

外语之友

丛刊 9

新课程 · 新教法 · 新学法

模块六

牛津译林版

A COMPANION TO
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
STUDIES



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卷首语

同学们：

欢迎使用《外语之友》(新课程·新教法·新学法)，希望它能陪伴你高中阶段的学习历程，帮助你实现学好英语的心愿！

新课标的实施，新教材的使用，新高考的出现，意味着高中阶段英语教与学的崭新面貌。为此，我们综合了大学、各地教研室、中学教师的学术、组织及教学资源，各取所长，形成合力，精心开发了这套以高中学生为服务对象的导学助学系列读物。

根据课标要求和同学们的实际学习规律，我们设置了以下特色栏目：

学习导航——以简明的单元导学，提炼本单元的主要词汇、句型、重要知识点，旁及前后知识的关联，提供自主学习和复习指导。

背景激活——选取适量文章，先阅读后思考，拓展和补充与单元话题相关的背景知识，自然衔接，导入课文。

图解 Reading——对应于课本中 reading 版块，要求你借助提示画出 reading 中文章的思维导图，理清行文脉络并提高综合归纳、谋篇布局的能力。

难点突破和巩固练习——根据单元重、难点，对应进行词汇、语言点等的讲解与练习。

读写任务——先“授之以渔”，分类剖析各种英语文体的特点、写作技巧和注意事项，再结合课本中反复出现的关键词、重要句型等，设置真实的情境，以书面表达的形式，帮助你学以致用，形成内化。

词汇天地——寓教于乐，通过填词游戏等，在巩固单元词汇的基础上，进行提升，讲解构词法、分类法及其他记忆方法，帮助你建立词汇学习的整体框架，增强词汇系统记忆和自主学习能力。

语法盘点——以模块为单位，全面覆盖各单元的语法。重点突出，适当整合，强调语法在具体语境中的运用。

实战训练是检测学习效果的主要途径，单元测试卷、模块测试卷可以让你一显身手并及时查漏补缺。

外语学习非朝夕之功，强调持之以恒，在此过程中愿《外语之友》成为你忠实的朋友！

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Unit 1

Laughter is good for you

学习导航

Words

laughter, stand-up, humour, well-loved, comedy, reaction, main, physical, humorous, queue, visual, tennis, stage, actor, act, academy, award, routine, live, little-known, toothbrush, mirror, outstanding, microphone, lip, silent, howl, amuse, brain, saying, somehow, vital, entertainment, enthusiastic, super, tough, worthwhile, master, foreigner, initial, dialogue, skilled, bench, setting, courtyard, shift, cross, uncross, notebook, cosy, annoyed, wander, crowded, entire, king, raise, meaningfully, paper, bow, dash, re-enter, fool, tear, exit, chase, emergency, darling, burst, poster, glare, roll

Phrases

make fun of, in response to, make jokes about, queue up, soon after, take on, move on, burst in, in pairs, for a while, go on, glare at, hold out, a roll of, make sense, be supposed to, instead of, make up, after all, go on

Sentence structures

1. Which of the events... do you think will be the funniest?
2. They say this is because when you laugh, your brain sends chemicals around your body that are good for you.
3. Whatever the reason, research shows that in the end, the English saying "Laughter is the best medicine" may be true after all.
4. I like it when the comedian talks to people in the audience.

Grammar

现在时态

背景激活

Crosstalk, to Change or Not?

Laughter is undoubtedly an expression of happiness. There is even scientific evidence that laughing is good for your health.

Crosstalk, or *xiangsheng*, a traditional art form between two performers conveying

sarcasm through funny stories, is known as the “art of laughter”.

A lack of excellent crosstalk works and its degeneration from the art of sarcasm to a vulgar form of pranks(胡闹,恶作剧) and self-deprecation have been a topic for many who worry about the future of this traditional folk art.

The death of veteran crosstalk artist Ma Ji has again touched off heated discussion about the fate of this art form.

Some take it for granted that it is natural for this traditional art to lose its appeal to a modern audience that has a much wider array of entertainment choices available.

The popularization of the Internet has provided people with far more channels for fun. Some blame TV, arguing that crosstalk performers have had to change their traditional way of gradually developing a story, culminating(达到顶点) with a final punch line(妙语). In front of the TV cameras they must make viewers laugh continuously. As a result, most crosstalk pieces do not provoke many laughs at all.

There may be some truth in the above arguments. But the fact that many crosstalk fans, even some youngsters, listen to recorded crosstalk pieces by well-known artists suggests that many still love this art form.

These days they are not as enthusiastic as they were to watch and listen to crosstalk shows because the modern versions are not as good as they used to be.

As some have pointed out, the absence of humour and sarcasm, which are the essence of this art form, is the main problem.

Good crosstalk pieces need humour and sarcasm and must be sharp in their criticism of social evils. A good script needs to be an accumulation of what the writer has obtained from both his own observations of life and those of others.

The old masters wrote their own scripts. Now very few crosstalk performers write scripts of their own. They depend on scriptwriters for their performances.

Whatever the reason, they do not have to think hard about their lines when they do not have to write them themselves.

Although they are not as good as their predecessors, today's performers make much more money by appearing on TV shows. As a result, they have no pressure and no need to worry about whether their performance can raise a laugh.



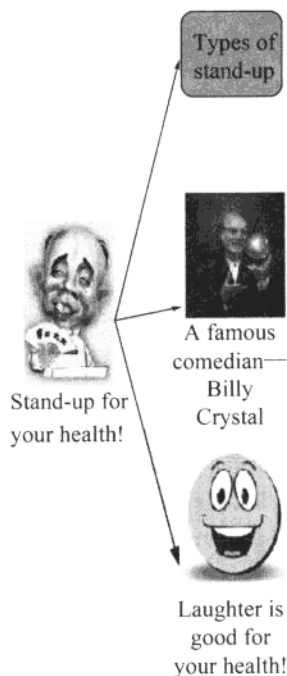
1. What factors account for the degeneration of the traditional art form of crosstalk?
2. Why are many crosstalk fans not as enthusiastic as they were to watch and listen to crosstalk shows?
3. Do crosstalk performers nowadays write scripts of their own?
4. Do you enjoy watching or listening to crosstalk?
5. Are you interested in any other forms of art?

图解Reading

Reading strategy: guessing the meaning of words from the context

When reading a text that contains many new words, try not to look up each new one. Instead, try to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words from the context. To do this, you can read the sentences before and after the one containing the new word. Often, the author will give the meaning of difficult or technical vocabulary surrounding it. Also, you can try to look at the words around an unknown word, and see if the sentence makes sense.

Learn to draw the outline of the passage:



Self-assessment:

★ 难点突破

1. act *vi.* 表演; 行为; 举动; 担当; 起作用

He first started acting when he was eight years old. 他是八岁时开始表演的。

Henry has been acting very strangely. 亨利最近行为异常。

Last summer she acted as a guide for tourists. 去年夏天她给游客担任导游。

拓展 action *n.* 行为; 动作

actor *n.* 男演员

actress *n.* 女演员

actual <i>adj.</i>	实际的;事实上的
actually <i>adv.</i>	实际上
active <i>adj.</i>	积极的;主动的
activity <i>n.</i>	活动

常用搭配	take action	采取行动
	bring into action	行动起来
	put into action	实行;把……付诸实施
	in action	在活动;在运转;在战斗中
	out of action	失去作用;失去战斗力

2. award

1) *n.* 奖, 奖品

an award ceremony 颁奖仪式

the best actress award 最佳女演员奖

2) *vt.* 授予, 判给

相关用法 award sb. sth. / award sth. to sb. 授予某人某物

The university awarded her a scholarship. 大学给她颁发了奖学金。

She was awarded a medal for bravery. 她因勇敢而获得奖章。

Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his achievements in physics. 爱因斯坦因在物理学方面的成就而获得了诺贝尔奖。

3. somehow *adv.* 不知何故;以某种方式

I thought I knew the way, but somehow I got lost. 我原以为我知道路,但不知怎么的,我迷路了。

Don't worry; we'll get the lost money back somehow. 别担心,我们总会把丢失的钱找回来。

拓展 somewhat *adv.* 稍微,有点儿

anyhow/anyway *adv.* 无论如何,不管怎样

I was somewhat surprised. 我有点儿吃惊。

It's too late, anyhow. 无论如何现在已经太迟了。

He said he didn't know much about computers but he would try and help me anyway. 他说他不太懂电脑,不过他说无论如何也会设法帮助我。

4. worthwhile *adj.* 值得的

The smile on her face made it all worthwhile. 她脸上的微笑使得这一切都值得了。

I'd rather the money went to a worthwhile cause. 我宁愿把钱花在有价值的事业上。

Nursing is a very worthwhile career. 护理是一项值得从事的职业。

It is worthwhile taking the trouble to explain the job fully to new employees. 给新雇员详细解释一下工作要求,费点事也是值得的。

拓展

1) worth

① *adj.* (常在 be 后作表语) 值……,有……的价值

How much is it worth? 这值多少钱?

The advertisement is worth putting in the local newspaper. 这广告值得登在当地报纸上。

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. [谚]一鸟在手胜于双鸟在林。

② *n.* [U] 价值

a painting of great worth 一幅很有价值的画

2) *worthy adj.* 有价值的, 可尊敬的; [常作表语] 值得的, 配得上的

a worthy opponent 一个值得尊敬的对手

The museum is worthy of a visit / visiting / to be visited. 这个博物馆值得参观。

常用搭配 It's worthwhile doing / to do sth. 做某事是值得的

be worth it 很值得

be worth a lot 值许多钱

be worth nothing 不值钱

It's worthwhile visiting/to visit the museum. 博物馆是值得参观的。

It is worth your while to talk to the editor. 你与那位编辑交谈会受益匪浅。

5. present

1) *adj.* 现在的, 目前的; 出席的, 在场的

at the present time 现在, 目前

What's your present address? 你现在的住址在哪里?

all the scientists present 所有出席的科学家

2) *n.* 现在, 目前; 礼物, 赠品

at present = at the present time 现在, 目前

for the present 暂时

One of my students gave me a pair of gloves as a Christmas present. 我的一个学生送我一副手套作为圣诞礼物。

3) *vt.* 赠送, 呈献; 提出(观点), 呈递; 呈现, 描述; 介绍, 引见; 出席, 到场

Tobacco companies are trying to present a more favourable image. 烟草公司正试图展示一种更讨人喜欢的形象。

You must present your passport to the customs officers. 你必须向海关官员出示护照。

6. make fun of 取笑, 拿……开玩笑

Nobody likes being made fun of in public. 没有人喜欢在公共场所被嘲笑。

Don't make fun of people who are in trouble. 不要取笑处于困境中的人。

拓展 play jokes on 开……的玩笑

play a trick/tricks on 捉弄, 开……玩笑

make jokes about 拿……开玩笑

7. take on 雇用; 承担, 接受; 呈现

In an interview, he told us that he was always happy to take on new foreign students. 在一次采访中, 他告诉他说他随时都乐于接收外国学生。

We are going to take on a new secretary. 我们打算雇用一名新的秘书。

I'm too tired and I can't take on extra work. 我太累了, 不能承担额外的工作。

These insects can take on the colour of their surroundings. 这些昆虫能根据周围的环境呈现出不同的色彩。

拓展	take away	拿走,带走,夺去
	take back	收回,认错;带回
	take down	拆毁;记下;拿下,取下;咽下
	take in	接受,接纳;吸收;领会;欺骗;改小
	take off	脱(衣服);取消;(飞机)起飞;(事业)开始腾飞
	take over	接管,接收,接任,接替
	take up	拿起;开始从事;占(时间、空间等)

What took you away so early last time? 上次你为什么那么早就走了?

Miss Smith is going to take over our class because our English teacher is ill. 因为我们的英语老师生病了,史密斯小姐将接管我们班。

Sorry, I've taken up so much of your time. 对不起,占用了你这么多的时间。

Could you please help me to take the picture down? 你能不能帮我取下这张画?

8. burst in 突然闯入,突然破门而入;突然插嘴

Don't burst in on / upon our conversation. 我们谈话时你不要插嘴。

Last night, several masked persons burst into the bank with guns. 昨晚,几个蒙面人持枪闯入了银行。

拓展	burst into laughter / tears	突然大笑/大哭
	burst out laughing / crying	突然大笑/大哭

She burst into tears upon hearing the death of her father. 听到父亲去世的消息,她大哭起来。

9. hold out 拿出,伸出;坚持,维持

Tom held out his hand and called a taxi. 汤姆伸手招了一辆出租车。

Do you think they can hold out for another month? 你觉得他们还能再坚持一个月吗?

How long can our food supplies hold out? 我们的食物还能维持多久?

拓展	hold back	踌躇;阻止;抑制(眼泪等);隐瞒(消息等)
	hold down	镇压;抑制(热情等);缩减
	hold up	举起;支撑;继续下去;阻挡,使停顿
	hold on to	紧紧抓住
	get hold of	抓住;得到
	hold one's breath	屏息,屏住气
	hold together	使团结,不分开
	hold on	(电话用语)别挂断;坚持下去

No one can hold back the wheel of history. 没有人能阻止历史的车轮前进。

The traffic was held up because of the heavy snow. 交通因大雪而受阻。

10. Which of the events above do you think will be the funniest? 你认为上面哪件事最有趣?

do you think 用作插入语,其句式结构为:疑问词+do you think+其余部分(语序为陈述语序)。能用该句型的动词有 believe, suppose, imagine, suggest, expect 等。

When do you think he will come back from abroad?

你认为他何时会从国外回来?

Where do you suppose our English teacher comes from?

你认为我们的英语老师来自哪儿?

Where do you suggest we (should) go for the weekend?

你建议我们去哪儿过周末?

Which team do you believe will win the game?

你相信哪个队会赢得这场比赛?

Who do you suggest be sent to work there?

你建议派谁去那儿工作?

11. He says it is because when he started practising stand-up as a child, he told himself jokes while standing in front of the mirror, brushing his teeth! 他说这是因为他小时候练习单口相声时,总是站在镜子前面边刷牙边对自己讲笑话!

1) say 后面是宾语从句。从句中 it 是主语, because 引导表语从句。要表示因果关系, 常用 it, this, that 等代词作主语, 其后用 because, why 等词引导表语从句。

His car broke down on the way. That was why he was late for the meeting. 他的车在路上坏了, 那就是他开会迟到的原因。

2) while 后省略了 he was。当 while, when, until, if 等引导的状语从句的主语和主句的主语一致时, 可以省略从句的主语及系动词 be。

Though invited, she didn't come to the party.

虽然被邀请了, 但是她并没有来参加晚会。

While playing basketball, you might be using 400 calories an hour.

当你打篮球的时候, 你每小时可能要消耗 400 卡路里。

Young people should go and work wherever needed. 年轻人应该哪里需要就到哪里去工作。

12. I like it when the comedian talks to people in the audience. 我喜欢喜剧演员与观众席中的人谈话。

like 后面的 it 在句中作形式宾语, 没有实际意义, 只是句子结构的需要, 后面接 if, when 引导的从句。能这样用的动词还有 hate, appreciate, love, dislike 等。

I like it in spring when the weather is warm and the sun is shining. 我喜欢春天天气温暖、阳光灿烂。

I hate it when people talk with their mouth full of food. 我不喜欢人们一边嘴里塞满了东西, 一边说话。

巩固练习

一、单词拼写

1. I dare not imagine what my aunt's r _____ was the moment she heard my uncle was taken away by the police.
2. The program you are watching is l _____ broadcast while the performance is in process on the stage.
3. Every year, those public servants and scientists whose work is o _____ will be awarded by the organization supported by some big companies.
4. Once their favourite daughter comes back home, the house is full of l _____.
5. A sense of h _____ is what it takes for a comedian to perform well in a comedy.
6. He received honours and a _____ from the government for his contribution to agricultural production.

7. Some people enjoy themselves by reading; others are e _____ by the radio and television.
8. She was surprised to find her husband, who used to be gentle, had become a t _____ man after ten years' marriage.
9. The audience waited until the curtain had risen and then b _____ into applause.
10. The angry teacher g _____ at the impatient boy who was doing something that had nothing to do with what was being taught.
11. In the ward(病房) above the bed is a bell which the patient can ring in an e _____.
12. The young girl from the university was s _____ enough in French to translate a novel.
13. The p _____ says that a famous violinist who comes from Australia will play at the concert.
14. Jim is always familiar with his computer, but I am a _____ to hear that he does not work well.
15. We can learn the m _____ idea by reading the first paragraph of the passage most of the time.
16. It is very useful to m _____ a foreign language.
17. Going round to the bank was part of the _____ (常规) of his work, so he always cares for his duty.
18. You don't seem very _____ (热心) about the suggestion that was incorporated(具体化的) at the meeting.
19. Our teacher often told us _____ (意味深长地), "Difficulties strengthen the mind, as labour does the body."
20. The two companies reached an agreement, which was based on their _____ (最初的) talks.

二、句子翻译

1. 不管发生什么事情,我们今晚都在这儿见面。(whatever)

2. 水立方和鸟巢值得参观。(worthwhile)

3. 如果你下午能给我回个电话我将十分感激。(appreciate it)

4. 你认为为什么地球的温度不断上升?(do you think)

5. 我以为我认得路,但不知怎么迷路了。(somehow)

6. 我在等车的时候目击了那场交通事故。(while)

读写任务

(请尽量使用本单元单词和短语,词数:120词左右)

比利·克里斯托于1947年3月14日出生在美国纽约,毕业于纽约大学电影系。

比利的父亲是一位著名的音乐经纪人,母亲是一位家庭主妇。他是家里三个男孩中最小的一个。

15岁的时候,比利遭遇了人生的悲剧。他父亲猝死于心脏病,年仅54岁。面对这样的悲剧,比利仍然乐观、可爱。他有使人发笑的独特天赋。他16岁开始表演单口喜剧,1977年他因在电视连续剧《肥皂》中的出色表演而一举成名,先后出演、制作和导演了很多电影。1990年以来他已经7次

主持奥斯卡颁奖典礼。

词汇天地

Part I . Write out the complete word according to the given first letter and explanation

1. e _____ : having or demonstrating enthusiasm
2. i _____ : of or at the beginning
3. l _____ : (of sth. broadcast) not recorded in advance (on tape or records)
4. w _____ : go from place to place without any special purpose or destination
5. c _____ : warm and comfortable
6. c _____ : actor who plays comic parts in plays, broadcasts and TV
7. a _____ : school for higher learning, usually for a special purpose
8. e _____ : the act of entertaining
9. v _____ : of, connected with, necessary for, living
10. d _____ : send or throw violently; move or be moved violently

KEY
1. enthusiastic 2. initial 3. live 4. wander 5. cozy 6. comedian 7. academy 8. entertainment 9. vital 10. dash

Part II . Stems and affixes

1. Prefixes

dia-: 意思为“through; between; across”

dialogue	dia+logue(说话)	对话
diameter	dia+meter(测量)	直径
diagram	dia+gram(写)	图表
diagnosis	dia+gnosis(了解到,看出)	诊断

un-: 加在动词、名词前构成动词,表示“反动作”的意义

uncross	un+cross(使交叉)	使不交叉
unsay	un+say(说话)	收回(意见、说过的话)
uncover	un+cover(盖子)	揭开,揭露
unfasten	un+fasten(系,扣住)	解开,放松
undress	un+dress(穿衣)	使脱衣服,暴露
unlock	un+lock(锁上,锁住)	开锁

2. Stems

-vis, -vid; see, 意为“看”

visual	vis+ual(形容词后缀)	看的,视觉的
invisible	in(不)+vis+ible(能够的)	看不到的
vision	vis+ion(名词后缀)	视力,想象力
vide	vid+e(动词后缀)	见,参看
video	vid+eo(名词后缀)	电视;电视录像;电视广播

3. Suffixes

-ment: 用在动词或动词词根后构成名词

entertainment	entertain(娱乐,招待)+ment	娱乐,招待
achievement	achieve(完成,达到)+ment	成就,功绩
argument	argue(争论,争辩)+ment	争论,争辩,论点
bewilderment	bewilder(使迷惑)+ment	困惑,迷乱

-cy: 表示抽象名词

emergency	emergent(紧急的)+cy	紧急情况,紧急事件
accuracy	accurate(准确的,精确的)+cy	准确,精确度
frequency	frequent(时常发生的,频繁的)+cy	频率,发生次数
efficiency	efficient(有效率的,能干的)+cy	效率,功效
urgency	urgent(急迫的,紧急的)+cy	紧急,紧急的事

Part III. Word analysis

1. 辨析: laugh, laughter

这两个单词都有“笑声”的意思。laugh 作“笑声”时为可数名词,如: She gave a hearty laugh. (她爽朗地笑了起来。)而 laughter 作“笑声”时为不可数名词,如: She burst into laughter. (她突然大笑起来。)

2. 辨析: silent, quiet, still

silent 主要强调无声、不说话,但不一定意味着无动静、不活动或完全静止。quiet 与 still 虽然均表示无声,但含义不同。quiet 表示没有活动或骚动,still 指宁静不乱的状态,而且往往暗示安静只是喧闹中的一段暂时现象。另外,quiet 有长久没有活动、静寂的含义,而 still 则无,而且 still 反而暗示有与寂静相反的可能。

3. 辨析: glare, stare

stare 是指盯着看、直接或固定地看。特别表示“睁大眼睛凝视”,并含有惊奇、傲慢或茫然的意思。如: The noble stared at the blank sheet of paper for a few seconds. (那位贵族对那张空白纸凝视了几秒钟。)glare 是指怒视、使劲地或愤怒地瞪着,表示“凶狠而且带有威胁性地瞪眼睛”。如: Those boys stood outside their houses and glared at us. (那些男孩站在房子外面瞪着我们。)

Unit 2

What is happiness to you?

学习导航

Words

injure, struggle, disability, simply, psychologist, gymnast, gymnastics, tournament, dedicated, junior, event, vault, energetic, apart, devote, rush, specialist, severe, injury, cheer, hopeless, overcome, disappointment, accomplish, adapt, journalism, disabled, positive, optimistic, inspire, courage, admirable, rebuild, unbearable, unfortunate, sympathy, admiration, obey, star, arrange, coach, allocate, adequate, confused, whichever, quit, unhappy, encouragement, guidance, golden, rush, independent, worry, innocent, income, adolescence, accomplishment, vivid, hunger, communicate, guarantee, workday, assist, automatic, instant, maximum, company, minimum, mature, secure, motivation

Phrases

in hospital, apart from, devote oneself to, cheer up, in good spirits, role model, across the world, believe in, be tired of, ahead of, at that point, in a rush, meet / achieve a goal, achieve success in, cost sb. sth., take note of, adapt to..., stay optimistic, a series of, be rushed to, look back on, the secret to sth. / doing sth., be jealous of, feel caught between A and B

Sentence structures

1. By the time she competed in the gymnastics tournament at the New York Goodwill Games, she had been a dedicated junior gymnast for eleven years.
2. That must have been difficult for her. She must have been very sad.

Grammar

过去时和将来时

背景激活

What Is Happiness?

A Puzzling Situation

Billy won the lottery. A cool \$25 million! He appeared to be a good man with a good character. Of the many types of people who might have won, his friends were happy it was Billy. But two years later he was arrested for drunk driving, resisting arrest,

soliciting a prostitute, and having drugs in his car. The arrests continued over the next few years. The excitement of winning did not grow into a lifelong happiness.

Tom, a successful businessman, was a loner who worked long hours, saving and re-investing most of his profits. He was disliked for his independence and envied for his wealth. Yet his was a life full of contentment and happiness. Why does wealth bring happiness to some and misery to others?

If wealth is not a shortcut to happiness, what about sacrificing for others? Terry volunteers at the soup kitchen 6 days a week, 52 weeks a year, but hates it, hates her life, and has grown especially bitter towards the people she serves. Dora, an engineer, never does volunteer work. If she gives to charity, she does so very selectively and sparingly. Acquaintances envious of her success call her selfish. Yet Dora is very happy.

There are many people who we think should be happy but are not (Billy the "lucky" lottery winner and Terry the "serious" volunteer).

There are many people who we think should be miserable but are not (Tom the "loner" businessman and Dora the "selfish" engineer).

Some people who seem to have nothing are very happy. Some people who seem to have everything are not. Some jet-setters(富佬,名流人物) seem happy while some moral crusaders have become miserable old grouches(不高兴的人,心怀不满的人). Happiness seems very unpredictable, inconsistent, and irrational.

What follows is an explanation as to the rational basis of happiness.

Happiness

Happiness is an emotion. So is sadness, love, hate, curiosity, revulsion, excitement, jealousy, contentment, depression, anxiety, fear, guilt and anger. All emotions have causes, causes which can be understood and controlled.

The emotion of happiness is not caused simply by entertaining your whims(幻想,怪念头). Happiness is not merely a life lived by accumulating moments of pleasure. On the contrary, happiness is a long lasting enduring enjoyment of life; it is being in love with living. It is your reward for achieving a good character and personal rational values in life. Some important values are a productive career, romance, friendship and hobbies.



1. Could wealth bring happiness to people?
2. Does sacrificing for others necessarily give people the sense of happiness?
3. If you want to be happy, what kind of personal values should you achieve?
4. What is happiness in your understanding?
5. What is the happiest moment in your life?

图解Reading

Reading strategy: reading an interview

An interview takes place when one person asks another person a series of questions