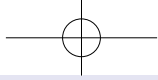
- 6 离婚可不能被视作儿戏。(take... lightly)

After-Class Reading



Misunderstandings

- 1 He had **uncombed** hair, dirty clothes, and only 35 cents in his pocket. In Baltimore, Maryland, he got on a bus and headed straight¹ for the **restroom**. He thought that if he hid in the restroom, he could ride to New York without paying. But a passenger at the back of the bus saw him. She tapped the person in front of her on the shoulder and said, "There's a **bum** in the restroom. Tell the bus driver." That passenger tapped the person sitting in front of him. "Tell



the bus driver there's a bum in the restroom," he said.

- 2 The message was passed from person to person until it reached the front of the bus. But somewhere along the way, the message changed. By the time it reached the bus driver, it was not "there's a bum in the restroom" but "there's a bomb in the restroom." The driver immediately pulled over to the side of the highway and radioed² the police. When the police arrived, they told the passengers to get off the bus and move far away from it. Then they closed the highway. That soon caused a 15-mile-long traffic jam. With the help of a dog, the police searched the bus for two hours. Of course, they found no bomb.
- 3 Two similar-sounding English words also caused trouble for a man who wanted to fly from Los Angeles to Oakland, California. His problem began at the airport in Los Angeles. He thought he heard his flight announced³, so he walked to the gate, showed his ticket, and got on the plane. Twenty minutes after **takeoff**, the man began to worry. Oakland was north of Los Angeles, but the plane seemed to be heading west¹, and when he looked out his window all he could see was ocean. "Is this plane going to Oakland?" he asked the flight **attendant**. The flight attendant **gasp**ed. "No," she said. "We're going to Auckland—Auckland, New Zealand."
- 4 Because so many English words sound similar, misunderstandings among English-speaking people are not **uncommon**. Not all misunderstandings result in highways being closed or passengers flying to the wrong continent⁴. Most misunderstandings are much less serious. Every day people speaking English ask one another questions like these: "Did you say

seventy or seventeen?"; "Did you say that you can come or that you can't?" Similar-sounding words can be especially confusing for people who speak English as a second language.

- 5 When a Korean woman who lives in the United States arrived at work one morning, her boss asked her, "Did you get a plate?" "No..." she answered, wondering what in the world he meant.⁵ She worked in an office. Why did the boss ask her about a plate? All day she wondered about her boss' strange question, but she was too embarrassed to ask him about it. At five o'clock, when she was getting ready to go home, her boss said, "Please be on time tomorrow. You were 15 minutes late this morning." "Sorry," she said. "My car wouldn't start, and..." Suddenly she stopped talking and began to smile. Now she understood. Her boss hadn't asked her, "Did you get a plate?" He had asked her, "Did you get up late?"
- 6 English is not the only language with similar-sounding words. Other languages, too, have words that can cause misunderstandings, especially for foreigners.
- 7 "Auckland" and "Oakland". "A plate" and "up late". When similar-sounding words cause a misunderstanding, probably the best thing to do is just laugh and learn from the mistake⁶. Of course, sometimes it's hard to laugh. The man who traveled to Auckland instead of Oakland didn't feel like laughing. But even that misunderstanding turned out all right in the end. The airline paid for the man's hotel room and meals in New Zealand and for his flight back to California. "Oh well," the man later said, "I always wanted to see New Zealand."

(649 words)



Proper Names

Auckland /'ɔ:klənd/ 奥克兰 (新西兰北岛西北岸港市)

Baltimore /'bɔ:lɪmə(r)/ 巴尔的摩 (美国马里兰州中北部港市)

California /kælɪ'fɔ:njə/ 加利福尼亚州 (美国州名)

Los Angeles /ləs'ændʒələs/ 洛杉矶 (美国加利福尼亚州西南部港市)

Maryland /'meərɪlənd/ 马里兰州 (美国州名)

New Zealand /nju:'zi:lənd/ 新西兰 (大洋洲国家)

Oakland /'əuklənd/ 奥克兰 (美国加利福尼亚州西部港市)

New Words

★ **attendant** /ə'tendənt/ *n.* sb. whose job is to look after or help customers in a public place 服务人员, 侍者

- I) A sweet, smiling shop attendant offered Mrs. Blair her services.
- II) To the surprise of the parking attendant, he moved his car elsewhere.

bum /bʌm/ *n.* sb. who has no home or job, and who asks people for money 流浪汉, 乞丐

- I) I told the bum begging for money to get a job.
- II) There were many bums during the Great Depression in the 1930s.

★ **gasp** /gɑ:sp/

vi. take a quick deep breath with your mouth open, especially because you are surprised or in pain 喘气, 倒抽气

- I) She gasped at the wonderful view.
 - II) They gasped in astonishment at the news.
- v.* utter in a breathless manner 喘着气说出 (或发出)
- I) He gasped out a few words.
 - II) "My leg! My leg!" he gasped. "I think it's broken!"

restroom /'rest.ru:m/ *n.* a room with a toilet, especially in a public building 洗手间

- I) Excuse me, where is the nearest restroom?
- II) She walked down the aisle (通道) toward the restroom.

★ **takeoff** /'teɪkɒf/ *n.* the time when a plane leaves the ground and starts to fly 起飞

- I) The takeoff of the plane went very smoothly.
- II) Night takeoffs and landings are banned at this airport.

uncombed /ʌn'kəʊmd/ *adj.* (of hair) messy, not combed 未梳理过的, 蓬乱的

- I) He was unwashed and uncombed with his clothes half buttoned.
- II) I hate to answer the door when I have uncombed hair.

uncommon /ʌn'kɒmən/ *adj.* unusual 不平常的, 罕见的

- I) Those birds are uncommon in this area.
- II) It is not uncommon nowadays for students to have bank loans.

Phrases and Expressions

in the end finally 最后, 结果

- I) In the end, I decided that I wouldn't go after all.
- II) He tried various jobs and in the end became an attendant.

in the world used to express surprise or emphasize the statement 到底, 究竟

- I) What in the world are you doing here at seven in the morning?
- II) I've been looking for John the past three days. Where in the world could he be?

pull over drive a car to the side of the road in order to stop 把车停靠在路边

- I) The police officer ordered the young driver to pull over.
- II) I was looking for somewhere to pull over so I could have a look at the map.



Notes

1 Here the word “straight” is an adverb, meaning “without pausing or delaying; immediately (直接地, 径直)”.

e.g. I) Time is short so I'll get straight to the point.

II) Shall we go straight to the party or stop off at a pub first?

The word “head” here is a verb, meaning “go in a particular direction”, as is the case with “be heading west (*Line 9, Para. 3*)”.

e.g. I) We headed south toward the capital.

II) He headed straight for the refrigerator.

2 Here “radio” is a verb, meaning “send a message by radio (用无线电通讯)”.

e.g. I) They radioed (to) their base for help.

II) The pilot radioed London for permission to land.

3 在 heard his flight announced 中, his flight 是感官动词 hear 的宾语, announced 是过去分词, 作宾语补足语。意思为: 听到自己航班的登机广播了。这类动词还有: see, watch, feel, find, notice 等。此外, get, keep, leave, catch 等动词也可以用于这种结构。

e.g. I) His parents saw him receiving the winner's medal.

II) The reporters keep us informed of the results of the games.

4 在 result in highways being closed or passengers flying to the wrong continent 中, highways being closed 和 passengers flying to the wrong continent 都是 result in 的宾语, 由“名词+动名词词组”构成, 为复合宾语。

e.g. I) Racism within the system can result in individuals losing their benefits.

II) The 20 letters they sent resulted in only seven men receiving financial help.

5 If you want to say that someone is doing or experiencing two things at the same time, you mention one of them in the main clause and the other in a clause containing a present participle.

e.g. I) Jane sat there, weeping (哭泣) for the whole night.

II) Laughing and shrieking (尖叫), the crowd rushed under the nearest trees.

6 在一些句型中, 作表语用的动词不定式前面的 to 有时可以省略, 尤其是当主语中含有动词 do 时。

e.g. I) The best you can do is trust your intuition (直觉).

II) What he did was get Christopher followed by a private detective.

III) All he did was shake hands and wish me good luck.

Exercises

Comprehension and Vocabulary

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

Similar-sounding words can cause misunderstandings. The following three examples can serve to illustrate this point.

In Baltimore, a poorly dressed man got on a bus and headed straight for the 1) _____ because



he didn't want to 2) _____ the bus fare (车费). A passenger at the back saw him and told the person in front of her, "There is a(n) 3) _____ in the restroom." As this message was passed from person to person to the bus driver, it changed into "There is a(n) 4) _____ in the restroom." The driver radioed the 5) _____, who searched the bus for two hours and found nothing.

At the airport in Los Angeles, a man wanted to go to Oakland, California. He thought he heard his 6) _____ announced, so he got on the plane. But 20 minutes after 7) _____, he began to worry because the plane was heading in the wrong 8) _____. It was going to Auckland, New Zealand.

When a Korean woman who lives in the U.S. arrived at work one morning, her boss asked her, "Did you 9) _____?" But she thought the boss asked her "Did you 10) _____?" She didn't realize that she misunderstood her boss until he told her to be on time the next day.

In the face of misunderstandings, probably the best thing to do is just 11) _____ and 12) _____ from the mistake.

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

- 1 He turned as someone _____ (拍了拍他的肩膀).
- 2 "That looks bad, honey," Kelly said as they _____ (把车停在路边).
- 3 The stone slipped from my hand as I let it go and _____ (径直向一个小窗户飞了过去) on the old lady's back porch (阳台).
- 4 The accident _____ (导致两名乘客受了重伤).
- 5 I've been sitting in my room for the past hour, _____ (思忖着如何提笔写这篇作文).
- 6 What we teach our children is _____ (他们今后就变成怎样的人).
- 7 If _____ (你还是想回去的话) next morning, I'll take you to the airport.
- 8 _____ (肯定有些误解). I didn't order all these books.

Key to After-Class Reading

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1) restroom | 2) pay | 3) bum | 4) bomb | 5) police | 6) flight |
| 7) takeoff | 8) direction | 9) get up late | 10) get a plate | 11) laugh | 12) learn | |
| 2 | 1) tapped him on the shoulder | | | | | |
| 2 | 2) pulled over | | | | | |
| 3 | 3) headed straight for a small window | | | | | |
| 4 | 4) resulted in two passengers getting seriously / severely injured | | | | | |
| 5 | 5) wondering how I'm going to begin this composition | | | | | |
| 6 | 6) what they turn out to be in future | | | | | |
| 7 | 7) you still feel like going back | | | | | |
| 8 | 8) There must have been some misunderstanding | | | | | |

PART 3 Further Development

1 Grammar Review

Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Mary's hard work resulted in _____ good grades. (achieve)
- 2 I always dread _____ to the dentist to have a tooth pulled. (go)
- 3 We can't afford _____ any longer or we'll miss the plane. (wait)
- 4 I feel like _____ for a swim. Do you want to come? (go)
- 5 He shouted to make himself _____ across the room. (hear)
- 6 In this chapter I will attempt _____ what led up to the revolution. (explain)
- 7 Don't neglect _____ the door before you leave. (lock)
- 8 I suggest _____ now since it's getting late. (leave)
- 9 Jane tends _____ very angry if you disagree with her. (get)
- 10 Don't lead them _____ anything that isn't true. (believe)
- 11 He was having serious trouble _____ where to start. (know)
- 12 After 20 years abroad, William came back, only _____ his hometown severely _____ in an earthquake. (find) (damage)
- 13 My wife said in her letter that she would appreciate _____ from you some time. (hear)
- 14 I don't pretend _____ these technical terms. (understand)
- 15 She'd rather die than _____ a speech. (give)

2 Vocabulary Review

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

1 understand

- A Fortunately for John, he had a(n) _____ wife.
- B Harry got angry because he thought Bobby was after his job, but it was all a(n) _____ and now he's apologized.
- C I'm not very good at chemistry and I've never really _____ physics.

2 admire

- A He shouldn't have risked his life to save a cat, but you have to _____ his courage.
- B I'm full of _____ for the charity (慈善) work you have done.
- C The child's honesty was _____.



3 determine

- A She was full of _____ to achieve her goals.
- B He was _____ that the same mistakes would not be repeated.
- C The size of the chicken pieces _____ the cooking time.
- D Age and experience will be _____ factors in our choice of candidate.

4 emphasize

- A Bradford College offers a whole range of courses for adults, with the _____ on student-centered learning.
- B She made gestures with her hands in order to _____ what she was saying.
- C Details and _____ vary from one culture to another, but the similarities are evident.

5 familiar

- A Over the years, he gained greater _____ with the culture and way of life in the country.
- B Some of the technical vocabulary may be _____ to you, I'm afraid.
- C Her temporary (暂时的) shyness is due to her _____ with the environment.
- D Lesinko is quite _____ with Central Television. He worked there for 25 years.

6 accept

- A Since we sent out the invitations, we've received five _____ and one refusal.
- B She thought about the offer for a while, but in the end decided not to _____ it.
- C The air pollution exceeds most _____ levels by 10 times or more.

7 memory

- A We want to make this a truly _____ day for the children.
- B One of my earliest childhood _____ is of being given a doll for my birthday.
- C He studied his map, trying to _____ the way to Rose Street.

8 confuse

- A I always _____ you with your sister—you look so alike.
- B Both teams were wearing the same colors, which made things _____.
- C He looked at me in _____ and did not answer the question.
- D People are _____ about all the different labels on food these days.

3 Clearing up a Misunderstanding

STEP ONE

Read the following short story.

John and Laura worked together at an advertising company. One morning he came into her office to read an advertising product plan to her. As John discussed his ideas, Laura nodded and said, "um", "un huh", and "yes". When he finished and asked what she thought, Laura said, "I really don't think that plan will sell the product."



Feeling that she had misled him, John said angrily, "Then why were you agreeing the whole time I told you about my idea?"

Completely confused, Laura answered, "What makes you think that I was agreeing with you? I didn't say that I was."

STEP TWO

Work in groups to discuss the following question.

What caused the communication problem between John and Laura?

Words and expressions you may use

masculine / feminine culture 男性 / 女性文化

response 反应

feedback 反馈

responsive 积极回应的

STEP THREE

Tell your experience of being misunderstood and ask your group members to help you clear up the misunderstanding.

4 How to Avoid Misunderstandings

After reading the passages in this unit, you must now know that misunderstandings are quite common in our daily lives. Work in groups to come up with ways to avoid misunderstandings.

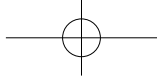
Example: Speak clearly, especially on the phone.

5 What Should They Say?

STEP ONE

Read the following definitions carefully.


Informal Language	the kind of language that you use in ordinary conversations or when you write to your friends. The situation is relaxed, casual and friendly.
Formal Language	the kind of language that is used in official or serious situations or when you talk with people you don't know well. It is correct standard English with no slang (俚语).
Register	the level and style of language which is appropriate to the situation or circumstances in which it is used. For example, speaking in an informal register and writing in a scientific register.



STEP TWO

Work in pairs to: 1) decide what people should say in each of the following situations, and 2) choose one of the three situations to make a short dialog.

Example:



A It would seem that our opponents are going to be victorious (获胜的).

B Oh, no. We're going to be beaten.

● The goalkeeper should say: Oh, no, we're going to be beaten.

● A short dialog:

Defender: Look out!

Goalkeeper: Oh, oh! I missed the ball again. Oh, no. We're going to be beaten.

Defender: Don't give up! The game is not over. Come on!

Goalkeeper: Only two minutes left. It's hard for us to win this match.


Defender: Shut up! We still have a chance.

Goalkeeper: But we have lost three goals.

Defender: It's nothing. Just try your best!

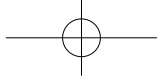
Goalkeeper: I will. You too!

Defender: Sure!



A We expect our students to improve their behavior.

B You kids better jack up (改进) your act!



2

A I would like to request an order of chips.

B Can I have some chips please?



3

A Can I interest you in our special this evening? Our steak is particularly delicious.

B You folks should chow down on (吃) our steak. It's yummy (美味的).

PART 4 Translation and Writing

1 Knowing About Translation

英译汉省略译法(2)——省略介词和连词

省略是指原文中有些词在译文中不译出来，因为译文中虽无其词但已有其意，或者其意在译文中是不言而喻的。换言之，省略是删去一些可有可无的，或者有了反而显得累赘或违背译文语言习惯的词。但省略并不是把原文的某些思想内容删去。以下介绍的是省略介词和省略连词的翻译技巧：

1 省略介词

英语中介词使用较为频繁，而汉语中介词使用频率较低，因此在英译汉时，英语中许多介词或转译成汉语动



词，或省略不译。一般说来，表示时间和地点的介词，译成汉语如出现在句首，大都可以省略，出现在句子的其他位置时大都不省略。例如：

- 1) My family came to America *in* 1985.
1985年，我们全家来到美国。（省略表示时间的介词 *in*）
或：我们全家于1985年来到美国。
- 2) Smoking is not allowed *in* the storehouse.
仓库重地，禁止吸烟。（省略表示地点的介词 *in*）
- 3) But a passenger *at* the back of the bus saw him.
但坐在公共汽车后面的一位乘客发现了他。
- 4) His problem began *at* the airport in Los Angeles.
他的问题始于洛杉矶机场。

2 省略连词

由于英语重形合，注重词与词、句与句的关系，并列句、复合句都得靠连词来表示句子之间的逻辑关系，所以连词使用较多；而汉语重意合，彼此之间的逻辑关系不是通过连词表示，而是通过暗含的逻辑关系来表达，所以连词使用较少，在英译汉中需要把某些英语连词加以省略。例如：

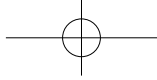
- 1) *When* I said nothing was wrong, my mother answered, "You are my daughter. *When* something is bothering you, I feel it too."
我跟我母亲说没什么事，她却回答说：“你是我女儿，你有烦心事，我也能感觉到。”（省略从属连词 *when*）
- 2) In Baltimore, Maryland, he got on a bus and headed straight for the restroom. He thought that *if* he hid in the restroom, he could ride to New York without paying.
在马里兰州的巴尔的摩，他跳上一辆巴士，直奔厕所而去。他以为躲进厕所就能免费乘车去纽约了。（省略从属连词 *if*）
- 3) *Because* they misunderstand the intended meaning, they commonly react in an unsupportive manner.
他们误解了(女人)想要表达的意思，便常常表现出一种不赞同的态度。（省略从属连词 *because*）
- 4) *If* winter comes, can spring be far behind?
冬天来了，春天还会远吗？（省略从属连词 *if*）

2 Translation Practice

The following is an outline of a composition on the topic "How to Avoid Misunderstandings". Translate the Chinese outline into English.

- 1 误解在日常生活中十分普遍。它会带来许多问题和不必要的麻烦，如伤害友情，带来不幸。

- 2 要避免误解有许多办法。



A 不使用含有歧义的语言；

B 思想表达清楚，发音清晰；

C 突出要点；

D 不要不懂装懂；

E 意思不清楚时要问明白；

F 明白交际方面的性别差异。

3 只注意，很多误解都可以避免。没有误解，生活会更美好。

3 Writing

Write a composition entitled *How to Avoid Misunderstandings* based on the outline in Translation Practice of this part. You should write at least 120 words.

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