

《今日英语》第五册教学小组 编

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# ENGLISH

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北京师范大学出版社

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## 编 者 的 话

这本书是我们在近几年使用引进教材《今日英语》第五册的过程中,根据逐步积累的资料整理编写的。内容包括:备课时使用的参考资料;课堂上的讲解和练习;每课结束前的听力测验等。希望通过本书的出版能和国内使用此教材的教师交流经验,取长补短,同时希望本书对目前社会上自修英语的青年也能有所帮助。

本书编排以课文注释为主,其次为供课堂使用的练习材料。在使用这些教材时,教师应根据自己教学的需要,决定采用什么形式。有的材料可以口头做,有的可以笔头做,有的则可做听写材料或听力训练。判断正误句的练习最好是口头做,由教师念,学生在练习本上做出判断。第三部分是供教师参考的资料,不一定要教给学生。本书最后附有备课课文的译文,供读者参考。此外,个别课文中存在明显的错误观点,读者在阅读时应注意。

本书是我们利用课余时间分头整理和编写的,由于时间仓促,尤其限于水平,缺点、错误一定不少,我们热诚地期望得到读者的批评、指正。

在本书编写过程中,曾得到英语教研室的同志们热情支持和帮助,特此表示感谢。参加本书编写工作的有以下几位:刘宝英、施能济、顾桂菁、钱瑗(按姓氏笔划)。

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## **Unit One**

# **CHANGING PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR**

## **Lesson One**

### **Seeking Advice**

#### **Notes to the Text**

Behavior is the way of behaving, conducting oneself and treating other people. There are behavior of women towards men, behavior of children towards parents, behavior of a mother towards her son and behavior of people towards the traditional values.

A pattern is a regular form or order. We can refer to a pattern of one's daily life, an old pattern of family life and a new pattern of city life.

The political and economic situations in a society are always changing, so patterns of people's behavior are changing, too. People who are used to old patterns of behavior find the changes difficult to cope with. Very often they feel confused and don't know what to do. Therefore they need some advice.

#### **Letter 1**

1. I want you to know it: The form is not polite be-

cause the woman is angry. The more polite forms are "I would like you to know it." or "I wish you to know it."

2. Ann Landers says: The verb say in Simple Present tense is used when we are asking about or quoting from books, notices or very recently received letters. Other verbs of communication are also possible: stress, remark, think, insist, warn, advise, etc.
3. She is only 14 but has the body of an 18-year old. The problem is she has the mind of a 10-year old: This means that though only 14 she is as big as an 18-year old, physically, but mentally she is rather immature. In graphology, the use of figures instead of words as part of a sentence is a feature of informal language. But figures are always used for dates, addresses, page numbers and any numbers that cannot be expressed in two words.
4. When your column appeared: Originally, a column refers to the division of a page, like the fashion column, sports column, personal column, correspondence column, etc. Later, a column refers to a regular article by a particular writer in a newspaper.
5. Thanks for nothing: No thanks for you. The woman simply can't appreciate Ann Landers' advice or help, and feels that she has nothing to thank Ann Landers for. The sentence shows a feeling of defiance and expresses openly her refusal to recognize Ann Landers'



authority.

6. Reader From The Old School: I believe in old traditional ideas. Here 'school' refers to a group of persons sharing the same principles or beliefs.
7. a girl who has integrity: a girl who has a strong sense of moral integrity. We can also say "a man of integrity", "a company of commercial integrity".
8. ... a record of dependability: (a girl) whose past behavior shows that she is dependable.
9. beat sb. down: crush, conquer, break the spirit of sb.

## Letter 2

6. ... or what?: What is the matter with me?
2. What goes?: What happens? What's the cause? Here Beat Mom asks Ann Landers to explain for her benefit the unpleasant family situation.
3. Who raised that vegetable?: Ann Landers uses a metaphor to suggest "Who educated that lazy and bad-tempered girl?" Here 'vegetable' refers to a dull, inactive person.
4. When you plant onions, don't expect lilacs to bloom?: That is to say, if you spoil her, how can you expect her to behave better? Reap what you sow. "As a man sows, so shall he reap."

### Letter 3

1. Weepers Finders: derived from the saying: "Finders keepers, losers weepers", meaning "Those who find something are glad; those who lose something are sad."
2. You are in better shape: You are in better condition.
3. Your emotions are close to the surface: You do not hide your emotions. You are apt to show your emotions. It is easy for you to show emotions.

### Letter 4

1. superachiever: a person who sets an unnatural goal for himself, for instance, to be a president. He wants to achieve more than he is able to or his natural ability allows. "Superachievers" in this context refers to Ann Landers and her husband who work very hard getting many good services done for others rather than for themselves.
2. Work Ethic: a philosophy of the first settlers in America who advocated hard work. The first European settlers who came to New England brought with them philosophy of Work Ethic. These first settlers were mostly religious people. So Work Ethic is a religious philosophy and has its religious context.
3. Not everybody possesses that kind of drive: This is Ex-wife's admiration for Ann Landers while com-

plaining about her own husband who works hard for money, neglecting her.

drive: a forceful quality of mind or spirit that gets things done.

#### Summing up of Letter 4

This letter touches on the problem of hard work.

The Ex-wife questions the validity of Work Ethic. For the American middle class, hard work is the means of attaining wealth and success. If one works hard, he will be able to get more money, and buy larger TV sets, better furniture, or more expensive cars. Ironically, the seeming success and wealth do not bring happiness to the hardworking man. The result is often his broken health and broken marriage. It is not the hard work for its own sake, but the obsession with making money which is the real cause of all his misfortune.

However, in Ann Landers' case, it is not so much hard work for money as for enjoyment of the challenge, the excitement, and the opportunity for growth that her work provides.

#### Letter 5

1. We had more than our share of arguments but on balance we had more fun together than most couples our age: We had more arguments than we should but on the whole we had more fun together than

most couples of our age.

2. It was a massive heart attack, his first: It was a severe heart attack and it was the first time that he had suffered from such a severe heart attack.

### Selection 9

1. Public relations: The term refers to the relations between an organization (e.g. a government, political party, commercial or industrial organization) and the general public, which must by all means be kept friendly. P.R. (public relations) groups or P.R. officers in an organization work to promote such relations through advertising, propaganda, personal contacts, etc. They attempt to create a favourable image of the organization among the public and to secure public understanding or support of the organization's activities. Today in the West P.R. is an important business operation.

E.g. A new actress needs P. R. groups' help to build up her image and 'sell' her to the public. By means of P. R. groups a notorious political party can improve its reputation among the people. (They ask journalists, TV interviewers, famous personalities, etc. to write or speak favourably about the Party).

2. ... to avoid "mislabeling" woman ...: to avoid addressing an unmarried woman as married one or vice

versa, to avoid addressing an unmarried woman as "Mrs So and So," and a married woman as "Miss".

The advertising and PR circles were the first to accept the term "Ms", because they all tried to have a good relationship with their customers, clients, readers, audience, general public, among whom a large percentage were women. They tried to please them instead of offending them.

3. "Ms", it was felt nicely avoided making any such distinction and still let it be known that the person so addressed was female: It is preferable to use "Ms" because the term does not make any distinction between married or unmarried, and only indicates that a person so addressed is a woman.
4. to introduce bills: to present bills for approval before (a parliament, congress, etc.)
5. stylebook: a book containing rules and examples of punctuation, typography, etc. for the use of writers, editors and printers.
6. features of interest: special long articles in a newspaper about those subjects in which people are interested.
7. so far in its young career, MS seems to be thriving: Here MS in italics refers to the magazine. Even during its first years of publication, the magazine has already achieved great popularity among readers.
8. With the flexible way of English language, it prob-

ably won't be too long before "manuscript" and "millisecond" have to move over to make way for a new dictionary definition: As a matter of fact, Ms as a title of address to women has been included in dictionaries since 1975.

9. It won't be too long before ...: This is an idiomatic expression meaning "rather soon" or "in the near future", e.g. I think it won't be long before you can typewrite well enough.

Selection 9 tells how the modern Women's Liberation Movement has made an impact on the language.

In the late 60s, some members of the Women's Liberation Movement coined the term "Ms" for addressing women. Similar to the title "Mrs", "Ms" indicates only the sex of the person so addressed. According to the feminists, the use of the titles "Mrs" and "Miss" is an "invasion of women's privacy", because they indicate their marital status, which is none of other people's business. Now, "Ms" has gained wider acceptance and acquired dictionary status.

## **Examples for phrases**

### **1. account for.**

The revolution of the earth accounts for the

substitution of day and night.

His illness accounts for his absence.

His diligence accounts for his achievement.

Nothing could account for that quarrel but his hot temper.

The father asked his son to account for the money he had spent.

He had acted in a strange way, even he himself couldn't account for it.

Your tardiness and carelessness account for your poor grade in the final-exam.

**2. beat sb. down**

I am an optimist, and will not let hardships beat my spirit down.

We argued over the matter all evening, but I beat her down in the end.

**3. break out**

Last month riots broke out in several cities in Britain and police had a hard time putting them down.

**4. break up.**

The meeting broke up after 4 hours of discussion.

The activities of the celebration broke up before it got dark.

After a serious quarrel, their friendship broke up.

**5. end up**

The experiment ended up a great success.

Those who always want to harm others will end up by harming themselves.

One of my friends is a photo enthusiast. He spends so much money on his hobby that he often ends up by forgoing all other pleasures.

**6. get over**

He couldn't get over the bad habit of smoking, though we had many times advised him to.

When we meet with difficulties we must try to get them over instead of letting them beat us down.

**7. move over and make way for**

Old-fashioned ideas will eventually move over and make way for the new.

Some day petroleum will move over to make way for some new form of energy.

In my home town many old buildings are being pulled down to make way for new ones to be constructed.

When an ambulance is honking its way down the street, everyone should make way for it.

Abacus are making way for electronic computers.

Elderly leaders retire from their posts to make way for people in the prime of life.

**8. pile up**

We should not wait till problems pile up.



**9. put away**

Please put the dictionary away after using it.

She looked at her son's painting in appreciation for quite a while, then carefully put it away.

**10. put in**

He puts in too much time reading novels.

**11. be obliged to**

Mr. Green was obliged to give up smoking to cure his cough.

I was obliged to put him out of the classroom because he was noisy.

We were obliged to speak nothing but English in class for the sake of practice.

In face of evidence he was obliged to admit his crime.

Those children were obliged to be quiet in the presence of their teacher.

**Exercises**

**I. True-False Sentences**

1. A dynamo is a man who lacks drive. (F)
2. To be on the outs with one's best friend is enjoyable. (F)
3. A work freak is a compulsive worker. (T)
4. Ann Landers' heart went out to the Italian woman who grieved for her husband's death. (T)