



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

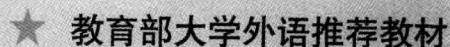
读写教程 教师用书

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

6



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COLLEGE ENGLISH**

大学英语

读写教程 教师用书

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新视野大学英语

读写教程 教师用书 6

总主编: 郑树棠

* * *

项目负责: 常小玲

责任编辑: 田洪成 秦学信

外研社高等英语教育事业部:

电话: 010-88817544; 88817848

传真: 010-88816344

E-mail: ced@fltrp.com

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前 言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。《新视野大学英语》的网络课程已经通过教育部验收,审定级别为优秀。它又是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚挚,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。它主要在以下几个方面进行思考开拓,延伸大学英语的发展空间。

1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摈弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的“灌注式教学”能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块;不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便快捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强对面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。

3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时,网络课程还提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外,网络课程还利用互联网的便捷,提供了与课文内容相关的网址,为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视,即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择,教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国,广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心研读理论,主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中,就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出:“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”他又指出:“从课堂教学的角度来说,尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练,可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。”《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本,听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念,把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密,听、说、读、写练习互为补充,浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题:课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;课文过短,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学习者理解上的困难,而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。在整套教材中,课文的生词量控制在课文总词量的3%至7%左右。

*A University Grammar of English*的作者之一 Quirk 曾经指出:“我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上,该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核,对于任何语体来说,都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。”著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出:“在没有特定指导方针的前提下,我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在:(a)语言中的最常见词形;(b)词汇的核心用法;(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。”《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视,《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词,在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇即四级词汇,在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家 Harmer 指出:“如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言,那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起,注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训,孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。”《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写,均紧扣课文进行,彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本,也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试为主线,引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要,进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

6. 教学与科研

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

7. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

根据最新《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的精神(即“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力”),《新视野大学英语》编委会把《读写教程》和《听说教程》同列为主教材。

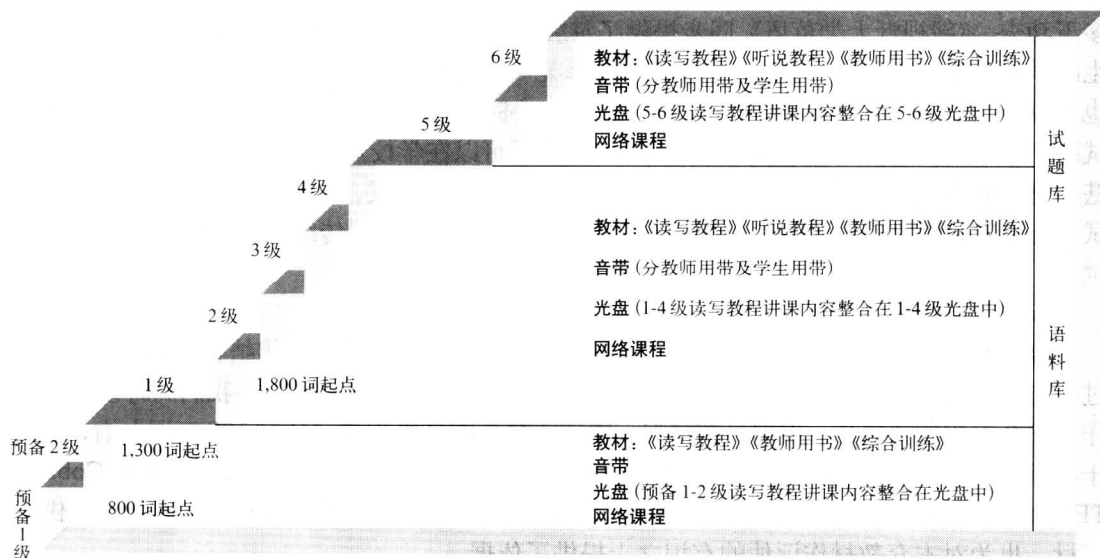
《新视野大学英语》的《听说教程》每单元授课时间可以是2课时,《听说教程》的课堂组织可以小班、小组活动为主,尽量使每个学生都能得到开口机会。由于课时有限,教师可以安排课内以说为主,课外以听为主,课内进行检查。

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。

《新视野大学英语》通过《听说教程》和《读写教程》为一主线,同时配合《综合训练》以培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力。

二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:



注:试题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有:上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北京交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序):王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大喜、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇伟武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘,无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,需要我们去灌溉和呵护;它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替,不是我们追求的终结,而是新的追求的开始,《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功,关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花,使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2004年6月

编写及使用说明

本书是《新视野大学英语：读写教程 6》的教师用书，内容包括 7 个单元的教学内容、练习答案和课文翻译及 5 篇补充阅读的练习答案，教师可选择使用。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程 6》教师用书每单元由以下三部分组成：

Part I

1. 背景材料 (Background Information)：与课文内容相关的人物、英美文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识介绍。在可能的情况下提供 websites 供查阅或拓宽教学内容。凡 websites 出现更名、取消等情况，我们将在网络课程中以适当形式通知教师和学生。同时欢迎使用本教程的师生把 websites 变化的最新情况在布告栏上告诉大家。

2. 教学内容提示：包括课文难点注释 (Detailed Study of the Text)、结构分析 (Text Structure Analysis)、语法要点以及句型、习语使用和例证等，供教师选择使用。

Part II

提供《读写教程 6》全部的练习答案或参考答案，以及预备活动 (Pre-reading Activities) 的教学提示。对于搭配 (Collocation) 练习，不仅提供答案，而且标明该搭配在《新视野大学英语》配套语料库中的出现情况。

Part III

提供《读写教程 6》课文 A、B、C 篇的参考译文。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程 6》教师用书同步配有光盘、网络课程，还配有教师用录音带。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程 6》由清华大学许建平任主编，清华大学穆凤良任副主编，参加编写的主要人员有清华大学许建平、穆凤良、古秀玲、张荣曦、苏丹丽、王鹏举、吴朝霞，北京理工大学叶云屏，北京外国语大学沈毅和上海交通大学冯宗祥、赵勇、管博、王秀文、索宇环、胡开宝等，光盘与网络课程的制作由北京交通大学辛丁等负责，顾问 Dr. Frank Borchardt (美国) 参与设计。《新视野大学英语：读写教程 6》由郑树棠教授和美籍专家 Philip Skeritt 等审定全稿。

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UNIT 1

PART I

UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

Section A

The Pursuit of Happiness

Background Information

1. constitution

The core of a nation's national philosophy is usually expressed in its constitution. In some countries, such as the United States, the nation's political philosophy has been set down in a single written document. In other countries, such as Great Britain, the substance of the nation's political philosophy consists of separate laws and judicial decisions made over hundreds of years. Thus Great Britain's "constitution" is simply all those laws and court opinions that are still in force. Regardless of whether a country's constitution is found in a single document or in many, it is usually extended through interpretation, customs, and traditions.

To endure over a period of time, a written document must contain thought and language so flexible as to be interpreted differently by succeeding generations to meet new governmental requirements, changes in social customs, and technological advances. This does not mean that a particular principle stated in a constitution will be ignored when it is no longer needed. It means the principle will simply be redefined to fit the new situations as they come into being. For this reason, interpretation of a constitution is often as important as the formal document itself.

The United States Constitution is a lean document that has been expanded substantially both through judicial interpretation and political practice. As the oldest written constitution in existence, it has proved well able to withstand the test of time.

There are 7 articles and 27 amendments in *The Constitution of the United States of America* (Woll & Binstock 1984: 574). The full Constitution can be viewed at the following addresses: <http://www.house.gov/Constitution/Constitution.html>, <http://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/constitution.overview.html>, <http://www.usconstitution.net>.

2. Jonathan Swift

Jonathan Swift (1667—1745) was an English satirist. Born in Ireland of English parents, Swift lived a life that might almost be described as a continual flight from Ireland and a constant return to it, as if the fugitive were impelled by an unalterable destiny. His greatest disappointment was his failure to become a bishop in England and his being given, instead, the deanship of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin.

Swift attended Kilkenny Grammar School and Trinity College; he first left Ireland in 1688, and for most part of the 1690s he served as secretary to Sir William Temple at Moor Park, Surrey, where he had time to read and to try his hand at writing. Resenting his dependent status and distressed at his lack of advancement, he made his first return to Ireland in 1694, and by being ordained in the Anglican Church laid the foundation for his final return to Dublin as Dean Swift 20 years later. After an unsuccessful effort to marry an heiress with whom he fell in love, Swift left Ireland again in 1696, for a second term with Temple at Moor Park. In 1699, Temple died, Swift went back to Ireland again with minor church appointments with various visits to London. He began to write satirical prose during this second term, and in 1704 published *The Battle of the Books*, a mock-epic about the “quarrel of the ancients and the moderns”; and *A Tale of a Tub*, a mixture of satirical essays and a narrative which burlesques the historical development of the Christian sects. Here, he exhibits the keen insight and develops the unusual objectivity that characterize so much of his work. From 1708 to 1714, he made a continuous stay with an ecclesiastical mission and wrote with sharp irony on church questions. In the most brilliant period of his life he was the associate of the ministers of Oxford and of such literary figures as Pope, Congreve, Gay, Parnell, etc. Yet the excitement and promise of the period ended in anticlimax and disappointment: the Tories went into a decline, and in 1714, Swift went back again to Ireland, and stayed in Dublin, with only a few visits to England, for his final long Irish sojourn. During this period of his life, he reconciled with his destiny, won the love of the Irish, and did his most distinguished writing: *A Modest Proposal* (1720), urging the Irish to solve their problems by raising children for the English food market, one of the finest pieces of irony in English; *Gulliver's Travels* (1726) makes highly original use of fantasy to comment both on contemporary society and on the foibles and failures of humanity in general. He wrote many other pamphlets on Irish affairs. His last years were less happy. After 1739, when he was 72 years old, his infirmities cut him off from his duties as dean, and from then on his social life dwindled. In 1742, guardians were appointed to administer his affairs, and his last three years were spent in gloom and lethargy. But this dark ending should not put his earlier life, so full of energy and humor, into a shadow. The writer of the satires was a man in full control of great intellectual powers.

For further information, visit the following addresses: <http://www.accd.edu/sac/english/bailey/swift.htm>, <http://65.107.211.206/previctorian/swift/swiftov.html>.

3. the Orient

The Orient may refer to the countries of Asia, especially of Eastern Asia. Oriental Studies includes Japanese studies, Buddhism, Sinology, and so on. Take Sinology for example, in Japan there are Tokyo School and Kyoto School, based respectively at the Chinese departments of Tokyo University and Kyoto University. Tokyo School emphasizes modernism, although they also specialize in Dunhuang Studies, while Kyoto School attaches importance to classicism, considering that the Sinologist elite is in their school. In the USA, the Yanjing Association in Harvard University offers great support to the study of Sinology around the world. In Europe, French Sinologists are remarkably active. What is the true value of Sinology? It shows us the fact that Chinese culture is widely respected around the world. Now, it is time we Chinese set our minds to take the responsibility of unearthing the precious treasure buried in our inheritance. For further information, check the *Encyclopaedia of the Orient* by

visiting <http://www.i-cias.com/e.o/> or <http://lexicorient.com/e.o/orient.htm>.

4. Henry David Thoreau

Thoreau (1817—1862) was not only a thinker, but also a practitioner of Transcendentalism, which exalted feeling over reason, individual expression over the restraints of law and custom. He believed in the transcendence of oversoul, an all-pervading power for goodness from which all things come and of which all things are a part. His main opinions may be summarized as: 1) Man has the capacity of knowing truth intuitively or of attaining knowledge transcending the reach of the senses. Man is a part of absolute good. 2) Nature is ennobling. Man is better for being out in the woods or meadows. 3) There exists oversoul, so the individual soul could reach God, without the help of churches and clergymen.

Thoreau is best remembered for *Walden, or, Life in the Woods*, published in 1854. In this work, Thoreau expressed his scorn on the idea that one needs travelling far, and insisted that the best traveling is done while staying at home, exploring the cosmography of the imagination. Thoreau said he was happiest alone, yet he was frequently in contact with the Concord-Boston group that included Emerson, Fuller, Hawthorne, Alcott, and Ellery Channing. He made a special trip to New Jersey to meet Walt Whitman; he visited with others on his walks through the woods and to the surrounding farms. He also got in touch with newspaper editors and book publishers whom he tried to interest in his works, as well as with the men who arranged his lecturing engagements that took him as far afield as Philadelphia and Bangor. Thoreau lived so busy a life, filled with so many activities that kept him in almost constant give-and-take with the everyday world, that it might seem surprising he had time for solitary meditations on the simplified life dedicated to contemplating eternal and universal truths. Thoreau's health began to decline as early as 1855. In May 1862 he died of tuberculosis. Both as a man and as a writer, Thoreau tried to convert the jagged connections of the world of human society into the seamless cosmic whole of nature's universe. He portrayed the aspirations of our dual selves, which go to the bottom of ponds and to the heights of stars. Thoreau realized the hazardous terms by which our duality comes into conjunction with the universe. We are instructed to live in the moment, lest we fall outside the fateful rhythms set up for our lives. We must be fully awake in order to escape the seep of the spirit into the dead weight of an exclusively material system. We have to simplify the acts of our daily doings while relishing the array of meanings that lie in the sacred "texts" found in the natural world. We are encouraged to go to inner frontiers where facts are "confronted" — traveling far while staying home.

Check out the website <http://www.eserver.org/thoreau/thoreau.html> for more information about Thoreau.

Detailed Study of the Text

1. The Pursuit of Happiness (the Title)

pursuit: *n.* the process of trying to achieve sth.; the act of chasing sb. or sth. in order to catch them

The **pursuit** of profit is the only goal of their company. 追求利润是他们公司的惟一目标。
The hounds were in hot **pursuit** of a fox. 猎犬正在穷追一只狐狸。

2. The right to pursue happiness is promised to Americans by the US **Constitution**, but no one seems quite sure which way happiness runs. (Para.1)

Meaning: The US Constitution protects people's right to happiness, but no one is quite sure where to find happiness.

constitution: *n.* laws and principles according to which a state is governed

Great Britain has an unwritten **constitution**, while the United States has a written one. 英国的宪法是不成文的，而美国的宪法是成文的。

3. Jonathan Swift **conceived of** happiness as "the state of being well-deceived", or of being "a fool among **idiots**", for Swift saw society as a land of false goals. (Para.1)

Meaning: Jonathan Swift thought that happiness was a state of being cheated without realizing the fact, or of being a fool among other foolish people, for Swift saw society as a land with false goals or empty dreams that could not be fulfilled.

conceive: *v.* form the idea of

Who first **conceived** the idea of filling bags with gas to make balloons? 谁最先想到往袋中充气制成汽球的?

conceive of... as: think of... as

Many city residents **conceive of** rural life as carefree and romantic. 许多城市居民把乡村生活想像成无忧无虑和十分浪漫。

Note: Do not confuse **conceive** with **perceive**: **Conceive** means to form or hold an idea. It relies more on subjective thinking and internal factors. **Perceive** relies more on objective observation and external factors such as sight or hearing. **Compare:**

The ancients **conceived** of the earth as flat. 古人认为地球是平的。

I **perceived** that I could not make her change her mind. 我发觉我不能使她改变主意。

idiot: *n.* a foolish or stupid person

No one is born an **idiot**. 没有天生的傻瓜。

He is such an **idiot** that when a customer paid for a 3-dollar hamburger with a fiver, he returned the customer 17 dollars. 他是十足的傻瓜，顾客用5美元付3美元的汉堡包，他给顾客找回17美元。

4. It is, of course, un-American to think **in terms of** false goals. (Para. 2)

Meaning: Of course, it is un-American to consider empty dreams that cannot be realized. in terms of: in relation to; with reference to

I'm thinking **in terms of** moving to a seaside city, as I prefer the moist air there. 我正考虑搬到一个海滨城市去，因为我更喜欢那里湿润的空气。

No form of money has ever proved completely satisfactory **in terms of** providing a stable measure of value. 在提供稳定的价值单位方面，没有任何货币形式是完全令人满意的。

5. We do, however, seem to be **dedicated** to the idea of buying our way to happiness. (Para. 2)

Meaning: However, we do seem to devote our efforts to buy happiness.

dedicate: *vt.*

1) commit (oneself) to a particular course of thought or action; devote

He **dedicated** his life to finding a new medicine. 他为寻找一种新药而奉献了他的一生。

The new President said she would **dedicate** herself to protecting the rights of the old and the homeless. 新总统说，她将致力于保护老年人与无家可归者的权利。

2) address or inscribe (a book, etc.) to another as a mark of respect or affection

He **dedicated** his first book to his mother. 他把第一本书献给他母亲。

The expert **dedicates** his new book to his teacher. 这位专家将新书献给他的老师。

6. We shall all have made it to Heaven when we possess enough. (Para. 2)

Meaning: When we possess enough, we shall all be very successful.

7. And at the same time the forces of American business are hugely dedicated to making us deliberately unhappy. (Para. 3)

Meaning: At the same time American business uses all its forces it can to make us unhappy on purpose.

8. Advertising is one of our major industries, and advertising exists not to satisfy desires but to create them — and to create them faster than anyone's budget can satisfy them. (Para. 3)

Meaning: Advertising is one of our major industries, and it does not work to satisfy but to create our desires — and to create our desires faster than our income can satisfy them.

9. **For that matter**, our whole economy is based on **addicting** us to greed. (Para. 3)

Meaning: As for purchasing desire, our whole economy is built on the basis of making us addicted to greed, or to the desire to buy.

for that matter: so far as that is concerned; as for that

He doesn't trust his partner. **For that matter** I can't blame him. 他不信任合作伙伴,就这一点说,我不能责怪他。

For that matter, I would burn the mid-night oil to review whatever we have covered this term. 就此而言,我要开夜车复习本学期学过的内容。

addict: vt. (与 to 或 oneself to 连用) devote or give (oneself) habitually or compulsively to

He became **addicted** to drugs. 他染上了毒瘾。

The children are **addicted** to computer games. 孩子们对计算机游戏上了瘾。

10. We are even told it is our patriotic duty to support the national economy by buying things. (Para. 3)

Meaning: We are even told that if we love our country it is our duty to support the national economy by buying things.

patriotic: a. feeling a lot of love, respect, and duty towards one's country

He is a **patriotic** overseas Chinese. 他是一位爱国华侨。

They had a parade, marching up and down and singing **patriotic** songs. 他们举行了游行,边游行边唱爱国歌曲。

11. Look at any of the magazines that **cater** to women. (Para. 4)

cater: v.

1) (to) try to satisfy the wants or needs of

We should **cater** to the needs of the customers. 我们应该满足顾客的需求。

Some tabloid newspapers **cater** to low tastes. 有些小报迎合低级趣味。

2) provide food or entertainment

Besides serving individual customers, we also **cater** banquets and weddings. 除了为散客服务,我们还承接宴席和婚宴。

Who is **catering** your daughter's wedding? 谁承办你女儿的婚宴?

12. There advertising begins as art and **slogans** in the front pages and ends as pills and therapy in the back pages. (Para. 4)

Meaning: In the magazines catering to women, advertising begins in the front pages as art and slogans to attract people, and in the back pages, it introduces medicine and therapy.

slogan: *n.* a short phrase expressing a political or advertising message

He won reelection on the campaign **slogan** "He Kept Us Out of War". 他以“他让我们免于战争”为竞选口号而赢得连任。

They are beginning to feel that shouting **slogans** in reaction to pollution is not enough. 他们开始觉得光喊口号来对付污染是不够的。

13. This, the sixteen-year-old figure she must display at forty, at fifty, at sixty, and forever. (Para. 4)

Meaning: This sixteen-year-old figure is the shape that she must have at the age of forty, fifty, sixty, and forever.

14. This is the harness into which Mother must strap herself in order to display that perfect figure. (Para. 4)

Meaning: This is the close-fitting undergarment which Mother must wear in order to display her perfect figure.

15. This is the cream that restores skin, these are the **tablets** that melt away fat around the **thighs**, and these are the pills of **perpetual** youth. (Para. 4)

Meaning: This cream can restore skin to youth, these tablets can reduce fat around the thighs, and these pills can preserve everlasting youth.

tablet: *n.* a small hard round piece of medicine

A sleeping **tablet** can make him quiet. 一片安眠药能使他安静。

It was reported half a million fake sleeping **tablets** had been sold in the previous nine months. 据报道, 在过去的9个月售出假安眠药50万片。

thigh: *n.* the top part of the human leg between the hip and the knee

His **thigh** was hurt in an accident. 他的大腿在一次事故中受伤了。

She sat there putting the baby on her **thigh**. 她坐在那里, 把婴儿放在大腿上。

perpetual: *a.* lasting forever or for a long time

The two countries made a treaty of **perpetual** friendship. 这两个国家签订了永久友好条约。

The widespread use of Singlish is a **perpetual** worry to the authorities in Singapore. 新加坡式英语的广泛使用成了一个长期困扰新加坡领导人的问题。

16. Clearly the happiness-market is not **running out of** customers, ... (Para. 5)

Meaning: Clearly there are customers buying happiness in the happiness-market, ...

run out of: use up; exhaust the supply of

His contract expires in July, and he is **running out of** time to prove that it is worth keeping. 他的合同7月到期, 要证明自己值得续签合同, 他的时间不多了。

He always **runs out of** his money before payday. 他总是没等到发薪日就把钱用光了。

17. Defining the meaning of "happiness" is a **perplexing proposition**: the best one can do is to try to set some extremes to the idea and then work towards the middle. (Para. 6)

Meaning: It is a complex task to define the meaning of "happiness": the best one can do

is to try to set some extreme ways to define happiness and then take the middle road in definition.

perplexing: *a.* feeling confused with uncertainty or doubt; complicated

We find it a **perplexing** problem. 我们发现这是个令人费解的问题。

It is **perplexing** why the family moved to such a cold place. 这家人为什么搬到那么寒冷的地方, 真是令人费解。

proposition *n.* a problem or task; an unproved statement in which an opinion or judgment is expressed

Writing a paper is a more difficult **proposition**. 写论文要更难一些。

How do you think of my **proposition**? 你认为我的建议怎么样?

18. To think of happiness as achieving **superiority** over others, living in a **mansion** made of **marble**, having a **wardrobe** with hundreds of **outfits**, will do to set the greedy extreme.

(Para. 6)

Meaning: It will do to set the greedy extreme by thinking of happiness as achieving advantage over others, living in a large marble house, having a wardrobe with several hundred sets of clothing.

superiority: *n.*

- 1) the fact that one person or thing is better than another

The army has **superiority** over the enemy troops. 这个军队具有对敌军的优势。

Their vast **superiority** in speed would be easily outweighed by the high running costs.

它们在速度方面的巨大优势很可能会被昂贵的经营开支压倒。

- 2) a way of thinking oneself better than others

Quite often, his sense of **superiority** makes him laugh at her opinions. 他的优越感常常会使他嘲笑她的看法。

mansion: *n.* a large house

This is a brewery magnate's **mansion** built in 1900. 这是一位酿酒大亨在1900年建造的宅第。

Seated in the dining room at the **mansion** now, he is right where he seems to want to be. 他现在坐在豪宅的餐厅里, 这似乎正是他想要坐的地方。

marble: *n.* a hard smooth stone, usu. white with dark lines that are not regular in shape, used esp. in architecture and sculpture

There is a long **marble** counter and tricolor **marble** floor in the dining hall. 餐厅中有一个长长的大理石柜台和三色大理石地板。

It is a domed **marble** building, a slightly smaller copy of Washington's Capitol. 这是一个有穹顶的大理石建筑, 是华盛顿国会大厦略小一些的翻版。

wardrobe: *n.* a tall cabinet, closet, or small room built to hold clothes

What shape is your **wardrobe**? 你的衣柜是什么形状的?

He put his jacket in the **wardrobe** and sat watching TV. 他把夹克放在衣柜里, 然后坐下来看电视。

outfit: *n.* a set of clothes that are worn together

The football team were wearing orange **outfits**. 这个足球队的队员穿着清一色的橘黄色运动服。

She bought him a cowboy **outfit**. 她给他买了一套牛仔服。

19. To think of happiness as the joy of a holy man of India will do to set the spiritual extreme.
(Para. 6)

Meaning: It will do to set the spiritual extreme by thinking of happiness as the joy of a holy man of India.

20. He sits completely still, **contemplating** the nature of reality, **free** even of his own body.
(Para. 6)

contemplate: v. think (about) carefully and at length; meditate on or ponder

The young surgeon **contemplated** the difficult kidney transplant operation. 年青的外科医生为肾移植这一棘手的手术苦思冥想。

We are **contemplating** a vacation in the US. 我们正考虑去美国度假。

free of: untroubled or unspoiled by; without (sb. or sth. unwanted); safe from

This is a train **free of** smoking. 这是趟无烟列车。

This is a supplementary course **free of** charge. 这是一门免费的补充课程。

21. What is physical is **trivial** to him. (Para. 6)

Meaning: The physical aspect is not important to him.

trivial: a. of little significance or value

Trivial affairs took up much of her time. 琐事占去了她很多时间。

It's not worth it getting angry over such **trivial** matters. 为这些琐事生气不值得。

22. To contemplate is his joy and he achieves complete mental focus through an incredibly demanding discipline, the accomplishment of which is itself a joy to him. (Para. 6)

Meaning: It is his joy to think, and he achieves complete mental focus or meditation through a very demanding discipline, and the accomplishment of such mental focus or meditation is itself a joy to him.

23. And who will dare say it is more false than happiness paid for through an **installment plan**?
(Para. 7)

Meaning: One is happy in meditation into voidness, the other is happy in consuming merchandise by installment paying over a fixed period of time, it is hard to say which happiness is more false.

installment: n. one of a number of successive payments in settlement of a debt

We're paying for the car by monthly **installments**. 我们按月分期付款购买汽车。

We kept up the **installments** on the house. 我们为买的房子按时分期付款。

installment plan: a system of payment for goods by which one pays small sums of money regularly after receiving the goods

Americans acquired more private debt with the introduction of credit cards and **installment plans**. 由于信用卡和分期付款购买法的推行, 美国人欠下更多的私人债务。

We are buying a house on **installment plan**. 我们以分期付款的方式购买房子。

24. Although the holy man's concept of happiness may enjoy considerable **prestige** in the Orient, I doubt the existence of such motionless happiness. (Para. 8)

Meaning: Although the holy man's concept of happiness may be rather well-known in the Orient, I doubt if such motionless happiness really exists.

prestige: n. the high reputation and respect that sb. or sth. has earned

The old universities of Oxford and Cambridge still have a lot of **prestige**. 历史悠久的牛津大学和剑桥大学仍然享有很高的声望。