

大学 英语

精读

教师用书

(修订本)

INTENSIVE READING

COLLEGE
ENGLISH
TEACHER'S BOOK



高等学校教材

全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖
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上海外语教育出版社



总主编 董亚芬

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(修订本)

College English

(Revised Edition)

精 读

Intensive Reading

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修订本前言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

精读教程的修订重点放在改善对词汇的处理和改进练习两个方面,在培养学生阅读能力的同时,更好地加强对学生的表达能力的训练。

本书为《大学英语》精读教程第六册教师用书的修订本。为了体现精读教程的修订重点,突出每课重点词反复进行操练的原则,本书主要对原教案中的“语言点”(Language Points)部分,作了较大幅度的扩展和补充。凡属精读课文精选出的,须加以反复操练的重点词(Words to Drill),均列为语言点,加注并配以实用性强的例证,供教师备课时参考选用。此外,为配合精读教材中的英译汉练习,加深对文章的全面理解,特将精读教程中的阅读材料(Reading Passages)全篇译出,作为附录三附在精读课文练习答案及课文参考译文之后。

本书教案编写人员有王德明(主编)、李荫华、夏国佐、唐荣杰、蔡基刚。修订本由王德明负责。

在本书编写过程中,承英籍专家 Anthony J. Ward 协助审阅,并蒙程雨民教授和孙骊教授主审。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,谨此一并致谢。

所附精读课文练习答案和精读课文参考译文,由精读教材编写组成员李荫华、王德明、夏国佐提供。阅读材料的参考译文由王德明和夏国佐翻译,李荫华审阅了部分译文。

由于编者水平与经验有限,书中难免存在不足之处,希望广大读者继续批评指正。

编者

1999年4月

使用说明

本书是《大学英语》精读教程第六册教师用书的修订本。内容包括第一至第十单元精读课文教案,以及“精读课文练习答案”、“精读课文参考译文”和“阅读材料参考译文”等三个附录。

各单元教案基本上按以下三部分编写:

(1) 背景材料 (Information Related to the Text): 包括作者生平、人物介绍、相关课文的英美文化教育、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。

(2) 开场白 (Introductory Remarks): 说明课文主旨或介绍写作特色。

(3) 语言点 (Language Points): 包括课文难点注释以及句型、习语使用的例证等。凡属精读课文精选出的并须加以反复操练的重点词 (Words to Drill), 均作为语言点加注并配以例证。鉴于英语中一词多义的基本属性, 在处理重点词时, 除着重阐明该词出现在精读课文中的释义及用法外, 还根据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》所框定的词义要求, 适当介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及用法。至于是否须向学生讲解或何时讲解, 可由教师灵活掌握。

在具体安排教学活动时, 教师可根据自己的教学实际情况删选使用上述内容。

练习答案有时存在多种选择, 本书提供的仅供参考。

编 者

1999年4月

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Unit 1

RESEARCH REPORTS FOR BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL WRITING

I . INFORMATION RELATED TO THE TEXT

1. statistical technique...used to evaluate the significance of the findings

the method used to calculate how far a sample can be trusted to give a reliable picture of the broader population from which the sample was selected

2. eliminate the need for wordy transitional devices...

Here "transitional devices" refers to words, phrases or sentences which lead the discussion from one topic to another. The author argues that time and space can be saved by using a heading such as "Discussion", as this does away with the need to say something like "Having completed the report of the findings of this study, we can now turn our attention to a consideration of the conclusions which can be drawn from them." In practice, however, reports often combine both types of transitional device.

3. prewriting

This is the name the author gives to the activity of writing down all the ideas you have on a subject before you start your research. This makes clear what needs to be done and renders the subsequent writing of the research report easier to begin as you approach the task with something already written down that can be built upon.

II . INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

A research report is usually a formal, fairly long and well-documented composition that explores certain factual or theoretical questions and presents the results of one's research.

The preparation of a research paper gives you practice in critical reading and weighing evidence, practice that is valuable not only in college courses but in whatever you may do outside of and after college. Furthermore, it provides experience in the use of documentation. Finally, you will learn a subject more thoroughly if you have to sift evidence, organize various kinds of material, and then explain it to others by means of written exposition.

You may find it a tough job to write research reports. In the essay the author offers some excellent advice on how to make the task less difficult and the report more effective.

III. LANGUAGE POINTS

1. encounter: meet with; come across

Examples:

- You must consider all the difficulties you will encounter in carrying out the plan.
- It is not necessary to look up in a dictionary every new word you encounter as the meaning will often be clear from the context.

(In technical writing single verbs are usually preferable to their corresponding phrasal verbs. The frequent use of the latter is characteristic of informal, colloquial style.)

2. obstacle: thing in the way that stops progress or makes it difficult

Examples:

- A regional accent is often a serious obstacle to finding a good job and to status mobility.
- Fear of change is the greatest single obstacle to progress.

3. on the job: at work; tending to one's work or duty

Examples:

- My brother received his most valuable training on the job.
- His uncle died on the job while repairing a street lamp.

4. make (great) demands on: require; call for

Examples:

- This arduous task makes great demands on my time.
- Living together may make emotional demands on each member of the family.

5. data (pl. for datum): facts or information given from which other facts may be worked out

Examples:

- All the data has / have been fed into the computer.
- I'm afraid I had insufficient data to work out all the statistics you wanted.

Note that "data" is now coming to be used as an uncountable noun, as in "This data is very interesting." However, many people do not like this use of the word.

6. the intended reader: the reader you have in mind when writing the standard research report
You use "intended" to describe the thing you are trying to achieve or person you are trying to affect.

Examples:

- The intended target had been a military building.
- It seems likely that General Rocha was the intended victim.

intend: have as a plan or purpose; plan; mean

Examples:

- She intends to go back to work after she has had her baby.
- I had intended leaving the party before midnight but stayed rather later.
- It is intended that all new employees will receive full training.

7. break down into: divide into

Example:

— Chemicals in the body break down our food into useful substances.

8. **precise:** stated clearly and accurately; exact

Examples:

— The bunker's precise location is a closely guarded secret.

— The wallet was found at the precise spot where he had left it.

— Precise details about the project are not available as yet, but we do know that it will cost more than \$ 100,000.

9. **underlying:** forming the basis or foundation of; essential

Examples:

— The underlying principles of our foreign policy are sound.

— Her essay is badly written, but the idea underlying it is good.

10. **set out:** begin a course of action; have (sth.) as an aim or intention

Examples:

— It is reported that the government has set out to reform the courts.

— He set out to break the record for the Channel swim.

11. **...there should be an explanation of the significance...:**

Like passive constructions, impersonal structures do away with the necessity for using a pronoun as subject of the verb. Without the use of these structures, such pronouns as "I" or "we" would become repetitive and call too much attention to the author, affecting the objective tone considered suitable for this kind of writing.

Significance: importance

Examples:

— The examples of those great people strikingly illustrate a profound psychological truth, the significance of which can scarcely be overestimated.

— The discovery of the new drug is of great significance to people suffering from heart diseases.

12. **...the effect...of fast foods on the health of the American teenager:**

Fast food is hot food that is prepared and served quickly after you order it. Such food often contains preservatives and fats that are considered by some to be harmful to health. Nevertheless, eating out at fast food restaurants remains popular with many American teenagers.

13. **relevance:** connection with what is being discussed or considered

Examples:

— It is now believed that Smith's theories do not have much relevance to the market-oriented economy.

— What you say has no relevance to the subject.

14. **regulation:** rule or restriction made by an authority

Examples:

— We have to observe a million petty regulations on the way we do business.

— It has been announced that the company's new health and safety regulations will come in-

to force in the new year.

- 15. investigate:** try to discover (sth.) by detailed study, research, etc.; find out and examine (all the facts about sth.) in order to obtain the truth

Examples:

— We'll investigate ways of increasing profits.

— Gas officials are investigating the cause of an explosion which badly damaged a house in Hampshire.

- 16. in that:** because, inasmuch as

Examples:

— I like the city, but I like the country better in that I have more friends in the country.

— The situation is rather complicated in that we have two managing directors.

- 17. enhance:** increase (good things such as value, power, or beauty)

Examples:

— The moonlight enhanced the beauty of the scene.

— The book is enhanced with illustrative photographs.

- 18. thorough:** complete and careful; not superficial

Examples:

— They did a thorough search of the area but found nothing.

— They failed to give a systematic and thorough description of the language as it is actually used.

- 19. ...grows out of some investigative tradition:** ... develops from an established field of enquiry

- 20. evaluate:** assess, form an idea of the amount or value of (sth.)

Examples:

— The adaptive individual appears to be able to examine and evaluate alternative courses of action open to him before the need for final decision.

— The market situation is difficult to evaluate.

- 21. An investigation of the relative effectiveness of various swim-strokes would have to detail... :**

This reduced conditional clause can be expanded as "If we wanted to investigate the relative effectiveness of various swim-strokes, we would have to detail..."

- 22. overall:** complete; including everything

Examples:

— Can you judge what the overall demand will be?

— What is the overall cost of the scheme?

- 23. duplicate:** copy or repeat exactly

Examples:

— Can you duplicate this document for me?

— In this way he duplicated his former success.

- 24. tendency:** way a person or a thing tends to be or behave; trend

Examples:

— She showed musical tendencies from an early age.

— He has a tendency to exaggerate.

— Prices continue to show an upward tendency.

25. hypothesis (PL. hypotheses):

A hypothesis is an idea which is suggested as a possible explanation for something.

Examples:

— People have proposed all sorts of hypotheses to explain why the dinosaurs died out.

— I have a hypothesis which I should like to test.

26. validity: truth or soundness

Example:

— No one can question the validity of his argument.

27. guideline: advice (usu. from sb. in authority) on policy

Examples:

— Following the accident the government is drawing up some new guidelines about health

and safety in schools.

— Staff have been issued with new guidelines for dealing with infectious patients.

28. approve: accept, permit or officially agree to

Examples:

— The Medical Research Council said it could not approve the use of the new drug.

— We have to wait months for the government to approve our plan to build a new airport.

29. emphasis: special force or stress given to sth. to show that it is particularly important

Examples:

— The course puts an emphasis on practical work.

— One side argues that the emphasis in development should be placed on smaller-scale, more technologically primitive factories that use more people and less capital and energy.

30. objection:

(1) feeling of dislike, disapproval or opposition

Examples:

— I no longer have any objection to your going to see her.

— Objections to the project will be listened to sympathetically.

(2) reason or argument against

Examples:

— Our main objection to the plan is that it would be too expensive.

— The only objection to hiring him is that he can't drive.

31. accuracy: precision or exactness

Examples:

— The computer can predict changes with a surprising degree of accuracy.

— Still there is need to check the accuracy of the report.

32. ensure: make sure; guarantee

Examples:

- But with much greater attention than is presently given to ensuring the safety of the operation, the number of such accidents can be reduced significantly.
- If you want to ensure that you catch the plane, take a taxi.
- Britain's negotiators had ensured that the treaty which resulted was a significant change in direction.

33. eliminate: remove or take away

Examples:

- They believe that eliminating competition in sports and in society as a whole would lead to laziness and vice rather than hard work and accomplishment.
- We must make government more efficient and more effective by eliminating unnecessary layers of bureaucracy and cutting administrative cost.

34. take on: begin to have (a quality, form, or appearance)

Examples:

- These insects can take on the colour of their background, so that their enemies can't see them.
- As the word was repeated over and over again, it began to take on a different meaning.

35. write up:

When you write up something that has been done or said, you record it on paper in a neat and complete form, usually using notes that you have made.

Examples:

- The findings were written up into a report.
- I can't come out this evening. I want to write up the notes I took at the lecture.

36. federal agencies: organizations of the central government of the United States that carry out special duties and tasks

37. visual: concerned with or used in seeing

Examples:

- There is much praise for her designs which have a strong visual appeal.
- Visual aids can often help you understand something better than just being told about it.

38. beyond: besides, in addition to

Examples:

- Beyond that, there is nothing more I can say.
- Henry had no training beyond what he learned at school.

39. mechanical accuracy: referring to proper use of such mechanics as margin, indentation, capitalization, italics, syllabification and punctuation

40. preferable: more desirable or suitable

Examples:

- Surely, a diplomatic solution is preferable to war.

— He finds country life preferable to living in the city.

- 41. sacrifice:** give up (sth.) in return for sth. more important; give up or lose, esp. for some purpose or belief

Examples:

- It should be noticed that many women sacrifice interesting careers for their family.
— One should be prepared to sacrifice his immediate needs to the long-term goal.
— He sacrificed himself and so saved his country.

- 42. live with:** learn to accept (sth. unpleasant)

Examples:

- I don't like the winter, but we have to live with it, don't we?
— You must live with the fact that you're no longer as active as you were.

- 43. a positive attitude:**

If you have a positive attitude towards something you consider it to be important and worthwhile. The author feels that such a constructive approach to presenting research results helps to produce better reports.

II. LANGUAGE POINTS

1. forward: send forward or pass on (letters, parcels, etc.) to a new address; send

Examples:

- When we moved house, we asked the people who took out our old house to forward all our post to our new address.
— We are forwarding you a list of the store's latest men's clothing, together with prices.

2. insane: mad; mentally ill; extremely foolish or unreasonable

Examples:

- For the last ten years of her life Shih was clinically insane.
— I don't know what made Jane marry him—she must have been totally insane.

Unit 2

THE BEGINNING OF A CAREER

I . INFORMATION RELATED TO THE TEXT

College Vacations

Apart from a variety of one-day public holidays, most colleges in America give their students a vacation for a few weeks at Christmas, a spring vacation for a week at the end of March, and a vacation lasting for two to three months in the summer. Students tend to spend these different vacations in different ways. Typically the short spring vacation is treated as a time for relaxation and letting off steam. Many students from the northern states, for example, head south for the week to states like Florida in search of the sun and fun, often travelling together in a small group that shares a car and hotel rooms. But over the long summer vacation most students take jobs to help support themselves.

Most of the vacation jobs that American students take are fairly unskilled and require little or no training, such as washing dishes or stacking shelves in a supermarket. Some students travel in search of work to places where the demand for labor is greater during the summer months, such as holiday resorts where they may well end up doing the same sort of hotel restaurant work as Sylvia Plath. Others are able to find work that enables them to live at home during the summer, perhaps relying on family connections to get temporary jobs in the business where their relatives work.

II . LANGUAGE POINTS

1. **forward**: send forward or pass on (letters, parcels, etc.) to a new address; send

Examples:

- When we moved house, we asked the people who took our old house to forward all our post to our new address.
- We are forwarding you a list of the store's latest men's clothing, together with prices.

2. **insane**: mad; mentally ill; extremely foolish or unreasonable

Examples:

- For the last ten years of her life Sarah was clinically insane.
- I don't know what made Jane marry him—she must have been totally insane.

3. Anyhow, psychologically, the moment couldn't have been better:

Anyhow, your telegram came just at the right time to prevent me from feeling bad about sleeplessness, tiring work, and want of money.

4. to top it off: (usu. introducing sth. undesirable) in addition to everything else

Examples:

— Zilla was overcome with grief. Her husband divorced her; then, to top it off, she was dismissed from her job.

— Waiter, this restaurant is dreadful! The food is tasteless, it takes ages to get served and now, to top it off, you try to overcharge us!

5. silver: spoons, forks, dishes, etc., for the table, made of silver or a metal like it

Example:

— Burglars broke into the house and stole all our silver.

6. So, tips will no doubt... less interesting:

As I am going to serve executives of the hotel in the "side hall" rather than guests in the main dining room, I will get far less tips and have to wait on the same (and therefore less interesting) people.

7. one of two prize stories:

It would be more grammatical to say "one of the two prize stories".

8. frankly:

(1) to tell the truth; speaking honestly

Examples:

— Frankly, I'm not very interested in your proposal.

— Quite frankly, I think that suggestion is utterly ridiculous!

(2) in a frank manner

Examples:

— You can speak frankly to us.

— Tell me frankly what's wrong.

9. Mother can keep her intersession money...:

(Now that I have won the prize of \$ 500,) Mother can have the money she set aside to last me through the college vacation...

10. At least I get a winter coat...:

It would be more grammatical to say "At least I can get a winter coat...".

11. Me! Of all people!:

Isn't it surprising that I, rather than somebody else, should have been chosen as a prize winner!

of all people: surprisingly; out of all the people who might be expected to be present, to be able to help, to be suitable, etc.

Examples:

— To see George, of all people, in the Belmont Hotel!

— Of all people, the unsociable Mr. Wescott was appointed as public-relations officer of the firm.

12. look up: improve or get better, esp. after being bad

Examples:

— The worst is over now, and things are beginning to look up.

— If trade looks up we may be able to have the shop painted next year.

13. ...even if my feet kill me after this first week... :

This is a figurative way of saying "...even if my feet get too tired to move after the first week of work...".

14. companion: a person you spend a lot of time with either because you are friends or because you are travelling together

Examples:

— Liz had been his constant companion for the last five years of his life.

— I asked my travelling companion what he thought of the situation in the Balkans.

15. stuck in: unable to escape from (a disadvantageous position)

Example:

— She hates being stuck in her boring job, but can't find another.

16. ratio: the amount or proportion of one thing compared to another

Examples:

— Mix sand and cement in the ratio of two to one.

— There is a ratio of three men to one woman in this factory.

17. drinking: using alcohol, esp. too much

18. gracious:

(1) (of persons and behavior) kind; polite and pleasant (esp. to sb. who is socially inferior)

Examples:

— How could you be so rude when they were gracious enough to ask us to dinner?

— It was gracious of him to make the offer.

— The princess always has a gracious smile for everyone she meets.

(2) marked by luxury, elegance and leisure

Examples:

— Fred drove through the gracious suburbs with the swimming pools and tennis courts.

— Our lifestyle isn't particularly gracious, but we're happy.

19. the cutest ones: the most handsome lads

cute: pleasing or attractive in any way; delightfully pretty and often small

Examples:

— Eliza and her boyfriend made a cute couple.

— She wore the cutest little dress you ever did see.

20. get "in" as a pal with these girls: become a close friend of these girls'

(well) in with: very friendly with (sb.)

Examples:

- He's well in with the chairman of the board.
- As he was in with the management, he got to know things before the other employees did.

21. sink in: become understood

Examples:

- I heard what she said, but it didn't sink in till some time later.
- Larry sat still and pondered as his friends' sincere advice gradually sank in on him.

22. sick: affected by strong, unhappy or unpleasant feelings

Examples:

- I'm sick at having to refuse you, but I must.
- She was really sick at making that bad mistake.

23. I can't wait till August when...: How I wish August would come sooner when...

"Can't wait" expresses one's excitement about doing something and eagerness to do it.

Examples:

- It's so nice to see you again. I can't wait to tell you everything that's happened since we last met.
- Doesn't the new motorbike look exciting? I can't wait to have a go.

24. index:

(1) alphabetical list of names or topics referred to in a book, etc., usu. at end of book

Examples:

- If you want to find what page the circulation of the blood is described on, look it up in the index.
- Curiously, the word "gay" does not occur in the index.

(2) a system by which prices, costs, etc., can be compared to those of a previous date

Examples:

— the cost-of-living index

— a wage index

— the Dow Jones Index

(3) a sign by which the level of sth. can be judged or measured

Example:

- The increasing sale of luxury goods may be taken as an index of the country's prosperity.

25. polish: make (a speech, piece of writing, etc.) as perfect as possible; improve

Examples:

- If you polish the article we will print it in the newspaper.
- The speaker spent several days polishing her lecture.

26. the Haven House: the name of the students' residence where Sylvia Plath lived

27. amidst: among; in the middle of; surrounded by

Examples: