

新综合英语 · 读和写 · 4 · 教师用书



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READING & WRITING

Unit 1

Love and Marriage

Part One: In – class Reading

Useful Information

1. Discussion on Love

A wise man once said that love is a wonderful thing. Although this statement leaves sparse room for argument, it does little to define what love is beyond the vague realm of “wonderful”. The following is to embark upon the seemingly difficult task of defining love by looking at the history, explaining what love is not, and examining the uses of love and the results of that usage.

The origin of the word is probably the most logical place to start. As with many words in the English language, love is a derivative of the Latin word “*causamajoraprobemus*” which means “You’re miserable when you get it and miserable when you don’t.” The word was created to explain the biological phenomenon that existed when certain individuals came into contact with each other and either remained together or went about their lives separately. Regardless of the outcome, the relationship was usually characteristic of throat lumps, knotted stomachs, weak knees, and temporary loss of language, sweaty palms, dizziness, sneezing, and occasional nausea.

Star-crossed lovers have stated that love is not hand nor foot nor any part belonging to a man. Matrimonial ceremonies also claim that love is not to be jealous or boastful. Let it be stated here that love also is not a gourmet dish, a domesticated animal, or a latest trend. Love is not a strategic defense mechanism nor the best-kept secret at the Pentagon. Love is not another seasoning to bottle and stick on the dust-lined shelves of the spice rack. Love is not to be confused with adhesive tape.

Instead, love is a great counterpart to late, evening thunderstorms on hot July nights. Love goes well with cold pizza on picnic blankets. Love is cold, wet sand between bare toes. Love is a capitalistic sell-all for novels, Top-40 pop songs, summer movies, and greeting cards.

In its simplest terms, love is a four-letter word. Much like other words of similar letter

make-up, when expressed, it can evoke laughter, pleasure, pain, anger, and virtually any wave of reaction. Love also can be confused with feelings of indigestion and gas. Houses have been built, burned, and banished because of love.

2. Discussion on Marriage

The text presents issues that involve fundamental social relationship: among people of the same sex as well as the opposite sex.

In real practice, marriage assumes various forms: polyandrous (wife shared by more than one husband); monogamous, polygamous (husband shared by more than one wife) . Different nuptial life reflects different values and roles played by different sexes.

Similarly, attitudes towards relationship between spouses vary from community to community. Some groups hold it in such holy fashion that once combined in marriage, one can never free himself or herself other than by death. In more liberal societies, marriage is not so adhesive, which means one can break away from it at one's own will or on some excuse.

The moral of the text is that marriage embraces responsibility, mutual respects and the spirit teamwork. Also marriage takes place as a result of pure personal choices at least at the beginning, when there should be no exterior interferences whatsoever.

Key to the Preparation

I. Possible version:

They are different. First, love only happens between the sexes, while friendship can occur either between the sexes or between people of the same sex. Second, friendship can develop into love. If love becomes friendship, there must be people who will be hurt and then hatred will come about. Third, friendship comes before love . The last points is that friendship is more generous than love.

Usually one will feel free in friendship, and feel confined in love. Friends are more easy-going than lovers. Sometimes, love can be very dangerous. There have been many cases in our daily life where men or women kill each other.

II.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. dress | 2. bride | 3. bridegroom | 4. carried | 5. silk |
| 6. bow | 7. head | 8. candles | 9. symbolize | 10. marriage |

Language Points

1. I ask virtually every patient

virtually: in every important respect, almost

e. g. He virtually promised me the job.

He was wearing virtually nothing when rushing out from the burning house.

2. things happen in their body's physiology that encourage healing
encourage: 1) give support, confidence or hope to sb.
e. g. Don't encourage bad habits in a child.
He felt encouraged by the progress he'd made.
2) help (sth.) to develop; stimulate
e. g. The Government's reform policy encourages the development of our country.
If really carried out, this tax policy will encourage corruption among the business owners.
3. My work with ... the past 20 years has convinced me that love and intimacy are at the root of health and illness.
convince: 1) make sb. feel certain; cause sb. to realize
e. g. How can I convince you of her honesty?
What she said convinced me that I was mistaken.
2) (esp. U. S.) persuade
e. g. What convinced you to vote for them?
The repeated quick rewards from shares convinced him to invest more in the market.
intimacy: close contact or relationship
e. g. You can trust him on the mission for he keeps intimacy with the jailor.
In there daily administrative affairs are hardly conducted smoothly without personal intimacy.
4. recommend for: praise sth. as suitable for a purpose, speak favorably of sb. /sth.
e. g. What would you recommend for removing ink stains?
She was strongly recommended for the post.
5. But many studies document that these things do.
document: to prove or support with documents
e. g. The lawyer gathered evidence to document the charges.
Scientific researches conducted by the well-known authorities in the field document my conclusion.
6. close to: 1) near or next to
e. g. The church is close to the shops.
Look! The woman standing close to my aunt is Tom's stepmother.
2) almost

e. g. An American dollar is now close to 8 RMB yuan.

It is just a matter of expression in nature when you say someone is homely-looking, because the statement is close to that someone is ugly.

7. undergo (underwent, undergone) : experience (esp. suffering difficulty)

e. g. The travelers underwent many difficulties.

He has undergone an operation on his heart.

8. Those who felt the most loved and supported had substantially less blockage in the arteries of their hearts.

“The most loved and supported”: the most loved and the most supported

substantially: 1) mainly; in the important part

e. g. What he said is substantially different from what he did.

My uncle is substantially self-reliant although he is crippled.

2) quite lot

e. g. The money you gave me helped substantially towards paying for our holiday.

It never happens that I cannot make ends meet for I receive substantially from my parents in the form of allowance.

9. similarly: in a similar way

e. g. The girls are similarly dressed.

My brother was taught to read by my mother, and similarly, this son was taught to read by his wife.

10. . . . with no prior history of angina. (men) never suffering the disease of chest pain before.

prior: previous, usu. together with to

e. g. Make sure you are ready with coins or sufficient small changes prior to boarding, for we do not have a conductor to take care of that matter.

11. develop: to (cause to) begin to be seen, become active, or show signs of

e. g. I developed a cold this week.

He developed some rashes on the skin after touching the tree bark.

12. premature: happening before the natural or proper time

prematurely

e. g. His premature death at the age of 32 is a great loss to the family.

He died prematurely at the age of 32.

13. protect against: keep safe (from harm , loss , etc.) especially by guarding or covering.
e. g. An armored shield will protect the driver against all but a direct hit.
With a jacket that thin , how can you protect yourself against the severe cold there and survive there in Siberia?
14. infectious a. (of a disease) which can be spread by infection , especially in the air.
e. g. Flu is a kind of infectious disease.
Measles is infectious , and so is SARS.
15. recruit: a person who has just joined one of the armed forces of his own free will. The word can be noun as well as a verb.
e. g. Give the recruits their uniforms.
The wartime government first recruited men for nonessential industries.
16. expose to: to make (oneself or another) suffer
e. g. The child has never been exposed to the measles.
The general exposed his men to danger.
17. . . . not everyone who . . . This kind of structure is called “partial negative” all , both , every , everyone , everything , everywhere , many , etc. can be used in this structure.
e. g. I don't know all of them.
Not everyone here likes pop music.
18. play a role in sth. / doing sth. : play a part in
e. g. Such strikes have played an important role in the development of the trade union movement.
Women nowadays drastically demonstrate their strengths in the modern society where physical advantages are greatly reduced by technology and they play increasing roles in various positions other than traditional ones.
19. compelling: forceful
e. g. His cleverness and skill are compelling.
He put forward compelling evidence.
20. lead to: to have as a result; cause
e. g. Differences of opinion led to ferocious arguments.
This test is obviously bad because it leads to incorrect learning.

21. predispose to: to cause(someone) to tend towards(something)
e. g. His weak chest predisposes him to winter illnesses.
There is little about the baby-faced young man to predispose people in his favor.
22. nurture: education, training, or development
e. g. The boy received good nurture because he was born in a well-to-do family.
I sometimes get confused among these three words: nurse, nurture and breed.
v. to train, educate, or develop
e. g. She was nurtured by loving parents.
Nurture your mind with good reading.
23. either... or: stating a choice between two possibilities. They can be noun, adjective or verb or sentences or phrases.
e. g. Either the shirt or the sweater is a good buy.
For my part, I have not the slightest doubt as to either his courage, his honesty, or his presence of mind.
The books were either works on travel or detective novels.
She is returning to Blasdel either today or tomorrow.
Either you must improve your work or I shall dismiss you.

Chinese Translation of the Text

爱的治愈力

马萨诸塞州林恩市一位心血管专家哈维·扎雷恩医生说“几乎每见一位患者,我都要问:你跟哪些人交流情感呢?他们便看着我,就好像我是太空来的。当人们感受到被爱时,其体内会发生有助于肌体康复的生理变化。观察那些变化会让你感到惊异。”

在过去的20多年中接触心脏病患者的工作经历使我确信,爱恋和亲密直接关系到健康和疾病。如果有一种新药对所有病人都有同样功效的话,几乎国内每位医生都会给他的病人开这种药。如果不在处方中为病人开这种药,那他就是在渎职。然而,几乎没几个医生在其所接受的医疗培训中学到多少有关爱的治愈力的知识。

也许令人难以置信:诸如与朋友聊天、同父母亲近、坦率地与别人交流思想之类的如此

简单的事情竟会对人的健康带来巨大的影响,但很多研究报告已证实情况确实如此。

伯克利市加利福尼亚大学的科研人员已对正在接受心脏冠状动脉血管造影手术的 119 名男性和 40 名女性进行了研究,发现那些最强烈地感受到爱和别人帮助的患者很少发生心脏动脉血管堵塞的现象。

同样,以色列的研究者对没有心绞痛病史的 8500 多名男性进行了研究。结果表明,情绪高度焦虑的人在随后 5 年中得心绞痛的可能性要比其他人高两倍多。

然而,那些对“你的妻子向你表达她的爱吗?”这一问题回答“是”的人得心绞痛的概率却相当低。研究人员得出结论:妻子的爱与支持是一个很重要的平衡因素。

在瑞典,17000 多名年龄在 29 岁至 74 岁之间的男性和女性接受了为期 6 年的研究。那些与人交往最少的人过早死亡的可能性几乎是其他人的四倍。

瑞典的另一项对老年人的研究显示:那些很少有感情依托或单独住的人,过早死亡的比率,即使在排除了引发疾病的危险因素之后,也是其他人的两倍多。

社交能够给人帮助的功能在芬兰的“北卡雷利阿工程”中也得以体现。人们发现,在 5 至 9 年期间,从不与人交往的人死亡的可能性是与人交往最多者的两至三倍。而且这些研究结论还是在不包括其它危险因素的前提下得出的。

与朋友、亲人、工作以及社区来往联络能使人免遭传染性疾病的侵扰吗?为了证实这一观点,宾夕法尼亚州内基梅隆大学的谢尔登·科恩与他的来自匹兹堡大学以及弗吉尼亚大学的同行们,招募了 276 名年龄在 18 岁至 55 岁之间身体健康的志愿者,并在这些人的鼻中滴入会引发普通感冒的两种鼻病毒中的一种。

几乎所有被滴注病毒的人都被感染了,但并不是所有被感染的人都呈现感冒症状。这项研究表明:人们社会交往的程度可以较准确地预测谁会引发感冒症状方面。

我认为我们有足够证据相信:爱和亲密能使人健康状态更佳,使患者康复,而孤独和离群索居则使人更易遭受痛苦、疾病或过早死亡的不幸。

然而,为什么这些因素会如此重要,对我们来说还是个谜。我觉得这是很不正常的:如此重要且有足够证据证实了的的健康因素却没被人更好地了解。

“这儿有一个难以度量的因素,”旧金山市加利福尼亚大学的临床医学教授雷切尔·内奥来·雷曼认为“为什么有些人尽管医生认为他们已经没有生存希望却康复了,而另有些人似乎完全有希望康复却死去了?人的生存似乎依赖于除正确疗法之外的某种东西。也许,知道别人都在关心你,知道你对别人很重要等等,激发了你求生的深切欲望,即活下去的意志,那正是我们每个人都有的。”

我无意贬低饮食、运动,甚至药物以及外科手术的作用。但科学研究已表明,能呵护别人、能被别人呵护——拥有一颗我称为坦率的心——对健康长寿是至关重要的。

Key to the Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I.

Para. 1 ~ 3: d Para. 4 ~ 12: a Para. 13 ~ 14: b Para. 15: c

II.

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. C

III.

Kind of experiments	Place of experiment	Number of attendance	Years of experiment	Conclusion
Coronary angiography	California	119 men 40 women		The most loved and supported had less blockage in the arteries of their hearts.
No prior history of angina	Israel	8,500 men		Men who had high levels of anxiety were more than twice as likely to develop angina during the next five years.
	Sweden	17,000 men and women		Those who were the most isolated had almost four times the risk of dying prematurely.
	Sweden	Elderly men	Six years	Those who had low emotional support or who lived alone had more than double the premature death rate of the other man.
North Karelia Project	Finland		5-9 years	Men who were the most socially isolated had a risk of death two to three times higher than those with the most social connections.
Infectious diseases	Pennsylvania Pittsburgh Virginia	276 healthy volunteers		The diversity of one's social relationships played a powerful role in predicting who would develop a cold.

Vocabulary and Structure**I.**

1. encourages 2. convinced 3. recommend 4. document 5. undergo
6. developed 7. protect against 8. expose to 9. intention 10. nurture

II.

1. virtually 2. openly 3. substantial 4. likely 5. importance
6. emotional 7. infectious 8. strengthen 9. nutrition 10. vitality

III.

1. likely 2. According to 3. while 4. even though
5. similarly 6. however 7. as ... as 8. close to

Word Building**I.**

1. have overcome 2. overpopulation 3. overcrowded 4. overturn 5. overdose
6. overestimated 7. overtime 8. overloaded 9. over-aged 10. over-cultivated

II.

1. 1) related 2) relatively 3) relation 4) relative
2. 1) school 2) scholarships 3) scholar
3. 1) respectively 2) respectful 3) respectable 4) respect 5) respect
6) respective

Cloze

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A
9. B 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C 16. D
17. B 18. A 19. B 20. C

Translation**I.**

1. remain modest and polite 2. remain a worker 3. remain unchanged
4. remain sitting 5. remain in contact with them 6. remain here
7. A few flowers still remained on the tree. 8. much remains to be settled.

II.

1. He recommended me for the post of headmaster.
2. Public apathy encourages corruption in government.
3. Love and intimacy lead to greater health and healing.
4. A large number of elderly Americans depend on social security income.
5. He continually/constantly convinced himself that it was so.
6. She nurtured the child as if he had been her own.

Part Two: After – class Reading

Chinese Translation of Passage A

当爱已不足以.....

——90 年代的家庭关系

一天晚上,我就家庭关系的变化做了一个报告。在随后的晚宴中,我遭到了一群 30 岁左右的女士的诘难,她们声称我的整篇分析忽略了家庭关系最根本的变化。

她们说,家庭并不是由配偶和子女组成的。她们这帮单身女性亲密无间,相互支持,彼此视为一家人。结婚与生孩子如今与家庭已毫无关系,这才是家庭最根本的变化。

而后看来,她们说的并没有错,但问题就出在这一根本变化本身。如果谈到有什么特性的话,家庭是代代相传的绳结,是社会繁衍和文化传播的纽带。它并不只是一个“大帐篷”,人们可以在其中尽情地享乐。婚姻和家庭要求夫妻双方不断地承担义务和分担种种责任,而不仅仅意味着追求快乐,这一现代人怪异的人生目标。

爱情似乎已经失控。现代核心家庭是随着强烈的个人主义的兴起应运而生的。它表明人们渴望在一个更加平等的伙伴婚姻中愉快地生活,双方抚养孩子以及对孩子的种种投入都基于理性爱情的友谊而得以保障。

建立在自由爱恋基础之上的婚姻具有天然的不稳定性。但这样的婚姻却可以通过确定亲缘关系、明确父母对孩子的义务固定下来。然而不幸的是,人们所称的“唯爱型家庭”却使得这种长相厮守为一种可以任意选择伴侣的准则所代替。

如今婚姻伴侣不仅能随意挑选,而且还能随意离异。我们可以为了追求大人自己的幸福而置孩子于不顾,不允许对方与自己的骨肉有任何来往。如果乐意,我们甚至可以把一些与自己毫无血缘、婚姻或领养关系的人看作自己的家人。像前面提到的那群妇女一样相依相助的好朋友,只要高兴,把一条忠顺的狗算进来也未尝不可。我们想要家庭是什么样,它就是什么样。

问题是,这种做法忽视了涉及孩子的问题以及一个更宽泛的责任问题。如果婚姻只是以可以随意终止的亲密交往的形式而存在,如果家庭仅靠彼此钟情而维系,那么,婚姻和家庭则沦为可以自由交换的市场,每个人都可以穿梭于一系列或多或少满足自己的亲密交往,

以使自己的心理获得最大的满足。至于孩子、亲属、相互间的责任和关心,则全都抛在一边。

不负责任的家长或许觉得这么做可以,然而对孩子却不能向对待市场那样。他们需要家长的自我牺牲和无私奉献,也就是说,需要父母长期地投入时间和金钱。

婚姻的关键一点就是它强加给夫妻双方以种种义务,而不只是赋予他们追求自身幸福的权利。而最后的义务就是给予孩子感情上的关爱和物质上的帮助。炽烈的爱情火花很可能已暗淡,对伴侣的爱或许不如先前刺激或满意,但这时结束现有的婚姻去寻求另一份爱情却于孩子不利。对孩子而言,“唯爱家庭”要么太不定型——你的朋友们没有义务抚养你的孩子,要么太不安定,因为一旦现有婚姻不能满足大人对完满幸福的追求,他们便会重新选择。

离婚对孩子造成伤害。我知道有人做过综合调查,研究离婚对孩子的影响。我承认,如果家里的收入没有因酗酒或赌博耗尽,如果没有性情暴戾的父亲,如果父母和睦,不把家里当成人撒气筒,对于孩子来讲,境遇会好得多。

离婚打破了孩子成长所需的长久安定,使许多母亲和孩子遭受贫困,同时也割断了父亲和子女之间的正常联系,而代之以人为安排和调控的父子往来。离婚把父亲“赶”出了家门,使得真正父子关系赖以生存的唯一合理基础不复存在;母子关系因此沉重不堪,母亲不得不承担起双重负荷;而且离婚往往妨碍孩子的学业、友谊及邻里关系,这些都是每个孩子赖以建立信赖和社会联系所必需的基础。离异甚至弱化了孩子与祖父母及其他亲戚(往往是父亲这方)之间的亲情,很少有继父母愿意为孩子的幸福真正承担起责任。

与拥有双亲、有双亲抚养相比,对单亲家庭的孩子来说,他们所得到的爱是不够的。我还认为,仅仅相爱还不足以维系现存的婚姻关系。“唯爱型家庭”终究不必操心什么。然而,放任的自由会成为羁绊我们的枷锁,使我们除了寂寞和孤立之外别无所靠。

Chinese Translation of Passage B

为孩子着想,巩固婚姻

大约三十年前,一种新的家庭形式在美国社会突显,这就是离异家庭。

目前在美国,至少有一半以上的首次婚姻注定以离异而告终。你可能以为第二次婚姻会更成功,但是,事实上第二、三次婚姻的离婚率更高。换句话说,在美国,人们对离婚已经习以为常,因为大多数婚姻都以这种形式终结。

虽然美国的离婚率最高,但在其它西方工业化国家(包括澳大利亚),也呈类似趋势。在这些国家,大约三分之一的首次婚姻以离婚告终。

这种趋势令很多人担忧。保守派认为双亲家庭对孩子成功的与人交往很有必要。离婚和单亲家庭是大多数社会问题的根源,这些社会问题包括学业失败、吸毒和贫穷。

因此,保守派认为,高离婚率不仅是对孩子们个人的幸福不利,而且对将来要寄望于这些孩子们才能繁荣的国家都是一种威胁。

相反,非传统主义者则认为,家庭结构在广义上不那么重要。他们认为,当不和睦的父母离异后,大多数孩子都能自我调节,完全适应变化,而且生活得不错。因此他们说:贫穷、无教养、恶习、政府缺乏对孩子的关心等,比离婚要严重得多。

然而,科学研究数据表明这两种观点都不对。与保守者的观点相反,离婚并非一件必然伤害孩子、使其没有前途的很不得了的事情。

当然,离婚也不像非保守派认为的那样,属于鸡毛蒜皮的小事,甚至还有好处。正确的观点介于悲观和乐观看法这两者之间。

今天,我想谈一谈离婚会怎样影响孩子的生活。暂且不谈孩子短期的适应性,我想着重讲离婚对孩子成人后的影响。

在我看来,这是断定离婚是否妨碍后代的成功和幸福的最直接的方法。

考察结果显示,我先前描述的非传统者的观点是不正确的。总体而言,与双亲家庭孩子相比,离婚家庭的孩子进入成年时,所受的教育要少、赚钱要少、资产要少、婚姻质量要差些,更易离婚。他们对父母更缺少感情(尤其对父亲),与父亲少有互助,个人幸福水准更低。

假定这些前提成立,那或许保守者是对的。或许我们该为后代的幸福和社会的未来而受到警示了。

不过,先别慌。让我来把这些研究结果分析一下。虽然从统计数据上看,离异家庭的孩子和非离异家庭的孩子的差异很大,但其实大部分差异都微小,并不很大。这就意味着离异家庭的孩子未来的成长有相当程度的不确定性。

也有许多离异家庭的孩子大学毕业、拥有成功的事业、幸福的婚姻,而且与父母有着密切的关系。相反,许多双亲家庭的孩子没有达到这些目标。

虽然离婚增加了产生各种消极后果的可能性,但是,许多离异家庭的孩子长大后都成为了有能力、适应性强的公民。这表明,离异和单亲家庭虽然有问题,但并不是大多数社会问题的根源。两种家庭的孩子差异没大到那样。

那么,这项研究对于制定政策有何意义呢? 数据显示:在幸福双亲家庭成长的孩子最成功。

因此,第一个政策目标应该是增加幸福双亲家庭的数量。为了达到这一目标,婚前教育、丰富婚姻生活工程和婚姻生活咨询可发挥重要作用。改善双亲家庭经济状况也很重要,尤其对于那些接近贫困线或贫困线以下的家庭。

我们知道经济压力可能损害婚姻质量。如果经济负担能够减轻,那么许多濒临崩溃的

婚姻就能够被挽救。

还有,我们需要制定旨在减少工作与家庭冲突的工作单位政策。现在大多数双亲家庭都是双职工,家庭和工作的冲突带来的压力影响着很多婚姻。

然而,改变立法以使离婚变得困难是不可能有益的。但是,目前美国几个州的立法机构却正在考虑回到以前的做法:唯有婚姻发生过错,才准予离异。

这样做所基于的假定是,如果我们使离婚更难一些,那么离婚的人将会少一些,孩子们受到的伤害就会少一些。

不幸的是,很多婚姻都无法拯救。如果这样的话,增加离婚难度将使更多的夫妻选择长期分居。在孩子们看来,父母分居并不比离婚强。

因此,限制离婚将会使更多的孩子陷入冲突激烈的家庭中。实际上,我们的一些跟踪性研究表明,冲突不断的非正常家庭里的孩子,如果父母离异,生活得要好一些。

假如立法体系不能使父母幸福地生活在一起,那么强迫父母违心地维持他们的婚姻就没有什么道理。虽然“犯错才准离婚”的法律可能满足理想的目标,可能符合有些人的愿望,但却不可能对孩子有利。

总之,我们可以通过巩固婚姻来最好的为孩子服务。也就是说,通过建立人们想要结婚的、对婚姻满足的、希望保持婚姻状态的社会条件来为孩子服务。

Part Three: Reading Skills

Key to the Exercises

I.

time signal words: in 1890/1913, when, before, the first/second, during, before eventually, after, until, at the age of 70

II.

3, 10, 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 9, 12, 4, 2, 6

Part Four: General Writing

Key to the Exercises

I.

The things you can

see	hear	feel	touch	smell	taste
green, striped curtains	popcorn popping	warm sun-shine; happiness and love		burnt toast	fresh cookies

II.

Sample:

Tiger

Tiger is a very fierce and blood-thirsty animal. It resembles the cat in appearance, but is different from cat in temper. It is a big and wild animal with enormous strength. Its forelegs can pull down a bullock or a buffalo. Measuring from the tiger's nose to the tip of its tail, it is of nine or ten feet long. Its skin is of a reddish-yellow colour, and is marked with black stripes. It has a wide and terrible mouth with many sharp teeth in it. It also possesses two pairs of fierce claws, which are used to catch its antagonist (对手).

Wild hogs, deer, and other small animals are his favorite prey. Tigers do not roar, but at night it always cries in the forests. A tiger can not climb a tree, but it can spring to a good height to catch its prey. The tiger can also swim very well.

This animal is mostly found in Asia especially in India. Indian people always consider hunting as a good sport.

Part Five: Applied Writing

Key to the Exercises

1. We thank you for your letter of 10th November wherein you confirmed our offer in its entirety.
2. With all sincerity in realizing this initial transaction we take it to be a special case and hereby confirm your counter bid.
3. Although your bid is a bit below our current quotation, we accept your order as a special case.
4. To show our sincerity in expanding business with you, we specially accept your bid. But it must not be taken as a precedent.



READING & WRITING

Unit 2

English Language

Part One: In – class Reading

Useful Information

1. Elements of Basic Linguistics

When we observe the actual use of English, we soon find that the word “English” is a mere generalization of many different types of the language, and we form the idea of “Englishes” or “varieties” of the English language. Understanding this fact is important particularly when we want to find a proper way to express ourselves in a given situation.

Generally speaking, varieties of English can be classified in respect of their users and use, the former being dialectal and the latter diatypic. Hence they are called DIALECTS and REGISTERS respectively.

Traditionally, the notion DIALECT is restricted to that kind of language which shows variation in space. Today, however, its interpretation is multidimensional. It takes into account all variations arising from differences among users, namely, the space, the temporal factor and the social distance.

In terms of the space or geography, we have such regional dialects in English as British English, American English, African English, Australian English, New Zealand English, even “Chinglish” (Chinese English), etc. TEMPORAL DIALECT refers to the kind of language determined by the time we live in. For example, there are Old English, Medieval English, and Modern English. When certain dialects can identify where a person is in terms of a social scale, they are called SOCIAL DIALECTS. These dialects differ in terms of such social divisions as class, race, age, sex, and professional status.

REGISTERS are concerned with the user’s and the receiver’s relationship to 1) experience, 2) each other, 3) the medium of transmission. Linguistically, these three aspects of language use are identified as “the field of discourse” (the user’s experience relationship), “the mode of discourse” (the medium of discourse), and “the tenor of discourse” (the addressee relationship) respectively.