

Graduate English Series
研究生英语系列教程

主编 魏万德

Intensive Multidimensional Course
Exploring Horizon

Study Guide

多维教程·探索

学习指导



武汉理工大学出版社

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《多维教程·探索》 学 习 指 导

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前 言

《研究生英语系列教程》是以教育部颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据,同时根据我国目前非英语专业研究生英语的教学特点,尤其是 21 世纪我国对高级技术与管理人员的需要和要求而编写的。

为了更好地配合使用好该系列教材,减轻教师备课压力和同学们的学习压力,我们组织编写了该“教程”的教学参考书。本教学参考书是与该“教程”的第一册《多维教程·探索》配套的教学参考用书。本着教学的需要,该教学参考书包括下列七个方面的内容:

Part I . Introduction, 针对课文的主题作一个简要的介绍。

Part II . Paragraph analysis, 针对课文的篇章结构进行段落分析、归类。

Part III . Language point, 针对课文的语言和知识点以及难点做了较为详尽的解释并为有关难句配了译文。每个语言点提供了 3~4 个例句,由于提供的例句较多,教师在备课时可以有选择性地使用。

Part IV . Assignment, 根据每课的教学实际要求,安排了一篇结合该课文的作文。

Part V . Answer key, 在提供了本书全部答案的同时,并针对部分练习的答案,提供了较为详细的注释。

Part VI . 为了使教学方便,每课均提供了参考译文。

Part VII . Reading Material, 本书每一单元后提供的阅读材料供教师 and 同学们有选择地使用。

本书由魏万德教授担任主编,参加本书编写的有柯建华、余久澄、黄岚、李婧、刘茜红、何桂英、彭汉良、王芷君副教授和卢晓莉女士等。

由于时间及能力有限,疏漏之处,敬请指正。

编 者

2002 年 7 月于武汉

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Unit

1

Travel Language

I

Part I. Introduction

Compared with English, French is more rigorous, and besides, it has paid much attention to its purification. Even a law for the purification of French was adopted a few years ago. But as far as English is concerned, it is not so protected as French. However so far as we know, English is a worldwide language. If you travel around the world, you may read it in your daily life and you might feel confused about some expressions, why?

II

Part II. Paragraph Analysis

Part I (para. 1~2): The author contrasts the attitudes of the French and the English-speaking people toward the purification of their mother tongue respectively.

Part II (para. 3~15): The author gives a number of examples to show how English is misused or even abused in non-English speaking countries.

Part III (para. 16): The author concludes that purification of English is less important than its international use.

7/10 8/10 6

III

Part III. Language Points

1. **the watchdog over the French language** (*lines 1~2, para. 1*): the guard protecting the 'purity' of the French language closely
watchdog *n.* :
 (1) a committee or person whose job is to make sure that no illegal or harmful thing is done to their company, organization, etc. 监察员
 e.g. a watchdog of public morals
 a consumer watchdog
 (2) a dog used for guarding properly 看门狗

2. **sensitivity** *n.* (*line 2, para. 1*): quality or degree of being sensitive.
 e.g. a microphone's sensitivity 扬声器的灵敏度
 light sensitivity 光敏度
 The dentist gave her an injection to reduce the sensitivity of the nerves. 牙医师为她注射以减少神经的敏感度。
 Ruskin has a rare sensitivity to beauty in every form.
 拉斯金对各种形态的美都有一种罕见的感受力。
sensitive (to) *adj.* : able to measure or react to every small changes in heat, light etc.
 e.g. Ruth is extremely sensitive to cold/heat. 露丝对冷/热非常敏感。
 The Stock Exchange is sensitive to political disturbances. 证券交易所对政治上的不安很敏感。
 Lisa's very sensitive about her figure. 丽莎对身材很在意。
sensible *adj.* : having or showing good sense; reasonable; practical
 e.g. The patient was speechless but still sensible. 病人不能说话, 但仍有知觉。
 That was very sensible of you. 你那样做太明智了。

3. **influx** *n.* (*line 3, para. 1*): the act of flowing in or coming in; a rapid, constant flow; inflow
 e.g. There was a great influx of tourists into Korea and Japan during the World Cup. 世界杯期间游客大批涌入韩国和日本。

Tourism has brought a huge influx of wealth into the region. 旅游业给这个地区带来大批财富。

4. **technical applications** (*lines 4 ~ 5, para . 1*) : technical terms

5. **in theory** (*line 5, para . 1*) : theoretically; just an idea or an opinion which may not have been tested in practice

e.g. In theory, the life span of human beings can be over one hundred years but that is not always the case.

What he explained in his lecture is just attractive in theory, but hard to carry out in practice.

The government's plans seem good in theory but I doubt if they will work in practice. 政府的计划在理论上似乎很好,但是我怀疑它们是否行得通。

6. **compulsory a.** (*line 5, para . 1*) : compelling, brought about by force, strictly required

e.g. Is military service compulsory in your country? 在贵国,服兵役是义务的吗?

Is English a compulsory subject? 英语是必修课吗?

In Britain, education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16. 在英国 5~16 岁的儿童必须接受教育。

compulsory lay-offs 被强制下岗的人

7. **apply (to):** (*line 7, para . 1*):

(1) (cause to) have a bearing (on); concern. 使……与……有关,适用

e.g. What I said does not apply to you. 我所说的与你无关。

(2) to use something such as a method, idea, or law in a particular situation, activity, or process.

e.g. New technology is being applied to almost every industrial process.

The rule cannot be applied in every case.

(3) to use a word or name to describe something or someone.

e.g. The term "Red Skin" was contemptuously applied to American Indians. “红皮”这一词被用来轻蔑地称呼北美印第安人。

(4) to make a formal, usually written request for something such as a job, place in university, or permission to do something.

e.g. I applied to four universities and was accepted by all of them.

8. refer to sth as (line 6, para. 1): think of sth as belonging to (a class, category)

e.g. Johnson referred to the discovery as a major breakthrough in medical science.

On all occasions he referred to us as 'lads'. 在一切场合他都把我们叫“小伙子”。

Tabloids (小报) are sometimes referred to as the gutter press. (低级报纸)

9. all facts of life: (line 7, para. 1): all aspects of life

10. might well expand on the list (line 8, para. 1): might make the list longer
expand on/upon sth: give more information or details about sth when writing or talking about it

e.g. I went on to expand upon my notes.

Peter later expanded on his initial statement, saying he hadn't meant it the way it sounded.

The president of the corporation expanded on the objective and strategy of the corporation at the meeting.

11. may/might/could well do/be something: used to say that something is likely to happen or is likely to be true

e.g. What you say may well be true.

You could try the drugstore, but it may well be closed by now.

Compare:

may/might/could (just) as well do something:

(1) informally used when you do not particularly want to do something but you decide to do it.

e.g. I suppose we may as well get started.

(2) used to mean that another course of action would have an equally good result.

e.g. The taxi was so slow, we might just as well have gone on the bus.

12. come up with (line 9, para. 1) :

(1) think of; suggest

e.g. Intelligent students can always come up with a better solution.

It did not take her long to come up with a very convincing example.

(2) draw level with

e.g. We came up with a party of hikers.

13. to name a couple (line 10, para. 1) : to name only a few examples (of sth)**14. The mind boggles at what the world might face. (lines 10 ~ 11, para. 1):**

The French are so sensitive that it is difficult to imagine what they will do for the purification of French in the future. 人们的思想对于世界可能面临的状况往往踌躇不前。

boggle at : If your mind boggles at sth or if sth boggles your mind, you find it difficult to imagine it or understand it fully and are therefore very confused by it.

e.g. Never boggle at a difficulty. 切莫遇难而退。

He boggled at the suggestion at first, but finally agree to do the job. 他当初对那项建议犹豫不决,但终于同意去做这件事。

His mind boggled at the thought of inheriting a million dollars. 想到要继承100 万美元,他感到吃惊。

15. apart from (line 2, para. 2): not considering; other than; it is often used to refer to sth, small or unimportant, which is an exception to the general situation or state of affairs

e.g. Apart from the occasional visit, what does Alan do for his kids?

This essay is good apart from a couple of spelling mistakes.

Quite apart from the cost, there's the question of your health to be considered.

16. deviation n. (line 2, para. 2) : the act of digressing from what is normal, standard

e.g. They found the deviation of the ship from her intended course. 他们发现船

只偏离其预定航线。

There are slight deviations of the magnetic needle in a compass. 罗盘上磁针有细微偏差。

A crime is a deviation from generally accepted standards of behavior.

deviate (from) *v.* : be different or move away (from an accepted standard of behavior, or from a correct or straight path)

e.g. He has not deviated from his view that war can never be justified. 他一向认为战争不合法。

His statement seemed to deviate from the truth. 他的话似乎有些不符合事实。

He never deviates from his principles. 他从不违背自己的原则。

17. **the King's English** (*line 2, para. 2*): British spoken or written English that is considered the standard of good usage. Also known as the Queen's English

18. **the boot (of a car)** (*line 6, para. 2*): the place for luggage at the back of a motor-car. 汽车尾部的储物箱、车尾箱

19. **From an American point of view ... with a speech deficiency** (*lines 10~11, para. 2*): Americans might think that the British have speech problems (either in pronunciation or expression). 当然, 美国人可能认为英国人说英语带有语言(发音或表达)缺陷。

deficiency *n.* : lack or absence of sth needed.

e.g. The housing deficiency now amounts to about 2,000,000 units. 现在总共缺住房 200 万套。

Many diseases are caused by a deficiency of vitamins E and K in diet. 许多疾病是由于食物中缺乏维生素 E 和维生素 K 所引起的。

20. **in use** (*line 1, para. 3*): being used

e.g. All the machines are in use at the moment.

(be) out of use : not being or no longer used

e.g. The old car was out of use.

make (good) use of : to use sth that is available in order to achieve sth or get

an advantage for yourself.

e.g. Not enough people are making use of the children's play scheme.

The artist makes use of scrap iron in her sculpture.

put sth to (good) use : to use knowledge, skills etc. for a particular purpose.

e.g. It's an opportunity to put her medical training to good use.

be no use / be of no use : be completely useless.

e.g. The map's no use ... it doesn't show the minor roads.

It's no use doing sth / What's the use of doing sth :

e.g. It's no use arguing with her. (Don't argue with her. It will have no effect.)

What's the use of getting so angry ? (It's a waste of time to get angry.)

21. **Anyone who travels in foreign countries and observes it on menus and posters , in hotels , and indeed in everyday life can testify that what used to be the king's lingo has become in these places but a poor relation thereof. (lines 1~4 , para . 3)**

任何一位到国外旅游的人,从菜单、海报上,在酒店里随处都可以读到英语。的确,在日常生活中,旅游者都能证实那些过去被看做“标准行话”的英语已渗透到这些地方,但却面目全非。

testify v . : prove; bear witness to; make a solemn statement, esp. under oath in a court of law, about sth that has happened

e.g. None of the onlookers would appear in court to testify against him. 没有一位旁观者出庭指证他。

He testified under oath that he had not been at the scene of the crime. 他发誓说他当时并不在犯罪现场。

Her red face testified to her guilt. 她脸红证明她内心有愧。

lingo n . : special words or expressions used by a particular group ; jargon.

e.g. I can understand his lingo no better than Sanskrit. 对我来说,他的方言与梵语一样难懂。

He became skilled in several tribal lingoes. 他精通几门部落语言。

22. **has become... , but a poor relation thereof (lines 3 ~ 4 , para . 3)**: has distorted English so greatly that it has become a different version that is not as good as the original

23. **elaborate** *v.* (*line 5, para. 3*): explain in detail with specific example
e.g. Just tell us the facts and don't elaborate on them. 只要告诉我们事实,不必详细说明。
Some of these points will have to be further elaborated as we go.
24. **take pains(to do)sth** : (*line 1, para. 4*): make a great effort (to do sth or to do sth properly)
e.g. She took great pains to conceal this from her parents.
If you take no pains, you will get no gains.
25. **highlight** *v.* (*line 1, para. 4*): to make a problem or subject easy to notice so that people pay attention to it
e.g. The student had a test to highlight their strengths and weakness at the beginning of the term.
highlight *n.*: the most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of a holiday, performance, or sports competition.
e.g. That weekend in Venice was definitely the highlight of our trip.
26. **withhold** *v.* (*line 2, para. 4*): refuse to grant or give
e.g. I withheld payment until they had completed the work.
Ian was accused of withholding vital information from the police.
27. **a wider readership** (*lines 2~3, para. 4*): a bigger audience than only those who have read his books
e.g. Tabloids(小报)often have very large circulations(number sold)and even bigger readership(total number of people reading them).
28. **execution** *n.* (*line 4, para. 4*):
(1) the act of killing someone, especially as a legal punishment for a serious crime.
e.g. Execution used to be held in public.
In some countries, execution by hanging has been replaced by execution by

shooting.

(2) a process in which you do sth that has been carefully planned or agreed.

e.g. His intention was good, but his execution of the plan was unsatisfactory.

The good idea was never put into execution.

29. **literally** *adv.* (line 6, para. 4): in accordance with the strict letter; word for word

e.g. translate literally 逐字翻译

carry out orders too literally 过分严格执行命令

I know I said I felt like quitting, but I didn't mean it literally.

30. **novelty shop** (line 3, para. 5): shop that sells new and unusual items, sometimes referred to as revolutionary items. Hence the humor for the mistaken word "revolting".

31. **loafer** *n.* (line 5, para. 5): a person who does nothing; a lazy person

loaf *n.*: bread that is shaped and baked in one piece

e.g. a brown loaf 一只黑面包

a white bread (高级)白面包

a loaf of bread 一只面包

loaf *v.*: to waste time in a lazy way when you should be working.

e.g. I don't like to see young people loafing about the town with nothing to do.

我不喜欢看见年轻人游手好闲地在城市里逛来逛去。

He was fired when he loafed on the job. 他工作不认真被开除了。

32. **I fear it can not be answered with certainty whether these actually illustrate a progressive use of English or are simply reflections of local usages.** (lines 1~3, para. 7): 我恐怕还不能肯定地回答是否这些情况说明了英语运用的发展趋势或仅仅只是当地语言使用的反映。

certainty *n.*: the state of being completely certain

e.g. I can testify with certainty to his honesty. 我能毫不含糊地证明他的诚实。

I lent money to him in the certainty that he will return it in due time. 我把钱借给了他,确信他会按时归还。

33. **revel in** (*line 1, para. 8*): take great pleasure in
e.g. He seems to be reveling in all the attention he's getting.
I hate the people who revel in gossip.
34. **multilingual a.** (*line 1, para. 8*): spoken or written in more than two languages.
monolingual a. : speaking or using only one language
bilingual a. : speaking or using two languages
trilingual a. : able to speak three languages
35. **One supposes these signs were designed to facilitate the use of modern service in otherwise sterile and barely functional establishments.** (*lines 1~3, para. 8*): 有人认为设计这些标牌有助于现代化服务运用在另外那些枯燥及勉强过得去的服务行业。
36. **facilitate v.** (*line 2, para. 8*): make easy or easier; help forward; aid; promote
e.g. They bought a computer to facilitate the calculating process.
The friendly contacts between different peoples facilitate the cultural interchange.
37. **the by-now-famous Ankara brochure** (*lines 1~2, para. 9*): 早已出名的安卡拉市(土耳其首都)小册子
38. **European Ambulance** (*line 3, para. 9*): Ambulance should be ambience, a French word which means atmosphere. The words have been mistaken.
39. **inviting adj.** (*line 5, para. 9*): attractive
40. **courtesy n.** (*line 1, para. 10*): behavior that is polite, helpful or considerate
e.g. I have happy and vivid memories of the sweet courtesy of my fellow Japanese teachers. 我愉快而清楚地记得和我一起工作的日本教师的谦恭有礼。

Each woman shopper was given a rose with the courtesy of the management.

每位女顾客得到一朵经理部赠送的玫瑰花。

by courtesy : 表示礼貌起见; 承蒙好意; 按惯例

e.g. She is not really Mrs. Clark; she is only called Mrs. Clark by courtesy.

by courtesy of : 由于……; 经……同意; 承……好意借用或赠送

e.g. These photos were reproduced by courtesy of the General Electric Company.

这些照片是得到通用电器公司的许可而翻印的。

41. **take advantage of** (*line 3 , para . 10*): (1) If you take advantage of someone, you treat them unfairly or deceive them for your own benefit. (2) If you take advantage of something, you make good use of it while you can.

e.g. You should not take advantage of this poor man.

We took advantage of the dry weather to paint the house.

42. **extracurricular activity** (*line 3 , para . 11*): the activity or entertainment outside of class or work

43. **preoccupation** *n.* (*line 2 , para . 13*): sth you give all your attention to; the state of not noticing what is happening

e.g. His greatest preoccupation was how to find money for a holiday in Europe.

他的当务之急是如何筹钱去欧洲度假。

His preoccupation with business left little time for his family. 他全神贯注于事业, 因而能与家人共度的时间很少。

44. **We are spared the upper Bavarian version of the activity.** (*line 7 , para . 13*): We are saved from having to learn the kind of activity, i.e. the kind of dance, performed by the upper Bavarians.

spare *v.* : If someone spares you the unpleasant aspects of a story or incident, he does not tell them to you.

e.g. He could have spared the explanation.

They had it printed in the Palace News, sparing no details of what was going on.

45. **prudish** *adj.* (line 2, para. 14): extremely proper, overly modest and annoying to others.

e.g. prudish in manner 态度过分拘谨

In order to show her elegance, she is prudish in her gait. 她用过分拘谨的步态来显示她的高雅。

prudery *n.*

e.g. sexual prudery 男女间假正经

46. **otherwise** *adv.* (line 1, para. 15): except for what has just mentioned
e.g. a few mistakes in an otherwise excellent piece of work, an otherwise perfect picture. 如果某些缺点得以改正,则是完美无缺的一幅画。

47. **the following sign proved a real crowd puller** (lines 1~2, para. 15): the following sign attracted a lot of attention

48. **for the sake of** (line 5, para. 16): If you do sth for the sake of it, you do it because you want to and not for any particular reason.
e.g. I usually check the door at night before I go to bed, just for the sake of safety.

IV

Part IV.

Assignment

Write a short composition of about 120 words on the following topic:

Travel

Sample

It is very exciting to visit different places, and the experiences may well remain in your mind all of your life. While traveling, you'll see landscape very much different from your homeland, witness cultures that are very different from your own and meet people of different colors and races. A deep mark is left on you by travel. Some day, you may draw upon those good memories and again have the pleasure of your past experiences.