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研究生教学用书

教育部研究生工作办公室推荐

新世纪研究生英语教程

综合英语

主 审 吴树敬
主 编 王玉雯 吴江梅
副主编 来鲁宁 张俊梅

(第二版)

教师用书

Integrated Course

配有  光盘

北京理工大学出版社
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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Integrated Course (2nd Edition)

(教师用书)
(Teacher's Book)

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主 编	王玉雯	吴江梅		
副主编	来鲁宁	张俊梅		
编 者	赵 蓉	吴业军	柳君丽	孙德娴
	王永静	李 恒	石 艳	赵宏凌
	马 平	沈莉霞	李京廉	田时莉
	杨 明	陶嘉伟	黄佩娟	

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第二版前言

《新世纪研究生英语教程》自面世以来，受到了广大读者的欢迎，并于2005年6月被教育部研究生工作办公室定为研究生教学用书推荐教材。为了更好地满足教学的需求，编委会根据读者反馈意见，对《新世纪研究生英语教程》（第一版）进行了全面修订。

1. 《新世纪研究生英语教程——综合英语》为了使多数学生通过篇章结构练习提高阅读理解能力和语言表达能力，修改了阅读理解中的篇章结构练习，使填词数量减少，以便更多的学生能顺利地完成该练习；我们还修改了部分简答题及其答案，少数词汇练习，并在教师参考书里增加了课文参考译文。在附录中增加了配套光盘使用说明。

2. 《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》在每个单元学习活动前增加了学习目标，以便帮助学生掌握学习重点；此外，为创造更加真实的语言环境，第二版的听力材料聘请了7个国家的专家录音（美国5人，英国2人，澳大利亚2人，加拿大1人，德国1人，中国2人，巴基斯坦1人），而第一版只有4个美籍专家录音；听力练习由易到难；为了提供更多的练习素材，在一些口语活动练习后提供相关词汇、句型或相关对话；在所附的光盘中增加了两套模拟题。此外，在电影剪辑中更换了4个单元的内容，旨在使学生在娱乐中接触更多的真实语言。

3. 增编了《新世纪研究生英语教程——视听说》教师参考书，提供了教学建议、课堂活动的组织形式、背景知识、语言难点解释、课文练习答案以及录音原文，以便于教师备课。

美籍专家 Nathan Eugene Geer 和 Valerie Michele Geer，英籍专家 Kate Beeching 认真审阅了本教材，在此表示衷心的感谢！

最后，衷心地期望本书第二版能够使广大读者从中获得更多的语言实践机会，也盼望广大读者继续对我们的教材提出宝贵的修改意见，以期进一步完善。

王玉雯

北京理工大学

2005年6月30日

关于《综合英语》教师用书的编写与使用

本书是《综合英语》的教师用书，供教师参考使用。全书由两部分组成：教案和练习答案。

本书教案依据最新的教学理念，充分利用先进的现代化技术，并参照《研究生英语教学大纲》编写。教学内容的编排，侧重于学生综合运用英语技能的培养。

各单元教案包括以下五部分：

1. 关于课文 (About the text) 包括：课文摘要，背景介绍，教学目标以及教学建议。其中，背景介绍包括相关课文的体裁、写作特色、人物介绍、英美文化知识、历史事件、社会生活以及风土人情等。

2. 语言点 (Language points) 包括课文难点注解以及句型、习语使用的例证等。课文难点注解主要依据学生在课堂答疑时的提问而编写。

3. 词汇学习 (Word study) 包括课文中出现的生词或者是某个词汇的特殊词义。每个单元含 8 个单词的词义、常用搭配以及例证。由于英语中一词多义的基本特点，在处理重点词时，我们除了阐明该词出现在课文中的释义外，还适当介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及其用法。至于是否需向学生讲解或何时讲解，任课教师可根据学生的实际情况灵活掌握。

4. 参考译文 (Suggested translation) 包括 13 个单元中所有课文 A 篇的中文翻译。

5. 练习答案 (Key to the exercises) 包括课文 A 篇和 B 篇中的练习答案。

上述五个部分除了练习答案、参考译文、教学目标以及教学建议外都配有 PowerPoint 电子教案。PowerPoint 中的电子教案下载到电脑后，任课教师可根据自己的喜好进行适当修改：更换 PowerPoint 中的模版，更改底色或文字字号等。

由于编者水平与经验有限，书中难免有不足之处，希望读者批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1

Free Falling

I

About the text

1 Suggested summary

The time of saying good-bye and actual leaving makes a great impact on the author, which is fully demonstrated in the opening sentence. He gives a general description of how he feels on that particular day, during which his own mood changes from sheer excitement for the prospect of becoming independent and free to fear and uncertainty to a mixture of both. By his brunching with Mom and saying good-bye to her, he makes a very smooth depiction of the change of his mother's mood from being chatty and cheerful at the beginning to being quiet, even somber as the final moment comes. To bring the story to its climax, the author ends the story with a symbolic description. He compares himself to a rookie skydiver preparing for his first plunge that leads to possible outcomes: sheer excitement or eventual death. No matter what will happen, he closes his eyes, takes a deep breath and jumps into the future.

2 Writing techniques

Free Falling is a very good sample of describing small events: the writer's brunch with his mother. The description is well-structured with the narration organized chronologically. It is a self-discovery experience for the writer and it also brings back our memories of similar nature.

One of the ways a writer attracts readers' interest is by arousing curiosity. From the first sentence of "Free Falling" ("The impact of saying good-bye and actually leaving did not hit me until the day of my departure."), the writer catches our attention and we want to know what will happen. Besides, the story has a clear dramatic structure for the unfolding of action: a beginning

that arouses readers' curiosity, a middle that builds suspense, and an ending that completes the action and brings the story to a climax.

In real life, the writer must have said good-bye to many of his friends and folks that day, but he strategically chooses the most moving moment of that day to focus on and the rest becomes the backdrop for this dramatic scene between him and his mother.

3 Teaching objectives

We chose this article for Unit 1 hoping that students will learn the writing techniques of narrating and describing small events vividly and that the text will remind students of their good memories in the past.

4 Suggestions to the teacher

We suggest that the teacher might give students 10 to 15 minutes to describe in groups their saying good-bye to their friends and relatives when they left home for the university to do ME (master of engineering) or MS (master of science) or MA (master of arts). Then the teacher might also ask some students to present their description to the whole class. Besides, the teacher may remind students of reading Description in Writing Styles of Part II.

We also suggest to the teacher reading the writing techniques of paraphrase and summary.

II

Language points

1. The impact of saying goodbye and actually leaving did not hit me until the day of my departure. Its strength woke me an hour before my alarm clock would, as for the last time Missy, my golden retriever, greeted me with a big, sloppy lick. (para.1)
直到动身的那一天,我才感到告别和真正离家对我所产生的影响,这使我比闹钟预定的时间提前一小时醒来。那时,我那金色的爱犬米西最后一次用力地舔了我一下表示问候。
2. Of course, I did not notice any of these qualities until that day, which made me all the more sad about leaving her. (para.1)
当然直到告别那天,我才注意到爱犬的这些特点,这令我更加难舍难离。“all the more” in the sentence means “increasingly”, 意为“更加,越发,格外”。

3. Big deal. (para.3)

"big deal" is a set phrase used to say that you do not think something is as important as someone else thinks it is. (表示小看之意)没什么了不起。

Examples:

It's just a game. If you lose, big deal.

What's the big deal? It's only a birthday, not the end of the world.

It's no big deal. Everybody forgets things sometimes.

4. No one ever said divorce was easy. (para.5)

The sentence "No one ever said divorce was easy." has been digressed from the theme. However, the writer returned to the theme immediately and focused on one particular moment of the day: the brunch with his mother. The distracting sentence might be used as a backdrop of the writer's family.

5. More so, she talked a little of her first year away from home — cluttered dorm, shy roommates, some art history classes — and she spoke with such detail and enthusiasm that I clearly saw what a lasting impression college makes. (para. 5)

母亲更多地谈了谈她第一年离家上大学的一些事情,比如零乱的宿舍、害羞的室友、一些艺术史课。她说得那么详细,那么热情,以致于我清楚地感到大学生活会给人留下多么深刻的印象。

6. Home would no longer be home, but Carbondale, Illinois. (para.7)

"but Carbondale, Illinois" is a sentence that has omitted some parts. The complete sentence should be like this: but Carbondale, Illinois would be home. This is because the writer is leaving home for the university in Carbondale, Illinois, where he will live.

7. At that time, I felt like a rookie sky diver preparing for his first plunge. (para.20)

那时,我就像是一个跳伞员正准备第一次跳伞。

"a rookie sky diver preparing for his first plunge" is a metaphor (the writer compares himself as a rookie sky diver preparing for his first plunge), which makes the ending apt, vivid and impressing. This ending also catches the essence of that moment accurately (its two possible outcomes: sheer excitement or eventual death). It ends the story clean: As he "closes his eyes, takes a deep breath and jumps" into the unknown future, so do his readers.

8. The very thought that this was his idea seems absurd to him, and he feels like the only person on the face of the planet. (para.20)

"on the face of the planet" is a set phrase used when you are emphasizing a statement to mean "in the whole world".

Example:

If she was the last woman on the face of the earth, I still wouldn't be interested!

III

Word study

1 stroke *n.*

A. illness

if someone has a stroke, an artery (= tube carrying blood) in their brain suddenly bursts or becomes blocked, so that they may die or be unable to use some muscles

B. a single movement of a pen or brush when you are writing or painting

A few strokes of her pen brought out his features clearly.

C. a gentle movement of your hand over sth.

I gave her hair a gentle stroke.

D. at a/one stroke: with a single sudden action

At one stroke the country lost two outstanding leaders.

E. stroke of luck/fortune: something lucky that happens to you unexpectedly

In a stroke of luck, a suitable organ donor became available.

stroke *v.*

A. to move your hand gently over something

He reached out and stroked her cheek tenderly.

He lifted her face and stroked her hair from her eyes.

B. to hit or kick a ball with a smooth movement in games such as tennis, golf, and cricket

He stroked the ball into an empty net with a minute to go.

C. stroke somebody's ego: to say nice things to someone to make them feel good, especially because you want something from them

2 hype *n.*

attempts to make people think something is good or important by talking about it a lot on television, the radio, etc. — used to show disapproval

Some experts are concerned that the new drug won't live up to all the hype.

Despite the media hype, I found the film very disappointing.

hype *v.*

A. to try to make people think something is good or important by talking about it a lot on television, the radio, etc.

The director is just using the controversy to hype his movie.

Give teams a week off between series to rest and to hype the next round.

B. hype sb. up: to make sb. feel excited

She can see that Tommy is hyping him up.

3 collect *v.*

A. to get things of the same type from different places and bring them together

After 25 years of collecting recipes, she has compiled them into a cookbook.

The company collects information about consumer trends.

B. [especially British English] to come to a particular place in order to take someone or something away; [American Equivalent]: pick up

Martin's gone to collect the children from school.

I've got to go and collect the book I ordered from the library.

collect *adv.*

call/phone sb. collect [American English]: the person who receives the call pays for it [British Equivalent]: reverse the charges

He has no money but knows how to call home collect, according to police.

I called from Chicago, leaving messages once, twice and even asked people to call me back collect.

4 hug *n.*

the action of putting your arms around someone and holding them tightly to show love or friendship

Paul gave me a big hug.

Nesta greeted the visitors with hugs and kisses.

My warmest wishes to everyone in the family, and a special hug for Penny.

hug *v.*

A. to put your arms around someone and hold them tightly to show love or friendship

We stood there crying and hugging each other.

She went to her daughter and hugged her tightly.

B. to put your arms around yourself

Sarah sat on the floor, hugging her knees.

She stood close to the wall, hugging herself against the cold.

C. to move along the side, edge, top, etc. of something, staying very close to it

The small boats hugged the coast.

D. hug yourself with joy/delight, etc: [British English] to feel very pleased with yourself

Kate hugged herself with pleasure after receiving the award.

5 conjure v.

A. perform clever tricks in which you seem to make things appear, disappear, or change by magic

David conjured an endless succession of rabbits out of his hat.

The threat of computer terrorists may be enough to conjure money for research from Congress.

B. to make something appear or happen in a way which is not expected

He has conjured victories from worse situations than this.

conjure sth. up

A. to bring a thought, picture, idea, or memory to someone's mind

Dieting always seems to conjure up images of endless salads.

B. to make something appear when it is not expected, as if by magic

Somehow we have to conjure up another \$10,000.

Through simple disuse and lack of feedback, she may stop conjuring up stories.

conjuror n.

someone who entertains people by performing clever tricks in which things seem to appear, disappear, or change by magic; [synonym] magician

IV

Suggested translation

第1单元 自由落体

司各特·威克利

[1] 直到动身的那一天,我才感到告别和真正离家对我所产生的影响,这使我比闹钟预定的时间提前一小时醒来。那时,我那金色的爱犬米西最后一次用力地舔了我一下表示问候,以前她那么做时,我厌烦得要命,不过那天,我张开双臂把她搂在怀里,深情地慢慢抚摸着她,此时她那悲伤的眼神与我四目相对,她那绸缎般的皮毛摸上去比平常更加柔滑。当然直到告别那天,我才注意到爱犬的这些特点,这令我更加难舍难离。

[2] 一整天都是这样:我突然感到自己将会怀念许多人和事,我变得多愁善感起来,因为要与那些我早已习以为常的人说再见——那些常到我工作的饭馆里的顾客,那些我好像从来都找不到时间和他们说话的人。我不得不离开我所有的朋友,还有我总想“某天去认识”的同

学。最重要的是,我将被迫与生我养我的人分别。

[3] 突然间,我那些渴望独立和自由的豪言壮语变成了可怕的现实。我曾经说过我了不起,就要上一所名校,现在我开始感到了这些大话的压力。没什么了不起。我曾经是那么急不可待地盼望这一天的到来,而现在,这一天终于到来了,我却感到自己好像并不想走了,我想可能是因为我要到一所离家有6小时车程的大学去上学的缘故。

[4] 事实上,在我决定要离家的时候,我所有的个人问题仿佛都烟消云散了,我才不在乎呢,反正我要走了。我要向每个人表明我想走——而且,上帝作证,我整装待发。然而,这一天到来了,我不知道自己是否真正做好了出发的准备。

[5] 老爸和继母要送我去学校,不过,我要首先和妈妈告别。谁都知道离婚不是件容易的事。那天早上我和妈妈一起吃了饭,她当时立刻就谈起我过去的一些经历来,还谈到了她第一年离家上大学的一些事情,比如零乱的宿舍、腼腆的室友、一些艺术史课。她说得那么详细,那么热情,以致于我清楚地感到大学生活会给人留下多么深刻的印象。后来,我们又谈到了我到学校后可能会发生的事情——与我同住一层的家伙会是什么样,我多么希望教室不会在校园的另一侧,我是否会因为自助食品而发胖。

[6] 她略停片刻,然后逗趣道:“食品不会令你发胖,啤酒会。”

[7] 我会心地笑了。妈妈心情不错,没有忧伤,这令我舒了口气。老天似乎在开玩笑,天空阳光灿烂,白云如锦。不知为什么,我原期望天空会灰蒙蒙的,阴沉沉的。谈话时,我意识到不久就要开始那漫长而又艰难的独立路程。我曾自私地把家的安全看作是理所当然,这终将成为一种回忆。家将不再是家,而是伊利诺依州的卡本戴尔市。

[8] 当服务员把账单拿来的时候,妈妈的情绪发生了明显的改变,她变得沉默不语,甚至有点忧伤。我想对她来说那象征着我们最后一次聚餐的结束,至少下次再在一起吃饭得很久以后了。她忧郁地看着餐桌,现在想起来,我知道那天对她来说是多么重要。作为母亲,她肯定是从1970年11月30日开始就在期盼那一天的到来,她的内心肯定经历了一番激烈的思想斗争。

[9] 她陪我走到我的车前,当时我的心中很不是滋味。我使劲地眨着眼睛想使它们湿润,夏日的微风却把它们吹干了。

[10] “哦,我该走了,”我嘟哝着,眼睛看着远方。我不能相信自己竟然没有勇气看着她的眼睛说出这句话。

[11] “我知道,”她回答时脸上露出一丝勉强的笑容,随后打趣说:“现在改变主意还来得及。”她在开玩笑,但我听得出来,她话中也有些认真。我说我不能,于是,她的笑容立刻消失了。

[12] “我会想你的,”她接着说。

[13] “看你说的,好像你再也见不到我似的。”

[14] “你可以打电话……当然,是对方付费。”

[15] 我笑了。想到从此自己将支付一切费用不禁心颤,觉得有点怪怪的。

[16] “别太担心了,妈。”

[17] “我会想你的。”她把我拉过去,紧紧地拥抱了我。我安慰她说会尽早回家,给她惊喜。她说,她爱我。

[18] “我……也爱你。”这句话让我难以启齿。一直以来我总是认为自己是一个意志坚

强、性格倔强的人。但在当时,我却意志脆弱、浑身发抖。我简直不能相信以前对自己竟有那样的看法。

[19] 我们终于分开了,我慢慢地钻进我那辆灰色的马克希玛轿车。她没有哭,不过,谁知道当我拐过街角时会怎样,但我并不想知道。

[20] 那时,我就像一个跳伞员正准备第一次跳伞,舱门打开了,要跳的距离高不见底,谁知道这一跳是令人兴奋陶醉,还是粉身碎骨。天真无知曾经掩盖了恐惧,突然间面对现实,天真消失了。当然,此时此刻,再回头已经不可能。一想到那是自己的主张,就感到有些荒诞,觉得自己仿佛是地球上惟一的人。于是,闭上双眼,深深地吸了口气,纵身跳了下去。

V

Key to the exercises

Text A Global Reading

Task 1

Part 1: impact; actual leaving

Part 2: general description; mood; the strong desire; fear; mixture

Part 3: brunch; mood; cheerful; somber

Part 4: symbolic description; rookie skydiver; plunge; excitement; deep breath

Task 2

1. It is the description of the effect of saying farewell to his parents, friends and folks on the author.
2. The story is chronologically organized (following the time sequence in which the event unfolded itself).
3. He felt eager and excited to wait for the day to come.
4. At the very beginning he became sentimental about saying good-bye to many people around him. Facing the reality of becoming independent, he began to feel afraid and uncertain.
5. It is very impressive. Weckerly ends the story with a metaphor which catches the essence of the particular moment accurately. He compares himself to a rookie skydiver preparing for his first plunge, which leads to possible outcomes: sheer excitement or eventual death. The last sentence "He closes his eyes, takes a deep breath, and jumps" symbolizes the fact that from that day on the author jumps into the future of being independent no matter how long and complicated the road to it is.

Task 3

Please refer to "I. About the text."