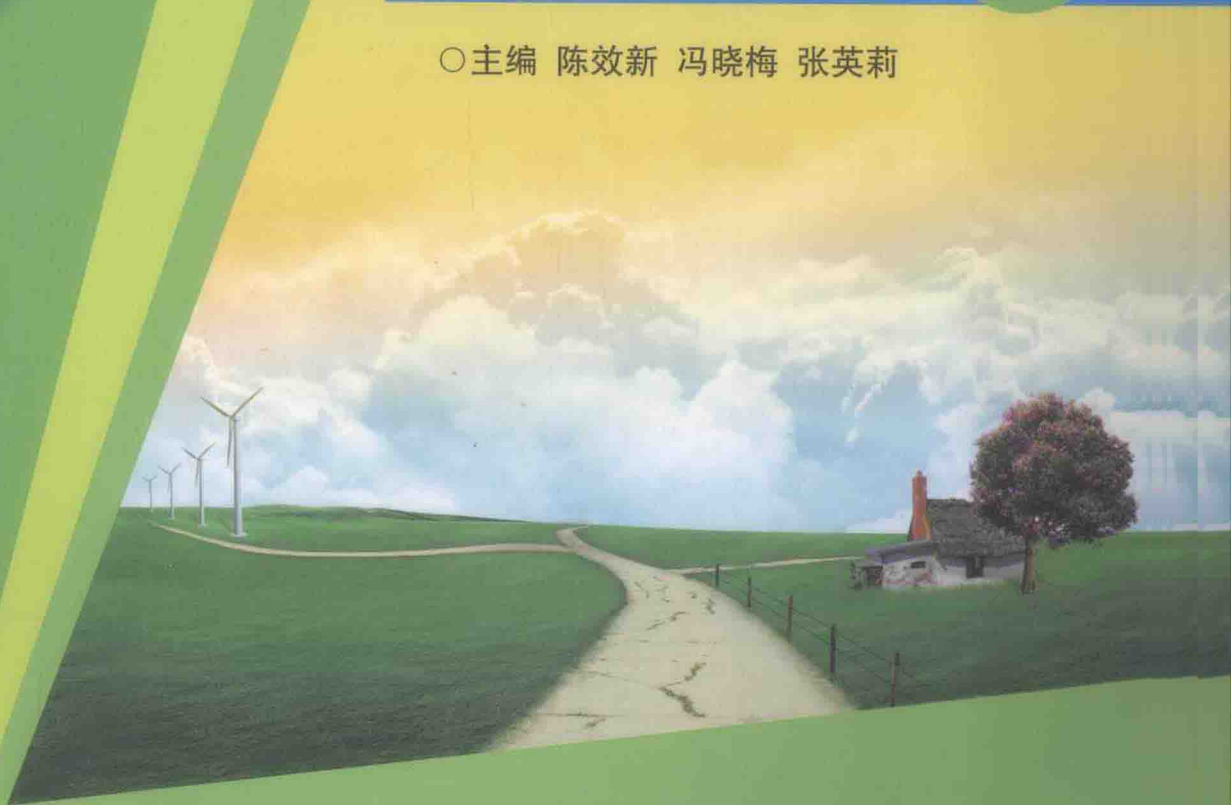


New College English

新编大学英语

综合教程 2

○主编 陈效新 冯晓梅 张英莉



中国石油大学出版社

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综合教程②

陈效新 冯晓梅 张英莉 主编

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前言

PREFACE

《新编大学英语》是由浙江大学编著、外语教学与研究出版社出版的一套大学英语教材,该教材采用的以学生为中心的主题教学模式在大学英语教学中取得了良好的效果。《新编大学英语综合教程》是以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导编写的《新编大学英语》课堂同步辅助教材。本书融入了课堂互动的各个环节,强调了听读能力和语言的实际应用能力的培养,通过课堂上的教学活动,激发学生参与的积极性和主动性;通过课下学生的自主学习,培养学生的自主学习能力,有助于巩固和提高语言综合运用能力。

本书有 10 个单元,与《新编大学英语》(第二册)的单元主题同步。每单元分 4 个部分。

第一部分为 Check Your Vocabulary,主要供学生自学,帮助学生掌握本单元出现的生词,并通过语境扩展他们的词汇量;

第二部分是 Get to Know the Background,是以听读活动为主的单元主题导入。通过主题相关的听力与阅读材料,向学生提供真实场景的语言素材和文化背景,拓展学生的背景知识空间;

第三部分是 In-Class Reading Passage,包含课文结构分析、内容分析、课文小结、语境词汇练习和配套作业。旨在培养学生的分析理解能力,促进学生语言基本功的巩固,提高学生的语言实际应用能力。

第四部分是 After-Class Reading Passage,结构与第三部分相同,并与 In-Class Reading 的内容相辅相成,循序渐进。

本书配有词汇学习手册,对本册每个单元词汇按照出现顺序排序,方便同步查找;配有构词法注解,对拓展学生的词汇量有较好的帮助;重要词汇编写了派生、搭配、例解等项,帮助学生在真实的使用语境中掌握单词的用法;每个单元均配有美文诵读,有助于学生从词到句、从句到篇掌握学习内容。

本书听力部分配有语音清晰、语速适中的 MP3 光盘,包括所有的语音文件,全部由美籍教师录音。

本书承蒙中国石油大学外国语学院院长栾述文教授和副院长孙秀丽教授的指导和审阅,感谢他们为本书提出了宝贵的意见和建议。本书的内容已在我校的大学英语教学过程中试用,在听取教师和学生的反馈意见的基础上进行了全面的修改、补充和完善,在此感谢参加大学英语教学的中国石油大学外国语学院全体教师和全校学生,感谢他们在教学过程中的热情投入、积极合作与建设性的建议。

本书在编写过程中还参阅了大量的国内外出版的教材、各种英语报刊、书籍及有关网站的资料,在此我们向这些作者表示衷心的感谢。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处恳请广大读者和同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者
2010 年 4 月



目录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Love /1

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /1
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /3
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
A Good Heart to Lean on /6
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
Benefits from Pets /15

Unit 2 Communication Problems /22

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /22
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /24
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
Speaking Different Languages /28
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
Five New Words at a Time /38

Unit 3 Born to Win /46

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /46
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /48
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
Born to Win /51
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
The Pursuit of Excellence /61

Unit 4 Psychology in Our Daily Life /69

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /69
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /71
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
Is There a Doctor in the Body? /75
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
The Psychology of Money /84

Unit 5 Dreams /92

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /92
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /94
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage

Are You a Dreamer? /97

- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
Dreaming Up a Good Mood /107

Unit 6 Food /115

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /115
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /117
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
Food and Culture /120
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
The Menu /130

Unit 7 Culture /139

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /139
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /141
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
Bridging Cultural Gaps Gracefully /144
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
Dining Customs in America /153

Unit 8 Money /161

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /161
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /163
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
Time Spent Agonizing over Money /166
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
Elias: A Parable /175

Unit 9 Shopping /184

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /184
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /186
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
Consumer Behavior of the Youth /189
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
Shopping /198

Unit 10 Emotions and Health /207

- ◆ Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary /207
- ◆ Section 2 Get to Know the Background /209
- ◆ Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage
The Secrets of Good Health /212
- ◆ Section 4 After-Class Reading Passage
Your Anger Can Kill You /222

参考答案 /231

Unit 1

Love

Unit 1

Section 1 Check Your Vocabulary

P Part 1 In-Class Reading Passage

Directions: Listen to the sentences and fill in the blanks with the missing words you have heard.

1. All possible steps should be taken to assist the young defendant to understand and _____ in the proceedings.
2. You have to think about how you're going to _____ your financial habits and attitudes with your spouse's.
3. Certainly it was a popular early morning activity and a large crowd had gathered, jockeying for the best positions, eager and _____.
4. He was shot in the head as he chased a robbery suspect into a subway station. He lived, but he will probably be _____ for the rest of his life.
5. When one sets foot on St. Peter's Square, he cannot help but _____ at the spacious square.
6. No man is bothered by his wife's _____ about the family's livelihood and happiness.
7. One of the greatest challenges during a person's journey to attain a goal is whether he has the capacity to withstand hardships and _____.
8. He claimed that the people that called him names were merely _____ of his success.
9. Because no one would listen to her, Vida, shaking with rage, had to _____ herself with taking out her revenge on a dressing room door.
10. I realized that I should not be that surprised at your _____ to get involved in such an affair.
11. As an employee I'm supposed to declare any convictions that I have to my employers, but I've never _____ that I was charged with theft.
12. In modern society, young parents must _____ their child receives a certain amount of education so that he or she can well adjust to the future life.
13. His claims that the surrounding area had always been used for storage were rejected and he _____ a string of enforcement notices (强制执行通知书).
14. Despite the loss of three top players, they have been _____ in the last few rounds.
15. Tomorrow afternoon we'll have a meeting to discuss our economic problems. Do let me know if you can _____.

P

Part 2 After-Class Reading Passage I

Directions: Listen to the sentences and fill in the blanks with the missing words you have heard.

- Someone who is _____ notices everything that is happening.
- If something happens _____, it happens throughout the night or at some point during the night, or it happens very quickly and unexpectedly.
- If a group of factory workers, nurses, or other people work _____, they work for a set period before being replaced by another group, so that there is always a group working.
- When a person receives _____ for the things that he has done, people acknowledge the value or skill of his work.
- When something _____ somewhere, it moves there smoothly over or against something.
- If you _____ at someone or something, you look steadily at them for a long time, for example, because you find them attractive or interesting.
- If you are _____, you feel unsure of yourself because you think that you are not good enough or are not loved.
- Someone who is _____ is very quiet, and does not want to talk to other people.
- If you are _____, you are bored, impatient, or dissatisfied, and you want to do something else.
- If you say someone is _____, you mean that he is not very strong or healthy.
- If something or someone _____, they become active.
- If you _____ something that he wants or needs, you take it away from him, or you prevent him from having it.
- If you _____, you cough once in order to make it easier to speak or to attract people's attention.
- If events _____ to something, they make it possible for that thing to happen much more often or much more seriously than before.
- When you _____ a radio, heater, or other piece of equipment, you increase the amount of sound, heat, or power being produced, by adjusting the controls.

P

Part 3 After-Class Reading Passage II

Directions: Listen to the sentences and fill in the blanks with the missing words you have heard.

- If you make a _____ about something, you say something about it.
- A _____ is a permanent injury, illness, or physical or mental condition that tends to restrict the way that someone can live their life.
- _____ is a way of spending time in which you rest and feel comfortable.
- If you _____ yourself, you rub your fingernails against your skin because it is itching.
- If you are _____ by something such as a rule, agreement, or restriction, you are forced or required to act in a certain way.
- If something is _____, it causes feelings of sadness or sympathy.
- Someone's _____ of something is their recognition and enjoyment of its good qualities.

8. A _____ is an action or event that attracts your attention away from what you are doing or concentrating on.
9. If you describe something as _____, you mean that the person doing or giving it does not require anything to be done by other people in exchange.
10. _____ things are extra things apart from the ones already present.
11. If you _____ something, you have the right to have it or do it.
12. If you do something _____ what someone else has done for you, you do it because they did that thing for you.
13. If you _____ someone or something, you feel that you understand them or their feelings and ideas.
14. If you say that something such as a word or feeling _____ something else, you mean that it comes from that thing.
15. If a person or thing _____ doing something, they have the ability to do it.

Section 2 Get to Know the Background

P

Part 1 Read for the Theme

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Love is a permanent theme being studied and explored throughout the human history. Then what is love? In its narrow sense, love is a deep feeling of fondness, affection that grows between two people. Romantic love usually begins as passion and evolves with time to a more lasting sense of attachment. Many of the famous romantic love stories in various cultures end in the tragedies of death or betrayal. The loss of love is a favorite musical theme and the subject of countless stories, operas, songs, and ballads.

Broadly speaking, love can be viewed as a feeling of brotherhood and goodwill towards other people or a strong liking for or interest in something such as music, sports, books, food, pets and the like. Love is not an empty talk; it has a rich meaning in it.

Whether it is a mother's nurturing love for her child, a son's loyal love for his father, the love between husband and wife, or the love between friends, love is a universal emotion that expresses itself in every culture.

permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ *a.* 永久的,持久的

affection /ə'fekʃən/ *n.* 友爱,爱情

evolve /i'vɒlv/ *v.* (使)发展

attachment /ə'tætʃmənt/ *n.* 眷恋,爱慕

betrayal /bi'treɪəl/ *n.* 背叛

brotherhood /'brʌðəhʊd/ *n.* 手足情谊

goodwill /'gʊd'wil/ *n.* 善意,亲切,友好

nurture /'nɜ:tʃə/ *v.* 养育

universal /ju:ni'vɜ:səl/ *a.* 普遍的

To love is to be human. To need love is also to be human. To love and to be loved, one needs to have a loving heart or a kind heart. American scholar Og Mandian once put it this way: "If I have no other qualities, I can succeed with love alone. Without it I will fail though I possess all the knowledge and skills of the world." Benjamin Franklin also said, "If you would be loved, love and be lovable." A good heart can bring strength and confidence. A good heart can work wonders in one's life. A good heart is a fountain of gladness, which makes everything freshen into smiles.

Questions:

1. What's the end of many romantic love stories?

2. Why do we say love is a universal emotion?

3. What are the differences between motherly love and fatherly love?

Part 2 Complete the Background Information

Directions: Read the passage through carefully and select one word for each blank from the list of choices given in the word bank following the passage.

We have saved the two important emotions ___ 1 ___ with other people: love and its ___ 2 ___, hate. Love can be seen everywhere. Yet surprisingly, love has been the subject of less scientific research than other emotions. The reason for this may be twofold. First, love is a complex emotion, ___ 3 ___ to describe and measure. Secondly, unlike many radical emotions, radical love is generally not a problem; thus less medical attention has been paid to it.

What is love? This is a complex question and requires a complex answer. Love is a strong, positive attraction and feeling for another person or thing. But it is more than this. It also ___ 4 ___ feeling of caring, protection, excitement, and tenderness. When two people are in love, they feel drawn to one another; they greatly enjoy each other's ___ 5 ___.

Sometimes it is easier to think in terms of different kinds of love: romantic love, brotherly love, and so forth. Though they are different in some ___ 6 ___, they share one important characteristic: a strong positive feeling toward another.

Our feelings toward other people are often complex. We may love someone and, at the same time, be angry with him. Or we may love someone, even though we are ___ 7 ___ of him. We might even love someone and, at the same time, hate for some precise reason.

Hate is a strong ___ 8 ___ emotion toward someone, and is due to anger, jealousy, or some other factor. Like love, hate can be a very strong emotion. It can also be very ___ 9 ___. The question is often asked, "Is it bad to hate?" The best answer is probably "sometimes yes and

sometimes no." Usually hate does not help us; it makes us feel unhappy and makes us do things that may hurt others. However, sometimes it may be 10 to hate and hurt someone in order to protect loved ones.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) necessary | F) companion | K) negative |
| B) respects | G) involves | L) dangerous |
| C) require | H) jealous | M) company |
| D) difficult | I) contrary | N) beneficial |
| E) positive | J) connected | O) opposite |

Part 3 Listening-in

Directions: Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.

1. Why do we say that friendship takes time?

2. What factors are needed by true friendship according to this passage?

Part 4 Bridge the Cultural Gap

Directions: Listen to the recording and fill in the missing information.

The term "love" in English covers many things, (1) _____ erotic love, love between parent and child, brotherly love, etc. Christian love can be (2) _____ on love between parent and child and brotherly love.

We are told to love everyone, (3) _____ enemies. It's useful to start by looking at what this does NOT mean. It does not mean that we will like everyone. Love is not primarily an (4) _____, although it often (5) _____ the emotions, and is supported by them. It is primarily a commitment to care about someone.

Jesus' teachings are largely a (6) _____ of what love means. However, the briefest description is from one of Paul's letters:

Love is (7) _____; love is kind; love is not (8) _____ or boastful or arrogant or rude. It does not insist on its own way; it is not irritable or resentful; it does not rejoice in wrongdoing, but rejoices in the truth. (9) _____

Love is based on our status as fellow children of God. This means that there is at least potentially a close spiritual bond between all of us. (10) _____

It is also based on honesty and justice. While Christians are eager to forgive, Christian parents are called on to exercise discipline, and Christian churches to first counsel with and then if necessary exclude those who are openly immoral. (11) _____

Section 3 In-Class Reading Passage

A Good Heart to Lean on

Part 1 Structural Information

- Para. 1~4 The father's _____ and how he managed to _____.
- Para. 5~7 The son's comment on _____.
- Para. 8~11 The father's attempt to _____.
- Para. 12~13 The father's _____.

Part 2 Content Information

- How do you understand "the unwanted attention" in Line 3? (Para. 1)

- Why did the father feel proud of being able to work as usual despite nasty weather? (Para. 3)

- Why does the son marvel at his father's courage? (Para. 5)

- In what way did the father try to participate in some activities? (Para. 8~11)

- What did the son learn from his father? (Para. 12)

- According to the passage, it was the son who helped the father to keep the balance. How do you understand the last paragraph?

Part 3 Summary

Directions: Listen to the summary of the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

My father was severely (1) _____ and short. I felt (2) _____ and (3) _____ to be seen walking together with him. But my father seemed to have never been (4) _____ by all this. He never (5) _____ about anything and he took an active and (6) _____ attitude towards life and work. He was never self-contemptuous (自卑) and envious, but tried to do anything he could as well as possible. (7) _____ I am older,

I come to realize that how small I am. Father's (8) _____, kindness and open-mindedness moved me deeply. Though my father has been gone, I am always being tortured by my compunction (懊悔). (9) _____ my father, I am unworthy indeed. For many years, it is father who has been (10) _____.

Part 4 Words in Context

Directions: Find the following expressions of **a** in the passage according to the Chinese given. Then use the key words to make the sentence **b**.

1. a. 因不想要的注意而感到难堪

b. →他对自己的过错深以为耻,所以自杀身亡了。

2. a. 定速度

b. →琼斯一家带了头,邻居们尽力赶上他们。

3. a. 及时赶到办公室

b. →我们能及时赶到,而且还可以早一两分钟。

4. a. 对他来说这是一种自豪。

b. →对他们来说这是生死攸关的问题。

5. a. 使自己承受这种屈辱和压力

b. →他因犯了愚蠢的错误而遭受责难。

6. a. 他是怎么做到这一步的我感到不可思议。

b. →游客对西湖的美惊叹不已。

7. a. 他无法袖手旁观。

b. →他对这种生活方式很满意。

8. a. 他总是要我去他的办公室。

b. →确保他按医嘱服药。

9. a. 为琐事抱怨

b. →要鼓励消费者对劣质商品投诉。

10. a. 妒忌别人的好运

b. →当他听到最好的朋友要去念哈佛时,他很嫉妒。

Part 5 Homework

Ex. 1 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Directions: Read the passage and decide on the best choice for the questions and the uncompleted statements.

The common view in social science of love relationships is not that opposites attract but that like attracts like. People fall in love with others who share their interests and tastes and whose personalities are similar. Hill, Rubin, and Peplau (1976) found only slight support for this view. On a great many characteristics, couples were not alike. On others, couples were only somewhat alike. Couples did tend to be about the same age, to be equally good looking, to have similar I. Q. scores, to be of the same religion, and to want the same number of children. But on each of these things, quite a few couples differed from one another. In fact, on only one question did most agree: on whether they were “in love”.

The early interviews failed to find that being alike was very important in bringing couples together. The follow-up interviews found that similarities were much more important in keeping couples together. Those who were together after two years were much more closely matched than couples who broke up, especially in terms of age, I. Q., college plans, and looks. Thus, couples were much more likely to break up if one person was a lot smarter, better looking, or older. It is easy to imagine why these differences would matter. If one person is much smarter or more mature than the other, this could cause conflicts. If one person is much better looking, he or she will have more chances for other relationships.

Yet other things that would seem as important turned out not to matter. Those who stayed together differed not at all from those who broke up in how alike they were on religion, sex role ideas, beliefs about sex, idealism, or the number of children they wanted. Surely, one might suppose that marked differences in sex role attitudes could cause friction or that religious differences might lead to breakups. But there was no evidence of this.

In fact, conflict was not one of the main reasons people gave for breaking up. Most said they broke up because they got bored with the other person. Often this caused one of the pair to become interested in someone else, thus prompting the split. Perhaps surprisingly, the woman got involved with someone else far more often than the man. Also, women were much more likely to suggest a breakup than men, regardless of the grounds. However, people were more likely to remain friends after the breakup if the man asked for the split. This suggests that the male ego is more sensitive to rejection.

- The view that “like attracts like” _____.
 A) was proved false
 B) received slight support
 C) was definitely proved
 D) is unpopular in social science
- Similarities within couples were most important in _____.
 A) bringing couples together
 B) keeping couples together
 C) getting along with the partner's family
 D) avoiding conflict
- One similarity that seemed important to the success of a relationship was _____.

- A) religion
C) number of children wanted
- B) sex roles
D) physical attractiveness
4. The breakups were mainly caused by _____.
- A) conflict
C) boredom
- B) family pressure
D) money problems
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Men are less likely to suggest a split.
B) Interviews found that similarities were unimportant in keeping couples together.
C) A person with better looking might be more likely to have other relations.
D) Religious differences might not lead to breakups.

Ex. 2 Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: Read the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1 ~ 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 ~ 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Love and Money Reshape Family in China

China has gone from arranged matches to the 8-minute date in the span of one generation.

Zhu waited years to find a husband like Gao. It was Zhu, a little saucy (调皮的; 不能压制或控制的), who first phoned Gao, a little quiet. They hit it off: Both are under 30, engineers, smart, living in Beijing, and, most crucial, they are from the same province, Shanxi, which means annual visits home together. They lived together unmarried for 14 months, something illegal until last year, before Zhu, tired of waiting, proposed. Gao right away said OK.

Getting married in today's China is far easier than even four years ago: The couple took a number, waited in line, and said "I do" in just over an hour. The certificate costs about \$1.15. Marriage forms no longer ask frightening questions about parents' history or Communist Party affiliations (加入). Nor must couples seek permission from their "work unit" boss, a major shift from last year. Marriage and public security bureaus are reportedly no longer connected.

Today, urban Chinese are free as never before to pursue what have become the twin engines of family dynamics here: love and money. In the 200 cities with more than a million people, love and money are dictating historic changes in the traditional family that had already been shrinking due to the one-child policy. Dating and romance are in, living with parents is out, wives and daughters enjoy enhanced roles. A new galaxy of attitudes and values is transforming the basic building block of Chinese society.

Yet if it is easier to tie the knot in urban China, little else about marriage and family is so simple in a country constantly rebuilding, protean (变化多端的), where the pursuit of wealth and the sense of time are accelerating.

"It is easier to meet people now, but it is harder to find the right one," says a young female junior exec as she sips from her water bottle. "We never had cellphones or text messages before, and we can meet many new people every day. But our expectations for a partner are so high that few can match them."

Love and money

Now, for the first time on a wide scale, Chinese may pursue a spouse of their own choosing. Only 2 in 10 young Chinese used to choose their life partner; today, 9 in 10 say they have or will, according to a *China Daily* report. Along with this, a discourse of "feeling" and "emotion" that

used to exist mainly in elite circles is now heard at all levels, from tycoons (企业界大亨) to taxi drivers. Shops advertise “passion styles” for cars and kitchens. Romance novels are a rage.

In the past, couples often did not demonstrate affection inside a strict, loyalty-based family hierarchy. It was better not to, as Harvard sociologist Martin Whyte points out, since it might suggest a son's loyalty was not entirely clear. Couples always lived with the husband's parents, and in times of argument, sons were expected to side with family elders, not wives. Sons were dependent on parents. Divorce was discouraged and nearly non-existent. Marriages were arranged among families or inside “work units”; a main criterion was the communist or “revolutionary” credentials (资格) of the spouse's family.

“My parents were teachers. They found themselves put together by their work unit,” says Qi Mei, a consultant for a paint company in Beijing. “Spouses didn't use to have an identity, so much as a role. But now marriage is based on feeling. That will make us a more open society.”

“I want to fall in love,” says Ms. Xin, a 19-year-old student at a shopping mall. “I don't want to moan forever about money and jobs. Love is first. Other things are important but not first.”

Yet the dreams of young women like Xin can be tempered (调节) by economic realities. She's part of the first generation who must find their own jobs and earn their own wages. This creates some anxiety. Apartments are no longer subsidized; jobs no longer guaranteed. Many parents have no advice for their offspring about a China evolving at a bewildering rate.

Wealth, it turns out, has caused many urban Chinese to think and behave in ways that don't always include families. Boarding schools have tripled in the past decade. Extramarital relations have skyrocketed. As the cost of living increases in urban China, many young women, often from outside the city, are subsidized by men.

Typical is Yu Weijing, 25, who stays in Beijing by being enrolled in graduate school. Her boyfriend is 40, divorced, has a son, and owns a pharmacy. They stay together five days a month. He pays her rent. She is now dating another businessman, and wonders if she should change income sources, since she hears the pharmacist is also dating. She wants a “short cut” to financial security and a good life, and repeats a saying here that “a good date is better than a good job.” Officials are considering transparency laws requiring husbands to show family earnings to wives; many divorce cases exist now where wives are suddenly left only with the furniture.

A new concept: dating

China has 3 000-plus years of feudal order, guaranteed partly by a stable family. That family is now undeniably changing. Consider these structural shifts; Dating is a new concept, maybe four years old. Before, one never talked about a “boyfriend” or “girlfriend”. A special friend was a “partner”, and it implied an impending marriage. No longer. In the city, females will ask males out. Young Chinese want to get to know one another. The American “eight-minute date” has just hit Beijing.

In China's shift to a market economy, one key marriage player has been phased out: the work-unit boss. For 50 years, the boss was a de facto (事实上的) sergeant inside state-run enterprises. He or she policed behavior among the sexes, assisted with family problems, often helped set up single women approaching the unofficial “spinster” age of 30, and approved all matches.

“If you turned 28 and were still single, the danwei manager or boss would step in and help,”