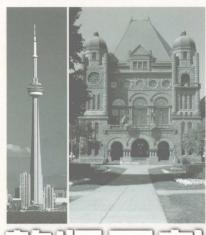
新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材 总主编 戴炜栋

综合数程

AN INTEGRATED ENGLISH COURSE

主 编 何兆熊 本册主编 史志康

第八册 Book 8



Teacher's Book

上海外语教育出版社 外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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编 者 史志康 吴 刚

黄协安 刘 焱

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颇有建树的专家。不少是高等学校外语专业裁学指导

的人生观、使学生真正成为我国 21 世纪所需要的外语专门人才 本套教材编写委员会由我国英语 界的知名人主组成、其中:

总 序

色明显、体系宏大、作者权威, 国家教育部

普通高等教育"十五"固家级规划教材 新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材

随着改革开放的日趋深入,社会各界对外语人才的需求持续增长,我国英语专业的招生规模逐年扩大,教学质量不断提高。英语专业本科生教育的改革、学科建设及教材的出版亦取得了巨大的成绩,先后出版了一系列在全国有影响的精品教材。21世纪的到来对英语人才的培养提出了更高的标准,同时也为学科建设和教材编写提出了新的要求。随着中国加入世界贸易组织,社会需要的不是仅仅懂英语的毕业生,而是思维科学、心理健康、知识面广博、综合能力强,并能熟练运用英语的高素质的专门人才。由于中学新的课程标准的颁布,中学生英语水平逐年提升,英语专业本科生入学时的基础和综合素质也相应提高。此外,大学英语(公外)教育的迅猛发展,学生英语能力的提高,也为英语专业学生的培养提出了严峻的挑战和更新更高的要求。这就规定了21世纪的英语教学不是单纯的英语培训,而是英语教育,是以英语为主体,全面培养高素质的复合型人才。教材的编写和出版也应顺随这种潮流。

已经佟某列入了"十五"重点教材规划项目。我们相信,继"高等院校英语语言

为了迎接时代的挑战,作为我国最大的外语教材和图书出版基地之一的上海外语教育出版社(外教社)理应成为外语教材出版的领头羊。在充分调研的基础上,外教社及时抓住机遇,于新世纪之初约请了全国25 所主要外语院校和教育部重点综合大学英语院系的50多位英语教育家,在上海召开了"全国高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材编写委员会会议"。代表们一致认同了编写面向新世纪教材的必要性、可行性和紧迫性,并对编写思想、教材构建、编写程序等提出了建议和要求。而后,外教社又多次召开全国和上海地区的专家、学者会议,撰写编写大纲、确定教材类别、选定教材项目、讨论审核样稿。经过一年多的努力,终于迎来了第一批书稿。

这套系列教材共分语言知识和语言技能、语言学与文学、语言与文化、人文科学、测试与教学法等几个板块,总数将超过150余种,可以说几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程。编写内容深入浅出,反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果;编写体例采用国家最新有关标准,力求科学、严谨,满足各门课程的具体要求;编写思想上,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,还着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高学生的人文、科学素养,培养健康向上

的人生观, 使学生真正成为我国 21 世纪所需要的外语专门人才。

本套教材编写委员会由我国英语界的知名人士组成,其中多数是在各个领域 颇有建树的专家,不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员。教材作者均 由编写委员会的专家在仔细审阅校稿后商定,有的是从数名候选人中遴选,总体 上代表了中国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

鉴于该套教材编写理念新颖、特色明显、体系宏大、作者权威,国家教育部已经将其列入了"十五"重点教材规划项目。我们相信,继"高等院校英语语言文学专业研究生系列教材"之后,外教社该套教材的编写和出版,不仅会满足21世纪英语人才的培养需要,其前瞻性、先进性和创新性也将为外语乃至其他学科教材的编写开辟一条新的思路,拓展一片新的视野。

建设和《林篇林晨 漢了新 的要求。随着中国加入世界贸易组织,社会需要的不

題片聯合家 舞马面景噪 爆動蟹公 崇林數男妻而上海外国语大学校长 对某

跟熟练运用英语的高素质的专门人才。由于中学新的课程标准的颁布,中学

生失语水干这十级对,大语及亚苏州主人于周初参加的一次,也以上"四天"之外,外,大学英语(公外)教育的迅猛发展。学生英语能力的提高, 也为英语专业学

生的培养提出了严峻的挑战和更新更高的要求。这就规定了21世纪的英语教学

「是单纯的英语培训、而是英语教育、是以英语为主体:全面培养高素质的复

合型入才。 教材的编写和出版也应顺随这种潮流。

为了迎接时代的挑战,作为我国最大的外语教材和图书出版基地之一的工族

外语教育出版社(外裁社)理应成为外语教材出版的领头羊。在充分调研的基础上, 外教社及时抓住机遇,于新世纪之初为请了全国25所主要外语院校和教育部重点

综合大学英语院系的 50 多位英语教育家,在上海召开了"全国高等院校英语专业

生、可行性和紧迫性,并对编写思想,数材构建、编写程序等提出了建议和要求。

而后,外载社又多次召开全国和上海地区的专家、学者会议、撰写编写大纲、确

定数材类别、选定数材项目、讨论审核样稿、经过一年多的努力、终于迎来了第

这套泵列数材其分语言知识和语言技能、语言学与文学、语言与文化、人文

科学、测试与教学法等几个板块、总数将超过150余种,可以就几乎涵盖了当前我

国高仪夹店专业例7 成仍全即承任。编号内证从八次四,从次工程,以下以外以下最新研究成果;编写体例采用国家最新有关标准,力求科学、严谨、满足各门景

程的具体要求;编写思想上,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本力气,没着力培

崇学生分析问题、解决问题的能力。提高学生的人文、科学素素、培养健康可上

For further thinking Writing practice

前。 对其中几个部分的编写我们作以下而起明。

《综合教程》第七、八册是为高等院校英语专业四年级学生编写的高级英语课教材。由上海外国语大学负责编写。

帮助他们体验文章语言文字的优美和力量、并学会在自己的写作中使用

按照现行的英语专业教学大纲,第一、二年级要求设置基础英语课程,三年级设置高级英语课程,四年级则没有明确规定开设相应的课程。目前的实际情况是有的学校从一年级到四年级都设有一门主干英语课程,一、二年级称基础英语,三、四年级称高级英语;有的学校则只开设到三年级为止,四年级不再开设相应的高级英语课程。我们认为作为四年制的本科专业,英语专业的学生到了第四年依然有必要通过各种方式、各种课程继续提高自己的英语水平。这就是为什么我们在这套《综合英语》教程里依然包括了第七、八册的原因。

通过前三年的学习,学生在英语的听、说、读、写、译等方面应该都具备了较强的能力,能够比较自如地运用英语。因此,到了第四年,学生虽然依然需要提高英语水平,但这个阶段学习的重心应该更多地转移到运用英语这个工具来汲取丰富的人文知识养分,提高自身的人文素养,拓展自己的视野,提高自己的思维能力这些方面上来。第七、八册虽然是《综合教程》成套教材中的最后两册,但这两册书和前面六册在目的要求和使用方法上有明显的区别。就语言能力的培养而言,第七、八两册虽然每个单元对学生的词汇、语法、口头表达、写作和翻译等各个方面都配有练习并有一定的要求,但更侧重对阅读能力的培养。这两册书课文的语言难度和思想深度都大大超过了前面的六册,对阅读能力的要求不仅仅是对所读内容一般的、浅层的理解,更是对作者观点和写作目的深层领悟,以及对语言的欣赏能力,并在此过程中汲取丰富的人文精神养分,提高自己的人文修养和人文素质。从这个意义上说,第七、八两册书更接近于两本高级英语阅读教材。

第七、八册的课文绝大多数出自英美作家之手,除了因原文过长我们节选部分使用以及替换了少数冷僻词语之外,对文字我们不做任何改动。大多数文章出自二十世纪名人名家之手,也有部分选自十九世纪的名篇,体裁以散文为主。文章论及世界、社会、文化、哲学、人生等各个方面,对提高学生的人文素质很有好处。

第七册含14个单元, 第八册含10个单元, 每个单元的构成如下:

Pre-reading questions
Text I
Text comprehension
Text appreciation
Language work
Translation

For further thinking Writing practice Text II

对其中几个部分的编写我们作以下的说明:

Text appreciation 对课文中作者使用的修辞手段和写作特点作了提示,以引起学生的注意,帮助他们体验文章语言文字的优美和力量,并学会在自己的写作中使用。

Translation 这两册的翻译练习只安排了汉译英的段落翻译,这主要是因为中国学生的汉译英能力一般来说弱于英译汉的能力。同时这也体现了对专业四年级学生的高要求。用于翻译的段落大多为课文内容的归纳和总结。

For further thinking 这部分的目的是进一步启发学生对所学课文进行思考,可以作为口头讨论、书面表达的基础。

Writing practice 这两册书的写作练习大体上围绕着毕业论文的撰写进行,论文写作的主要环节分散安排到每一课里去。

为了方便教师使用,和前面六册一样,第七、八册配备了较为详尽的教师用书,内容主要为对课文的分析和难点的讲解。这两册书的课文都具有较高的难度,在教师用书里我们提出了自己对文章的理解,仅供大家参考。

由于编写的时间仓促,编者的水平有限,我们的教材难免会有不尽如人意之处,也肯定会有种种谬误,我们真诚希望使用本教材的广大教师和学生给我们指出,以便我们改进和更正。

别。就语言能力的培养而言,第七、入两册虽然每个单元对学生的调汇、并法、口头表达、写作和翻译字各个方面都配有练习并有一定的要求。但更侧重对阅读能力的培养。这两册书课

支的語 親兆內 思想深度都大大超过了前面的云册。对阅读能力的要求不仅仅是对所读内容

一般月21年7002年,更是对作者观点和写作目的深层领悟。以及对语言的欣赏能力。并在

本高级英语阅读载相。

第七、人册的课文绝大多数出自英基作家之手,除了因原文这长我们节选部分使用以及

有部分选自十九世纪的名篇、体裁以散文为主。文章论及世界、社会、文化、哲学、人

高上册合14个单元, 第八册合10个单元, 每个单元的

Pre-reading ouestions

Text I

Text appreciation

Translation

编写说明

后,尤其是作为文学最后一年的四年级,绝对应该把学习的重心转移到思想的提高上来 这时候的学生(在数学计划保质保重完成的前提下)已经完成了一定量基本技能的训练,对英

载北洼的能力。到了三、四年级以

下视野、在见多识广的基础上

《综合教程》高级阶段是《综合教程》基础阶段的延续,也分四册,本册为第八册,供英语专业四年级第二学期使用。

第八册共有10个单元,每个单元由Text I、Text II 和相关的练习构成。建议使用本书的教师在一周的时间内完成一个单元的教学任务。

本册所有的课文均选自第一手的英文资料,除了原文偏长需要删节以及少数冷僻词语作了替换外,一律保持原文的风貌,尽最大可能为学生提供原汁原味的英语语言素材。

英语专业大学本科阶段的学习包含着三个不同的层面,分别是技能的训练、文化的了解 和思想的提高, 这三个层面在理解上是循序渐进的, 在实践中是相互重叠, 紧密结合的。英 语对于中国的学生来说毕竟是一门外语,要想进入绚丽多彩的英语世界,必须要完成一些基 本的准备工作,也就是我们平时所说的基本功的训练。没有听、说、读、写、译各项技能的 训练,英语的魅力是不会自动呈现在我们面前的。然而语言技能的训练绝不是外语学习的全 部。人们常说外语是工具, 但究竟把外语看成怎样一种工具, 其实是颇能体现出一个人的思 维境界的。如果仅仅把外语看成是找到一份好工作的工具,那么其实并没有认识到外语真正 的价值所在,这好比把一块宝玉拿来垫桌脚,虽然也是在派用场,但其实更多的是在糟蹋.带 着这样的看法去学外语的人,他能从外语中学到的东西是非常有限的,因为其目的只在于通 过考试,拿到文凭而已。外语在其眼中其实和任何其他的技能没有什么两样。如果把外语看 成是与持外国语言的人进行交流沟通的工具,通过这种沟通了解别人的文化,增加自己的见 识,这种看法无疑比前者高了一层,但其实也没有认识到外语的真正价值。这好比买了一幅 画来不为欣赏,只为保值增值。虽然与前者的暴殄天物相比也算是进了一大步,但仍然停留 在实际和功利的层面上,算不得最高的境界。外语在持这种看法的人眼里是一种因为"外"而 特别的东西,它的价值仅在于和外国拉上关系,满足好奇心,或为增添学习者的身价。只有 把外语看成获取有益思想的工具, 获取先进的人类文明成果的工具, 获取人生智慧的工具, 那 才是真正掌握了外语学习的精髓。这时的外语便是"江上之清风,山间之明月,耳得之而为 声,目遇之而成色",人虽无法据为己有,以为炫耀之资,却能切切实实地感受到人性的熏陶 和审美的愉悦。达到了这一境界的人,在经历了螺旋式的上升以后,在一个更高的高度上重 又把外语看得和其他知识一样了,因为中外虽然有别,但在深刻的人性、追求幸福的欲望和 获取幸福的智慧上,中和外又会在纷繁差异的表象下体现出深邃的共性,在"人"的层面上 达到奇妙的和谐与一致。达到了这一境界的人,不仅会对外语学习不带任何功利目的地乐之 好之,更会自觉地把外国语言和文化看成一面镜子,在学习外国语言和文化的过程中努力获 取对本民族文化的了解,更具体而微到获取对自身的了解,从而催生出最深刻的感悟,完成 从知识到智慧的升华。我们的外语教育只有让学生达到这样的境界才称得上成功,才能真正

实现既教书又育人的崇高目的。

本册教材的编者认为,在一、二年级的教学中,技能训练无疑应当占据较重要的地位,这是由学生英语水平的实际状况决定的,无可厚非。但用作技能训练的材料却不妨适当糅合进一些文化的内容,让学生在巩固技能的同时了解英语国家的风俗习惯、传统礼仪等,拓宽一下视野,在见多识广的基础上渐渐培养起包容的心态和比较批评的能力。到了三、四年级以后,尤其是作为大学最后一年的四年级,绝对应该把学习的重心转移到思想的提高上来。这时候的学生(在教学计划保质保量完成的前提下)已经完成了一定量基本技能的训练,对英语国家的文化有了一定程度的了解,完全具备了探索更高层次的思想的能力,教师有责任在这一年的教学中帮助学生完成向更高境界的过渡,让他们带着健全的人格和独立的思辨能力走向社会。

我们的这种追求体现在了从课文选材、课文解释到练习设置的各个环节。以课文为例,与以前各册相比,本册的各课在视角上更加宏观,气势上更加恢宏,思辨方式上更加富有创造性,带给人的教益也更加深刻独到。The Happy Man,The Fiddler,John Steinbeck's Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech,Third Walk 等课的主题都是幸福,但切入点各有不同,有自哲学高度对幸福本质的宏观论述,有通过生动故事对幸福人生的细致描摹,有自前人事迹感悟对幸福之路的艰辛追求,有据自身经历总结出的卓尔不群的幸福观; Preface to A Dictionary of the English Language 和 An Outline of Psychoanalysis 等课讲述的都是严谨认真的治学态度和极富创造性和想象力的治学方法; God of Education 和 The Second Sex 等课见人所未见,以新奇的角度和独特的视角对占据统治地位的制度提出尖锐的批评; My Adventures with a Paint Brush和Building a Personality 等课都探讨了健全人格的塑造。其中,Building a Personality 一课虽然在语言难度上显得略低,但作为整套教材的最后一课,却是起着点题的作用。因为培养起健全的人格正是教育应有的目的,也是我们对本教材使用者们的殷切期望。在课文解释和练习设置(比如讨论话题的选择等)中,编者有意识地突出和强化了这些主题,指引学生从超越语言的层面来理解课文,把书面的知识与充满质感的生活有机地结合起来,去提炼智慧、导引生活、赋予生活以性灵。

以上介绍的是本书在编写上的宏观设计,下面再谈谈编写中具体的项目安排。

本册练习种类较多,目的在于采取各种方式提高学生的理解能力和应用能力。

与 Text I 相关的练习共有 7 个部分: Pre-reading questions, Text comprehension, Text appreciation, Language work, Translation, For further thinking, Writing practice.

Pre-reading questions 与 Text I 的话题相关但不涉及课文的具体内容,起到"热身"作用,引导学生进入本单元的主题。除了我们提供的问题,使用本册教材的教师也可自行增加其他类似的问题。

Text comprehension 设计的问题都与 Text I 直接有关,其中既有对课文字面的、局部意义的理解,又有对课文的整体把握以及对内涵和寓意的理解,从而帮助学生在课文理解方面做到既见树木又见森林。

Language work 包括多种类型的语言练习。其中有词汇练习,旨在通过帮助学生掌握一些积极词汇的意义、拓展用法、熟练运用;语法练习,对一些常用的语法现象进行操练,增强



学生的语法识别能力和应用能力; 完形填空, 帮助学生从词汇、语法、篇章结构等方面综合 运用语言。

Translation 为汉译英的段落翻译,内容基本为对课文主题的概括总结,以进一步帮助学生掌握课文中的语言点,提高运用英语的综合能力。

For further thinking 提出一些结合 Text I 的话题,既能激发学生开动脑筋联系实际展开讨论,又能培养他们通过运用英语表达观点和思想,与他人交流、辩论、沟通,全面提高他们的素质。

Writing practice 主要介绍论文摘要和故事梗概的写法。其中论文摘要是论文写作的重要组成部分,在于展示论文的主旨和精华。本书介绍论文摘要的主要组成部分,并借助样本进行分析,从而明确摘要写作的思路和要求。故事梗概概述一部小说、剧本或电影的情节,为所要进行的分析做好铺垫。本册也介绍了故事梗概的一般组成部分,并提供一些经典名著的梗概作为样本。

Text II 是对 Text I 主题的扩展和深化,妥善加以处理,前后两篇文章可以起到相辅相成的作用。Text II 仅配有 Topic for discussion 一个练习,旨在考查学生把握文章主旨、理解作者观点的能力,提高学生对某一问题进行积极、全面和深刻探索的能力。

第八册的编写由上海外国语大学承担。具体分工如下: 史志康担任主编,负责编写的组织、协调和定稿工作,并编写了 Text appreciation,Translation,For further thinking 和 Text II 的 Topic for discussion; 黄协安负责 Pre-reading questions,Notes,Text comprehension,Writing practice 和部分 Text II 的 Notes; 刘焱负责 Glossary,Language work 和部分 Text II 的 Notes。

本册配有《教师用书》,里面有《学生用书》的编写者们为各自负责的练习提供的参考答案。此外,我们还为每个单元的 Text I 设计了 Text explanations,方便教师讲解课文,还包含了部分词汇和句型用法比较详细的建议和参考意见。该部分由吴刚负责。史志康承担了《教师用书》的定稿工作。

在整个编写过程中,本套教程的主编何兆熊教授对第八册的全部书稿进行了仔细的审读, 并提供了及时的指导,值此机会,我们谨向他表示由衷的感谢。

由于时间仓促,加上水平有限,本册教材中可能还存在一些问题。我们真诚希望同行专家和广大教师不吝赐教。

编 者 2007年12月

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UNIT 1

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TEXT

The Happy Man

In the Tourth and fifth paragraphs, Russell offers in interests, and introduces in detail the YARSOND

the happy man. It follows that only one thing is left to be dealt with, that is, how to get rid of

promiscuity /,promi'skju:əti/ n.	the state or character of being casual or indiscriminate, especially in the choice of sexual partners
hedonist / hi:dəunist/ n. / lainob-lisa	one who pursues pleasure its of his or surranged only and an
succour /'sʌkə(r)/ v . (= succor)	to give assistance to, in time of want, difficulty, or distress
self-abnegation n. diw bessessog at	nd vividly aware of what he has sacrificed laineb-fles
antithesis /æn'tιθιsιs/ n.	direct contrast; opposition

last paragraph, Russell talks about whether or not love should be unselfish. As we can see, the mechanism concerning this materials and a supply a supply and a supply a supply

bring people who offer love suffering and pain, but also would fail to bring pleasure to people

ing love to others would become a most natural behavior and the recipient

do not do good things spontaneously and happily, the good things would not be good. In the

ANALYSIS

What charms and mighty magic "happiness" holds! For it is a wild and recurring dream one cherishes ever since childhood. People of different races, different social strata and different life experiences may have different conceptions of happiness. The notion "happiness",



which has been intellectualized to a great extent, sounds so oddly abstract and concrete, at once, and seems so strangely complicated and simple simultaneously that many great minds take pains to dig out its full implications of happiness, among whom is Bertrand Russell.

As a great philosopher, Russell has a penetrating insight into human psychology. Therefore, at the very beginning of this article, which is actually the last chapter of his famous book, The Conquest of Happiness, Russell states that "happiness depends partly upon external circumstances and partly upon oneself", which shows his well-balanced as well as realistic view on happiness. In the first paragraph, after having briefly stressed the importance of external things, Russell shifts the focus of his argument to the significance of the spiritual element and points out clearly that the greatest obstacle in people's way to happiness is their excessive self-absorption. In the rest of the paragraph, he discusses in detail, one of those self-centered passions — fear. So far, the author has succeeded in narrowing down his topic from the relatively abstract conception of the pursuit of happiness to how to deal with self-centered passions.

In the second and third paragraphs, efforts are made to make the author's main argument more substantial. The author points out the drawback to self-centered passions and describes the happy man. It follows that only one thing is left to be dealt with, that is, how to get rid of the self-centered passions and become a happy man.

In the fourth and fifth paragraphs, Russell offers his first solution: to cultivate genuine interests, and introduces in detail the specific remedies for such self-centered passions as the sense of sin, self-pity and fear. The fifth paragraph reemphasizes the importance of one's genuine interests. An io descend grand long to start of the self

The last two paragraphs are relatively more complicated, for the author sets the traditional moralists as the target of his criticism. He points out that self-denial which is much advocated by professional moralists is also a kind of self-centered passion. It "leaves a man self-absorbed and vividly aware of what he has sacrificed" and he who is possessed with such a passion will "fail to achieve its purpose." Russell does not reject the things the moralists suggest, but lays his emphasis on the state of mind when people are doing such things. That is to say, if people do not do good things spontaneously and happily, the good things would not be good. In the last paragraph, Russell talks about whether or not love should be unselfish. As we can see, the mechanism concerning this matter is just the same as that mentioned in the previous paragraph. Unselfish love — love offered by denying oneself — would, according to Russell, not only bring people who offer love suffering and pain, but also would fail to bring pleasure to people who receive it. If genuine interests in the outside world have been established, the act of offering love to others would become a most natural behavior and the recipient of love would feel equal pleasure.

To conclude, Russell thinks the highest form of happiness is of a natural and healthy type, which is a well-balanced combination of external circumstances and oneself. When the external circumstances are favorable, the greatest obstacle to happiness is self-centered passions. What



he proposes one should do to get rid of the obstacle and achieve this natural and healthy happiness is to cultivate genuine interests in the outside world. Only by taking oneself as a member, rather than as the center, of the universe, can he find the greatest joy of life.

3. To be the recipient of affection is a potent cause of happiness, but the man who demands

We suggest the following two questions: d ai if mody nous mam and fon ai noitable

(1) At the beginning of the article, Russell tells us that happiness partly depends upon external circumstances and partly upon oneself. But why would Russell direct concerted and conscious efforts towards the part which depends upon oneself?

Russell chiefly deals with internal or psychological constituents of happiness because they play a subtler role in making up happiness. Compared with the part concerning oneself, the relation between external circumstances and happiness is simple and rigid, Only one line ought to be drawn between adequacy and inadequacy. Russell says, "Where these things (food, shelter, etc.) are lacking, only the exceptional man can achieve happiness." However, even in the case where these things are adequate, happiness still would not be a sure result. The fact is that so many people in the world enjoy adequate material things, yet they still do not feel happy. The problem with some people is their failure to make their feeling of happiness last long. So we come to the realization that the psychological elements are playing a very significant role in one's sense of happiness. Changing the external circumstances in most cases is beyond any individual's capability, yet to form a healthy mentality which may help one make the best of external circumstances he or she currently enjoys is a more realistic choice. Therefore, Russell focuses his attention on dealing with "the part dependent on oneself".

(2) What, asserts Russell, is the greatest problem that keeps people away from happiness? What is his solution to this problem? Why would it work?

The greatest obstacle to people's happiness is their excessive absorption, or their self-centred passions. They are described by Russell as "one of the worst kinds of prisons", which deprive people of their feeling of happiness by affording little variety in life and making them suffer intolerable boredom from the invariable sameness of the object of their devotion. To solve this problem, Russell suggests that people should cultivate some genuine impersonal interests. By acquiring a knowledge of the things outside oneself, one learns his or her position in the world, and, therefore his or her true value, thus emancipating oneself from the tyranny of self-centered passions, and enter into a much broader and freer world.

LANGUAGE WORK

1. ... that happiness is impossible without a creed of a more or less religious kind. Without following with a somewhat religious awe and devotion, a strict set of principles which include the idea of self-sacrifice and other similar ideas, the realization of happiness would be impossible.

denial, he may achieve it easily and naturally through cultivating genuine interests toward

his own virtue could only perform by means of conscious

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- 2. It is thought by many who are themselves unhappy that their sorrows have complicated and highly intellectualized sources. Many unhappy people think their unhappiness is a reflection of their profundity.
- 3. To be the recipient of affection is a potent cause of happiness, but the man who demands affection is not the man upon whom it is bestowed. To be a man who can receive affection from others is to be a happy man. But if such affection is not given out of their free will, but as a result of a demand or even coercion, then he who receives such a reluctant offer still can not be made happy.
- 4. The man who receives affection is, speaking broadly, the man who gives it. In normal cases, the gain of affection is a natural reward of one's offer of affection.
- 5. ... if he is to get outside it, it must be by genuine interests, not by simulated interests adopted merely as a medicine. If one wants to break the deadlock of self-centered passions, he should try to cultivate some real interests in the outside world. In the process, he must be sincere and devote himself wholeheartedly. If he only wishes to better his miserable condition by imitating others' behavior, then nothing will be changed, for his concern is still confined exclusively to himself.
- 6. What the objective interests are to be that will arise in you when you have overcome the disease of self-absorption must be left to the spontaneous workings of your nature and of external circumstances. When you have escaped from the firm grip of your self-centered passions, you will find some genuine interests towards the outside world being cultivated. Yet, you cannot decide these types of interests in advance. They are actually the result of the joint workings of your nature and external circumstances.
- 7. Conscious self-denial leaves a man self-absorbed and vividly aware of what he has sacrificed; in consequence it fails often of its immediate object and almost always of its ultimate purpose. If one makes deliberate efforts in sacrificing his desires or interests, he is actually thinking too much of himself and attaching more weight to his behavior of sacrifice than others' benefit. Therefore, his unnatural efforts will neither bring real pleasure to others, which is the immediate object of his self-denial, nor enhance his moral level, which is his ultimate purpose.
- 8. What is needed is not self-denial, but that kind of direction of interest outward which will lead spontaneously and naturally to the same acts that a person absorbed in the pursuit of his own virtue could only perform by means of conscious self-denial. As one whose purpose is the pursuit of his own virtue may achieve it through painful efforts of self-denial, he may achieve it easily and naturally through cultivating genuine interests toward the outside world.
- 9. The moralist, however, is too apt, though this is not, of course, universally true, to stress the act rather than the state of mind. It is quite often the case that the moralist would place much emphasis on what people should do, but care little about whether they do such