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研究生 综合英语 1

修订版 教师用书

黄 莺 夏 威 雍 毅 主 编



復旦大學

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研究生综合英语 1

(修订版)

教师用书

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前 言

我国高等院校的研究生教育在 21 世纪之初有了较大规模的发展,对研究生英语教学也提出了更高的要求。为了使研究生英语能够更好地适应新世纪高素质人才培养的需要,我们在总结多年教材编写和教学经验的基础上,根据教育部颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》,编写了这一套研究生综合英语教材。本套教材包括《研究生综合英语》四册及配套的教学参考书四册。

本书为《研究生综合英语 1》的教学参考书。本系列参考书为教师及学生提供与《研究生综合英语》相关的知识点,包括:预备活动(Warm-up Activities)、背景材料(Additional Information for the Teacher's Reference)、课文内容概要(Main Idea of the Text)、课文注释(Notes to the Text)、难句释义(Paraphrase of Difficult Sentences)、语言点应用分析(Language Points)、练习答案(Key to Exercises)以及参考译文(Translation of the Text)。本书提供的背景文化介绍包括作者介绍、与文章话题相关的文化知识注释,在阐述背景的同时兼顾了趣味性和知识性的结合;本书的练习答案附上了所有相关英文习语及谚语的参考译文,能使学生加深了解,从而更生动地掌握相关用法。

本书含教学光盘一张,以便教师上课使用。

本系列教材由复旦大学大学英语教学部研究生教研室编写。在编写过程中,得到了复旦大学研究生院领导及培养处负责同志的大力支持,并获得研究生项目经费的资助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写人员教学任务重,时间紧,同时限于水平,教材中的错误及不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2010 年 5 月

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Unit One

Text

An Image or a Mirage?

Warm-up Activities

The teacher may ask the students the following questions before presenting the text:

1. What do you think is the distinction between an image and a mirage?
2. Have you ever heard about the expression “eye contact”?
3. Can you think of some words or expressions which can be used to describe the virtue of honesty?

Reference:

1. An image is a general impression that a person, firm, product, etc. gives to the public. A mirage is an optical illusion caused by hot air conditions, especially that of a sheet of water seeming to appear in the desert or on a hot road. It also means figuratively an illusion or hope that cannot be fulfilled. In the text the author defines “mirage” as an illusion, which means “false impression”. So we can roughly say that an image is a true impression whereas a mirage is a false one.
2. Eye contact is a nonverbal communication strategy. In some cultures, when two people are in conversation, they usually look each other straight in the eye to show their sincerity and honesty. For instance, Southern Europeans look at each other more than Northern Europeans and Americans. An Italian might think that an Englishman is cold and an Englishman might think that an Italian

is very friendly.

3. For example: unassuming, diligent, look somebody straight in the eye, shake hands with somebody forcefully, tell the truth, have a clean-cut image, be willing to help other people, keep one's promise, never talk with a glib tongue, have a magnetic speaking voice, etc.

Additional Information for the Teacher's Reference

1. Robert L. Shook

Robert L. Shook (1938 –) is chairman of the Board of American Executive Corporation, American Executive Life Insurance Company, and Shook Associates Corporation. After graduating from Ohio State University, he embarked on a business career and became a successful salesman. Later he began to write. His works are all about how to create and project an image which inspires trust and faith, and how to acquire the traits of charisma, charm, grace and style which are necessary to be a winner. His best books include: *How to Be the Complete Professional Salesman* (with Herbert M. Shook), *Total Commitment* (with Ron Bingaman), and *Winning Images*.

Winning images was first published by Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. in 1977. Based on the theory that nothing succeeds like the appearance of success, Robert L. Shook presents in this 21-chapter book the components of the winning image, and in clear, step-by-step instructions shows the reader how to select, and then systematically create, the "right" image for him or her as well as for his or her business. This book offers helpful tips to everyone aiming for the winner's circle. Whether you are just starting out in a new career, struggling alone, or already established, you'll learn how to play from a position of strength, with the psychological advantage of knowing that your image is helping you to the fullest.

2. Hollywood

Hollywood is a district within the city of Los Angeles, California, U. S., whose name is synonymous with the American motion-picture industry. Lying northwest of downtown Los Angeles, it is bounded by Hyperion Avenue and Riverside Drive (east), Beverly Boulevard (south), the foothills of Santa

Monica Mountains (north) , and Beverly Hills (west) . Since the early 1900s , when movie-making pioneers found in Southern California an ideal blend of mild climate , much sunshine , varied terrain , and a large labour market , the image of Hollywood as the fabricator of tinsel cinematic dreams has become worldwide . An adobe was the first house built (1853) on the site near Los Angeles , which was then a small city in the new state of California . Hollywood was laid out as a real-estate subdivision in 1887 by Horace Wilcox , a prohibitionist from Kansas who envisioned a community based on his sober religious principle . His wife , Daeida , named the area after the home of a friend in Chicago . In 1910 , because of an inadequate water supply , Hollywood residents voted to consolidate with Los Angeles .

In 1908 one of the first storytelling movies , *The Count of Monte Cristo* , was completed in Hollywood after its filming had begun in Chicago . In 1911 a site on Sunset Boulevard was turned into Hollywood's first studio , and soon about 20 companies were producing films in the area . In 1913 Cecil B. de Mille , Jesse Lasky , and Samuel Goldwyn produced the *Squaw Man* in a barn one block from present-day Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street , and more box-office successes soon followed . Hollywood had become the centre of the United States' motion-picture industry by 1915 , as more independent filmmakers relocated there from the East Coast . For more than three decades , from the silent screen through the advent of the talking picture , such men as D. W. Griffith , Goldwyn , Adolph Zukor , William Fox , Louis B. Mayer , Darryl F. Zanuck , and Harry Cohn served as overlords of the great film studios 20th Century-Fox , Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer , Paramount , Pictures , Columbia , Warner Brothers , and others . Among the writers who were fascinated with Hollywood in its " golden age " were the novelists F. Scott Fitzgerald , Aldous Huxley , Evelyn Waugh , and Nathanael West .

After World War II , film studios began to move outside Hollywood ; and location filming around the world emptied many of the famous lots and sound stages or turned them over to television show producers . With the advent of television , Hollywood began to alter its functions . By the early 1960s it had become the source of much of American network television entertainment .

Among the features of Hollywood , aside from its working studios , are the Hollywood Bowl (1919 ; a natural amphitheatre where the summertime

“Symphonies Under the Stars” has taken place since 1922), the Pilgrimage Play Amphitheater and Greek Theatre in Griffith Park, Mann’s (formerly Grauman’s) Chinese Theater (with footprints and handprints of many stars in its concrete forecourt), and the California Art Club. Many stars, past and present, live in neighbouring communities such as Beverly Hills and Bel Air, and the Hollywood Cemetery contains the crypts of such performers of the gilded past as Rudolph Valentino, Douglas Fairbanks, and John Gilbert. Hollywood Boulevard, however, once a chic thoroughfare, became rather tawdry in the late 20th century, with the demise of old studio Hollywood.

3. James Bond

James Bond is a fictional British secret agent with the code name 007 (pronounced double O seven). He is the central character in numerous movies by Charles Broccoli. These include *Goldfinger* and *Tomorrow Never Comes*. In the last 30 years these have all been made into movies. There have been 5 actors who have brought the legend to the screen including Sean Connery and most recently Pierce Brosnan.

4. *Goldfinger*

Goldfinger is one of the 21 James Bond films, named after the villain. Goldfinger is a gold-obsessed master criminal attempting to rob the famous American gold bank Fort Knox.

Main Idea of the Text

This selection is chosen from Chapter 17 of *Winning Images* by Robert L. Shook, an American writer and businessman. It depicts, as the title suggests, the identification of varied mirages as opposed to a winning image. The author mentions four factors which influence people’s judgment of human honesty. Namely, eye contact, a firm handshake, a clean-cut appearance, the ability to speak well in public, and the effect produced on the listener by the sound of a name. These elements are thought to be the constituents of a winning image, and are commonly used by most people as criteria of judging integrity and personality. By citing examples respecting each of these elements, the author argues that all these factors are

merely “window dressing” and that the criteria involved are sometimes invalid and misleading. In doing so, he encourages the reader to look further into a person than what he or she sees at face-value. Fundamentally he wants the reader to look deeper as the qualities a person shows may not truly represent his or her actual personality.

Notes to the Text

1. **eye contact**: In English-speaking countries, it is generally considered to be a polite behavior to look at each other straight in the eye when two people are in conversation. Eye contact has thus become a nonverbal communication strategy in social interactions. Those who fail to employ this technique are usually regarded as impolite or lack of honesty.
2. **immediate family**: family members that are most closely related to one another, i. e. parents, children, brothers and sisters
3. **a “dead-fish” handshake**: a cold, limp handshake
4. **the boy-next-door, All-American type**: an idealistic figure who represents traditional values, such as dependability, honesty and moral virtue
5. **street-walker v. s. call girl**: A street-walker (also known as street-girl) is a prostitute who looks for customers on the streets while a call girl is one who makes appointments by telephone. Other terms for prostitutes include hooker, whore, harlot, etc.
6. **on a one-to-one basis**: in a person-to-person conversation
7. **a natural selling personality**: an innate ability to sell goods
8. **a high turnover**: a high rate at which workers are hired by a firm to fill the places of those who have left in a particular period of time
9. **Pussy Galore**: This name is a paronomasia. “Pussy” is a euphemism for the female sexual organ, and “Galore” means “abundant”.
10. **Harriett Finkelstein**: a fictional name of a woman who is bland and sexless
11. **all-time great names**: the greatest names ever known
12. **a Mercedes**: an expensive German car
13. **a Ford sedan**: an American car
14. **Fourth Bank**: a bank the author has invented to emphasize his points (same with Third Bank)
15. **a hospital-clean restaurant**: a restaurant which is as clean as a hospital; a clean

and hygienic restaurant

- 16. Truman Blue:** a fictional American name which is used to indicate a person who is very patriotic

Paraphrase of Difficult Sentences

- 1. ... in your quest for a winning image, you must be capable of identifying such mirages.**

in search of a winning image, you must be able to recognize such false impressions

- 2. One of the common misread images stems from what people think about eye contact.**

One of the common misunderstood images is due to people's opinion of eye contact; People who use eye contact as a criterion often interpret a person's image wrongly.

- 3. ... a dishonest man feels so ashamed that he's not telling the truth that he can't face them directly.**

... if a dishonest man does not tell the truth, he will feel ashamed and therefore does not have the courage to face other people directly.

- 4. ... so he deliberately includes eye contact in his act.**

... so he intentionally looks other people straight in the eye.

- 5. Evaluating a man's honesty by the way he looks at you makes no more sense than judging his integrity by the way your dog or cat reacts to him.**

Judging a man's honesty by the way he looks at you is as illogical as judging his integrity by the way your dog or cat responds to him; It is unreasonable to judge a person's integrity on the basis of your pet's response to him, and it is equally unreasonable to judge his honesty by eye contact.

- 6. Even though Tiger happened to be right in my case, I personally put very little faith in an animal's instinctual ability to judge people.**

Although the cat's judgment of my integrity was coincidentally correct, I myself hardly believe that an animal has a natural ability to judge human integrity.

- 7. ... don't place too much weight on the next fellow's grip...**

... don't attach great importance to a person's handshake next time ...

- 8. ... he has not been blessed with natural looks that generate trust.**

... he is not fortunate enough to be born with the kind of appearance that makes people trust him.

9. ... the clean-cut image can tip the scales in favor of the wrong man in a close election.

... in an election in which two candidates have almost an equal opportunity to win, the one with a clean-cut appearance may have more voters than the other who might be more competent.

10. To revert to politics.

Let's come back to the topic of political election.

11. ... this virtue is only "skin-deep".

... this merit or advantage does not have a long-lasting effect

12. Just because your dentist has to book you six months in advance doesn't automatically mean that he does the best root-canal work.

The fact that your dentist has to make an appointment with you six months ahead of the actual checkup does not necessarily mean that he is most skilled at dealing with dental diseases.

Language Points

1. **in quest for** — trying to find; seeking

Examples:

Every weekend he would go to the city library in quest for books and periodicals on cultural heritage for his research project.

The president went on to say that he was going to Europe in quest for a potential investor so as to establish a joint venture.

2. **stem from** — arise from; have as its origin or cause

Examples:

They all think that the present wave of strikes stems from discontent among the lower-paid workers rather than the poor working conditions.

People living in that area still observe the customs which stemmed from circumstances that have long since changed.

3. **integrity** *n.* — quality of being honest and morally upright

Examples:

He's a man of integrity; he won't break his promise.

He was praised by all his colleagues for his fairness and high integrity.

4. count on — rely on with confidence

Examples:

The old couple liked their daughter-in-law very much, for she seemed a strong woman who could be counted on to produce an heir.

Susan's father told her that Sam was an honest man and could be counted on for everything in the future if she married him.

5. infallible *adj.* — never failing; always effective; incapable of making mistakes or doing wrong

Examples:

As a journalist, Jack Smith has an infallible nose for a story.

Although he was experienced, he was not always infallible in everything he did.

6. squarely *adv.* — so as to form a right angle; directly centered

Example:

Her hat was set squarely on her head.

They faced each other squarely as if ready for a fist fight.

7. make sense — have an understandable meaning

Examples:

These words are jumbled up and don't make any sense at all.

The letter was so badly written that I couldn't make any sense of it.

8. take to — start to like

Examples:

Jean said that she had taken to the young professor since she attended his lecture the first day at college.

He didn't take to classical music very much until he went to the concert with some of his colleagues a year ago.

9. take a liking to — be fond of

Examples:

The old man has taken a strong liking to fishing even since his retirement from the company three years ago.

Jack said that he had taken a strange liking to the middle-aged woman the moment he saw her on the deck.

10. refrain from — keep oneself from

Examples:

For better health I suggest you should refrain from drinking and eating too much.

Please refrain from smoking during the presentation.

11. rip *vt.* — divide or make a hole in (sth.) by pulling sharply

Examples:

I tried not to rip the paper as I unwrapped it.

He ripped the letter across and threw the halves into the basket.

12. have to do with — be connected with or related to somebody or something

Examples:

This book has to do with English teaching methodology; you should read it over carefully before you write the lesson plan.

All the participants in the discussion knew that what he was talking about had nothing to do with the topic.

13. conversely *adv.* — if turned the other way around; oppositely

Examples:

You can add the fluid to the powder or, conversely, the powder to the fluid.

Malaysia and Indonesia rely on open markets for forest and fishery industry.

Conversely, some Asian countries are highly protectionist.

14. seedy *adj.* — shabby-looking; disreputable

Examples:

We were staying in a seedy hotel close to the red light district.

Mrs. Black, a mother of two kids, is a very seedy woman; she does not like everything neat and arranged in an orderly way.

15. aforementioned (also aforesaid) *adj.* — (esp. in legal documents) mentioned or referred to earlier

Examples:

The aforementioned person was acting suspiciously.

The aforementioned Mr. Boylett had been based on a real-life member of the staff at Radley.

16. devious *adj.* — cunning; dishonest

Examples:

The government was very devious by incorporating the two acts together.

He was not a man of good character, and we found that he was as devious as his adversary was ruthless.

17. **snap** *adj.* — done suddenly without allowing time for careful consideration or preparation

Examples:

Don't make any snap decision until you've calmed down.

The opposition is worried that a snap election will be held before they can get organized.

18. **be blessed with** — be fortunate in having somebody or something

Examples:

China is blessed with abundant natural resources, which is one of the advantages to foreign investors.

According to the weather forecast, most parts of the coastal areas in the country would be blessed with timely rains in a couple of days.

19. **erroneous** *adj.* — (of a statement, a belief, etc.) incorrect

Examples:

We must learn to conquer erroneous ideas through debate and reasoning.

Some people have the erroneous notion that one can contract AIDS by giving blood.

20. **devastating** *adj.* — very destructive

Examples:

A smouldering cigarette can kindle a devastating bushfire.

It is sometimes believed that extramarital affairs do have a devastating effect on marriage.

21. **granted** *adv.* — (used to admit the truth of a statement before introducing a contrary argument) yes (but)

Examples:

Granted, it's a splendid car, but have you seen how much it costs!

"We've been very successful this year." "Granted. But can we do it again next year?"

22. **tip the scales** — give a slight advantage to somebody or something

Examples:

The injury to their best player tipped the scales in the opposing team's favor.
And that could account for their loss of the game.

His work experience in a joint venture tipped the scales in his favor in the job interview and he was finally accepted by the foreign-funded company.

23. in favor of — in sympathy with; in support of

Examples:

Is the government in favor of the death penalty or against it?

He refused a job in government in favor of a university appointment.

24. revert to — go back to

Examples:

The conversation kept reverting to the subject of money.

He's stopped taking drugs now, but he may revert to taking them again.

25. come across — make an impression of the specified type

Examples:

He came across to the voters as being honest, sincere and hard-working.

When sober he can come across as an extremely pleasant and charming young man.

26. eloquent *adj.* — (of speech or writing) well expressed and effective in persuading people

Examples:

I heard him make a very eloquent speech at that dinner party.

The defense lawyer made an eloquent plea for his client's acquittal.

27. skin-deep *adj.* — not deeply felt or lasting

Examples:

His political commitment is only skin-deep.

Ralph crammed for the test and got a good grade, but his knowledge of the lesson is only skin-deep.

28. romp *vi.* — play nosily and roughly with a lot of running and jumping; succeed easily (in a test, etc.)

Examples:

They were watching dogs and little children romping happily in the garden.

Being a hard-working student, Jack romped through the examination without the least effort.