

College English

第六册教师手册



外语教学与研究出版社

大学英语教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Teacher's Book 6
(第六册教师手册)

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前 言

《大学英语》五、六册的《教师手册》（五、六）是为使用这两册教材的教师编写的。学习这两册教材的学生，课前最好不要参考《教师手册》，以利于培养自己的自学能力。

《教师手册》每课的内容包括背景介绍、课文概述、释义、课堂提问、练习答案、课文译文等六个部分。有的课文没有“背景介绍”，或因为没有必要，或因为没有多少背景材料可以提供。释义部分包括语言和背景知识等方面的难点。凡学生通过查阅一般字典或其他工具书能独立解决的问题，不列入“释义”部分。

本书编得匆忙，加之我们的水平有限，缺点、错误肯定不少。我们衷心希望使用本书的同志提出批评和意见。

本书完稿后，由在北京外国语学院任教的专家Pat Adler审校，我们在此谨表深切谢意。

编者

1988年7月

Contents

Lesson 1	What's Wrong with Our Press? : : . .	1
Lesson 2	What to Listen for in Music	11
Lesson 3	Eveline	22
Lesson 4	The Tragedy of Old Age in America . .	32
Lesson 5	The Spanish Bullfight	43
Lesson 6	Jerusalem the Golden (Excerpt) : : . .	54
Lesson 7	Science Has Spoiled My Supper : : . .	69
Lesson 8	I'll Never Escape the Ghetto . . . : . .	84
Lesson 9	Vivisection	103
Lesson 10	On Human Nature and Politics . : : . .	114
Lesson 11	Is American Falling Apart? . : : . .	124
Lesson 12	The Everlasting Witness . . : : . .	142
Lesson 13	Ace in the Hole . . . : . .	157
Lesson 14	Selected Snobberies . . . : . .	174
Lesson 15	Three-Dimensional Youth ; . . : : .	183

Lesson 1

What's Wrong with Our Press?

Background

The publication of the first newspaper in English occurred in 1620. Ever since then the newspaper has increasingly become a medium of communication by which information on current affairs, opinions and entertaining features are circulated among the people. It has been estimated that as many as 95 per cent of the adult American population reads newspapers more or less regularly. The newspaper differs from other disseminators of news, opinions, and entertainments, such as film, radio, and television, in that it presents its communicated message as reading matter appearing on paper.

The influence and power of the newspaper increase with the rise of its circulation. If every family in a nation is reading newspapers, and is, in varying degrees, influenced by the facts, opinions, views and interpretations it presents, you can well imagine what powerful effects it can produce on public opinion. Indeed, it can destroy or build up a man's reputation. It can even motivate society or restrain it.

The private ownership and the partisanship of the newspapers in the capitalist world have led to many problems. How can a newspaper serve the public interest or perform its public responsibility if it only caters to the needs of a group of people?

So the exact status of the newspaper has now become an issue for debate. Is it strictly a business, or a profession, or a trade? Newspaper income derives from fees paid by subscribers, from the sale of services, but pre-eminently from advertising revenue, which has very much commercialized the present-day newspaper.

With the rise of new audio-visual media of communication, the primacy of the newspaper has been challenged. As early as 1948 television began to rob radio of audiences and advertisers, and then from the 1950s on, steadily and surely, television began to replace the newspaper as the most effective means of mass communication known to mankind.

Overview

Television apparently has many advantages over newspapers: for one thing, television transmits news, facts, opinions, comments, stories and other entertaining features in the form of both sounds and pictures. That is why more people would prefer television if they were asked to make a choice between television and newspaper.

The author, by making a comparison between the two, concludes that no picture can ever be an adequate substitute of the press, and the word will eventually prevail. The criticisms about the newspapers are aimed at improving this medium so that it can better perform the service of informing the people.

Comprehension

1. the morning features of the loved one (para. 1) — the face of a wife that has not been made up in the morning and is therefore not good to look at.
2. it's usually the other way around (para. 1) — you can line a garbage pail with newspapers.

3. this margin of credulity (para. 4) — this amount of credulity (24 per cent as against 9 per cent)

4. network television (para. 5) — a group of television stations in different places using many of the same broadcasts

5. . . . confined himself to only one pungent footnote on this subject (para. 6) — he did no more than putting only one footnote on this subject. (In other words, he didn't want to attach much importance to it.)

6. free enterprise (para. 6) — the doctrine and practice that emphasises free competitive markets through the relationship of supply and demand without much governmental intervention

7. the lowest instincts of man (para. 10) — Here instincts refers to man's natural impulses or his tastes.

8. why is it necessary to aim at the lowest common denominator? (para. 13) — why is it necessary to please as many people as possible?

9. wire services dispatches (para. 15) — news sent by news agencies by direct telegraph to member newspapers

10. one-dimensional handling of news (para. 15) — one-sided handling of news

11. this featureless objectivity (para. 15) — this uninteresting, dull objectivity

12. subtle processing of fact to fit a policy (para. 15) — subtle changing of fact to serve a policy

13. I am a printed-word woman myself. (para. 16) — I am a newspaper woman myself.

14. I think the word was not only in the beginning but will be in the end. (para. 16) — I think this medium of printed words not only founded the mass communication industry but will also

continue to play the most important role in the future

Questions

1. How do you interpret newspapers' two advantages mentioned in the first paragraph?
2. What are the findings of Mr. Roper's survey? How does the author take them?
3. Do you think Douglass Cater excludes newspapers from what he calls the Fourth Branch of the government?
4. How does TV go about newscasts and commentaries? And how about newspapers?
5. Apart from partisanship, what marks the end of newspapers' usefulness? How does she explain it?
6. What does the author think of TV programs as a whole?
7. What's the author's purpose in writing the article?
8. What is the thesis of the article?
9. What's wrong with the American press according to the author?
10. Which do you prefer, television or the newspaper? Why?

Key to exercises

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1. | 1.T | 2.T | 3.T | 4.F | 5.F | 6.T |
| | 7.T | 8.F | 9.T | 10.F | 11.T | 12.F |

II. Explanation

1. people who answered the questions in Mr. Roper's "Quiz Investigation"
2. the issue concerning mass media's partiality to a specific political party
3. on the TV screen the picture image is more important

than the point of view

4. criticize and attack each other
5. often appearing like a disease in New York newspapers
6. regular articles and features supplied for simultaneous publication in a number of newspapers and magazines by an agency that buys and sells articles
7. ability to think over and absorb
8. special stories, articles, etc., in newspapers or magazines, often prominently displayed
9. talented reporters in that particular place
10. makes news reporting more prominent and important than ads for dogfood

第一课

我们的报纸毛病在哪里？

玛亚·曼内斯著

1) 报纸与电视相比有两大优越性。男人可以用报纸作为屏障与妻子隔开，现在这仍然是挡住所爱者早晨的尊容的唯一有效幕屏，这样，报纸作出了独一无二的具有人情味的贡献。第二个优越性是，你无法用电视机来垫衬垃圾桶，通常报纸才有此功能。

2) 但下面是一个小小的鲜为人知的调查中的一些有趣的统计数字，这是由罗珀先生进行的调查，名为“从问答调查看公众对电视的反映”，他问了除我以外的所有人这么个问题：假如你只能在广播、电视、报纸、杂志中继续保留一种，你愿意有哪一种？报纸占第二位：42%的人说，如果只能有一种，他们将保留

电视；32%的人说如果只能有一种，他们将保留报纸。

3) 即使如此，报界人士应比办杂志的人高兴多了，因为只有4%的人说他们需要杂志，而19%的人要广播。

4) 但是且听以下情况。罗珀先生问同样的这些被他纠缠的人，“如果你从广播、电视、杂志和报纸上得到对同一新闻的互相矛盾或不同报导，这四种报导中你最可能相信哪一种？”32%的人相信报纸，相信电视的则是30%。但是却又有十分奇怪的现象，当罗珀先生问他的实验对象这些新闻媒介中他们最不相信的是哪一种时，报纸居于首位，而且相差甚大，有24%的人不相信报纸，不相信电视的是9%。尽管我和任何人一样对某些民意测验持怀疑态度，但这两个信任度之间的差距之大使人无法无视其存在。

5) 事实是，尽管全国性电视网分配给向公众提供新闻这一极端重要的业务的时间仍然太少，但是，总的来说，在那少量的时间内电视做得比这个国家的报纸要好。当我笼统地提到全国的报纸时，我并未指那五、六家出色的报纸，以及那唯一的一家伟大的报纸，这些报纸为世界作出了负责任地向公众提供新闻的典范。我指的是地方报纸，在千百个美国居民区内，除了充作广播新闻的、根本尽不到对公众的职责的自动收报机上收到的流水帐外，这些报纸是唯一的消息来源。

6) 为什么我认为电视网在提供新闻方面比这些报纸做得好些呢？让我们先把报纸的党派性这一点说清楚。电视比报纸依靠广告的程度甚至还要大，既然广告是大生意经，广告从本性上就是亲共和党的。然而无论在全国电视网的新闻节目中还是时事评论中，我都未遇到这个国家大多数报纸的社论版上所反映出的那强烈的党派性以及常常是狂热无理的偏见。道格拉斯·卡特在他的《政府的第四部门》一书中仅在一尖刻的脚注中提到这一问题，他写道：“我有意识地回避讨论占统治地位的报纸的一党占

有性问题。这是生活中的严酷事实。”生活中这一具体的严酷事实是个可耻的事实，负有向美国公众提供消息的责任的报纸，在对公众具有深远影响的问题上只向他们提供一面之辞，即共和党的一面。这样做不仅对民主党说来不象话——然而他们过去既能劫后余生，今后也定能如此——对有利于我们人民的成熟上也不象话。同样的一些报纸一面大肆吹捧企业的自由经营与自由办报的优点，一面始终不刊登人们能据之得出公平的独立的见解的事实。而这种公平独立的见解正是我们作为一个国家唯一真正的安全保障。

7) 是的，电视中的新闻报导常常是肤浅的，不充分的；画面常常僭越观点。但是总的来说哥伦比亚广播公司、全国广播公司及美国广播公司作出了各种努力，使新闻报导及评论能给观众就某一问题提供一个方面以上的看法，他们或给观点对立的人充分发表见解的机会，或对两大党在有关问题上的立场都加以概括介绍。

8) 电视还通过邀请四五位专家在电视上互相指责来提供各种不同的见解。在这个方面，地方报纸做了些什么？难道通过刊登不懂行的读者的片断见解就算尽到了应有多样性见解的职责了吗？这是在探讨问题吗？

9) 电视界可能没有李普曼或赖斯顿这样的评论家，但是美国的哪些报纸又能自称拥有埃里克·塞瓦赖德，沃尔特·克朗凯特，亨特利或布林克利，或爱德华·摩根——尽管他不在电视上露面——这样的人物呢？

10) 还有一点。在著名电视评论员中，你找不到佩格勒、找不到温切尔、找不到小富尔顿·路易斯之类的人。对美国公众来说，幸运的是，电视不容忍许多报纸不仅欢迎而且鼓励的那种歪曲事实，那种党派间的恶毒攻击和个人怨恨。在娱乐节目中，电视过于迎合人的最低级的本能，特别是对暴力的贪欲，以及另一极端的对逃避现实遁入麻木世界的渴望。但是有一个欲望是电视

不给以满足而美国的党派性强烈的报纸给以满足的，那就是仇恨——对一切不同的事物的仇恨。在电视上我没有看到在纽约的小报上以及全国各地的地方报纸上一年到头那种层出不穷的社论，里面蛊惑伎俩占压倒优势：摧毁理智，煽动混乱。

11) 报纸有权利、甚至有责任持有某种态度，采取某一立场。但它也有同样神圣的权利从对立的观点来解释自己的立场，用翔实的文件材料来证实这一立场，并且用事实而非感情来支持这一立场。

12) 当然这便是背景知识能帮助公众得出自己的结论之处。电视通过记录片在这方面做了大量的工作，当然你可以说他们有这份时间和金钱来这样做而你却没有，然而在这片广大的国土上，除了少量报业辛迪加的专栏文章外，我未能在任何地方报纸上看到他们作出了任何加强人们领悟能力的努力，那怕是极微小的努力，而新闻缺乏这一点，就既不能给人以滋养也不能给人以消息，只能起填塞作用。在编辑的见解和通讯社电讯稿干巴巴的声明之间是一片一无所有的空虚、空虚，也就是说除了为填补广告间隙而任意选出的一些片断摘录之外，便是一无所有的空虚。

13) 向来对电视最大的也是最有道理的批评之一是，为了吸引最大数量的观众，它忽视了少数观众及少数人的爱好。这一批评在很大程度上仍是对的。但是也许一天中有一个节目，当然星期日会有好几个节目，是能使具有聪明才智的男女欣赏和感兴趣的。在我东西南北的旅行中，我拿起当地的报纸希望能找到使我欣赏和感兴趣的东西，但都未能如愿，显然这里有什么地方出了点毛病。我去过的这种地方许多都有大学社区——我相信在全国也是如此——那儿住着有高度智慧和才能的人们，不论是教师还是医生、律师、音乐家或科学家。在当地的报纸上，通常这还是唯一的一家报纸，有没有什么可供他们阅读的东西呢？为这些人提供了什么特写文章？什么促使他们思考的东西？我有多少次听到他们说：“你如果想看看一份极坏的报纸是什么样子的，

那就读读我们的这份吧。”在多数地方报纸都是某一地区独家报纸的情况下，还有何必要针对最低的共同标准行事？

14) 我相信，在几十年的过程中，报纸的存在变成了一种习惯，而不是因为它有作用。它们在这一行业上这样长期地掌有着特权，变更已成为不可接受的了。事实上，我还不知道新闻传播媒介中有哪一种在过去二十年内象日报那样变化如此之小。这种对变更的抵制就是发展的终结，而停止了发展，报纸也就没有用处了。

15) 变更意味着麻烦，变更意味着工作，变更意味着开销。刊登通讯社的电讯稿比派记者到现场采访要容易，买报业辛迪加的专栏比发现——而且还要训练——优秀的当地记者容易，听任广告左右版面比搞出一个使新闻比狗食广告地位更为突出的版面要容易，写社论稿时诉诸于感情要比讲道理容易。在处理新闻时，做出虔诚客观的外表比编辑容易。用埃里克·塞瓦赖德的话来说，“我们所谓客观性的那套刻板的公式化语言，从通讯社的新闻简报和报导开始——这是报纸文章的经与纬……我们千篇一律的只从单维角度处理新闻的作法，使谎言得到了与真理同等的突出地位与影响，把傻瓜的影响提到与智者同样的高度，把无知之辈提到与博学之士同样的高度，把恶提到与善同样的高度。”这种毫无特色的客观性完全是编辑放弃了责任的结果，和某些周刊特有的对事实进行长期巧妙的加工以适合某项政策的需要同样危险。一个是失职，一个是欺骗，两者都可能是公众对报纸信任下降的原因。

16) 对我来说这是个悲剧。我本人是个以文字为职的女人，我仍认为文字始终是重要的。没有任何电视画面能胜任地代替文字。文字终将取胜，也就是说如果你，文字的保护人，给与它应得的尊重的话。如果你过久地降低其品质使其变得粗俗的话，人们便会转向电视画面。他们现在已经开始这样做了，也许在纽约、华盛顿、圣路易或别的两三个城市中还不是这样，但在全国

千百个市镇中已经是如此了。啊，他们还会买你们的报纸——用来在早餐时拿在手里，或用来垫衬垃圾桶或引火。但不是用来获取消息。而你也许会在有一天醒来时发现你已失去了人所得到的最大权利，即向一个自由的人民提供消息的权力。

Lesson 2

What to Listen for in Music

Background

Most of us listen to music for the sheer pleasure of the musical sound itself without bothering to find out what meaning it has or what message it conveys. Therefore, the sound appeal of music is its most effective and primary force. Music appeals to the emotions or the intellect, and expresses different moods. Total appreciation of music has two components, emotional and intellectual. If the listener does not go beyond the sensory reactions provided by the music, he is experiencing the emotional component, and he makes contact only with the physical material of music. The composer's artistry in manipulating that material to create specific and moving effects remains undiscovered. Only by being aware of the principles and perceiving them in action can the listener experience total enjoyment of both the emotional and intellectual components.

Music for voices and instruments has taken many forms. The material out of which music is made includes tone, melody, rhythm and meter, tonal arrangement and harmony. In the hands of a composer this material is so organized that it gives structure to music. The vast majority of western music is based on five organizing principles, used singly or in combination. These principles are repetition (a-a), contrast (a-b), symmetry (a-b-a), variation, and development. The unit of musical form is the

phrase, which itself may include or be composed of short (two or three tone) fragments called motifs. Phrases may be combined in various ways, such as repetition, contrast and symmetry. The small forms may be combined to form parts or sections, which, in turn, are combined to form a movement. A movement may be considered to be a short, independent composition. Movements are combined into still larger compound forms, such as the sonata or the symphony.

Music can be of great political and social significance. The best examples are "March of the Volunteers" (the National Anthem of China) and "Marseillaise" (the National Anthem of France), both of which have played such an important role in arousing the people of the two countries to take up arms to fight for a just cause.

Music also expresses its times. Rock music, for example, is really a sociological expression rather than a musical force. It embodied the frustrated spirit or mood of the English and American youths in the 1950s and 1960s.

The appeal of music is universal, however varied its shape and style. In music, the most fundamental emotions, such as love, hate, sorrow, delight and fury, are touched upon. Some music, like popular music, requires a minimum of intellectual involvement on the part of the listener.

Overview

The author holds that we all listen to music on three separate planes: the sensuous plane, the expressive plane and the sheerly musical plane. The sensuous plane of music is self-evident. The expressive plane is more subtle and controversial. Ordinary music-lovers always want to find a meaning in a piece of music.