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大学体验英语

辅导教程

Experiencing
English



黑龙江人民出版社
HEILONGJIANGRENMINCHUBANSHE

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(四)

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前 言

英语作为人类信息交流的工具,在知识经济社会里已显得越来越重要。为了适应我国高等教育的蓬勃发展,深化教育改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要,2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在一部分高校开始试点《大学英语课堂教学要求》。《教学要求》规定:大学英语课程教育目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听、说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。英语学习只有在一定语境里才能进一步理解语言,而英语学习的语境主要是由教材来提供的。英语教学作为一个系统工程,教材的编写、选择和使用是其中一个重要环节。好教材应在教学内容和安排上妥善处理“语言能力和交际能力”、“准确与流利”等之间的关系。因此,好的教材不仅要具有科学性、系统性与前瞻性,而且要具有适用性、趣味性的特点。

《大学体验英语辅导教程》在编写过程中不仅重视打好语言基础,又注重提高学生运用英语进行涉外交际的水平,在培养学生听、说、读、写、译等语言技能综合训练的同时,还重视提高学生表达能力的完善。该辅导教程采取单元结构形式,选材多样、内容丰富、释义准确,将交际原则、适用原则、科学原则和人文原则引入到教材中,使学生体验到英语学习的乐趣,达到增强学习英语自觉性的目的,真正为在校非英语专业的学生提供一个学习参考的范本。

本教程为第4册,共8个单元,每个单元都由听说热身、阅读导引、跟踪训练、参考答案及轻松一刻等4个部分组成。各部分具体编排如下:

1.听说热身.本部分内容包括:1)单元导入(Introduction),主要是课文背景知识介绍。2)课文导入答案及注释(Key and notes to Lead in),主要是对引导语(Lead-in)的解释及参考答案。3)交际实战(Talk tips),此部分为学生提供口语练习的素材,激发学生“有话想说”的欲望,使学生边学、边练、边用,达到“有话会说”的目的。

2.阅读导引.本部分内容包括:1)课文相关知识介绍。2)词汇充电,对课文中涉及的常用词汇和重点词汇予以解释并附有例句。3)难点精讲,对课文中的重点、难点及语法现象进行分析。4)篇章分析。5)课文练习答案。6)课文参考译文。

3.跟踪训练及参考答案.本部分内容包括:1)Vocabulary and Structure, 2)Writing。

4.轻松一刻.本部分内容由小故事、幽默或笑话等组成。

《大学体验英语辅导教程》是集体智慧的结晶。本册教程主编陆文静,副主编张艳秋、陈凤云,参加编写的还有付晶、万鹏飞、范开梅、郑巍、白姣、石冬梅。在编写过程中,得到了许多朋友、同事的热情关心、帮助和指导,在此表示衷心地感谢。书中难免有不当和疏漏之处,敬请批评指正。

大学体验英语辅导教程

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Contents

Unit 1	Men and Women's Prejudices.....	(1)
Unit 2	Culture	(22)
Unit 3	Copyright.....	(46)
Unit 4	Language and Economy	(69)
Unit 5	Business Ethics.....	(97)
Unit 6	Psychological Health.....	(121)
Unit 7	Hopes and Fears for the Future	(142)
Unit 8	Globalization——For and Against.....	(164)
	Key to Listening	(186)

Unit 1 Men and Women's Prejudices

听说热身

1. Introduction(单元导入)

Background (背景知识介绍)

当今, 美国媒体有种逐渐降低父亲在家庭中重要地位的趋势。一方面, 关于勤劳母亲的故事我们耳熟能详。而另一方面, 媒体中介绍的父亲总是很不付责任。父亲总是由于不怎么帮忙做家务而受到责备。相比之下, 尽管大多数的父亲们是负责任的, 但媒体对这些父亲的关注却相当少, 我们社会也没有给这些户主们太多的认可。而事实上, 男人们作为唯一的赚钱人承受着许多压力, 他们不得不加班加点去赚钱养家。我们也应该意识到父亲对孩子们起的作用, 他们为家庭做的努力也应得到认可。父亲, 正是那些无名英雄, 同样值得我们感激。

Words related to the roles of the two sexes (与两性地位有关的词)

the female role, sex object, role of the mother (father), bear a child, childbearing, do the chores, the oppressed sex discrimination, be discriminated against, be treated equally, receive equal treatment, overt discrimination, career woman, be economically independent, the economic basis for equality, hold up half the sky, have equal rights with, be less capable than, share the burden (housework), have no say in the family, be male-dominated, male chauvinism, feminist, Women's Liberation Movement

2. Key and notes to Lead-in (课文导入答案及注释)

Notes:

- 1) tend to 有某种倾向做某事
- 2) dirty jokes 下流的笑话
- 3) regard as= think of as 认为怎么样
- 4) the Equal Opportunities Commission 公平机会委员会
- 5) be assumed to=be supposed to 被期望或被要求做某事
- 6) irritate someone 激怒某人

Key to lead in (课文导入答案)

hold, supposed, absent-minded, dependable, responsible, boring, engineers are assumed to have a good profession, as people don't know the importance of engineers in society

参考译文

在英国, 人们愿意开一些工作和职业的玩笑, 或者对一些职业持有一成不变的观点。比方说, 水手们被认为是“四处为家”, 大学教授们是心不在焉, 健忘的代表。有许多不怎么样的笑话销售代表们尤其不那么可靠。另外有些工作或许薪水丰厚或非常有责任, 但是却被公众认为是可笑的或者相当无聊。比如, 在大多数的欧洲其他国家, 当工程师是了不起的。可笑的是, 由于人们忽视工程师在社会中的重要地位和作用, 英国的工程师们与其说是快乐的, 不如说是抑郁的。

尽管公平机会委员会在英国做了些努力, 一些工作仍被认为更适合男人, 或更适合女人。比如, 护士和秘书经常被认为是女性的职业。而管理类的职位, 比如经理, 部长等被认为更适合男性做而不是女性。这些是偏见并且过时的例子, 也激怒了那些做这些工作的人们。

Look at the pictures which are about Men and Women's prejudices. Try to say something about them or

about your own experience.

[参考范文]

Today my cousin paid us a visit. She is a technician working in an electronics factory. She has been very unhappy recently because of a quarrel with her boss. It all started when she was denied a chance to go abroad for a training course. By qualification she was the ideal choice—a college degree, a working knowledge of English and generally acknowledged as very successful in her field. But the final choice fell on a young man inferior to her in every respect. Naturally she was very upset and wanted to know why. Her boss who in fact quite liked her told her quite candidly. "We did think of sending you but decided against it because you are a girl." The answer infuriated her all the more and she accused him of sex discrimination. The best explanation she could get out of him was that it would not be "convenient" for a girl to be on her own in a foreign country as there was only one vacancy. Not convenient for whom? That's sheer nonsense. For her boss? How and in what way?

Poor girl, I quite sympathize with her, but that women are at a disadvantage is a reality she'll have to face. I told her that our former master was telling us only the other day that girls shouldn't aim too high in choosing their future major or choosing a university. Certain subjects and certain departments are almost closed to them. They will have 10 or more marks than the boys in order to be accepted.

"And it's not only the colleges and universities," Mum explained with anger. "All organizations and work units are equally bad in sex discrimination when taking in new employees. One's sex is more important than one's other qualities, it seems. Some departments take in women just as if they are forced to buy some inferior goods. The bargaining that goes on just makes me sick. You want to buy a carton of high-grade cigarettes? Very well, you must buy three packs of the cheap brand as well. So if you want to assign one girl to our department, you must give us two boys as well. It's really disgusting.

3. Talk tips (交际实战)

Please complete the communicative tasks with appropriate words according to the Dialogue Samples and Chinese hints, one blank one word. (根据课文中的对话示范及中文提示用适当的词完成下列交际对话, 每空填一词)

Mother: Hello, this is Mum. Have you made any plans for your work after graduation?

Mike: Well, Mum, I _____ (找个工) at a large hospital in Beijing.

Mother: As a doctor?

Mike: No, not exactly. I'd _____ (工) a nursing officer. It's em... a male nurse.

Mother: A male nurse? _____ (你没开玩笑吧), Mike?

Mike: No, I'm serious, Mum. I know, people usually think nurses are female and male nurses _____ (被认为) be failed doctors but...

Mother: Dear, you should know people think nursing is women's work. It's not suitable for a male, because it _____ (需要细心和耐心).

Mike: Mum, that's _____ (一种过时的看法) of nursing. The world has changed, and so has people's attitudes towards job roles. As a male nurse you _____ (更多接触) the patients. Since I am really interested in this job and have _____ (有资格) it, why shouldn't I do it?...

[参考答案]

1. would prefer a job
2. rather work as
3. Are you kidding
4. are assumed to
5. requires care and patience
6. a stereotypical view
7. have much more contact with
8. qualifications for

阅读引导

Passage A The Unsung Heroes: What About Working Dads?

1. 课文相关知识介绍

大卫·布兰肯霍恩：美国当代著名社会学家，家庭学家，被公认为是新父权运动的领航人。他认为随着女权运动的发展，妇女的地位在社会和家庭中都已经有了革命性的变化。然而男性，尤其是父亲这一角色在社会和家庭中却越来越不被重视，这甚至导致许多家庭中父亲角色的缺失。人们这种对于父亲这一角色的认识的巨大变化已经带来了许多社会问题，并将导致更为严重的社会和家庭危机。其代表作《无父的美国》(1995)被认为是“描述美国家庭危机的继往开来之作”，“二十世纪九十年代最重要的作品之一”，“父权运动的圣经”。

2. 词汇充电

(1) abusive

adj. using or containing curses 骂人的，陋习的

【经典例句】He always becomes abusive to everyone when he's drunk. 他喝醉时常常会骂别人。

【联想记忆】abusively 谩骂地

【常用短语】abusive language/remarks 骂人的语言

【典型考题】The husband became abusive _____ the wife and the child after being addicted to drugs.

A. with

B. to

C. for

D. on

【详细解答】答案 B。句意：吸毒上瘾后，丈夫经常辱骂妻子和孩子。本题考查 abusive 后所接介词的使用。

(2) applaud

v. ①to show enjoyment and/or approval by clapping the hands repeatedly to make noise 鼓掌，喝彩

【经典例句】You have heard the audience applaud—the noise was fantastic. 你应该听到了观众的掌声，那真是一片欢声雷动。

②to praise, approve 称赞，赞成

【经典例句】I applaud your decision of giving up the project. 我赞成你放弃这一计划的决定。

【典型考题】The schoolmaster _____ the girl's bravery in his opening speech.

A. applauded

B. enhanced

C. elevated

D. clapped

【详细解答】答案 A。句意：校长在开幕式上称赞了那位女孩的勇敢精神。applaud “称赞”；enhance “提高”；elevate “举起”；clap “鼓掌”。

(3) refer to...as...

call ..., regard ...as 称做，叫做

【经典例句】Don't refer to your sister as a silly cow! 别管你姐姐叫笨牛!

The speaker referred to him as a promising young artist. 演说家叫他有前途的年轻艺术家。

【典型考题】Beethoven and Mozart are _____ among the greatest composers in the world.

A. referred

B. respected

C. appreciated

D. rated

【详细解答】答案 D。句意：贝多芬和莫扎特被认为是世界最伟大的作曲家。rate among(with)表示“把……算作”。A 项的 refer 在此应与 as 搭配。B, C 项与句意不符。

(4) bombard

v. ①attack a place with bombs or shells 轰炸(某地)

【经典例句】Enemy positions were bombarded before our infantry attacked. 轰敌军阵地之后，我步兵开始进攻。

②worry with many continuous questions, requests, complaints, etc. (以连珠炮式的问题)攻击某人

[经典例句] The audience bombarded him with many questions. 观众们提出许多问题围攻他。

I'm not very keen on watching TV, because whenever you turn it on, you are bombarded with a lot of advertisements. 我不愿意看电视, 因为一开电视, 总被广告围攻。

【联想记忆】 派生词: bombardier 投弹手

【常用短语】 bombard someone/something (with something) (以连珠炮式的问题) 攻击某人

【典型考题】 When we got married, we were _____ with presents.

A. correlated B. mingled C. bombarded D. fascinated

【详细解答】 答案 C。句意: 结婚是我们收到许多礼物。correlate...with/to 与.....有联系; mingle...with... 把.....与..... 混合; be fascinated with 对.....着迷; bombard...with 在本句的意思是“连续不断地受到.....”。

(5) proportion

n. ①relation of one thing to another in quantity, size, etc.; ratio 一物与他物在数量, 大小等方面的关系

[经典例句] The proportion of men to women in the population has changed in recent years. 近年来男人和女人的比例发生了变化。

②comparative part or share of a whole; fraction 部分

[经典例句] The proportion of the population still speaking the dialect is very small. 只有少数居民仍使用这种方言。

③correct or ideal relation in size, degree, etc. between one thing and another or between the parts a whole 均衡, 匀称

[经典例句] The two windows are in admirable proportion. 这两扇窗户十分相称。

④measurements or dimensions; size 面积, 体积

[经典例句] a ship of impressive proportions 巨大的船

v. to make in or put into correct or suitable proportion 相符合

[经典例句] One must proportion one's expenditure to one's income. 花销必须要和收入相称。

【联想记忆】 proportional 相称的,

【常用短语】 in proportion 相称, 符合比例 out of proportion 不相称, 不合比例 in proportion as 按.....的比例 a large proportion of 大部分的 reach the proportion of 达到.....的程度

(6) dubious

adj. ①feeling doubt, uncertain

[经典例句] I am dubious about his chances of passing the examination. 我怀疑他能否抓住机会通过考试。

[经典例句] The manager is dubious about the wisdom of this promotion stunt. 经理觉得这次晋升的庆祝之举不怎么明智。

②possibly or probably dishonest, disreputable or risky 名声不好的, 冒风险的

[经典例句] He has been associated with some dubious characters. 他与一些可疑的任务有联系。

③of which the value is doubtful, questionable 有争议的

[经典例句] She had dubious honor of being the last woman to be hanged in England. 她是英国最后一个受绞刑的女子, 这也算是有此殊荣吧。

【联想记忆】 dubiousness *n.*

【常用短语】 be dubious about 对.....半信半疑 be dubious of 在.....方面靠不住 a dubious business venture 冒险的商业投机

【典型考题】 Blake has the _____ privilege of being perhaps the greatest artist not to be represented in the museum.

A. dubious B. exotic C. homogeneous D. pretentious

【详细解答】 答案 A。句意: 布莱克是作品未入选博物馆的最伟大的艺术家, 这种特殊待遇很难说是好是

坏。dubious 在本句为“有争议的”；exotic“奇怪的，外国的”；homogeneous “同种类的”；pretentious “自命不凡的”。

(7) point out

call or direct attention to 使注意某事物

[经典例句]Mr. Smith pointed this problem out to you the other day. 史密斯先生最近向你提出过这个问题。

[经典例句]May I point out that if we don't decide now we shall have to leave it until next month? 我能否指明如现在无法决定，那我们可不可以留到下个月。

【典型考题】I must _____ that further delay would be unwise.

A. point out B. point at C. point up D. point to

【详细解答】答案 A。句意：我必须指明再延误就要吃大亏了。A 项 point out 使注意某事物；B, D 项都为指出位置或方向；C 项 point up 强调某事物的某方面。

【联想记忆】point the finger(at someone)公开指责某人；point the way (to/towards something)指出发展的可能性；pointed 1)有尖的 a pointed hat, 2)针对某人的，直截了当的 a pointed remark

(8) fulfill

v. ①accomplish 完成

[经典例句]He had fulfilled many of his youthful ambitions before he was fifty. 他五十岁之前实现了许多年轻时的梦想。

②perform 履行

[经典例句]fulfill a promise 履行诺言

③satisfy, answer 满足，符合

[经典例句]fulfill the conditions of entry to a university 具备某大学的入学条件

[经典例句]Does your job fulfill your expectations? 你的工作符合你的预想吗？

【常用短语】fulfill oneself 充分发挥自己的能力和性格 He was able to fulfill himself through music. 他通过音乐能充分地发挥自己的才能。fulfill obligations 履行职责 fulfill one's expectation 满足某人的期望

【联想记忆】fulfilled 满意的，满足的，十分愉快的；fulfillment n. 满意，满足

【典型考题】The company is looking for a very specific sort of person and this woman seems to _____ all of their criteria.

A. reply B. answer C. fulfill D. respond

【详细解答】答案 C。句意：这家公司一直在寻找一种很特殊的人，这女人似乎符合他们的所有标准。fulfill 在本句为“施行，实现”，与 criteria 搭配，reply, answer, respond 都与本句不符。

(9) flexibility

n. state of willing to easily change to adapt to new conditions 灵活性

[经典例句]He has enough flexibility to cope with the job. 他能灵活应对那份工作。

[经典例句]A man devoid of imaginative flexibility cannot be a successful actor. 缺乏灵敏的想象力的人成不了成功的演员。

(10) supposedly

adv. as believed, as it appears 据猜测，表面看起来

[经典例句]Supposedly she is a rich woman, but no one knows for sure. 表面看，她挺有钱的，可没人能肯定这点。

[经典例句]He went home to his father, supposedly to help him. 他回到父亲那儿，似乎要帮他。

【联想记忆】supposed 误信的，信以为真的；be supposed to do 被期望或被要求

(11) by the same token

in the same way; for the same reason 相应地，基于同一理由

[经典例句]We are grateful to you for giving us shelter for the night, by the same token, we should like to thank your wife for all her kindness. 我们很感激你那晚给我们了避难所, 同样, 也谢谢你妻子的好意。

[经典例句]Since she was born in a very rich family she had never seen such poverty before, and by the same token she could not quite believe that the children could not go to school. 因为她出生在一个极富有的家庭, 以前从未见过这么贫困的场景, 同样地, 她对孩子们不能上学感到难以置信。

[经典例句]She must be more reasonable, but by the same token you must try to understand her. 她得讲点儿理, 可你也得尽量体谅她。

(12) ...when it comes to...

when it concerns 一说到

[经典例句]When it comes to politics, I am an absolute outsider. 一提到政治, 我就成了完全的局外人。

[经典例句]When it comes to mathematics, I'm completely at sea. 一说起数学, 我就完全的不知所措。

(13) entail

v. ①involve; make necessary 需要

[经典例句]The job would entail exceptional competence in computers. 这份工作还需要计算机能力。

[经典例句]The flood relief effort will entail great expense by the local government. 减缓洪水的努力需要地方政府的大量投入。

②leave (land) to a line of heirs in such a way that none of them can give it away or sell it 限性的继承人

[经典例句]He would have sold the property long ago had it not been entailed. 如果他不是限性的继承人, 他早就把那财产卖了。

【典型考题】The ticket doesn't ____ you to travel first class.

A. ensure B. entitle C. entail D. enlighten

【详细解答】答案 B。句意: 你这张车票不能坐头等座位。ensure someone something 确保某人某事; entitle someone to something 赋予某人某种权利; D 项 启迪。

(14) at large

①in general 总体来说

[经典例句]Did the public at large approve of the government's decision? 总体来说, 大众同意了政府的决定了吗?

②(of a criminal, animal, etc) free; not confined (指罪犯, 动物等) 自由的, 未被管住的

[经典例句]The escaped prisoner is still at large. 越狱犯依然在逃。

③at full length 详细地, 充分地, 透彻地

[经典例句]The question is discussed at large in the report. 我在报告中对该问题进行了详细的探讨。

【联想记忆】(as) large as life 本人, 本身; by and large 大体上, 一般而论; larger than life 夸大的

(15) throw up one's hands

admit that one cannot succeed; surrender 投降

[经典例句]The enemy soldiers threw up their hands in horror when the tanks first appeared in front of their trenches. 坦克一出现在他们的战壕前, 敌人们就害怕的投降了。

(16) at (the) best

in the most favorable case 最好

[经典例句]We will arrive on Thursday evening at best. 我们最好周四晚上到。

[经典例句]At best we can do only three quarters as much as last year. 最多我们能完成去年的四分之三。

(17) devalue

v. ①cause or be responsible for a lessening of value or quality 降低某事物的价值, 贬低重要性

[经典例句]Lots of people tried to devalue the great writer's work, all in vain. 许多人试图贬低那个伟大作家的作品, 但都失败了。

②reduce the value of (a currency) in relation to other currencies or gold 使(某种货币)贬值

【经典例句】We shall have to devalue our currency soon if we don't want to see a sharp drop in our exports. 如果不想看到出口急剧下降, 就不得不使我们的货币贬值。

【联想记忆】devaluation 货币贬值

【典型考题】The championships will be seriously _____ if the top athletes refuse to take part in them.
A. devastated B. deduced C. detested D. devalued

【详细解答】答案 D。句意: 如果顶级运动员拒绝参赛, 冠军的价值就会大打折扣。devastate “彻底毁坏, 严重破坏”; deduce “演绎, 推理”; detest “憎恨, 讨厌”。

(18) strive
struggle hard 努力, 进行斗争

【经典例句】He strove for recognition as an abstract artist. 他为被公认为抽象艺术家而努力奋斗。

【联想记忆】stripe 条纹

【典型考题】Many researchers have strived _____ a greater understanding of the processes which occur inside stars.

A. to B. with C. against D. for

【详细解答】答案 D。句意: 许多研究者力求进一步了解恒星内部的活动。本题考察 strive 的用法。strive to do 意为“努力干”; strive with “向...奋进, 向...努力”; strive against 同作斗争; strive for “努力, 奋斗”。

3. 难点精讲

1. At first, it seemed petty to criticize an entertaining family movie because of one small point. 起初我还认为因为一个小小的失误而批评一部很吸引人的家庭影片似乎是太偏狭了。

• 本句为主-系-表结构, 其中 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式

petty=subtle, tiny, trifle 狭隘的, 小气的

entertain 娱乐, entertaining circle 娱乐圈, entertaining industry 娱乐, entertainer 艺人

例如: The annual budget that I have for my job includes an amount for travel and entertaining. 我工作所赚的钱的年度预算包括旅游和娱乐的花费。

2. The more I thought about it, however, the more glaring an omission it seemed. 然而越想, 就越觉得这是一个明显的疏漏。

glaring 除了表示“耀眼的, 闪耀的”之外, 还有“明显的, 突出的”之义, 常用来修饰 error (错误), weakness (缺点) 等表示贬义的名词。

3. Not only was dad not around, he wasn't even mentioned—despite the fact that there was a baby in the family, so dad couldn't have been that long gone. It was as if the presence—or absence—of a father is a minor detail, not even requiring an explanation. 父亲不仅没有出现, 他甚至没有被提到—尽管家中有婴儿, 说明他不可能离开太长时间。影片给人的感觉是, 父亲出现与否似乎是个极次要的细节, 甚至不需要做任何解释。

minor 次要的, 反义词 major 主要的, 名词 minority 少数 party in minority 少数党派 majority 多数 party in majority 执政党

detail 细节, n. in detail=at length 详细地; detailed 形容词, 详细的

require 要求+something/doing something 表示需要, 主动表示被动

4. This is only one example of the media trend toward marginalizing fathers, which mirrors enormous social changes in the United States. 新闻媒体倾向于把父亲边缘化, 这只是一个例子, 它反映了在美国发生的巨大的社会变化。

本句中引导的定语从句修饰主句中的表语

• target 一词在本句中用作动词。

例如: A government study targets earnings from tourism at \$140 million by 2010. 政府的一份调查报告中提出一个指标: 到 2010 年要使旅游业的收入达到一亿四千万美元。(这里的 target 作“把定……为目标”解)

media pl. 媒体 multi-media 多媒体, 单数 medium 相似的词 stadium 体育馆, 另外 mouse 老鼠, louse 虱子, 复数 mice, lice, goose 鹅, 复数 geese; trend 趋势=tendency 倾向 trend toward 有某种倾向

5. The very language we use to discuss men's roles (i. e., deadbeat dads) shows a lack of appreciation for the majority of man who quietly yet proudly fulfill their family responsibilities. 我们用来讨论父亲的角色(即没出息的父亲)的话语本身就显示出人们对大多数男人默默无闻而自豪地履行对家庭承担的责任缺乏赏识。

• 本句的主语为 the very language, 谓语动词为 shows, 宾语是 a lack of appreciation。其中主语包含一个定语从句, 即 we use to discuss man's role, 用来修饰 “language”。

role=part 角色 leading role 主角; supporting role 配角; play an important role in doing something 在某一方面起某种作用

a lack of 缺少, 缺乏 lack v. adj. = scarce 缺少的

appreciation n. 欣赏, 感激 appreciate v. +doing something, music appreciation 音乐欣赏

fulfill responsibilities 承担责任

6. ...and it is rare that calls for more workplace flexibility are considered to be for men as much as for women. 在人们呼吁应该给予工作者在工作地点上更大的灵活性是, 很少有人认为这种呼吁不但适用于女子, 同样也适应于男子。

7. Even more insulting is the recent media trend of regarding at-home wives as “status symbols”—like an expensive car—flaunted by the supposedly few men who can afford such a luxury. 更让人感到侮辱的是最近媒体的这种倾向, 即把家庭主妇看成是一种“地位的象征”——像一辆名贵的汽车, 只有据说少数男人才享受得起这种奢侈与豪华。

insulting adj. 侮辱的; insult v. n.

regard as=think of as=see as=keep as 认为

symbol 象征; symbolize v. 象征化

afford to do something, afford something 能负担得起

8. Yet, rather than holding up “ordinary” father as positive role models for the dads of tomorrow, too often society has thrown up his hands and decided that traditional fatherhood is at best obsolete and at worst dangerously reactionary. 然而, 我们这个社会并没有把“普通”父亲作为正面角色对未来的父亲树立榜样, 相反地, 却常常持放弃态度, 认为传统的父道从最好的方面说是已经过时, 从最坏的方面讲就是危险的反动。

hold up as 树立

比较 positive 积极的, 阳面的; negative 否定的, 阴面的; active 主动的; passive 被动的; optimistic 积极的, 乐观的; pessimistic 悲观的

比较 model mode mould

throw up one's hands 放弃

fatherhood 父道; hood 表某种身份, 比如 childhood, boyhood, motherhood

比较 at best/ at worst; at least/ at most

obsolete=out-of-date 过时的

9. ...to stand beside the grave and mourn the loss of the “good family man”...站在墓旁, 哀叹失去了一位“优秀的持家男人”...

mourn: 感到悲痛, 表示哀悼;

例如: Queen Victoria mourned Prince Albert for years. 维多利亚女王为艾伯特亲王悲痛了四十年。

She is mourning for her father. 她在为父亲服丧。

They are mourning for/over their lost opportunities. 他们正在为失去的机会感到遗憾。

4. 篇章分析

课文概述

文章通过新闻媒体对职业父亲、职业母亲及顾家好男人的不同报道，分析了美国社会“无需父亲”这一观念形成的原因，指出了职业父亲的压力及对家庭和孩子的重要性。

篇章分析

Paras. 1-2 There is a media trend toward diminishing the importance of fathers in the United States.

Paras. 3-6 By comparing different media reports on mothers and fathers, the writer indicates the unfairness and working fathers' stress.

Paras. 7-9 Fathers are important to their children and the society and they need our recognition and thanks.

5. 课文练习答案与详解

Content Awareness

3. Choose the best answer to each question with information from the passage.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C

Language Focus

Read and Complete

4. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Make changes where necessary.

- obligation. 【译文】交税是每个人的义务。
- applauded. 【译文】我们鼓掌支持政府不去关闭医院的决定。
- fulfilled. 【译文】必须谨遵医嘱，病人的命全靠它了。
- mirror. 【译文】这些投票确实反映出了人们的真实想法吗？
- flexibility. 【译文】我认为记住是灵活应用单词和短语的第一步。
- devalue. 【译文】在她办公室备忘录里，她贬低了员工们的工作。
- striving. 【译文】铁路运输的历史是追逐高效和更大利润的一部分。
- entailed. 【译文】他接受了新职位，一点儿也没考虑它要求些什么。
- supposedly. 【译文】他大概是那个领域最伟大的专家之一。
- consequently. 【译文】完全的保密是必要的，越少人知道越好。

5. Complete the following sentences with phrases or expressions from the passage. Make changes where necessary.

1. referred to as. 【译文】这一时期通常被称作战后。

【解析】本句的结构非常简单，主语和宾语都一目了然，所填的词组表示两者间的关系，而 refer to as 正好适合其义。

2. at best. 【译文】如果我们拒绝使用他们的软件，最低也得给我们点儿阻碍。

【解析】这里需要填一个状语用于修饰整个主句，表示程度。如用 at worst，从语法角度来说虽然并不错，但不合句义。

3. by the same token. 【译文】让老人们退休可以让他们心理老化，同样地，我们也能让他们生理老化。

【解析】本句表示一个事实导致两个结果，也就是因果关系。虽然第二层意思比第一层稍有递进，但两者出于同一原因。

4. at large. 【译文】我知道大众总体上对这个问题不感兴趣。

【解析】只需填一词组作状语。

5. held up ... as. 【译文】我姐姐总拿我当模范小孩。

Read and Translate

6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. With his promotion, he has taken on greater responsibilities.

【解析】用介词短语翻译随着职务的提升。

2. He felt he did not have to make such a commitment to John any more.

【解析】关键在于宾语从句的翻译。

3. Mary likes to go shopping in her spare time, as opposed to Lucy, who prefers to stay at home reading.

【解析】两个喜欢避免重复。

4. At best he's ambitious, and at worst a power-seeker without conscience or qualifications.

【解析】需要省略主语以避免重复；此外，汉语中的定语通常放在名词之前，而在翻译时要结合实际，本句就用后置定语。

5. We have striven to the full to convince him, but we have made no headway.

【解析】两个意思并列的句子用 and 连接；此外，本句的时态需要用现在完成时，表示动作或状态与现在有联系。

9. Write a short passage of 120 words or so on the topic "Men Are Different From Women in Many Ways".

Men Are Different From Women in Many Ways

Traditionally, men and women were seen as opposite poles of a magnet. Men were strong, women were weak; men were the breadwinners, women were the homemakers; men were rational, women were emotional. In accordance with these beliefs, men filled the leadership positions in society, as well as the majority of positions that required courage, clear-thinking and intellect. Women took on the nurturing, caring or supportive jobs such as nurse, teacher, assistant. However, modern society has greatly challenged these perceived differences between men and women.

These days gender roles are becoming less clear. Women are moving into the male-dominated occupations are proving that they can be equally successful in these fields. Moreover, some men are taking on the homemaker role and finding that it suits them. In some cultures, for example the Naxi culture of southwestern China, women have always been the head of the household and responsible for both work and finance.

So, are men and women really all that different? From the changing perspectives towards this question, it would seem that socialization plays a large role in defining masculinity and femininity in any given time period and in any given culture. In other words, perhaps men and women are not that different after all.

6. 课文参考译文

无名英雄：职业父亲意味着什么？

在我们的孪生女儿出生后的第一次“约会”时，我和丈夫一起去看了一部名为《玩具总动员》的电影。我们很喜欢这部片子，但随后我丈夫问道：“父亲在哪儿呢？”起初我还认为因为一个小小的失误而批评一部很吸引人的家庭影片似乎是太偏狭了。可后来越想越觉得这一疏忽太严重了。父亲不仅没有出现，他甚至没有被提到——尽管家中有婴儿，说明他不可能离开太长时间。影片给人的感觉是，父亲出现与否似乎是个极次要的细节，甚至不需要做任何解释。

新闻媒体倾向于把父亲边缘化，这只是一个例子，它反映了在美国发生的巨大的社会变化。大卫·布兰肯霍恩在《无父之国》一书中将这种倾向称之为“无需父亲”观念。

职业母亲（我想这应是与无职业母亲相对而言的）奋斗的故事从媒体上无尽无休地轰击着我们。与此同时，媒体上绝大多数有关父亲的故事又集中表现暴力的丈夫或没出息的父亲。看起来似乎父亲唯一值得人们提及的时候是因为他们做家务太少而受到指责的时候（我怀疑这一说法的可靠性，因为“家务”的定义中很少包括打扫屋顶的雨水沟，给汽车换油或其他一些典型地由男人们做的事），或者是在他们去世的时候。当布兰肯霍恩先生就“顾家的好男人”一词的词义对父亲们进行调查时，许多父亲都回答这一词语只有在葬礼上听到。

这种“无需父亲”综合症的一个例外是家庭全职父亲所受到的媒体的赞扬。我并非暗指这些家庭全职父亲做出的承诺不值得人们的支持，我只是想指出正在实际生效的双重标准：家庭全职父亲受到人们的赞扬，而家庭全职母亲和养家糊口的父亲，所得到文化上的认同却很少，甚至完全得不到。

我们用来讨论父亲的角色（即没出息的父亲）的话语本身就显示出人们对大多数男人默默无闻而自豪地履行对家庭承担的责任缺乏赏识。我们几乎从来没听到“职业父亲”这一说法，在人们呼吁应该给予工作者在工作地点上更大的灵活性是，很少有人认为这种呼吁不但适用于女子，同样也适应于男子。我们这个社会表现出似乎家庭职责对父亲来说并不像对母亲那么重要——似乎事业上的满足就是男人生活的全部。

更让人感到侮辱的是最近媒体的这种倾向，即把家庭主妇看成是一种“地位的象征”——像一辆名贵的汽车，只有据说少数男人才享受得起这种奢侈与豪华。这暗示家里有家庭主妇的男人比那些妻子在外工作的男人日子过得更舒服，因为他们拥有全职能管家这种奢侈品。然而，实际上作为家庭唯一挣钱者的男人要承受很多压力。当他们的那份工作是家庭收入的唯一来源的时候，失业，或者甚至只不过是受到失业的威胁，对他们来说显然构成更大的困难。同样，家庭唯一的工资收入者在想辞去不太满意的工作时，其灵活程度也要小一些，因为这种工作变换会使他们失去收入。此外，为了给家庭挣更多的钱，许多丈夫超时工作或兼做第二职业。对于这些男人来说，正是这份工作所支撑的家庭，使得他们值得付出努力。很多男人相信母亲呆在家里对小孩十分重要，这种信念使得他们乐意地担起家里唯一挣钱人的担子。

目前，研究者们普遍认为家庭中没有父亲会对小孩——因此也对整个社会——带来严重的问题。然而，我们这个社会并没有把“普通”父亲作为正面角色对未来的父亲树立榜样，相反地，却常常持放弃态度，认为传统的父道从最好的方面说是已经过时，从最坏的方面讲就是危险的反动。这使得许多男人对他们作为父亲的角色价值提出疑问。

作为一个社会，我们需要认识到对于孩子来说，父亲与母亲是同等重要的，不仅仅在经济支持上，而且在感情依靠，教育和纪律训导方面都是如此。我们仅仅意识到没有父亲是一个问题是不够的，不能只是站在坟墓旁边哀悼“顾家好男人”去世，随后又找一个人来代替他（请问一问已失去父亲的人，这是否可能）。我们必须承认我们是如何贬低了父道的价值，我们必须努力想男人们显示，他们在孩子们的生活中是多么不可缺少，多么重要。

那些每天都在那里努力去爱和支撑他们的家庭，力求做一个顾家好男人的父亲，那些无名英雄，需要我们的承认，他们所付出的一切需要我们的感谢，因为他们值得我们的认同和感激。

Passage B Men Move in the Wake of Wives' Jobs

1. 课文相关知识介绍

就业政策基金会 (EPF): 就业政策基金会是一家非赢利的，非党派的公众政策研究和教育机构，其总部位于华盛顿特区，其主要任务是制定项目政策，向新闻媒体和公众提供及时的，高质量的经济分析报告和评论以指导美国就业政策方向。由于其提供的数据真实可靠，观点客观公正，报告深刻，就业政策基金会在全美有极高的信度，得到了联邦政府和州政府的行政执法及立法机构，以及大企业，学校，媒体，学术团体和公众的信任，被作为他们研究和思考就业及劳工问题的参考。

其研究范围包括：工作的地点，劳动力及其流向，培训与教育，薪酬的公平与公正，酬资革新，移民改革，劳工福利，最低工资及最低生活保障，临时工作，劳动人口统计，安全保障，健康保障等等。

Challenger, Gray and Christmas: Challenger, Gray and Christmas 是美国一家为私人提供再就业机会的公司。其运转资金来源于失业者原来工作的单位。它在美国的 47 个城市都有分部，另外在加拿大还有 63 个办事机构。其在亚洲的第一家机构位于日本东京。它的成立不仅仅给失业者提供了广泛的再就业的实践机会，同时也缓解了事业人员和原企业的矛盾，在一定程度上避免了两之间可能发生的诉讼官司。

2. 词汇充电

(1) in the wake of

after, following 随某事物之后到来