

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

活页

浙江大学 编著

5

HUMAN CIVILIZATION

ENG. DIFFERENT CULTURES

Bridging Cultural Gaps Gracefully

I. Word List

Directions: Memorize the words and phrases before class. You will benefit from your effort when you get the passage from your teacher and read it in-class.

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* seeming rude and unfriendly; abrupt
的, 鲁莽的
e.g. He was abrupt to the point of being rude.
accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* go or travel with someone
the same time or place as someone or something
e.g. This volume always was distributed with the other.
conclusion in his speech.
accomplish /ə'kɒmplɪʃ/ *v.* to do something successfully
完成
e.g. If we don't hurry, we will not be able to accomplish our goal.
accomplishment /ə'kɒmplɪʃmənt/ *n.* something achieved after a lot of effort
成就
e.g. It is a great accomplishment to finish a project on time.
delegation /ˌdelɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* a group of people who
order to praise him/her 赞扬
complimented me on my new hairstyle
/kɒn'fju:zən/ *n.* 混乱
there has been some confusion of names.
/kən'tinju:slɪ/ *adv.* continuously; frequently
he worries constantly.
/kə'pə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 公司
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* the ideas, beliefs, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a society
e.g. Chinese culture; British culture; Western culture
cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.* 文化的
definitely /ˌdefɪ'nɪtli/ *adv.* with no chance of being otherwise 无疑地, 确实地
e.g. It is definitely going to rain this afternoon.
delegation /ˌdelɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* a group of people who



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Unit 1 Suspense

The Lady or the Tiger?

by Frank Stockton

1 Long ago there lived a semi-barbaric king who had a great imagination. One of his ideas was to build a big arena as an agent of justice where crime was punished or virtue rewarded. When a subject¹ was accused of a crime of sufficient importance to interest the king, public notice was given that on an appointed day the fate of an accused person would be decided in the king's arena.

2 When all the people had assembled in the galleries, and the king, surrounded by the court, sat high up on his throne on one side of the arena, he gave a signal, a door beneath him opened, and the accused subject stepped out into the arena. Directly opposite him on the other side were two doors, exactly alike and side by side. It was the duty and the privilege of the person on trial to walk directly to these doors and open one of them. He could 10 open either door he pleased. He was subject to no guidance or influence, only chance. If he opened one, there came out of it a cruel and hungry tiger, which immediately sprang upon him and tore him to pieces as punishment for his guilt. But, if the accused person opened the other door, there came forth a lady, the most suitable to his age and station² that the king could select from among his fair³ subjects; and to this lady he was immediately married 15 as a reward for his innocence. It didn't matter that he might possess a wife and family or that his affections might be engaged upon a lady of his own selection. The wedding took place immediately and in the arena. Bells rang, people shouted glad hurrahs, and the innocent man led his bride home.

3 This was the king's method of administering justice. Its fairness was obvious. The accused person was instantly punished if he found himself guilty and, if innocent, he was rewarded on the spot. The institution⁴ was a very popular one. The element of uncertainty gave interest to the occasion which could not otherwise have happened.⁵ 20

4 The king had a beautiful and willful daughter. She was the apple of his eye and he loved her above all humanity.⁶ Among his courtiers was a young man of a low station whom 25 the princess loved because he was very handsome and brave. This love affair moved along happily for many months, until one day the king happened to find out about it. He immediately had the youth imprisoned and appointed a day for a trial in the arena. Never before had such a case occurred; never before had a subject dared to love the daughter of a king.

5 The tiger-cages of the kingdom were searched for the most savage beasts, from which 30

the fiercest one could be selected for the arena. Young and beautiful maidens were carefully surveyed in order that the young man might have a suitable bride if fate did not determine him a different destiny. Of course, everybody knew that the deed with which the accused was charged had been done. He loved the princess and did not deny it, but the king would take pleasure in watching the events which would determine whether or not the young man had done wrong in allowing himself to love the princess. 35

6 The day of the trial arrived. From far and near the people gathered and crowded the galleries of the arena. The king and his court entered and sat in their places opposite the twin doors. All was ready. The signal was given. A door beneath the royal party opened and the lover of the princess walked into the arena. Tall and handsome, he was greeted by a hum of admiration. Half the audience had not known that so grand a youth had lived among them. No wonder the princess loved him! What a terrible thing for him to be there! 40

7 As the youth advanced into the arena, he turned, as the custom was, to bow to the king, but he did not think at all of that royal personage. His eyes were fixed upon the princess, who sat to the right of her father. From the very moment that the decree had gone forth, that her lover should decide his fate in the arena, she had thought of nothing else.⁷ Possessed of more power and determination than anyone connected with a previous case, she found out the secret of the doors. She knew behind which door stood the tiger cage with its open front and behind which door waited the lady. She had used both gold and determination to find out the secret. 50

8 The princess also knew who the lady was. It was one of the most beautiful of the ladies of the court, and the princess hated her. Often the princess had seen, or imagined that she had seen, this fair creature glancing with admiration at her lover, and sometimes the princess thought that these glances were returned. Now and then she had seen them talking together. 55

9 When her lover looked at her, and his eye met hers, he knew that she knew behind which door crouched the tiger and behind which stood the lady. He had expected her to know it as he understood her nature and determination. Then it was that his quick and anxious glance asked the question: "Which?"⁸ It was as plain to her as if he had shouted it from where he stood.⁹ There was not an instant to be lost. The question was asked in a flash; it must be answered in another. She raised her hand and made a slight, quick movement toward the right. No one but her lover saw her. Every eye was fixed on the man in the arena. Every breath was held and every eye remained fixed on that man. Without the slightest hesitation, he went to the door on the right and opened it. 60

10 Now, the point of the story is this: Did the tiger come out of the door, or did the lady? The more we think about this question, the harder it is to answer. It involves a study of the human heart which leads us through devious mazes of passion out of which it is 65

difficult to find our way.¹⁰ The soul of the princess beat with a white heat beneath the combined fires of despair and jealousy.¹¹ She had lost him, but who should have him? How often in her waking hours and in her dreams had she thought of her lover opening the door on the other side of which waited the cruel fangs of the tiger! But how much oftener had she seen him at the other door and she could see his delight as he opened the door of the lady! Her soul had burned with agony as she imagined him rushing to meet that woman with her sparkling eyes of triumph. She further imagined the glad shouts of the crowd as the two handsome people were married and walked away showered with flowers.¹² Her one despairing shriek was lost in the noise. 70 75

11 Would it not be better for him to die at once? And yet, that awful tiger, those shrieks, that blood! Her decision had been indicated in an instant, but it had been made after days and nights of anguished thought. She had known she would be asked, she had decided what she would answer, and, without the slightest hesitation, she had moved her hand to the right. 80

12 The question of her decision is not to be lightly considered, and it is not for me to presume to set myself up as the one person able to answer it.¹³ And so I leave it with all of you: Which came out of the opened door, — the lady, or the tiger? (1,307 words)

Time taken: _____ minutes

Quiz 1

1. Directions: *Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given. Change the form if necessary.*

1) accuse

- A. No one believed her wild _____ against her husband.
- B. The government stands _____ of eroding freedom of speech.
- C. Her blue eyes took on an unblinking, _____ stare.
- D. "Has this dog been fed today?" she asked _____.

2) suspect

- A. They became _____ of his behavior and contacted the police.
- B. I have a _____ of doubt about whether I should accept his invitation or not.
- C. Frears was rushed to the hospital with a _____ heart attack.
- D. No one knows what caused the outbreak of food poisoning, but shellfish are the main _____.

3) imagine

- A. In her painting, she has used every color _____.
- B. We must consider our real options, not _____ ones.
- C. So many boring new buildings reveal a complete lack of _____ on the part of their architects.
- D. They should adopt a more _____ approach and investigate alternative uses for their property.

4) select

- A. The company is _____ when hiring workers; they want the best people.
- B. We are keen to see if Robley still has the international qualities to justify _____ for the national team.
- C. Voters are _____ candidates for both US Senate seats and for 52 congressional seats.
- D. The author omits nothing, but a thoughtful _____ would have suited his purpose better.

5) possess

- A. She is _____ about her money and won't even share it with her husband.
- B. I'm pleased to say that I am now the proud _____ of a driving license.
- C. We should go up and take _____ of the land.

D. She asked me if I had a ball gown that she could borrow, but I'm afraid I don't _____ such a thing.

6) judge

A. The _____ of the experts is that the vase is authentic, not a fake.

B. They _____ the system on how quickly it could respond to their queries.

C. We tried not to seem critical or _____ while giving advice that would protect him from ridicule.

D. _____ by the opinion polls, he seems to be succeeding.

7) consider

A. He is always _____ of others; he is kind and sympathetic.

B. Careful _____ should be given to issues of health and safety.

C. He treats everybody equally and _____.

D. We would hope to be able to give a _____ response to the union's proposals by the end of the year.

8) courage

A. The police officer showed great _____ by jumping into the cold lake to save a drowning boy.

B. Music and lighting are used to _____ shoppers to buy more.

C. I hope people will be _____ enough to speak out against this injustice.

D. It was _____ that he recognized the dangers facing the companies.

2. Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices to complete the following sentences.

1) They could fight _____ against a common enemy.

A. face to face B. hand in hand C. shoulder to shoulder D. arm in arm

2) We'd been seeing each other for a year when he suggested that we should _____ together.

A. move along B. move in C. move off D. move down

3) We were _____, so we came to say hello.

A. passing through B. passing away C. passing off D. passing over

4) After I _____ I remembered what I wanted to say.

A. hung about B. hung back C. hung up D. hung out

5) We should be able to _____ the debt within two years.

A. pay off B. pay for C. pay in D. pay out

6) The project became so expensive that we had to _____.

A. pull on B. pull down C. pull up D. pull out

7) They _____ the most beautiful old buildings to put up those monstrosities (大而丑

的东西).

A. tore up B. tore apart C. tore down D. tore away

8) She was caught without a ticket and fined thirty pounds _____

A. on the spot B. on the point C. at the moment D. at the instant

9) If this fighting finally brings peace to this area, the soldiers will not have died _____.

A. in failure B. in vain C. in pain D. in despair

10) He was disappointed at not getting the job, but he'll _____ it.

A. get away B. get out C. get through D. get over

Unit 2 Communication

Understanding an Utterance¹

by Deirdre Wilson

1 Someone might claim that understanding an utterance is a simple matter of linguistic decoding². For instance, a certain politician—call her Margaret—is speaking to us in English; it might be claimed that all we need to understand her is a knowledge of English. Virtually any utterance can be used to show that this hypothesis is wrong. There is a gap between knowing what a sentence of English means and understanding all that a speaker intends to communicate by uttering it on any given occasion. Communication and understanding involve more than mere linguistic encoding³ and decoding. 5

2 The examples that demonstrate the gap between sentence meaning and utterance interpretation fall into three main categories, corresponding to three main questions that the hearer has to answer.⁴ 10

3 (A) What did the speaker intend to say?

4 Consider (1), which was taken from an advertisement for an employment agency⁵ that used to appear in the London Underground:

(1) If you are looking for a good job, we're offering a thousand a week.

5 Our knowledge of English alone will tell us that this advertisement has at least two possible interpretations: it may be offering a thousand pounds a week, or it may be offering a thousand good jobs a week. Our knowledge of English alone, however, will not tell us which interpretation was actually intended or understood. More generally, our knowledge of the language will tell us the range of *possible* interpretations of a vague, ambiguous, or ambivalent utterance, but will not tell us which interpretation was actually intended on any given occasion. 20

6 In fact, this advertisement is quite interesting from a communicative point of view. It is an utterance on which hearers quite systematically get the wrong interpretation first, and have to correct it. Here, the first interpretation to occur to most English readers would be that they are being offered a thousand pounds a week, which is an awful lot⁶ of money—too much, in fact, to be handed out by advertising in the London Underground. Hence, this interpretation would have to be rejected in favour of the less exciting interpretation that what was being offered was merely a thousand good jobs a week. 25

7 Indeed, it is clear that these facts were deliberately exploited by the advertisers in order to attract the audience's attention. An advertisement which merely said "We're offering a thousand good jobs a week" would hardly have been worth a glance. An adequate theory of communication should explain not only the simple cases in which a vague, ambiguous, or ambivalent utterance is correctly understood, but also more complex cases such as (1). Why is the first interpretation to come to mind generally the "thousand pounds" one? On what grounds is it rejected? On what grounds is the "thousand good jobs" interpretation preferred?

8 In the literature⁷ on communication, saying is generally contrasted with implying. Every utterance is seen as communicating a variety of messages, some explicitly, others implicitly. Saying is seen as falling on the explicit side. In order to discover what was said by an utterance (i.e. what was explicitly expressed), the hearer must do much more than just decode the sense of the sentence uttered.

9 (B) What did the speaker intend to imply?

10 Sometimes, it is quite clear what the speaker intended to say, but less clear what she intended to imply. Consider (2), used by Mrs. Thatcher in a BBC radio interview when she was still Prime Minister:

(2) I always treat other people's money as if it were my own.

Here, there is no problem deciding what Mrs. Thatcher intended to say, but there is a problem deciding what she intended to imply. On the assumption that she treats her own money very carefully, (2) will imply that she treats other people's money very carefully; on the other hand, on the assumption that she spends her own money any way she likes, (2) will imply that she treats other people's money any way she likes, and so on. Different assumptions lead to different implications; the hearer's task is to identify the intended ones. Clearly, in this case the intended implication was that Mrs. Thatcher treats other people's money very carefully, but how do we know this? More generally, how do we recognize the intended implications of any utterance?

11 Some utterances have a few strong, highly salient implications; others have a broader, less determinate range. Thus, compare (3) and (4):

(3) a. Peter: Does Viv play cricket well?

b. Mary: He plays for the West Indies.

(4) a. Peter: What will you do today?

b. Mary: I don't feel too well.

On the assumption that anyone who plays for the West Indies is a good cricketer, (3b) strongly implicates that Viv is a good cricketer, and the discovery of this implication is essential to the understanding of (3b). (4b) has a broader and weaker range of implications no one of which is essential to understanding. In uttering (4b), Mary clearly encourages 65 Peter to think that she will be less energetic, less creative than normal, but she does not commit herself to any definite course of action⁸. In either case—whether the implications are strong or weak—they cannot be discovered by linguistic decoding alone.

12 (C) What was the speaker's intended attitude to what was said and implied?

13 Sometimes, it is clear what the speaker intended to say or imply, but less clear what 70 her attitude is to what she has said or implied. Consider a famous example from *Pride and Prejudice*. Elizabeth, the heroine, has finally agreed to marry Darcy, and her sister asks her when she first realized she was in love with him. Elizabeth replies:

(5) I think it was when I first set eyes on his magnificent estate at Pemberley.

The question raised by Elizabeth's utterance is this: are we meant to think she believed 75 what she said⁹? In his review of *Pride and Prejudice*¹⁰, Sir Walter Scott took the utterance literally, and condemned Elizabeth (and Jane Austen) for being mercenary. Many later readers have assumed that Elizabeth did not believe what she said: that she was indeed making fun of the idea that one might fall in love with someone for his magnificent estate. The issue, in other words, is whether Elizabeth's utterance was intended as ironical or not. 80

14 A similar issue arises at the level of implication. Consider:

(6) a. Peter: Is John a good cook?

b. Mary: He's English.

Given the reputation of English cooking, the most natural interpretation of Mary's utterance in (6b) is that she intended Peter to supply the assumption that the English are bad 85 cooks, and to conclude that John is a bad cook. But while she clearly intended to commit herself to the claim that John is English, it is less clear that she seriously intended to commit herself to the truth of the assumption that the English are bad cooks, and the conclusion that therefore John is a bad cook.¹¹ Perhaps she was merely being playful, encouraging her audience to entertain¹² the stereotype without actually endorsing it? Clearly, there is room 90 for misunderstanding here.

15 In deciding on the speaker's intended attitude to the messages expressed and implied, the audience has to answer the following sorts of question. Is she endorsing these messages or dissociating herself from them; is she asserting that they are true, wondering whether

they are true, perhaps wishing or hoping that someone will make them true? To a certain 95
extent, these attitudes can be linguistically encoded (e. g. by declarative, interrogative, or
imperative syntax¹³); but, as (5) and (6) show, in this aspect of interpretation as in any
other, what is communicated generally goes well beyond what is linguistically encoded.

(1,275 words)

Time taken: _____ minutes

Proper Names

BBC British Broadcasting Corporation 英国广播公司

Darcy /'dɑ:st/ (男子名) 达西, 奥斯丁的小说《傲慢与偏见》中的男主人公

Jane Austen /'ɔ:stɪn/ 简·奥斯丁(1775-1817), 英国女小说家, 以善于描绘中产阶级家庭生活著称, 著有长篇
小说《傲慢与偏见》、《爱玛》等

London Underground 伦敦地铁

Mrs. Thatcher /'θætʃə/ 撒切尔夫人(1925- , 英国前首相)

Pemberley /'pembəli/ (庄园名) 彭伯里

Sir Walter Scott /skɒt/ 沃尔特·斯科特爵士(1771-1832), 英国苏格兰小说家、诗人、历史小说首创者、浪漫
主义运动的先驱, 主要作品有长诗《玛密恩》和历史小说《威弗利》等

Viv /vɪv/ (男子名) 维夫

West Indies /'ɪndɪz/ 西印度群岛 (文中为板球队名)

Quiz 2

1. Directions: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) The colonel's declaration of support for the government was a deliberate _____, because he was already negotiating with the other side.
A. deception B. conception C. perception D. reception
- 2) The actor has dismissed the recent rumors (谣言) about his private life as _____ and malicious.
A. inadequate B. cautious C. fictitious D. economical
- 3) We didn't want her to leave because she had become _____ in the office.
A. vulnerable B. indispensable C. accessible D. memorable
- 4) The concert is on BBC TV and will be broadcast _____ on Radio 3.
A. inappropriately B. simultaneously C. intolerably D. implicitly
- 5) The plan met with skepticism (怀疑态度), and later _____.
A. hospital B. hospitality C. hostility D. hostage
- 6) Richard ignored this suggestion because it didn't seem to be _____.
A. a case in point B. on the point C. beside point D. to the point
- 7) Improved sewage and water services were _____ in preventing disease.
A. evaluative B. explicit C. invaluable D. cooperative
- 8) We failed _____ to convince them.
A. utterly B. agreeably C. in vain D. in sight
- 9) The new carbon fiber tennis rackets are _____ unbreakable.
A. verbally B. virtually C. vertically D. virtuously
- 10) Eventually it _____ on me that we were walking in completely the wrong direction.
A. struck B. occurred C. happened D. dawned
- 11) _____ her interest in children, I am sure that teaching is the right career for her.
A. Given B. Granted C. Provided D. Supplied
- 12) She said she was not _____ to accept the honor they had offered her.
A. worth B. worthy C. worthwhile D. worthless
- 13) Your work is _____ but I am sure you could do better.
A. adequate B. ambiguous C. conflicting D. ironical

- 14) Scheele first introduced oxygen by using a(n) _____ series of experiments.
 A. elaborate B. disparate C. associate D. subordinate
- 15) They are worried that the workers might _____ the new law as a restriction of their rights.
 A. address B. enhance C. acknowledge D. interpret
- 16) Would you _____ your eyes over these calculations to check that they are correct?
 A. put B. throw C. cast D. shed
- 17) After her divorce she _____ to using her maiden name (结婚前的姓氏).
 A. converted B. conversed C. reverted D. reversed
- 18) Could you _____ this matter immediately?
 A. attend to B. care for C. allow for D. apply to

2. Directions: *Fill in each of the following blanks with a suitable word in its proper form.*

Communication has something to do with human behavior and the satisfaction of a need to interact with other human beings. This aspect is known 1) _____ "communication hunger". Almost everyone needs social contact with other people, and this need is 2) _____ by the exchange of messages that serve 3) _____ bridges to unite otherwise isolated individuals. Messages come into being through human 4) _____. When we talk, we obviously are behaving; when we wave, smile, frown, walk, shake our heads, or gesture, we 5) _____ are behaving. Frequently these actions are messages; they are often used to 6) _____ something to someone else.

Before these behaviors can be 7) _____ as messages, they must meet two requirements. First, they must be observed by someone and second they must 8) _____ meaning. Another way to say this is that any behavior to 9) _____ meaning is attributed is a message.

If we examine this last statement for a moment we can see several implications. First, the word *any* tells us that both verbal and 10) _____ behavior may function as messages. Second, behavior may occur 11) _____ consciously or unconsciously. This means, of course, that we may sometimes behave 12) _____ being conscious of our actions. A 13) _____ implication of behavior-message is that we often behave unintentionally. For instance, if we are embarrassed we may blush. We do not 14) _____ to blush, but we may do it anyway. Again, these 15) _____ behaviors become messages if someone observes them and attributes meaning to them.

Therefore, when someone observes our behavior and attributes meaning to it, 16) _____ has taken place regardless of 17) _____ our behavior has been conscious

or unconscious, intentional or unintentional. If we think about it for a moment, we must realize that it is impossible for us 18) _____ to behave. And if behavior has communication potential, then it is also 19) _____ for us not to communicate; in 20) _____ words, we cannot not communicate.

