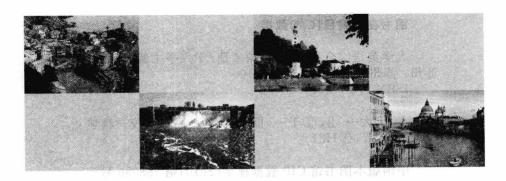
大学英语综合训练教程

○ 主编 于兴亭



第一册

∅ 苏州大学出版社



大学英语 综合训练教程

第

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语综合训练教程. 第 4 册/于兴亭主编. — 苏州: 苏州大学出版社,2010.10 ISBN 978-7-81137-588-6

I.①大··· Ⅱ.①于··· Ⅲ.①英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 Ⅳ.①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 188080 号

大学英语综合训练教程

第4册

于兴亭 主编 责任编辑 金莉莉

苏州大学出版社出版发行 (地址: 苏州市十梓街1号 邮编:215006) 宜兴市盛世文化印刷有限公司印装 (地址:宜兴市万石镇南漕河滨路58号 邮编:214217)

开本 787mm×960mm 1/16 印张 53.5(共四册) 字数 811 千 2010 年 10 月第 1 版 2010 年 10 月第 1 次印刷 ISBN 978-7-81137-588-6 定价:100.00 元(共四册)

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误,本社负责调换 苏州大学出版社营销部 电话:0512-65225020 苏州大学出版社网址 http://www.sudapress.com 普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材《新视野大学英语》是教育部重点推荐使用的全新大学英语教学精品教材,它语言规范、选材广泛、体裁多样,以反映现实生活为主。其第三版读写教程更是由国内外资深、著名专家教授根据"大学英语课程教学要求"编写修订而成。为了配合教材的使用,并能最大限度地惠及大学英语学习者,我们组织多名资深一线大学英语教师编写了"大学英语综合训练教程"系列,旨在帮助学生很好地进行大学英语的自学、预习、复习,帮助他们打好语言基础,提高语言的实际运用能力。

本套教材共分四册,每一册内容和《新视野大学英语》读写教程相对应,每单元第一部分的同步辅导和教材各相应单元内容相配合,提供文章的背景知识、文章结构导读与分析、重点难点讲解等;第二部分综合训练试题与大学英语四级统考的最新题型相一致,为学生和教师提供丰富的单元测试、英语竞赛和四级强化辅导试题。

本套教材由于兴亭老师担任总主编,编者均为多年从事大学英语教学工作的一线教师,在编写过程中能结合教学情况,力求抓住学生学习过程中的主要问题进行循序渐进的辅导与练习。

在编写过程中,编者们参考了大量的文献资料,在此谨向参考资料的出版者与编著者表示由衷的感谢。

成书之际,我们要感谢宿迁学院院领导和教务处的大力支持与鼓励, 感谢徐州师范大学外国语学院为本书的出版提供的帮助,感谢为本书提 出过宝贵意见和建议的有关人士。

对于本书中出现的不当与疏漏之处,恳请同行和读者不吝指正。

编 者 2010年8月 干宿迁学院

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The Tail of Fame





1. Tennessee Williams (1911 – 1983)

Tennessee Williams was an American writer whose plays are mainly about people with emotional problems and are set in the southern states. His plays include *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, and *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*.

2. Ernest Hemingway (1899 – 1961)

Ernest Hemingway was one of the most famous American novelists, short story writers and essayists, whose deceptively simple prose style has influenced a wide range of writers. Hemingway was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature.

3. Robert Frost (1874 – 1963)

Robert Frost was one of American leading 20th-century poets and a four-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize. An essentially pastoral poet often associated with rural New England, Frost wrote poems whose philosophical dimensions transcend any region. His poetry is thus both

traditional and experimental, regional and universal.

4. Oscar Wilde (1854 – 1900)

Oscar Wilde was an Irish playwright, novelist, poet, and short story writer. Known for his wit and flamboyance, he was one of the most successful playwrights of late Victorian London, and one of the greatest celebrities of his day. As the result of a famous trial, he suffered a dramatic downfall and was imprisoned for two years of hard labor after being convinced of the homosexual offences.

II. Text Learning Guide

1. Questions

- (1) Why does the author compare an artist who seeks fame to a dog chasing its own tail?
- (2) What do famous writers, painters and moviemakers have to give up in order to maintain their fame and fortune, according to the author?
- (3) What does the quote "Men become old, but they never become good" mean?

2. Structure Analysis

- Part I (Para. 1) The argument for the whole passage: Chasing fame often leads to self-destruction.
- Part II (Paras. 2 5) The author tries to convince us that the conquest of fame is not an easy job and that along with fame and fortune there come some negative effects which could be disastrous.
- Part III (Para. 6) Showing us how hard it is for successful artists to remain true to themselves. Oscar Wilde, known for his uncompromising behavior, is just an example.
- Part IV (Para. 7) Telling us the greatest winners, oddly enough,



are those who initially fail in the conquest of fame.

- Part V (Para. 8) Convincing us with examples that some famous artists have experienced successive failures before their final success.
- Part VI (Para. 9) The conclusion of the passage: The author offers his advice to those seeking fame and fortune that once they succeed they might find that it is not really what they wanted. So instead, people should do what are happy with. The result might be that you are not famous but you can create better art.

3. Summary

The passage is a piece of argumentation which tries to convince us that seeking fame sometimes leads to one's own destruction. So once you have earned a good name, be careful to maintain it through civility, integrity and humility.

III. Key Sentences Comprehension

1. "Don't quit your day job!" is advice frequently given by understandingly pessimistic family members and friends to a budding artist who is trying hard to succeed.

Paraphrase: The budding artist's family and friends frequently advise him against giving up his day job. Their feeling that the artist might fail in his pursuit is understandable.

译文:对一名正努力追求成功并刚刚崭露头角的艺术家,其亲朋好友常常会建议"正经的饭碗不能丢!"

day job: a normal job where one earns most of their money

- a budding artist: one who is beginning to develop or show signs of future success in a particular area
 - 2. They develop a style that agents market aggressively to hasten



popularity, and their ride on the express elevator to the top is a blur. Most would be hard-pressed to tell you how they even got there.

Paraphrase: These artists demonstrate a style that agents promote forcefully to make them popular more quickly. Most of them would find it difficult to tell you how they became famous.

译文:为了能迅速走红,经纪人会极力吹捧他们的这种风格。他们青云直上的过程让人看不清楚。

ride on the express elevator to the top: a metaphor which means "becoming famous quickly"

be hard-pressed to do something: to have difficulty doing something This year the airline will be hard-pressed to make a profit. 今年这家航空公司要盈利困难重重。

You'd be hard-pressed to find anyone better for the job. 你很难找到更好的人做这项工作。

3. After their enthusiasm has dissolved, the public simply moves on to the next flavor of the month.

Paraphrase: After their enthusiasm has disappeared, the public simply turns to another star who then is very popular, but only for a similarly short time.

译文:公众的热情消磨以后,就会去追捧下一个走红的人,但也是很短的时间。

flavor of the month: an idea, person, style, etc. that is very popular at a particular time, but only for a short while

4. The public simply discounts styles other than those for which the artist has become famous.

Paraphrase: The public only accepts the styles for which the artist has become famous and they think other styles are not worth their attention.

译文:公众对于他们藉以成名的艺术风格以外的任何形式都不屑一顾。

other than: apart from; except



He didn't mention anyone else's contributions other than his own. 他只提到了自己的贡献,而没有提其他任何人的。

We missed the last bus so there was no choice other than to walk home. 我们错过了最后一班公交车,所以除了走回家别无选择。

5. One drop of fame will likely contaminate the entire well of a man's soul, and so an artist who remains true to himself or herself is particularly amazing.

Paraphrase: One drop of fame could poison a person's soul, and so an artist who acts according to his or her beliefs and does what he or she thinks is right is particularly amazing.

译文:一滴名气之水有可能玷污人的心灵这一整口井,因此一个艺术家若能保持真我,会格外让人惊叹。

remain true to: to continue to be loyal to someone or something He always remains true to his principles. 他一直忠于自己的原则。

6. The mother of a young man Oscar was intimate with accused him at a banquet in front of his friends and fans of sexually influencing her son.

Paraphrase: The mother of a young man with whom Oscar had an extremely close friendship blamed him at a banquet before his friends and fans for being a bad influence on her son sexually.

译文:在一次宴会上,奥斯卡一位密友的母亲当着他的朋友和崇拜者的面,指责他在性方面影响了她的儿子。

be intimate with: to involve or have a sexual relationship with; to have a very close friendship with

He suspected that the boss was intimate with his secretary. 他怀疑那老板与他的秘书有染。

She is intimate with the president. 她和总统关系密切。

accuse somebody of something: to say that someone has done something wrong or is guilty of something

They accused him of incompetence. 他们指责他无能。

He is accused of having committed a crime. 他被指控犯了罪。

5

7. Extremely angered by her remarks, he sued the young man's mother, asserting that she had damaged his "good" name. He should have hired a better attorney, though. The judge did not second Wilde's call to have the woman pay for damaging his name, and instead fined Wilde. He ended up in jail after refusing to pay, and even worse, was permanently expelled from the wider circle of public favor.

Paraphrase: Wilde was very angry about her remarks, and he made a legal claim against the young man's mother, saying firmly that she had ruined his "good" reputation. However, he did not win the case. The judge did not agree to his demand to have the woman pay for damaging his name, and instead, the judge made him pay money as punishment. Wilde was put into jail after he refused to pay the money. And even worse, he lost public support for ever.

译文:他听了她的话以后很生气,起诉了这个年轻人的母亲,声称她毁了自己的"好"名声。但是,他并没有获胜。结果是,法官不仅不支持他提出的让这个女人赔偿他名誉损失费的要求,反而对他本人进行了罚款。他由于拒交罚款最终被送进了监狱。更糟糕的是,他再也无法获得更多公众的宠爱。

judge: a person in charge of a court, who decides how criminals should be punished

jury: a group of 12 ordinary people, who listen to the details of a trial, and then decide whether or not someone is guilty of a crime

lawyer/attorney (US): someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court

defendant: a person in a trial who is being charged with a crime the prosecution: the lawyer in a court of law who tries to prove that someone is guilty of a crime

witness: someone who tells what he/she knows about a crime in a court of law

8. Single-minded artists who continue their quest for name even after failure might also like to know that failure has motivated some



famous people to work even harder to succeed.

Paraphrase: Those artists who are determined in their search for fame, even after they have suffered failure, might also like to know that failure has made some famous people work even harder to succeed.

译文:那些失败了却仍不肯放弃的顽固派会乐于知道,一些名人曾经如何越挫越勇,直至成功。

Pay attention to the word formation of "adj. + n.-ed". Words of similar formation include:

blue-eyed kind-hearted broad-minded good-natured gray-haired light-hearted open-minded cold-hearted near-sighted single-handed



I. Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the following topic, **My View on Remedial Examinations.** The outline is given in Chinese. Your composition should be no less than 120 words.

- 1. 补考是大学教育的一部分;
- 2. 我对补考的看法;
- 3. 如何发挥补考的作用。

写作模式(加占办法米)

Writing technique:

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have been part of	for many years.
After careful observation, we can find that It	is more complicated
than what we have thought.	
On the whole, I should say	are necessary
On the one hand	On the other hand

To make			_ do the job, however, we have to make						
sure	of	several	points	below.	For	one	thing,	we	should
For another, we should not									
_			is a	n impor	tant p	art o	F		•
Only l	by pl	anning it	wisely ar	nd condu	icting i	it reas	onably o	can w	e make
best :	use d	of it.							

II. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (10%)

Chasing Fame

What do you want out of life? Do you hope to make the world a better place? Do you dream of becoming a millionaire? Or have you set your sights on becoming a star?

If what you want most is to see your name in lights, be featured on *Entertainment Tonight*, or have a mass of screaming fans faint in your presence, you're not the only one. Many Americans dream of fame, and such fantasies tend to be more common among teens than adults. When *Girls' Life* magazine recently asked its readers to name their biggest goal in life, the largest number (35 percent) said that they wanted to become famous.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting found that many of the kids and teens it polled for its 2000 Roper Youth Report gave similar responses. Although wealth was the number one dream reported by young people, fame was near the top of the list. Beauty and singing talent—qualities often seen as routes to fame—also ranked high.

We are all familiar with the dangers of fame. We've seen celebrities waste their millions, fight with their families, and mess up their lives with drugs or alcohol. We've observed what too much money spent on too many plastic surgery operations can do to a person's face. We know about the pressures celebrities live with and the lack of privacy they deal with. So why do so many of us still want to be famous?



Reaching for fame

Perhaps we are all reaching for fame because today, more than ever before, fame appears to be within reach. Andy Warhol, a famous 20th-century artist, predicted that in the future everyone would be famous for 15 minutes. Are we nearing the future time that Warhol was describing? Watch a few hours of television this week, and you might be convinced. Prime-time game shows and daytime talk shows are filled with folks living out their 15 minutes of fame. Reality TV shows such as *Survivor*, *Temptation Island*, and *The Real World* transform average people into instant celebrities. Some "reality" programs, such as *Pop Star 2* and *Making the Band*, promise and deliver sudden opportunities to musically talented young people.

Though TV might seem to be the fastest route into the spotlight, other types of modern-day technology also offer chances for self-promotion to wanna-be stars. Today, more and more people own or have access to recording and film equipment or publishing software. Huge numbers also have access to the Internet, and many people have their own websites. Fame seekers can use the web to post a favorite mug shot, a film clip, or their band's touring schedule. They can do so for little cost and in a space that can be viewed by millions.

A star-struck society

Perhaps it's only natural that so many of us fantasize about fame and plot out ways to gain it. After all, we live in a culture obsessed with the doings of famous people. Just take a look sometime as you're walking through the checkout line at your local grocery store. The racks are full of magazines reporting on the lives of TV and film stars, athletes, singers, musicians, famous politicians, and foreign royalty. At least three out of four magazines feature a celebrity on the cover and promise some juicy bit of celebrity gossip inside, perhaps a peek at J. Lo's wedding dress or Carson Daley's new girlfriend.

The televisions in our homes are just as full of celebrity faces and



facts. Some TV shows focus on nothing but the lives of famous people. Other news, drama, comedy, and sports programs introduce us to the actors, athletes, singers, and program hosts who become the objects of our fascination.

Changing priorities

Americans love their celebrities and never seem to be tired of celebrity gossip. Well—almost never. Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, celebrity gossip temporarily ceased. For a few days after the attacks, nobody paid much attention to Michael Jordan's plans for a comeback or Christina Aguilera's dresses.

The Washington Post was among the many US newspapers that decided not to run gossip columns during that time. "I would feel personally silly and irrelevant if I were doing my column right now," said Lloyd Grove, a gossip columnist for the Post. "I think my time would be better spent going to a blood bank."

Some people looked around at our suddenly somber, sad, and earnest nation and wondered: Has America changed for good? Have we passed into a new phase—one in which celebrities and their brand of fame no longer hold any meaning and value?

It didn't take long after the tragedies, though, for celebrities to find their way back into the spotlight. Television and radio stations announced Michael Jackson's intention to make a record and donate the proceeds to disaster relief. Other celebrity responses to the attacks were also quickly made known. Within days, many top musicians, actors, and TV personalities joined forces to participate in a tribute to heroes fund-raising for the United Way. Every major network covered the event, which was watched by 89 million viewers.

Goals and happiness

Are we just as fascinated with fame and famous people as we ever were? Or have the events of this past year really changed our values and goals?



If we really have changed, that might not be such a bad thing. Recent psychological studies show that people who pursue extrinsic (外在的) goals—such as fame, wealth, or public image—tend to feel less happiness and a lower sense of well-being than other people do. Having an extrinsic goal means being motivated by something outside of yourself. Extrinsic goals are only really accomplished when other people acknowledge them to be accomplished. Studies show that even people who reach extrinsic goals—achieving fame or wealth, for instance—tend to be less happy in their lives than people who set intrinsic goals.

An intrinsic (内在的) goal is a motivating factor that is inside you, instead of being outside you. People who set out to achieve personal growth or to build better relationships with friends or family have set intrinsic goals. Studies show that such people are more likely to be happy and to feel a sense of well-being than people who set extrinsic goals.

Teens tend to hear a lot about the need to "set goals" in their lives. But what if by setting certain kinds of goals, young people really are setting themselves up for future unhappiness?

What kinds of goals have you set for yourself? Are you planning to spend your life chasing after the fame game? If what you really want is happiness, maybe it's time to change your plans.

- 1. According to *Girls' Life* magazine, which is the biggest goal of its readers in their life?
 - A. To have dreams.
- B. To have wealth.
- C. To be common.
- D. To be famous.
- 2. According to the 2000 Roper Youth Report, in order to chase fame, the common routes include _____.
 - A. beauty and singing talent
 - B. beauty and intelligence
 - C. beauty and education
 - D. intelligence and education
- 3. In Andy Warhol's opinion, today's reality TV shows can turn

