

Fresh Start English

# 新发展英语

学习指南

3

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新发展英语 = Fresh Start English: 学习指南. 3 / 晨梅梅总主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008. 1

(新发展英语 = Fresh Start English)

ISBN 978-7-5600-7229-6

I. 新… II. 晨… III. 英语—成人教育: 高等教育—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 011372 号

出版人: 于春迟

项目负责: 祝文杰

责任编辑: 程 序

封面设计: 王 薇

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京密云红光印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17

版 次: 2008 年 1 月第 1 版 2008 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7229-6

定 价: 20.90 元

\* \* \*

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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# 前 言

《新发展英语》是一套专门为成人高等教育英语教学编写的教材，适用于各类高校的继续教育学院和成人高校中非英语专业的专升本、专转本、专接本、高升本学生，各类高校网络学院中远程教育非英语专业的本科学生，以及具有中级英语基础的人群。本教材在充分调研的基础上，遵循了高等学校中应用型人才的培养目标和高等继续教育的特点，重在巩固学生已经掌握的基础知识，并力图提高和拓展学生的英语实际应用能力。本着以应用为目的，以就业为导向，与社会需求、工作实际以及个人发展紧密联系的宗旨，本教材力求成为一套集可读性、趣味性、多元性、时代性和应用性为一体的新型成人本科综合实用英语教程。

本套教材共4级，供4个学期使用。每一级由主教材《新发展英语 综合教程》和配套辅助教材《新发展英语 学习指南》组成：

《新发展英语 综合教程》第1册起点约为2,200个单词，另学习新词汇约500个，着重巩固学生在本科阶段之前所学的英语基础知识。

《新发展英语 综合教程》第2册要求在巩固第1册的基础上再学习新词汇500个左右，并着重于进一步培养和提高学生的英语听、说、读、写、译五项基本技能。

《新发展英语 综合教程》第3册则要求在第2册基础上学习新词汇500个左右，并着重于进一步提高和发展学生的英语五项基本技能。

《新发展英语 综合教程》第4册的所有读写单元均以类型各异、题材丰富的应用文体为主（含读书报告、毕业论文、工作报告等）。除要求在第3册的基础上学习新词汇500个左右以外，第四册主要着眼于实用技能的拓展和应用，从而更好地与社会实践相结合。

为了更好地适应各类高校成人英语教学的实际需要，本套教材在编写框架上一改普通教材的传统结构，将主教材每册的12个单元分成8个读写单元和4个独立的听说单元，既可综合学习，全面展开，又可因时因地分开使用或选择学习，便于教学双方根据学习条件和课时量的多少各取所需，灵活使用。

与主教材配套的辅助教材《新发展英语 学习指南》与主教材各单元相呼应，读写

单元配有课文翻译、语言点注释和所有练习的答案，并为学有余力的学生提供了泛读课文、相关背景资料和语言句法的讲解和配套练习。此外，听说单元还另配有文化背景资料和听说材料原文及参考情景交际对话，从而为教学双方提供最为方便和全面的学习参考。

由于全国各类高校的成人本科英语教学课时数相差很大，教学要求也相距甚远，教学条件和教学环境也各不相同，因此，编者建议，在使用本教材的时候，各校可根据本校教学单位的具体情况灵活掌握，可充分利用和发挥，也可压缩或选择使用。此外，由于本教材提供了较为详细的教学参考，因此在课堂教学时，建议教师可将一部分精力和时间放在组织小组讨论、角色表演等一些动脑、动手、动口等有利于语言表达和思维拓展的活动上。

本套教材由教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会主任、南京大学外国语学院院长王守仁教授任顾问，由南京大学大学外语部、成人英语教学负责人展梅梅教授任总主编。《学习指南》第3册由徐思雄任主编，编者为：吕珊青、张燕军、胡永辉、毛彩凤、王捷、王悦。本教材在编写过程中得到了全国十多所高校的外语学院、外语系、大学外语部以及继续教育学院或成人教育学院的大力支持。英籍在华高校英语教师 Yancono Roberts 审阅了全书，出版社的编辑们为此倾注了许多心血，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意！

编者

2007年11月

# Acknowledgments

We are deeply grateful to the authors and publishers of all the articles we use as the texts for this textbook. We apologize for the insufficient information in some cases due to our lack of resources. We intend to show every respect for intellectual property rights, and hope our pleading for the permission to use the related materials for teaching purposes will receive kind and generous consideration.

## Unit 1

Extensive Reading

“The American Way: Moral Values” by Billy Haselton from *The World of English*, Issue No. 10, 1999

## Unit 2

Extensive Reading

“Goal of Age: The Older, the Better”, Author unknown, from  
[http://bbs.okhere.net/dispbbs\\_12\\_1105972\\_206840\\_skin1\\_0\\_0.html](http://bbs.okhere.net/dispbbs_12_1105972_206840_skin1_0_0.html)

## Unit 4

Extensive Reading

“The Value of Friendship” by Ralph Waldo Emerson from  
[http://blog.cfan.com.cn/html/46/30046\\_itemid\\_86240.html](http://blog.cfan.com.cn/html/46/30046_itemid_86240.html)

## Unit 5

Extensive Reading

“Teens Talking Tirelessly” by Jennifer Tanaka from *The World of English*, Issue No. 12, 2003.

## **Unit 7**

### Extensive Reading

“Good Manners, Good Business”, from *English Salon*, Issue No. 4, 2006. World Affairs Press.

## **Unit 8**

### Extensive Reading

“A Good Teacher, a Good Luck” , author unknown, from *Essay on Life*. Copyright 2006 Foreign Languages Press.

## **Unit 10**

### Extensive Reading

“Read My Lips” by David McCullough from *The World of English*, Issue No. 6, 2001.

## **Unit 11**

### Extensive Reading

“Tomatoes: Apple of Paradise” by Carol Cammack from *CEA Horticulture*, Harris County, TX, 2004.

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# Ethics and Moral Concepts

## Study Focus:

1. Understand the importance of ethics and moral values in our daily life.
2. Learn useful words and expressions related to virtues and moral principles.
3. Learn to use the structures: either...or..., ...that...and that...
4. Learn to develop paragraphs by definition.
5. Express views on what constitute moral actions.

## Part I Intensive Reading

### 课文译文

## 怎样做个表里如一的人

丹尼斯·魏特利

我的爷爷奶奶认为，你要么诚实，要么不诚实，非此即彼。在他们起居室的墙上挂着一幅简单易懂的座右铭：“生活好像一片刚刚落满白雪的土地，我走到哪里，我的每一个脚印就会出现在哪里。”对于这句箴言，他们无需多费唇舌——他们的一生就是对这句箴言的诠释。

他们本能的理解是：诚实意味着具备自己个人的伦理道德标准，不为自身利益而背弃原则，也不见风使舵。诚实是判断你行为的内在标准。遗憾的是，如今诚实已不多见——甚至越来越稀罕。然而，它却是社会各个领域真正的思想上的底线，而且是我们必须要求自己严格做到的。

检验这种价值标准，有效的方法是参看我所谓的**诚实三要素**，其中包括三条主要原则。

一、**面对他人施压，勇于坚持己见**。有一个故事，说的是一位外科护士在一所著名医院的医疗组第一天上上班时发生的事。在一个腹部手术中，她负责清点所用的医药器材。这

位护士对外科医生说：“我们用了 12 块纱布，而你只取出了 11 块。我们必须找到最后那

一块。”

“您已经全部取出，”医生的口气不容置疑。“马上缝合刀口。”

“您不能那么做，”这位新来的护士反驳道。“要为病人着想。”

外科医生一边微笑，一边抬起脚，让护士看到了第 12 块纱布。“不管在这所医院，还是在其他任何医院，你都会干得非常出色。”他称赞这位护士说。

知道自己做得对，就不要退缩。

二、认可确有能<sub>力</sub>之人。不要怕别人想出更好的点子或比你更聪明。

奥美国际广告公司的创建人大卫·奥格尔维，给每位新任命的部门经理送了一套俄罗斯风格的套叠式玩具娃娃（里面共有五个依次变小的玩具娃娃），以这样的做法把这一点表达得一清二楚。

在最小的玩具娃娃里面有大卫的留言：“如果我们个个都雇用比自己矮小的人，我们公司就会成为矮子公司。反之，如果我们个个都雇用比自己高大的人，奥美就会成为一家巨人公司。”而这正是该公司发展的结果——它终于成为世界上最大、最有声望的广告公司之一。

三、保持诚信，展现真我。缺乏真正的内在价值观念的人，为了使自己感觉良好，会依靠外在因素——容貌或地位。为保住这个门面，他们必然会不遗余力，却很少会致力于自己内在的价值标准和个人能力的培养。

因此，要勇于展现真我。不要设法掩盖你生活中令人不快的方方面面，艰难时刻要顽强。换言之，要以现实的态度回应生活的挑战。

自尊心和问心无愧是构成诚实正直品格的重要因素，是巩固你与他人关系的基础。

诚实与正直意味着你的言行皆出于正当，而不是仅为追求时髦或是为保持政治上的正确。坚持行为准则，不屈从于放纵的道德观的诱惑，将能使你永远立于不败之地。这种生活将带你迈入 21 世纪，而你无需从后视镜里检查你留下的痕迹。这就是我爷爷和奶奶留给我的教导。



### Language Points of the Text

#### 1. There was no in-between. (Para. 1)

此处 in-between 为名词，意为 an intermediate thing “中间物，折中办法”

a. No in-betweens, no compromises.

不允许有任何折中办法，也不允许有任何妥协。

b. You should either agree or disagree. We do not expect an in-between.

你要么赞成要么不赞成。我们不希望有折中态度。

in-between 也可作形容词, 意为 *situated somewhere between two extremes or recognized categories* “中间性的; 居中的”, 如: *an in-between stand* 中间立场

## 2. Life is like a field of newly fallen snow; where I choose to walk every step will show. (Para. 1)

1) 该句中 *life is like a field of newly fallen snow* (生活犹如刚刚落满白雪的土地), 是明喻 (*simile*)。在明喻里, 本体和喻体同时出现, 并由 *as, like* 等比喻词连接。又如:

a. Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.

生活没有目标犹如航行没有指南针。

b. He was like a cock who thought the sun had risen for him to crow.

他这人就像一只骄傲的公鸡, 以为太阳是为了他的啼叫而升起。

c. Overhead the hollow stretch of white cloud shutting out the sky was as a tent which had the whole earth as its floor.

头顶上方, 无边无际的白云遮蔽了整个天空, 宛如高悬的帐篷一样, 把整个荒原做了它的地面。

2) *where I choose to walk* 为地点状语从句, 意为“我所走到的地方; 我所到之处”。又如:

a. Where there's a will, there's a way.

有志者事竟成。

b. Where food is hard to find, few birds remain throughout the year.

在很难找到食物的地方就没有什么鸟能常年栖息。

## 3. ...that integrity means having a personal standard of morality and ethics that does not sell out to expediency... (Para. 2)

**sell out (to):** to betray one's principles; to be disloyal or unfaithful to one's cause or friends “背弃自己的宗旨; 背叛”

a. She's sold out and left the party.

她背弃了原有信仰脱离了该党。

b. The Union leaders were accused of selling out to the employers.

工会领导人被指责卖身投靠雇主。

## 4. Unfortunately, integrity is in short supply today... (Para. 2)

**in short supply:** difficult to obtain because of shortage; scarce “供应不足; 短缺”

Potatoes are in short supply because of bad harvest.

由于收成不好，现在马铃薯供应不足。

形容词 short 此处意为“短缺的，未达到一定标准的”，例如：

a. "I'm short of money this week, can you lend me some?" "Sorry, I'm rather short myself."

“我这个星期缺钱，你能借我一点吗？”“抱歉，我自己手头也相当紧。”

b. We are short of men.

我们人手不足。

c. The supply of these goods is short so the price will be high.

这些商品目前供应不足，因此价格会上涨。

### 5. And it is something we must demand of ourselves. (Para. 2)

**demand:** v. to need as a necessary part of a process or activity; to require “要求，需要”

Work of this nature demands many personal sacrifices.

这种性质的工作要求个人做出许多牺牲。

demand, ask, require, expect 等动词常与 of 连用，引出间接宾语，表示“来自……，从……”，如：

a. They demanded too high a price of me.

他们向我要价太高。

b. He has most of the qualities demanded of a leader.

他具有作为领导者所应有的大多数品质。

c. May I ask a favor of you?

能不能请你帮个忙？

d. Too much work is required of students.

要求学生做的功课太多。

e. Parents usually expect much of their children.

父母通常都对子女寄予很大希望。

### 6. ...which consists of three key principles. (Para. 3)

**consist of:** to be made up of; to be composed of “由……组成，构成”（注意，该短语不用被动式）

a. The team consists of four Europeans and two Americans.

这个小组由四个欧洲人和两个美国人组成。

b. It's a simple dish to prepare, consisting mainly of rice and vegetables.

这道菜做起来很简单，所用材料主要是大米和蔬菜。

由 consist 构成的常用短语还有 consist in “在于，意味着”

a. The difference between success and failure consists in perseverance.

成功和失败的区别在于毅力。

b. The beauty of the drawing consists in the harmony of the colors.

这幅画的美在于色彩的和谐。

**7. She was responsible for ensuring that all instruments and materials were accounted for during an abdominal operation. (Para. 4)**

**account for:** to give a satisfactory explanation for “交代，解释（原因等）”

a. Can you account for your absence last Friday?

你能解释你上周五迟到的原因吗？

b. He had to account to his boss for all his movements.

他必须为自己的行为向老板一五一十地做出交代。

c. Can you account for how the money got into your bag?

这钱是怎么进了你口袋的，你能解释吗？

**8. Smiling, the surgeon lifted his foot and showed the nurse the 12th sponge. (Para. 7)**

现在分词 smiling 在该句中作状语，表示伴随情况。现在分词短语作状语时，还可以表时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、方式等。例如：

a. Stepping carelessly off the pavement, he was knocked down by the bus. (时间)

b. Seeing that it was raining, George put on his raincoat. (原因)

c. Sit down, Emma. You will only make yourself more tired, keeping on your feet. (条件)

d. Finally we appealed to a famous doctor knowing it was very improper to ask him to work on a dog. (让步)

e. The child fell, striking his head against the door and cutting it. (结果)

f. He died a glorious death fighting the enemies for us. (方式)

**9. When you know you're right, you can't back down. (Para. 8)**

**back down:** to accept defeat or to relent in an argument or claim; to admit that one was wrong  
“放弃论点或要求，承认失败，让步”

a. I saw that she was right, so I had to back down.

我认识到她是正确的，所以只好放弃原来的主张。

b. The speaker's forceful words persuaded his opponent to back down.

演讲人的雄辩言辞说得他的对手退让了。

**10. People who lack genuine core values rely on external factors. (Para. 12).**

**rely on / upon:** to depend on or trust (sb. or sth.) “依赖; 依靠”

短语动词 **rely on / upon** 有如下多种搭配用法:

- a. I rely on you for good advice. (后接宾语)
- b. I'm relying on the garage to fix the car by tomorrow. (后接宾语 + 动词不定式)
- c. Don't relying on finding me here when you get back. (后接动名词)
- d. The directors of this project are relying on the suppliers making their best efforts. (后接宾语 + 动词现在分词)

**11. Don't engage in a personal cover-up of areas that are unpleasant in your life. (Para. 13)**

**engage in:** to take part in “参加; 从事”

- a. Politicians should not engage in business affairs that might affect their political judgment.  
搞政治的人不应该参与那些可能会影响其政治判断力的商业事务。
- b. In those days they were not free to engage in patriotic activity.  
那时他们没有参加爱国活动的自由。  
比较 **engaged in / on** “忙于(做某事)”
- a. “Can you come on Monday?” “No, I'm engaged.”  
“星期一你能来吗?” “不行, 我有事。”
- b. He has been engaged for several years on a memoir of the late premier.  
他好几年一直在撰写那位已故总理的传记。

**12. A life of principle, of not succumbing to the seductive Sirens of an easy morality, will always win the day. (Para. 15)**

1) **succumb to:** to stop opposing; to give in to “屈服, 屈从”

- a. They held out for several hours in the face of our persuasive offers, but eventually they succumbed.  
僵持数小时之后, 他们终于被说服, 接受了我们的建议。
- b. We should never succumb to difficulties.  
我们决不应向困难低头。

2) **the seductive Sirens of an easy morality:** “(来自)品行放荡的人的诱惑”

**easy morality** “放荡不羁的品行”; **Sirens of an easy morality** “(像塞壬那样的)品行放荡不羁的人”

3) **win the day** (也作 **carry the day**): to be successful or gain victory “获得成功, 胜利”

Despite strong opposition, the ruling party won / carried the day.

执政党尽管遭到强烈反对, 还是获胜了。

13. It will take you forward into the 21st century without having to check your tracks in a rearview mirror. (Para. 15)

**rearview mirror:** “汽车的后视镜”。此处 without having to check your tracks in a rearview mirror 为比喻的用法，意为“(你就)不必通过汽车后视镜去察看车子行走留下的轨迹了”，其喻意为“你就不必回头去看你过去的行为有无不当之处”。

## Part II Text Comprehension (Key)

### Fact Searching

1. False; Lines 1-2, Para. 1. His grandparents believed you were either honest or you weren't. There was no in-between.
2. False; Lines 4-5, Para. 1. They demonstrated their motto by the way they lived.
3. False; Lines 4-5, Para. 2. Integrity is in short supply today and getting scarcer.
4. True; Lines 1-2, Para. 7.
5. False; Lines 1-2, Para. 14. Self-respect and a clear conscience are important foundations of integrity.
6. False; Lines 1-2, Para. 15. Integrity means you do what you do because it's right and not just fashionable or politically correct.

### Reading Analysis

1. D    2. C    3. A    4. D    5. A

### Information Recall and Summary

A.

1. In their motto, they compared life to a field of newly fallen snow; so that every step will show where one chooses to walk.
2. Integrity means having a personal standard of morality and ethics that does not sell out to expediency and that is not relative to the situation at hand.
3. David Ogilvy was the founder of Ogilvy & Mather, an advertising company. His company has become one of the largest and most respected advertising organizations in the world. (Students can refer to Cultural Background.)

4. External factors here mean their looks (physical appearance) or status (social position).
5. They may possibly rely on their looks or status in order to feel good about themselves. Inevitably they will do everything they can to maintain this facade, but they will do very little to develop their inner value and personal worth.
6. No, we couldn't. A life of principle, of not succumbing to the temptation of an easy morality, will always win the day. If we yield to simplicity and temptation, we may lose the day.

**B.**

Moral integrity, which in the eyes of the older generation constitutes a person's character, is nevertheless fading away from more and more people's minds today. However, it is just this instinctive moral value that keeps the society stable and moving forward smoothly. The author, who considers integrity as the bottom line in every area of society, proposes three principles for testing and maintaining moral integrity. First, stand firmly for what you believe despite the pressure from others. Secondly, acknowledge and respect others' point of view though it may sometimes differ from yours. Lastly, always be honest and present your true self to others. These principles of integrity shall enable us to lead a life on the right track. (119 words)

**Information Organization**

	Paragraph Ideas	Supporting Details or Further Explanation
Para. 1	My grandparents believed that one could only choose to be either honest or dishonest.	They had a <u>simple motto</u> hanging on their living-room wall to express <u>this belief</u> , and they demonstrated the motto by <u>the way they lived</u> .
Para. 2	My grandparents' definition of integrity is further explained.	1. They considered integrity <u>a personal standard of morality and ethics</u> . And this standard should not <u>change according to the situation at hand</u> . 2. Integrity is <u>an inner standard for judging your behavior</u> . 3. Integrity is <u>the real bottom line in every area of society</u> . 4. Integrity is <u>something we must demand of ourselves</u> .

*(to be continued)*



(continued)

Paragraph Ideas		Supporting Details or Further Explanation
<b>Para. 3</b>	A transitional paragraph from integrity to its three key principles	
<b>Paras. 4-8</b>	The first principle of integrity is that one should stand firmly for his own belief in the face of pressure.	A nurse who <u>didn't back down in the face of personal pressure</u> gained respect from the surgeon.
<b>Paras. 9-11</b>	The second principle of integrity is that one should give others credit when they deserve that indeed.	David Ogilvy, founder of Ogilvy & Mather, adopted this principle in his management, thus his company became one of the largest and most respected advertising organizations in the world.
<b>Paras. 12-14</b>	The third principle of integrity is that one should be honest and open about who he really is.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People who lack genuine core values will do very little to develop their inner worth and personal value.</li> <li>2. Be yourself.</li> <li>3. Self-respect and a clear conscience are powerful components of integrity and are the basis for enriching your relationships with others.</li> </ol>
<b>Para. 15</b>	Integrity means you do what you do because it's right and not just fashionable or politically correct.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A life of principle will always win the day.</li> <li>2. A life of principle will take you forward into the 21st century.</li> </ol>

## Team Work

1. This is open to discussion, though most readers will admit that the author's way is an effective one. To be true to yourself means to be loyal to the real thoughts deep in your heart. And the Integrity Triad that the author gives is really the essence of life. (The students are free to give their own examples to support their opinion.)
2. Though problems of academic honesty and integrity may not be a common phenomenon, we shall never deny their harmful effects. It is true that some people have gained all types of so-called success by selling out their integrity and dignity. By resorting to such means, however, they have compromised the academic environment and their own learning.