

现代英语教程

精读


总主编:赵国杰

主 编:郦国兴

黄乃圣

胡 丹

2



*Modern
English Course
Intensive Reading*

江西高校出版社

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现代英语教程 精读 (2)

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前 言

《现代英语教程》是根据正在编写的新的大学英语教学大纲及江西省大学英语教学的实际需要而编写的。它是江西省大学外语办作组一项重要的科研项目。

教材分精读、泛读、口语和听力四种形式,分四级出版,供各校课堂教学及课外活动使用。

本书的编写得到了江西省教育委员会高教一处的大力支持和帮助;全省的各个外语教学单位积极参加编写,成为本书编写的坚强基础和可靠保证。在江西工作的美国专家 Lisa·J·Peterson、Cindy Stevens、Wes Beasley、Mark King、Pat King、Michelle L. Stabler、Greg A. Entzian 审校全书并为该书录音,在此一并表示衷心地感谢。

《现代英语教程》编写组

1998.8

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Unit 1

Text A

The Value of Friendship

Friendship is both a source of pleasure and a component of good health. People who have close friends naturally enjoy their company. Of equal importance are the concrete emotional benefits they derive. When something sensational happens to us, sharing the happiness of the occasion with friends intensifies our joy. Conversely, in times of trouble and tension, when our spirits are low, unburdening our worries and fears to compassionate friends alleviates the stress. Moreover, we may even get some practical suggestions for solving a particular problem.

From time to time, we are insensitive and behave in a way that hurts someone's feelings. Afterward, when we feel guilty and down in the dumps, friends can reassure us. This positive interaction is therapeutic, and much less expensive than visits to a psychologist.

Adolescence and old age are the two stages in our lives when the need for friendship is crucial. In the former stage, teens are plagued by uncertainty and mixed feelings. In the latter stage, older people are upset by feelings of uselessness and insignificance. In both instances, friends can make a dramatic difference. With close friends in their lives, people develop courage and positive attitudes. Teenagers have the moral support to assert their individuality; the elderly approach their advanced years with optimism and an interest in life. These positive outlooks are vital to cope successfully with the crises inherent in these two stages of life.

Throughout life, we rely on small groups of people for love, admiration, respect, moral support, and help. Almost everyone has a "network" of friends: co-workers, neighbors, and schoolmates. While both men and women have such friends, evidence is accumulating that indicates men rarely make close friends. Men are sociable and frequently have numerous business acquaintances, golf buddies, and so on. However, friendship does not merely involve a sharing of activities; it is a sharing of self on a very personal level. Customarily, men have shied away from close relationships in which they confide in others. By bottling up their emotions, men deprive themselves of a healthy outlet for their negative feelings.

Because friendships enhance our lives, it is important to cultivate them. Unfortunately, it is somewhat difficult to make long-lasting close friends. People are mobile, and mobility puts a strain on friendships. Long distances between friends discourage intimacy. Long-distance telephone conversations are costly, and letter writing is not a deeply ingrained habit. Divorce is also destructive to friendship. In many cases, when divorce occurs, friendships disintegrate because couples usually prefer to associate with other couples.

People choose some friends because they are fun to be with; they “make things happen”. Likewise, common interests appear to be a significant factor in selecting friends. Families with children, for instance, tend to gravitate toward families with children. It is normal to befriend people who have similar lifestyles, and organizations such as Parents Without Partners have appeared on the scene as a natural outgrowth of this tendency. These groups provide an opportunity to socialize, make new acquaintances and friends, obtain helpful advice in adapting smoothly to a new lifestyle. Other groups focus on specific interest such as camping or politics. It is perfectly acceptable to select friends for special qualities as long as there is a balanced giving and taking that is mutually satisfying.

Very close and trusted friends share confidences candidly. They feel secure that they will not be ridiculed or derided, and their confidences will be honored. Betraying a trust is a very quick and painful way to terminate a friendship.

As friendships solidify, ties strengthen. Intimate relationships enrich people's lives. Some components of a thriving friendship are honesty, naturalness, thoughtfulness, and some common interests.

Circumstances and people are constantly changing. Some friendships last “forever”; others do not. Nevertheless, friendship is an essential ingredient in the making of a healthful, rewarding life.

New Words

component [kəm'pəunənt] *n.*

concrete ['kɒkri:t] *adj.*

derive [di'raiv] *vt.*

sensational [sen'seiʃənl] *adj.*

intensify [in'tensɪfaɪ] *vt.*

conversely [kɒnvɜ:sli] *adv.*

part 成分; 部分

existing as sth. real or solid; actual 具体的, 实在的

gain 获得

exciting; wonderful 令人激动的

make or become more intense 使更强烈

oppositely (esp. of opinions, beliefs, statements, etc.) 相反, 反之

unburden [ʌn'beɪdn] *vt.*
compassionate [kəm'pæʃənɪt] *adj.*

alleviate [ə'li:vieɪt] *vt.*
stress [stres] *n.*

insensitive [ɪn'sensɪtɪv] *adj.*
dumps [dʌmps] *n.*
reassure [ˌri:əʃʊə] *vt.*
therapeutic [θerə'pjʊ:tɪk] *adj.*
adolescence [ˌædəʊ'lesəns] *n.*
crucial ['kru:ʃəl] *adj.*
plague [pleɪg] *vt.*
assert [ə'sɜ:t] *vt.*
individuality [ˌɪndɪvɪdʒu'ælɪti] *n.*
optimism [ˈɒptɪmɪzəm] *n.*
inherent [ɪn'hɪərənt] *adj.*
sociable ['səʊəbl] *adj.*
acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.*
buddy ['bʌdi] *n.*

customarily ['kʌstəmərɪli] *adv.*
outlet ['aut-let] *n.*
confide [kən'faɪd] *v.*
enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns] *vt.*
cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt] *vt.*

strain [streɪn] *n.*
intimacy [ɪn'tɪməsi] *n.*
ingrained [ɪn'greɪnd] *adj.*
disintegrate [dɪs'ɪntɪgreɪt] *v.*
gravitate ['grævɪteɪt] *v.*
befriend [bɪ'frend] *vt.*
outgrowth ['autgrəʊθ] *n.*
tendency [tendənsi] *n.*
mutually ['mjʊtʃʊəli] *adv.*
candidly ['kændɪdli] *adv.*
deride [dɪ'reɪd] *vt.*
secure [sɪ'kjʊə] *adj.*

speaking to sb. about one's feelings 吐露; 诉说
feeling or showing compassion or sympathy 有同情心的

make (pain or suffering) less 使(痛苦)减轻
pain; grief; force or pressure caused by difficulties in life or sth. heavy 痛苦; 压力
not concerned 漠不关心的, 麻木的

sadness 沮丧; 忧郁
comfort 安慰; 使安心

curing 有疗效的
青春期

decisive; critical 决定性的; 关系重大的
trouble 折磨; 困扰

show forcefully the existence of 断言; 显示
personal characteristic 个性

乐观主义

natural 固有的; 天生的

fond of being with others; friendly 善于交际的
同仁; 熟人

mate (American slang, a familiar form of addressing) 伙伴 (美俚语, 对熟朋友的称呼)

usually 通常

way 途径; 出口; 发泄(感情)的方法

tell sth. secretly to a person 吐露

increase (the value, etc.) 增加; 提高

develop by careful attention, training or study 培养

紧张; 负担; 考验

close friendship 至交; 亲密

deeply fixed 根深蒂固的

break up 分裂; 瓦解

be attracted to 被吸引

make friends with 与交朋友

product 产物

turning or inclination 倾向

each other 相互

truly and honestly 真诚地

laugh at 嘲笑

free from anxiety 无虑的; 安心的

terminate ['təmineit] *v.*
 solidify [sə'lidifai] *v.*
 intimate ['intimit] *adj.*
 thriving ['θraivɪŋ] *adj.*
 ingredient [in'ɡri:djənt] *n.*
 rewarding [ri'wɔ:diŋ] *adj.*

end 终止
 make or become hard 使坚固
 close 亲密的
 prosperous 兴旺的
 one of the parts of a mixture 成分
 helpful; worthwhile 有益的; 值得的

Phrases and Expressions

from time to time
 in time of
 down in the dumps
 make difference
 cope with
 rely on
 shy away from
 confide in

bottle up
 deprive... of
 associate with

\adapt to
 focus on

occasionally; now and then 时常
 during the period of 在……时候
 in low spirits; feeling gloomy 沮丧的; 忧郁的
 be of importance; matter 重要; 有关系
 deal successfully with 应付; 对付
 depend on 依靠
 avoid 避开
 tell one's secrets to sb. (who one trusts not to reveal them to sb. else) 向某人吐露
 control in an unhealthy way 抑制; 控制
 take sth. away from sb. 剥夺
 be often in the company of 与……交往(联系)
 make suitable for 使适应
 concentrate on 集中

Notes

1. This text is taken from *The Literary World*.
2. . . . *enjoy their company* : gain pleasure from their friends.
3. *Of equal importance are the concrete emotional benefits they derive* : This sentence is an inversion. In order to make the sentence balance, adverbial is often set at the beginning of the sentence, e.g. *At the head was Mr. White on horse-back, followed by a donkey loaded with medical supplies*.
4. *In both instances, friends can make a dramatic difference* : Friends will play a very important part in both stages: adolescence and old age.
make a dramatic (some, no, any, not much, a great deal of) difference : be of great (some, no, any, etc.) importance

Exercises

I. Comprehension of the text

Choose the best answer for each of the following according to the text.

1. According to the author, the best way to bring down worries and pains is _____.
- A. to pay a visit to psychologists
 - B. to unburden them to compassionate friends
 - C. to unburden them to parents
 - D. to phone or write to friends
2. Sometimes we are set free from guilt by _____.
- A. a friend's comfort
 - B. a psychologist's advice
 - C. our self-pity
 - D. a schoolmate's help
3. Men rarely make close friends because _____.
- A. they are unwilling to make friends
 - B. their wives don't allow them to make friends
 - C. they haven't opportunities to make friends
 - D. they usually conceal their feelings from others
4. People become friends because _____.
- A. they need others' help
 - B. they have common interests
 - C. their children want them to
 - D. everyone should have friends
5. In the U.S.A. friendship is likely disintegrated by _____.
- A. mobility
 - B. divorce
 - C. long-distances
 - D. deeply-ingrained habits
6. How can people maintain friendship?
- A. To give money to each other
 - B. To write to each other
 - C. To be honest with each other
 - D. To live in the same place
7. In Paragraph 6, "make things happen" means "_____".
- A. bring much pleasure to people
 - B. provide a chance to contact others
 - C. make new acquaintances and friends
 - D. select friends for special qualities
8. Which of the following might not be TRUE?
- A. Friendship is extremely important to people.
 - B. Close friendship can make people's lives colorful.
 - C. Destroying confidence means ending friendship.
 - D. Only adolescence and old people need friendship.
9. How does the author feel about friendship?
- A. He cherishes it deeply.
 - B. He believes it is momentary.
 - C. He believes it lasts forever.
 - D. He believes it is very crucial.
10. Which of the following can best express the main idea of the passage?
- A. Friends should share their happiness as well as their troubles.
 - B. Friendship is a vital part in the making of a healthy, rewarding life.

- C. It's extremely important to establish a "network" of friends.
- D. Intimate friendship enriches people's lives.

II. Question Answering

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. How do people relieve their trouble and tension?
2. How do you usually feel after you hurt someone's feelings?
3. What happens when you feel guilty and down in the dumps?
4. Why is friendship important to adolescence and old age?
5. Do you think men rarely make close friends? Why?
6. What are the threats to friendship?
7. What are the ways to cultivate friendship?
8. How do you choose friends according to the author's advice?
9. Can you list any factors of a thriving friendship? What are they?
10. Do you think friendship can last forever? Why?

III. Question Discussion

Please discuss the following questions in groups or write your answers in your exercise books.

1. What is the value of friendship?
2. Can you imagine what life would be like if there were no friendship?
3. How do you keep friendship between you and your friends?

IV. Vocabulary Learning

1. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

terminate	disintegrate	reassure	involve	down in the dumps
confide in	associate	adapt to	essential	make a difference
gravitate	cope with	deprive of		

- 1) This mistake will _____ you in a great deal of trouble.
- 2) She felt _____ after the bank had told her that her investment was safe.
- 3) Chinese football fans felt quite _____ over the loss of the game to Iran.
- 4) Your support will certainly _____ in our cause.
- 5) Nowadays, the greatest problem we are faced with is how to _____ the environmental pollution.
- 6) The father often advises his son not to _____ with bad companies.
- 7) The girl felt desperate because there was no one here she could _____.
- 8) In modern times the old people should _____ their thinking _____ the

new condition.

- 9) Exercise, fresh air, and sleep are _____ for the preservation of health.
- 10) Mr. Black was not satisfied with his elder son, so he _____ him _____ his property right of inheritance.
- 11) The enemy's fierce attack _____ under the resistance of our fighters.
- 12) If you cannot guarantee prompt delivery of goods, we will _____ the contract.
- 13) However often you mix it up in the water, the mud will _____ towards the bottom again.

4. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the given word on the left of each sentence.

- 1) sensational The new invention has created a great _____.
Our popular newspapers give us many _____ new reports.
- 2) insignificant Few things are more _____ of a man's interests than the books on his shelves.
We must understand the _____ of the remark in the newspaper.
- 3) individuality A teacher cannot give _____ attention to his students if his class is very large.
Your style of writing really _____ your words.
- 4) moral You must attach great importance to the question of _____ in doing business.
It's _____ wrong to leave your grandfather alone in the countryside.
- 5) satisfy Prof. Li said he was rather _____ with the students' classroom participation.
The teacher listened to the students' answers with _____.
- 6) different A year or two will make a great _____ to us.
Customs _____ much in different countries in the world.
- 7) confide He said he was very _____ of carrying out his plan successfully.
The channel swimmer gave up after one hour's swim because he lacked _____ in himself.
- 8) nature Ms. Chen speaks English _____ when talking with a foreigner.
He is liable to shout when angry. He is a _____ man.
- 9) customarily I wonder if it is _____ for guests at hotels in your country to tip the waiters.
Social _____ vary in different countries.

- 10) destructive Pride was her _____, for it caused the loss of all her friends.
Don't _____ that box. It may be useful to this company.
- 11) interest The effect of the moonlight on his face was _____.
It was even complicated.
The city authorities began to _____ themselves in the parking problem.
- 12) secure The child felt _____ near its parents.
Perfect teamwork _____ a better performance.
The money I've saved is my _____ against hardship.
3. Use the verb in the bracket to form an appropriate verbal phrase and complete the sentence with it.
- 1) He _____ his unhappy marriage _____ a confidant. (unburden)
 - 2) Generally speaking, it's harmful to _____ our feelings. (bottle)
 - 3) It is a truth that health _____ good food, fresh air and enough sleep. (reply)
 - 4) The thief tried to _____ from the cop. (shy)
 - 5) The world's attention _____ already _____ the pollution problem. (focus)
 - 6) Cigarette smoking _____ breast as well as lung cancer. (associate)
 - 7) What would a student do if he _____ his books? (deprive)
 - 8) It's raining outside. Can I _____ your umbrella _____ you? (share)
 - 9) These freshmen _____ (not) _____ themselves _____ the climate here. (adapt)
 - 10) Students _____ practical subjects which will help them to get a job. (gravitate)
 - 11) He is not the sort of man _____ whom I would readily _____. (confide)
 - 12) The death of her parents is very sad, but it's something she will have to _____. (cope)
4. For each of the underlined words or phrases, four choices are given. Choose the one that best explains or defines the underlined part.
- 1) The battle was a crucial turning point in the war.
A. actual B. decisive C. cruel D. convinced
 - 2) It doesn't make a difference if you are late for my birthday party. I want you to come.
A. matter B. worry about C. know D. care
 - 3) You won't fail in the test as long as you work harder.
A. as well as B. even if C. unless D. if

- 4) Mary visits her parents from time to time.
 A. time and again B. again and again
 C. occasionally D. frequently
- 5) While the Lawrence family was on vacation, their mail accumulated in the box.
 A. collected B. assembled C. stored D. piled up
- 6) His purpose to associate with the foreigner is to improve his English as quickly as possible.
 A. relate B. chain
 C. keep company D. integrate
- 7) All things are interrelated and keep interaction between each other.
 A. communication with each other B. expression of oneself
 C. explanation to each other D. reaction to each other
- 8) China will realize its second-stage strategic goal in the next decade. Therefore the next ten years are very significant.
 A. decisive B. critical C. important D. meaningful
- 9) The two years he served in the army were the making of him.
 A. the experience of his life
 B. his main part
 C. the cause of making him develop well
 D. his main period
- 10) It is very important to cultivate the friendship between friends.
 A. develop B. prepare C. maintain D. provide
5. Make sentences with the words or expressions given below after the model.
 Model: strengthen: Close relationships can strengthen people's friendships.
- 1) solidify:
 - 2) tend:
 - 3) enhance:
 - 4) honour (v.):
 - 5) assert:

V. Structure Learning

Rewrite the following sentences after the models.

Model 1: Because they have close friends in their lives, people develop courage and positive attitudes.

With close friends in their lives, people develop courage and positive attitudes.

- 1) Even if there were air and water, plants still couldn't grow on the moon.
- 2) Because we had your support, we might succeed in completing our work.
- 3) If you work hard, you will accomplish everything.

- 4) When you have free time and no TV, you might rediscover reading.
- 5) Because he had many books in his hands, he couldn't pull the door open.

Model 2: It appears that common interests are a significant factor in selecting friends.

Common interests appear to be a significant factor in selecting friends.

- 1) It appears that he has many friends.
- 2) It appears that there has been a mistake in his composition.
- 3) It appeared that their intention was to arrive yesterday.
- 4) It appears that I have seen him somewhere before.
- 5) It appeared that no one knew what had happened.

VI. Translations

1. Translate the following into English.
 - 1) 由于他长期与外国人接触, 他的英语得以长进。(associate with)
 - 2) 既然你知道此事的真相, 我就不必守口如瓶了。(bottle up)
 - 3) 友谊在青春和老年两个时期中是极为重要的。(vital)
 - 4) 交通事故发生以后, 警察将注意力集中在主要问题上。(focus)
 - 5) 一般说来, 人心情不好时, 会有人来安慰他的。(assure)
 - 6) 向富有同情心的朋友倾诉愁苦, 会减轻痛苦。(unburden)
 - 7) 作为现代大学生, 我们应当提高政治和业务素质。(enhance)
 - 8) 你的支持肯定会对我们的事业产生影响。(make a difference)

2. Translate the following into Chinese.

Because friendships enhance our lives, it is important to cultivate them. Unfortunately, it is somewhat difficult to make long-lasting close friends. People are mobile, and mobility puts a strain on friendships. Long distances between friends discourage intimacy. Long-distance telephone conversations are costly, and letter writing is not a deeply ingrained habit. Divorce is also destructive to friendship. In many cases, when divorce occurs, friendships disintegrate because couples usually prefer to associate with other couples.

VII. Grammar Review (Disjunctive Questions)

1. Complete each sentence with one of the four choices given below.

1) Mary didn't like skiing, did she? _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. Yes, she didn't | B. No, she did |
| C. No, she didn't | D. She didn't |

2) "Brown is up late working again."

"This is the second time this week she's had to study late, _____?"

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. isn't it | B. hasn't she | C. isn't she | D. hasn't it |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|

3) John and Brown hardly ever come, _____?

- A. do they B. did they C. didn't they D. don't they
- 4) Please give me your opinion of the new President, _____ ?
A. do you B. will you C. don't you D. have you
- 5) He is good at singing but his sisters are good at dancing, _____ ?
A. aren't they B. are they C. isn't he D. is he
- 6) I think that she has nothing to do today, _____ ?
A. do I B. don't I C. hasn't she D. does she
- 7) There aren't many tea-shops. We'd better stop at the next place, _____ ?
A. wouldn't we B. had we C. hadn't we D. didn't we
- 8) Ours _____ a great people, _____ ?
A. are... aren't we B. are... aren't they
C. is... isn't she D. is... isn't it
- 9) Mary said he wasn't feeling well, _____ ?
A. was she B. wasn't she C. didn't she D. did she
- 10) He is the only professor _____, isn't he?
A. I can go B. to whom to go
C. whom to go D. I can go to
- 11) Dolton looks excited, he had a good time, _____ ?
A. didn't he B. does he C. had he D. wasn't he
- 12) There used to be a lot of trees around the place, _____ ?
A. weren't there B. wasn't there
C. did there D. used there
- 13) Let's draw up a program of study, _____ ?
A. do we B. will we C. don't we D. shall we
- 14) My father said, "You'd be sorry if you had an accident on the first day, _____ ?"
A. didn't he B. hadn't you C. wouldn't you D. shouldn't you
- 15) Whisky and Soda sells well here, _____ ?
A. don't they B. doesn't it C. does it D. do they
2. Add a suitable question tag to each of the following statements.
- 1) Lucia hasn't got to attend church every Sunday, _____ ?
- 2) Each of us passed the exam, _____ ?
- 3) There used to be a library, _____ ?
- 4) I wish to play tennis now, _____ ?
- 5) She never said he would come, _____ ?

VIII. Applied Writing

A resume can show your personal history. Filling in or writing a resume is also a

useful form of your everyday work, study and life. By doing so, you can introduce yourself for the necessary purposes. But when filling in or writing an English resume, you should pay much attention to the form and the filling-in or writing of the resume, which are quite different from the Chinese form.

1. Form

A resume has three main parts:

- 1) Personal Status: Name in full, Date of birth, Place of birth, Nationality, Marital status, Children, Religion and Party affiliation.
- 2) Educational Experiences: Education and Foreign languages.
- 3) Work Experience: Firm, Position, Present address, Permanent address and Reference.

All the items above are usually printed or typed or written from the upper lefthand place to the lower of the paper. Of course your filling-in or writing should be lined from up to down.

2. Model

Resume

Name in full:	Hiram Kirk Leman
Date of Birth:	Nov. 18, 1960
Place of Birth:	Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Nationality:	U.S.A.
Marital Status:	Married
Children:	Two
Religion:	Christian
Party Affiliation:	None
Education:	B.S. degree in chemistry in 1981 M.S. degree in mathematics in 1983 D.S. degree in physics in 1990
Foreign Languages:	Spanish, French, German
Firm:	1995-present, Gulf Oil Corp.
Position:	Oil-refining expert
Present Address:	405 Duane Street, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.
Permanent Address:	411, Greenwood Ave, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
References:	Joe Smith, 22 Wedgewood Rd., Austin, Tex, U.S.A. Patrick Queensberry, 181 Wilson Street, Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Dec. 15, 1997

Practise writing your own resume after the model.