

研究生教学用书

教育部学位管理与研究生教育司推荐

复旦博学·21世纪 研究生英语系列教材

博
學



研究生 综合英语 教师用书

Teacher's Book

刘雯 赵蓉 何静 主编

4

复旦大学出版社

复旦博学·21世纪研究生英语系列教材

翟象俊 主审

研究生综合英语 4

教师用书

主 编

刘 雯 赵 蓉 何 静

编 者

陈 淇 何 静 刘 雯

黄 莺 徐慧玲 赵 蓉

复旦大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生综合英语教师用书. 4/刘雯,赵蓉,何静主编.
—上海:复旦大学出版社,2006.8
(复旦博学·21世纪研究生英语系列教材)
ISBN 7-309-05030-4

I. 研… II. ①刘…②赵…③何… III. 英语-研究生-
教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第062665号

研究生综合英语教师用书(4)

刘 雯 赵 蓉 何 静 主编

出版发行 复旦大学出版社 上海市国权路579号 邮编 200433
86-21-65642857(门市零售)
86-21-65118853(团体订购) 86-21-65109143(外埠邮购)
fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

责任编辑 施胜今
总 编 辑 高若海
出 品 人 贺圣遂

印 刷 上海肖华印务有限公司
开 本 787×960 1/16
印 张 12.5
字 数 231 千
版 次 2006年8月第一版第一次印刷
印 数 1—2 100

书 号 ISBN 7-309-05030-4/H·988
定 价 25.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

我国高等院校的研究生教育在21世纪之初有了较大规模的发展,对研究生英语教学也提出了更高的要求。为了使研究生英语能够更好地适应新世纪高素质人才的培养,我们在总结多年教材编写和教学经验的基础上,根据教育部颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》,编写了一套研究生英语教材。本套教材由五个系列组成,包括:《研究生综合英语》四册及配套的教学参考书、《研究生听力》两册、《研究生英语写作》、《研究生英语翻译》和《研究生英语文学欣赏》。

本书为《研究生综合英语》第四册的教学参考书。

本系列参考书为教师及学生提供与《研究生综合英语》相关的知识点,包括:预备活动(Warm-up Activities)、背景材料(Additional Information for the Teacher's Reference)、课文内容概要(Main Idea of the Text)、课文注释(Notes to the Text)、难句释义(Paraphrase of Difficult Sentences)、语言点应用分析(Language Points)、练习答案(Key to Exercises)以及参考译文(Translation of the Text)等。本书提供的背景文化介绍兼顾趣味性和知识性的结合;练习答案附有所有相关英文习语及谚语的参考译文,使学生加深了解,从而更好地掌握相关用法。

本系列参考书由复旦大学外文学院大学英语教学部研究生教研室组织编写。其中第一、二册由雍毅、谢晓燕、黄莺主编,第三、四册由刘雯、赵蓉、何静主编。

本套教材在编写的过程中,得到了复旦大学研究生院和复旦大学出版社的大力支持,并获得研究生课程建设项目的资助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写人员教学任务重、时间紧、水平有限,教材中的错误及不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者提出宝贵的意见。

编 者
2006年2月

使用说明

本书是《研究生综合英语》第四册的教师用书，供非英语专业研究生教学的英语教师参考使用，内容包括《研究生综合英语》第四册课文的教案、练习答案以及参考译文等。各单元的教案分成课文和补充阅读两部分编写。

课文的教案由以下八部分组成：

1. 预备活动，主要是小组讨论，旨在引导学生熟悉课文内容并为他们提供用英语进行口头交流的机会。
2. 背景材料，包括作者介绍、与课文内容相关的英语国家文化、社会生活和风土人情等背景知识。
3. 课文大意，用大约 200 个左右的单词，概括课文的主题思想。
4. 课文注释，主要针对课文中所出现的、一般词典无法查阅的、难以理解的单词或短语以及外来语进行注解。
5. 难句释义，用简易的英语解释课文中出现的长句、难句。
6. 语言点，对课文中所出现的、要求学生掌握的生词和习语的用法进行举例说明。
7. 练习答案，提供教材中部分练习题的参考答案。
8. 课文译文，为了帮助学生理解课文，主要采取直译的办法，对个别无法直译的句子则采取意译。

补充阅读的教案由六部分组成：

1. 补充阅读大意，用 100 个左右的单词，概括补充阅读材料的主题思想。
2. 补充阅读注释，主要针对补充阅读材料中所出现的、一般词典无法查阅的、难以理解的单词或短语以及外来语进行解释说明，其中包括对作者和背景知识的简单介绍。
3. 难句释义，用简易的英语解释补充阅读材料中出现的长句、难句。
4. 惯用语学习，提供补充练习中有关惯用语的英汉释义，为补充练习一做准备。
5. 补充练习答案，提供补充练习的全部答案。
6. 补充阅读译文，为了帮助学生理解补充阅读材料，主要采取直译的办法，对个别无法直译的句子则采取意译。

此外，对于教材中每个单元后面的谚语，本书也提供了参考译文，旨在帮助

学生理解谚语的意义。在每个单元的最后，本书还提供了与单元内容相关的2—3篇听写材料，供教师选用。

在具体安排教学活动时，教师可根据教学实际情况筛选使用上述内容。

本书的练习答案由《研究生综合英语》第四册的编写人员提供，课文及补充阅读的翻译者则在译文后注明，各单元的编写人员为：

第一单元：陈 淇

第二单元：刘 雯

第三单元：黄 莺

第四单元：刘 雯

第五单元：陈 淇

第六单元：徐慧玲

第七单元：何 静

第八单元：赵 蓉

在本书编写过程中，我们得到复旦大学出版社施胜今同志的热情关怀和大力支持。复旦大学外文学院曾道明、陆效用两位教授及研究生教研室的其他教师对部分译文提出了修改意见，我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写人员时间紧、任务重，仓促成书，水平有限，错误和不妥之处在所难免，敬请使用本书的教师提出宝贵的意见。

编 者
2006年2月

Contents

Unit One

Text	The Eye of the Beholder	1
Further Reading	Does Beauty Bring You Power	14

Unit Two

Text	Escape and Interpretation	25
Further Reading	To Read Fiction	38

Unit Three

Text	Is It Ever Right to Lie? (On Truth in Advertising)	49
Further Reading	The Way We Lie	62

Unit Four

Text	Adam Smith's Free-Market Capitalism	77
Further Reading	The Betrayal of Adam Smith	95

Unit Five

Text	The Law of Human Nature	105
Further Reading	Putting a Good Word for Guilt	116

Unit Six

Text	Can I Grow a New Brain?	125
Further Reading	On Magic in Medicine	135

Unit Seven

Text	How to Get the Poor off Our Conscience	145
Further Reading	Down and Out in Paris and London	157

Unit Eight

Text	Women and the Myth of Consumerism	165
Further Reading	Portrayal of Women in Advertising	179

UNIT ONE

Text

The Eye of the Beholder

Warm-up Activities

The teacher may ask the students the following questions before presenting the text:

1. Do you think beauty is always an advantage? Why or why not? Support your response with examples.
 2. Do you believe “Beauty is in the eye of the beholder”?
 3. Brainstorm words used to describe appearance.
-

References:

HAIR STYLE: long, short, straight, wavy, curly, neat, untidy, Mohican, swept back, with plaits, in a bun, pony-tail, pig tails, fringe, thinning, bald.

COMPLEXION: fair-skinned, dark-skinned, pale, sunburned/suntanned, olive-skinned,

FACIAL HAIR: moustache, beard, sideburns, clean-shaven.

EYELASHES: long eyelashes, thick eyelashes; bushy eyebrows, thin eyebrows; wrinkles, bags under the eyes, bloodshot eyes.

NOSE: nostrils, bridge of the nose, long nose, straight nose, turned-up nose

OTHER FEATURES: scar, beauty-spot, mole, pimple, freckles, dimples, wrinkles, high cheekbones, thin lips, full lips, cleft chin, pointed chin, double chin

Additional Information for the Teacher's Reference

1. Thomas F. Cash

Thomas F. Cash is a professor of psychology at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Cash's research program concerns the psychology of physical appearance — or how our looks and our views of our own looks affect our lives. His work includes two books on body image and numerous articles on physical attractiveness, appearance, stereotyping and discrimination, grooming behaviors, obesity, eating disorders, pattern hair loss, and cosmetic surgery. Most of his current research focuses on body-image assessment and cognitive-behavioral body-image therapy. His most recent book, *The Body Image Workbook* (New Harbinger, 1997), is an 8-step, empirically based program for body-image improvement.

2. Louis H. Janda

Louis H. Janda is an associate professor of psychology at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia. He received his Ph.D in Clinical Psychology from Arizona State University. Dr. Janda's current research interests are in the use of computer technology in psychological assessment and the development of software to administer tests via an interactive voice response system. He is also interested in developing new methods to identify examinees who dissimulate or who respond randomly to self-report tests. His works include *The Psychologist's Book of Self-Test*, *Psychological Testing*, *Career Tests* and *The Psychologist's Book of Personality Tests*.

3. plastic and reconstructive surgery

Plastic surgery is a general term for surgery which is performed for functional or aesthetic reasons. The principal areas of plastic surgery include two broad fields, reconstructive surgery and cosmetic surgery. Reconstructive surgery, including microsurgery, focuses on undoing or masking the destructive effects of trauma, surgery or disease. Such surgery may include closing defects by transplantation of tissue from other parts of the body. Cosmetic (or aesthetic) surgery is most often done to change features the patient finds unflattering. In a few cases, however, there may be medical reasons. Some examples of cosmetic surgery are

tummy tuck and face lift.

4. motel

A hotel for motorists, providing direct access from rooms to parking area

5. Yale University

Yale University is a private university in New Haven, Connecticut. Founded in 1701, Yale is the third oldest American collegiate institution and one of the most prestigious and well-known in the world. The University has graduated numerous Nobel Prize winners and U.S. Presidents. Its \$11 billion academic endowment is the second largest of any university in the world, after Harvard University. Yale has the largest undergraduate endowment in the world.

Yale is one of the eight members of the Ivy League. The rivalry between Yale and fellow Ivy League school Harvard is long and storied; from academics to rowing to college football, their historic rivalry is similar to that of Oxford and Cambridge in the UK (see Oxbridge rivalry). Yale is the second most prolific university in terms of Rhodes Scholar graduates in the country (after Harvard).

Yale's emphasis on undergraduate teaching is unusual among its peer research universities, and its undergraduates live in a unique residential college system. Yale's graduate schools include strong drama and arts programs and the most selective law school in the United States.

6. Aristotle (384 BC—March 7, 322 BC)

Aristotle was born in 384BC in Stagirus, Macedonia, where his father was court physician to the King. He was sent to Athens in 367BC to study at Plato's Academy. In 342BC he was invited back to Macedonia to tutor the crown prince Alexander (who later left his mark on history as Alexander the Great). Around 335BC he returned to Athens and founded his Lyceum. He died in Chalcis, north of Athens, in 322BC.

Aristotle is known for being one of the few figures in history who studied almost every subject possible at the time. In science, Aristotle studied anatomy, astronomy, embryology, geography, geology, meteorology, physics, and zoology. In philosophy, Aristotle wrote on aesthetics, economics, ethics, government,

metaphysics, politics, psychology, rhetoric, theology; also education, foreign customs, literature, and poetry. His combined works practically comprise an encyclopedia of Greek knowledge.

Main Idea of the Text

In the text, Thomas F. Cash and Louis H. Janda discussed their research findings on how good looks work against some people, especially women. Beauty is usually thought of as an advantage since attractive people not only make friends more easily, but are also thought of as possessing more desirable characteristics. In the workplace, the authors discovered through a series of studies that attractive women only have a competitive edge in stereotypically feminine jobs. When it comes to traditionally male-held jobs, they are actually at a disadvantage. They should try to look as unfeminine as possible to increase their odds of success in such cases. They also found that attractiveness is often associated with vanity and egoism, and people of low and average attractiveness are reluctant to choose extremely attractive mates. And since people's self-images don't usually agree with other people's judgments, attractive people are also more likely to get depressed when they are not satisfied with their looks. Thus the authors conclude by saying that statements like "beauty is a greater recommendation than any letter of introduction" are not always correct.

Notes to the Text

1. **Bem Sex Role Inventory:** a test designed by the psychologist Sandra L Bem (1944—). Bem believes that the ability of people to adopt both masculine and feminine roles enables them to adapt to challenging environmental situations more successfully. The test claims to be able to measure an individual's femininity and masculinity.
2. **Beautyism:** Unlike sexism which discriminates against people's gender, beautyism applies to both men and women, the theory being that attractive people are always favored over unattractive people.
3. **Purdue:** Purdue University, located in West Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.
4. **"dress for success" books:** In western cultures, self-help books, which are designed to improve people's lives, are very popular. Dress for success books are a type of this genre, advising people how to create a winning image by dressing in a

particular way.

Paraphrase of Difficult Sentences

1. **...attractive people tend to fit easily into sexual stereotypes...**
— ...attractive people are quickly categorized according to social conventions about beauty and sex...
2. **...as determined by the previous rankings of students according to a seven-point scale.**
— ... as determined by the scores — from one to seven points which students had given according to how attractive they found a man or woman to be.
3. **...whether good looks are a disadvantage for some people, especially women, in work situations that conflict with sexual stereotypes.**
— ...whether good looks work against some people, especially women, in work situations that challenge conventional set ideas about images of men and/or women.
4. **All of the résumés were identical with the exception of the name and the inclusion of a photograph of the applicant.**
— All the résumés were the same except for the name and the photo attached.
5. **When it came to jobs inappropriate to society's traditional sex roles, the attractive women were rated lower than their less attractive female competitors.**
— When it came to jobs traditionally dominated by men, the attractive women were judged to be less capable than the women who were less physically appealing.
6. **Attractiveness resulted in lower salary recommendations when the women were viewed as stepping into an out-of-sex-role position.**
— When attractive women were entering positions traditionally held by men, they would receive lower salary recommendations.
7. **Once again, attractiveness proved to be an advantage for the men, regardless of the sex-typing of the essay topic.**
— No matter whether the essay topic was “masculine” or not, the essays written by attractive men received higher grades.
8. **It is clear that beauty can be a double-edged sword for women.**
— It is clear that beauty can be both an advantage and disadvantage for women.
9. **Attractive women are viewed as having a host of desirable personality**

characteristics, except the ones needed to step out of prescribed sex roles.

— Attractive women are thought to possess many valued personality characteristics, except those which would enable them to go beyond the limits of “a woman’s world”.

10. In a second study, personnel consultants judged businesswomen photographed under two different grooming conditions

— In a second study, personnel consultants made judgments about the ability of the same businesswomen groomed in two different ways.

11. It will be interesting to see if grooming styles for women become more flexible as they move up the corporate ladder in greater numbers and become more powerful.

— It will be interesting to see if society tolerates a greater variety in women’s grooming as more of them gain in power and position in companies.

Language Points

- 1. seminal** *adj.* — containing the seeds of later developing; (fig.) strongly influencing later developments; original

Examples:

Do not regard different disciplines as unrelated to each other; seminal ideas of one discipline can influence the growth of another.

Law students must gain the knowledge of those seminal cases upon which later judicial decision have been base.

- 2. poised** *adj.* — having good judgment and self-control in one’s actions, combined with a quiet belief in one’s abilities; held balanced or steady in readiness

Examples:

When you see a rattlesnake poised to strike you, do not wait until he has struck before you crush him.

She was always poised, no matter what problem or uncertainty she faced.

- 3. dub** *vt.* — name humorously or descriptively

Examples:

With its exquisite gardens and other scenic spots, Suzhou has traditionally been dubbed a paradise on earth.

High school was a nightmare for Jack because he was dubbed Shorty, due to his

size at the time. Now, however, he has grown to 182cm.

4. rate *vt.* — set a value on

Examples:

As an expert on politics, he has been asked many times how he would rate Hillary Clinton's chances of becoming President.

While an author is yet living we estimate his powers by his worst performance, and when he is dead we rate them by his best.

5. purportedly *adv.* — supposedly

Examples:

According to a video shown on Arab television, the Italian journalist missing in Iraq was purportedly kidnapped by militants.

One of the questions in the news poll is whether you think the audiotape purportedly containing the voice of Osama bin Laden is authentic.

6. intrinsic *adj.* — being part of the nature or character of someone or something

Examples:

She always smiled and was generous — it was intrinsic to her upbringing to view the world with warm intentions.

His intrinsic selfishness led to one divorce after another.

7. fare *vi.* — get on; progress

Examples:

Let's hope that low-paid workers will fare well under this government, though it doesn't really sound possible.

He passed his history exams with flying colors, but did not fare as well on his English ones.

8. ingrained *adj.* — deeply rooted; firmly fixed or held

Examples:

Discipline must be a habit so ingrained that it is stronger than the excitement of the goal or the fear of failure.

The ingrained idea that, because they have no king and despise titles, Americans are completely a free people is not entirely true.

9. collaboration *n.* — the act of working together with (sb.) esp. to create or produce sth.

Examples:

Do you agree that the best art is a collaboration between God and the artist? And that the less the artist does the better?

Working in close collaboration with each other on the script, the two playwrights are determined to create a masterpiece.

10. have an edge over — have a slight advantage over (sb. or sth.)

Examples:

Creativity will have an edge over capital in the coming era and everyone will have the opportunity to become a Bill Gates.

Because her father was a nuclear physicist, she had an edge over the other students when they began physics.

11. fade away — disappear gradually; become indistinct

Examples:

When looking for a partner, don't base everything on books — they fade away only too fast.

Let me tell you, the more the pleasures of the body fade away, the greater to me is the pleasure and charm of conversation.

Key to Exercises

III. Vocabulary

A.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. unenlightened | 2. fared | 3. seminal | 4. stereotypical | 5. aspire to |
| 6. endorsement | 7. has an edge over | 8. manicure | | |
| 9. purportedly | 10. sparingly | | | |

B.

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

IV. Cloze

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. on | 2. being | 3. sums | 4. stand | 5. Still |
| 6. if | 7. cost | 8. that | 9. for | 10. those |
| 11. case | 12. beyond | 13. was | 14. Not | 15. To |
| 16. rich | 17. off | 18. sense | 19. faces | 20. physical |

V. Translation

A.

Over the past three decades the popular magazine *Psychology Today* has conducted various surveys to gauge how people feel about the appearance of their bodies. The changing results make for interesting reading. The dramatic changes in beauty culture have significantly altered peoples' perceptions of themselves; women as well as men have expressed dissatisfaction about some aspect of their body shapes.

In the developed world the preoccupation with the body and with beauty is intensifying and the beauty industry, despite decades of feminism, is a multi-billion dollar a year business. Yet despite this preoccupation with beauty and despite the well-publicized health risks many in the Australian population are growing obese. Many women, particularly among the younger group, are developing anorexia nervosa and other serious and potentially fatal mental health problems. These factors suggest some deep-rooted anxieties in human psychology. Feminists have blamed men and a patriarchal society. Socialists have blamed capitalists and the advertising industry. What is really going on? Why are both men and women more preoccupied, more anxious, about being beautiful these days than ever before?

The increasing preoccupation with beauty is linked with many of the great cultural and social changes of the past three decades. Anxieties about beauty resonate deeply in human psychology. Men don't cause women to want to be beautiful nor does capitalism or the advertising industry. Cultural and social conditions heighten these anxieties and being beautiful can be felt to be the solution. And, fundamentally, this has to do with the biological purpose of beauty.

B.

越来越多的中国人在关注自己的容貌,尤其是公众场合的形象。整洁的着装,优雅的举止,淡雅的装扮成为现代中国女性的目标。

随着经济的全面发展,中国人现在希望追求美丽,从简单的洗发剪发到专业的美容美发。近年来,一些政府官员和企业家开始聘用自己的形象设计师和形象顾问。许多25到45岁的人很讲究自己在不同场合的着装。对衣着打扮、皮肤保养和化妆技巧的了解正成为现代女性的“常识”。

有些大学还开设了选修课,传授美容护理、化妆技巧以及礼仪知识,以帮助学生在未来求职就业。北京最近开办了一所高级女子学院,许多女性已不满足于