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# 新世纪研究生英语教程

# New Century Graduate English

## — 综合英语 — Integrated Course

主 审 吴树敬  
主 编 王玉雯 吴江梅  
副主编 赵 蓉 闫岫峰

配有  光盘  
教师参考书

 北京理工大学出版社  
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Integrated Course

(教师参考书)  
(Teacher's Book)

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## 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四部分：

1. 关于课文 (About the text) 包括：课文摘要；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；教学目标以及教学建议。

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

上述四个部分除了练习答案和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

2004 年 4 月



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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,我才感到说再见和真正离家对我所产生的影响,这种影响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)  
当然直到告辞那天,我才注意到我爱犬的这些特点,这使我因为要离开她而备感忧伤。“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,这使我充分认识到大学生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**

**Key to the exercises**

**Text A** Global Reading

**Task 1**

Part 1: impact of saying; actual leaving

Part 2: general description; mood; the strong desire of becoming independent; fear and uncertainty; a mixture of both

Part 3: brunch with his Mom; his mother's mood; chatty and cheerful; quiet, even somber

Part 4: a symbolic description; a rookie skydiver; his first plunge; sheer excitement; close his eyes; take a 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). Weckerly effectively catches the readers' attention by arousing their curiosity through the very first sentence, which, short as it is, makes it clear the who, the what, and the when.

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.

<u>at the beginning of the brunch</u>	<u>at the end of the brunch</u>
chatty	quiet
cheerful	(maudlin)
quip	somber
	a faint smile
	her smile quickly faded

6. 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.
7. The title of the story is quite eye-catching, which makes us curiously want to know what it is about. It symbolizes the freedom and independence the author will get from that day on. Nevertheless, during the process of getting into the future of independence, he becomes excited but hesitated, nervous, and even fearful.

### Task 3

Please refer to "I. About the text."

## Detailed Reading

### Task 1

1. 我曾经说过我了不起,就要上一所名校,现在我开始为这些大话感到了压力。
2. 我们谈话时我认识到我很快就要开始那漫长而又艰难的独立路程。
3. 我曾自私地把家里的安全看做是理所当然,这种安全将最终成为一种记忆。
4. 当我努力眨着眼睛使它们湿润时,夏日的微风却把它们吹干了。
5. 这句话使我难以启齿。

### Task 2

1. I did not feel so disturbed and nervous until the day when I had to say farewell to my parents and friends and leave home.
2. The effect of saying good-bye and leaving was so strong that it made me wake up an hour earlier than the time of the alarm clock I had set.

3. That particular whole day aroused my sentiment of really missing those people and things in my hometown.
4. It is most important that I would have to say good-bye to my parents.
5. All of a sudden, my extravagant big talk about becoming independent and free became the reality which I had to be confronted with and which made me frightened.
6. I believe that because the university is six hours drive from home, I should have known that I would be reluctant to go.
7. As soon as I made a decision to go to the university, all my personal problems had seemed to disappear gradually.
8. It was hard to divorce because it might traumatize everybody involved.
9. She accompanied me to my car, and I could feel my sadness welled up in my pit of stomach.
10. What my mother said implied that all money I spent from then on would be my own, which sounded frightening but funny, too.

**Task 3**

1. B    2. C    3. A    4. B    5. B    6. A    7. A    8. C    9. B    10. D

**Task 4**

- |             |                 |            |             |            |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. naive    | 2. strokes      | 3. absurd  | 4. big-time | 5. somber  |
| 6. mumbling | 7. overwhelming | 8. pensive | 9. fragile  | 10. plunge |

**Task 5**

- |                 |               |                |            |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| A. 1. collect   | 2. collect    | 3. collected   | 4. collect |
| B. 1. overwhelm | 2. overwhelms | 3. overwhelmed |            |
| C. 1. plunged   | 2. plunged    | 3. plunge      | 4. plunge  |

**Task 6**

Lying still, waiting, I suddenly notice the life outside the window. The bugs sing in chorus. Neighbors, sitting on their verandas until late, speak in hazy words with sanded edges that soothe me. I catch the scent of fresh grass clippings. Then I hear something I can't decode — perhaps a tree branch raking the shop roof next door.

**Text B**

**Task 1**

1. T      2. T
3. F    Because the gender stereotypes considered the violent sports as exclusively male ones.
4. T      5. T      6. T
7. F    It is not rugby but football that makes all Americans excited and crazy.



8. F Some play football because they love it; some just want to make contributions to the history of football and others merely like to hit something.
9. T
10. F Different from the man's pro football, watching women's play demonstrates a welcome change.

### Task 2

1. It implies that women are ready to openly express their complaints and dissatisfactions of men's monopoly on hard-hitting sports and ready to participate in them now.
2. Just because they want equal opportunities to take part in any sports like men.
3. They are social stereotypes. First, girls are taught at school that they are not as strong as boys and so they can not do the same physical activities. Second, people with skeptical views always regard women who play contact sports as oddities rather than athletes. Finally, family education and popular culture also play a role.
4. Nowadays more and more women like to challenge the hard-hitting sports which used to be dominated by men and they have already achieved some progress. But at the same time they have also paid a high cost when they try to remove the gender barriers.
5. It takes time and energy to fight against gender discrimination in contact sports. However, where there is a will, there is a way.

### Task 3

1. A    2. D    3. B    4. D    5. C    6. B    7. C    8. A    9. B    10. A