



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新时尚
New
Vogue

大学 实用英语

◆ 总主编 陈仲利 李德荣 ◆ 副总主编 郭浩儒 王秀珍 郭万群



综合教程 **4** 教师用书

主编 周 力

上海交通大学出版社



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综合教程 4 教师用书

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
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前言

为推动大学英语教学改革,提高大学英语教学质量,教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》。该《要求》明确指出大学英语课程的教学目标是:培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。同时,该《要求》对我国大学英语教学提出了三个层次的要求,并要求各高校充分利用现代信息技术,采用基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式,改进以教师讲授为主的单一教学模式。

为了有效地进行大学英语教学改革,我们实施了教育部批准的“实用性英语教学的改革与实践”教改项目。在该项目中,我们首次提出了“三主一体化”的教学理念,即主线、主体、主导为一体的教学机制。尤其要体现学生在学习过程中的主体地位和教师在教学中的主导作用。这一理念在《大学英语课程教学要求》中得到了体现和应用,在即将面世的《大学实用英语》教材中得到验证。

为贯彻落实教育部深化高等教育教学改革,加强教材建设的精神,针对独立学院和非重点大学的教学实际,我们组织了国内大学英语教学、教材研究专家和教学一线的优秀教师联合编写了《大学实用英语》系列教材。该教材分为《大学实用英语视听说教程》(共4册)、《大学实用英语综合教程》(共4册)、《大学实用英语快速阅读教程》(共4册)。

《大学实用英语》体现了大学英语教学的指导思想。以建构主义为理论,以动机为先导,以兴趣为动力,以学生为中心,以任务为基础,强调培养学生的英语听说能力,以及读写译等英语综合应用能力,适应主体化、个性化、自主化英语教学和学习的需要。《大学实用英语》无论是主要基于计算机的视听说教程还是基于课堂教学的综合教程,其内容都充分体现个性化。整套教材采用“以学生为中心的主题教学”理念。“以学生为中心”旨在理解和体现学生在知识、智力、情感、个性等方面的需求。“主题教学”指以主题为依据,选取与学生校园和社会生活息息相关的有关话题,提供给学生大量的、相互有联系的、符合认知需求的语言材料和丰富的语汇。《大学实用英语》提供了全新的教学模式,使英语教学朝着个性化、主动式学习方向发展,体现了英语教学的实用性、文化性和趣味性的融合,充分调动了教师与学生两个方面的积极性,确立了学生在学习过程中的主体地位。《大学实用英语》遵循了以学生的发展为本的理念,强调教材内容从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发,倡导交互、体验、实践、参与、合作与交流,提高学生的综合语言运用能力。

《大学实用英语》应用了最新的英语教学理论,吸收了最新的英语教学成果,符合我国大学英语教学改革的最新要求,其主要特色如下:

一、结构严谨,精细实用

本教材以培养学生英语综合应用能力(use English in an all-round way)和学习能力(learn to learn)为目的,前后按照由浅入深、循序渐进的原则系统而连贯地设计完成,篇章纵横结合、相得益彰,各册互相渗透、融会贯通,形成科学的有机整体。

二、个性鲜明,针对性强

本教材广泛汲取国内外同类教材的精华,针对独立学院和非重点大学的教学实情,按照《大学英语课程教学要求》设定英语学习起点和目标,充分体现国家教育部有关大学英语教学改革的精神,真正彰显英语教学个性化风格。

三、选材广泛，内容鲜活

本教材选材语言规范，场景真实准确，表达地道优美，让学生在浩瀚的知识海洋中，多方汲取营养；内容涉猎文学、政治、科技、经贸、金融、教育、文化、艺术、宗教、娱乐等多个领域，适合不同专业学生的学习需求。

四、理念新颖，题型多样

本教材练习题型的设计基于帮助学生促进猜测、预测和验证能力的提高，运用最新的“相互关联”(Interactive)阅读模式，将“用法”(Usage)与“运用”(Use)有机地结合在一起。同时，为适应CET 4/6机考最新要求，加大了视听说训练，并在第四册设计具有针对性的CET应试强化内容。

本系列教材适用于独立学院和非重点大学以及成人教育本科学生使用，也可作为英语学习爱好者的参考读物。作为我国大学英语教学改革实践的创新成果，虽经我们精心编纂，精心制作，但难免百密一疏，恳请各位读者和专家提出宝贵意见，以便在修订中日臻完善。

总主编 陈仲利

使用说明

独立学院学生无论是认知风格还是学习习惯都是具有鲜明特点的学习群体；就英语学习基础而言，与重点大学相比，独立学院学生可谓望尘莫及。这从新生入学的英语词汇量可见一斑。据相关研究，“地市本科院校”非英语专业学生的入校词汇量为2200上下。这表明，学生入学的英语词汇量属于“未达到《高中英语课程标准》七级(2532词)的层次”(教育部基础教育司，2004)。而独立学院绝大多数学生入学的英语词汇量水平还不如地市本科院校的学生。这些学生经过两年学习要达到国家教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)存在一定的难度。因此，开发出适合独立学院学生水平的教材迫在眉睫。

为了编写适合独立学院的大学英语教材，我们曾实施教育部批准的“实用性英语教学的改革与实践”教改项目，首次提出了“三主一体化”的教学理念，即主线(交际能力培养)，主体(学生的主体地位)，主导(教师的主导作用)为一体的教学机制。这一理念在即将面世的《大学实用英语》教材中得到了体现、应用和验证。

根据《课程要求》提出的培养目标，语言能力、交流能力和跨文化交际能力的培养应是我们外语教学的全部任务。独立学院大多以培养“掌握直接应用型知识，和具有实践能力的应用型人才”为办学目标。据此，“知识与技能并重，应用能力与学习能力并重，语言学习与文化认知并重”和“从学生实际出发选择效率最高的教学方法”成为独立学院大学英语教学的原则。根据上述原则，“为培养掌握直接应用型知识和具有实践能力的人才服务，建立服务于语言教和学的最终目的和服务于以培养英语综合应用能力(use English in an all-round way)和学习能力(learn to learn)为目的的教学体系”成为编写本教程的宗旨。

本教程尊重学生的大学英语学习的起点和目标，努力实现和满足教育教学个性化需求，培养学生达到教育部制定的《课程要求》中的一般要求。我们遵循知识积累和能力培养的特点及其内在关系，努力做到教材体系符合语言认知科学，同时符合“以学生为中心的主题教学”理念。为此，我们选取了与学生校园和社会生活息息相关的话题。这些话题贴近现实社会、贴近学生生活、贴近目的语的文化。课文均选自近几年英语国家的出版物或网络媒体。这些文章除具有语言规范，选材多样，风趣幽默，内涵丰富，启发兴趣等特点外，其可读性系数呈递度上升。第四册控制在10—12级范围之内，以实现逐步提高难度。

本教程共四册，供独立学院一、二年级非英语专业学生使用。每册八个单元，每个单元由同一话

题的三篇文章组成。A 篇为综合训练，直接服务于打好语言知识基础，除巩固性词语知识练习，还配有复习型和扩展性语法练习；B 篇为阅读技能训练，技能项目全面覆盖《课程要求》中的一般要求；C 篇为欣赏性快速阅读材料，既训练阅读技能，又复习、巩固语言知识。三篇文章之后，设有写作和翻译专门训练。

第四册前四个单元延续前三册的结构设计，分为五个部分：Section A Reading, Section B Reading Skills, Section C More Reading, Section D Writing and Translation, 以及 Section E Situational Dialogues and Proverbs 五个部分。

后四个单元基本延续上述结构，同时强化了针对四级考试的应试性训练。

每单元 Section A 中的 Pre-reading Activities 通常由两个部分组成：Pre-reading Questions 和 Discussions, 前者围绕本课文的中心话题，既可以要求学生预习时做好准备，也可以作为课文导入性问题；后者为了引发学生学习本话题的兴趣，选取了看图说话的形式。课文前的导读文字浅显，富有启发性。Section A 中的练习涵盖两个部分：课文理解性练习和课文语言知识巩固性练习。Practical Grammar 练习基于课文中出现的语法现象，建议教师先指导学生观察、提炼规则，教师系统归纳后由学生完成练习。Section C 中 Test Zone 的练习为针对四级考试的相关题型，有一定难度，建议在教师指导下完成。

本书是《大学实用英语综合教程》第四册的教师参考用书，每单元涵盖：Background Knowledge, Teaching Design, Detailed Discussion of the Text, Key to the Exercises 和 Translation of the Text。全书主要用英文撰写，大部分例句给有译文。为了便于英汉语言比较，Detailed Discussion of the Text 中的部分重点和难点内容采取了双语混合讲解和解释。教师用书为英语教师备有大量的英美文化背景资料，经典和流行的例释，帮助教师信心十足地走向讲台，以生动活泼的讲授吸引学生。

本书由华南师范大学增城学院的教师合作编写。由周力任主编，胡光忠、王小兰、马东敏任副主编。编者是杨家华、朱艳敏、潘文晗、左灵芝、冯年锁、何志静、蒙巧、陈雪珍、伍彩芬、葛纯、刘志宇。由于编者的水平有限，书中难免存在疏漏之处，敬请指正。

编 者

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Sincere Friendship

Passage A The Secrets of Male Friendships

Background Knowledge

1. Clinton

Bill Clinton was born on August 19, 1946 and became the 42nd President of the United States in 1993 and left the White House in 2001. He was the third-youngest president when he won the presidency at 46.

Clinton has been involved in public speaking and humanitarian work. He created the William J. Clinton Foundation to promote and address international causes such as treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS and global warming.

In 2004, he released his autobiography *My Life*, and was involved in his wife Hillary's 2008 presidential campaign and subsequently in that of President Barack Obama. In 2009, he was named United Nations Special Envoy to Haiti. In the aftermath of the 2010 Haiti earthquake, Clinton teamed with George W. Bush to form the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund.

2. Gore

Albert Arnold Gore was the 45th Vice President of the United States from 1993 to 2001 under President Bill Clinton. He is currently an author, businessperson, and environmental activist.

3. Bush

George W. Bush is the 43rd President of the United States. He was sworn into office on January 20, 2001, re-elected on November 2, 2004, and sworn in for a second term on January 20, 2005. Before his Presidency, he served for 6 years as Governor of the State of Texas.

4. Tom Cruise

He is an American film actor and producer. He has been nominated for three Academy Awards and won three Golden Globe Awards. His first leading role was the 1983 film *Risky Business*, which has been described as "A Generation X classic, and a career-maker" for the actor. After playing the role of a heroic naval pilot in the popular and financially successful 1986 film *Top Gun*, Cruise continued in this vein, playing a secret agent in a series of *Mission: Impossible* action films in the 1990s and 2000s. Almost every film he has starred in has achieved blockbuster status, with box office revenues totaling \$100 million or more in the U. S. In 2006, *Forbes* magazine ranked him as the world's most powerful celebrity.

5. Hollywood

Hollywood started as a small town in the California desert, and became the entertainment capital of

the world. In the early 20th century, film industry pioneers drawn to the area's mild climate, sunshine, varied terrain and large labor market set up studios in Hollywood and began producing movies. Throughout the Great Depression and World War II, Hollywood movies provided Americans with entertainment, distraction and information. When television emerged as the next great media format, Hollywood soon also became the center of television show production. Today, the term "Hollywood" has become synonymous with the entertainment industry, and the once-independent town — now a part of Los Angeles — is a major tourist destination.

6. situation comedy

A situation comedy is a genre of comedy that features recurring characters in a common environment such as a home or workplace and may be recorded before a studio audience. Some also feature a laugh track.

A situation comedy has a storyline and ongoing characters in, essentially, a comedic drama. The situation is usually that of a family, workplace, or a group of friends.

7. A Winning Friendship

The New York Yankees is the name of a professional baseball team in US.

A Winning Friendship, a story about the close friendship of Yankee greats Derek Jeter, Mariano Rivera, Jorge Posada and Bernie Williams, was featured in the October 2005 issue of *Reader's Digest*. It was written by Molly O'Neill, food writer and sister of former Yankee Paul O'Neill, now a Yankees broadcaster. On November 4, 2009 the Yankees won their 27th World Series title. It was the fifth championship for Jeter, Posada, Rivera and pitcher Andy Pettitte. Collectively, they are known as the "core four". With the exception of a three-year stint that took Pettitte to Houston, the "core four" have played together for 14 years.

8. Related websites or webpages

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yankees>

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/georgewbush/>

<http://www.tomcruise.com/>

<http://www.history.com/topics/hollywood>

Teaching design

1. The Structure of the Text

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Idea of Each Part
Part One	Paras 1—4	The growing phenomenon of "Man date"
Part Two	Paras 5—8	The reasons of the existence of male friendships
Part Three	Paras 9—13	How trust in friendship is built

2. The writing style of the passage

This is a beautiful and well-arranged essay that tells us the secrets of male friendships.

From a new point of view, the author discussed the growing phenomenon of "Man Date".

Then it is easier for readers to understand the reasons of the real existence of male friendships with the help of many vivid examples.

Moreover, metaphor is employed in the essays suitably. For example, "Trust has an age-old recipe..." means "Trust comes from..." The author changes tedious theory into plain words.

Readers can not only obtain information about male friendships, but also come to know the secrets of true friendships.

3. Suggestions to Teaching Activities

Warming-up activity:

Step 1: Every student is required to prepare for two minutes on the question: Who is my best friend in this class?

Step 2: Four volunteers are chosen to take part in the game one by one. At the very beginning, the volunteer tells the English teacher the name of his/her best friend secretly.

Step 3: Every volunteer can introduce his or her best friend in English to the class in at most one minute without telling classmates his/her friend's identity.

Step 4: Classmates try to guess who the volunteer's best friend is.

Step 5: Who can find the correct answer most quickly is the winner and the volunteer who makes other find the correct answer most quickly is the winner, too.

The purpose of this game is to arouse students' interest on the related topic of the text and enhance their friendship.

Detailed Discussion of the Text

1. *For much of the 20th century, most people believed that men were too out of touch with their feelings to make friends.* (Para. 1)

be out of touch with: to not have the latest knowledge about a subject, situation, or the way of people feel 不了解 (某事)

e. g.

Many young people are out of touch with Beijing Opera. 很多年轻人不了解京剧。

The old man has few friends because he is out of touch with modern society. 这位老人的朋友很少，因为他脱离了现代社会。

Parents shouldn't be out of touch with the youngsters and their ways. 家长不应该对年轻人和他们的习惯完全不了解。

2. *There was a predominant feminine understanding of friendship.* (Para. 1)

feminine a.

a. characteristic or appropriate or unique to a woman 女性化的

e. g.

My daughter loves pretty feminine things, such as skirts with pink roses. 我女儿喜欢非常女性化的东西，比如装饰了粉红玫瑰的裙子。

b. relating to being female 女性的，妇女的

e. g.

The emergence of Feminine Economy furthers the development of feminine tourist market. “女性经济”的出现促进了女性旅游业的进一步发展。

This film describes the relationship between mothers and children from a feminine point of view. 这部电影从女性的角度来描述母亲和孩子的关系。

c. f.

masculine a. 男性特有的，阳性的

3. *If two men didn't talk on the phone every day and **pour out their hearts**...* (Para. 2)

pour out one's heart to sb.: to tell sb. all feelings, including most secrets ones 向某人诉说心里话
e. g.

Mary and I are close friends and trust each other, so I often pour out my heart to her. 玛丽和我是亲密的朋友, 而且互相信任, 因此我经常对她诉说心里话。

Parents suggest that we shouldn't pour out our hearts to strangers. 父母亲建议我们不要向陌生人诉说心里话。

When you are sad, you'd better pour out your heart to your reliable friends. 当你悲伤的时候, 最好向你靠得住的朋友诉说心里话。

4. *In April 2005, The New York Times used the phrase "man date" to describe the growing phenomenon of **straight men** having dinner, ...* (Para. 3)

straight man: a heterosexual male, in other words, a man is attracted by people of the opposite sex 异性恋而不是同性恋的男性

5. *Male friendships can **take root in** "those transitional periods in our lives ...* (Para. 5)

1) **take root in**:

e. g.

a. to begin to grow in somewhere 生根于

These plants will not root in such arid soil. 这些植物不会在这样贫瘠的土壤里扎根生长的。

b. to begin to be accepted and believed 扎根, 深入人心

I hope your words of wisdom will take root in their minds. 我只希望你的真知灼见会在他们的心中扎下根来。

The prejudices of parents usually take root in their children. 父母的偏见通常深植于子女的头脑中。

2) **transitional**: a. relating to a period during which sth. is changing from one state or form into another 过渡的

e. g.

Environmental problem is one of the important social problems in this transitional period. 环境问题是这个过渡时期重要的社会问题之一。

To some degree, the Commission is only a transitional organization. 在某种程度上, 委员会只是一种过渡性的组织。

6. *They had met once, because their wives had worked together, and they got separated within a year of each other, both keeping **partial custody** of their kids.* (Para. 6)

1) **partial**: a.

a. not complete 部分的

e. g.

The car driver took partial responsibility for the accident. 这位汽车司机承担事故的部分责任。

Carrying out law strictly is a partial solution to environmental pollution. 严格执法部分地解决了环境污染的问题。

b. unfairly supporting on person or one group against another 偏袒的, 不公平的

e. g.

As we know, a judge should not be partial.

众所周知, 一个法官不应该有所偏袒。

2) **custody**: n. the right to take care of a child, given to one of their parents when they have divorced 对孩子的监护权

e. g.

Mothers tend to be awarded juridical custody of children in many countries. 在很多国家，母亲往往能获得孩子法律上的监护权。

The separation agreement also includes terms related to spousal support, child support, child custody and equalization of family net worth property. 分居协议中还规定了有关如何处理配偶抚养费，子女抚养费，子女抚养权，平分家庭财产等内容。

7. *Friendship is one of the major avenues of self-exploration.* (Para. 7)

Paraphrase: Friendship is one of the major ways of making progress towards indentifying oneself.

avenue: n.

a. a choice or way of making progress towards something. 途径，手段

e. g.

They explored all kinds of avenues but could not find a solution. 他们寻求各种途径，但仍找不到解决办法。

According to a recent survey in Guangzhou, relying on bank loans is the main avenue of buying houses. 据最近在广州的一项调查，依靠银行贷款是购房的主要途径。

b. a broad roadway lined with trees 大道，林荫道

e. g.

My mother sat at the window watching the evening invade the avenue. 母亲坐在窗口，凝视着夜幕渐渐笼罩在林荫道上。

8. *While most guys are amiable at work, very few find their closest friends there, ...* (Para. 8)

amiable: a. pleasant; friendly and easy to like 和蔼可亲的；亲切友好的

e. g.

All the students in this class like their English teacher, an amiable young lady, very much. 这个班所有的学生都喜欢他们的英语老师，一位亲切友好的年轻女士。

The professor's amiable and witty style of conversation has bridged the gap between master and students. 教授随和风趣的谈吐拉近了大师与学生间的距离。

The young movie star said that he wanted to choose a pretty and amiable girl as his wife. 这位年轻的影星说他想选择一位美丽随和的女孩做妻子。

9. *Once the relationship is forged, many men will communicate their emotions to close friends.*

(Para. 11)

1) **once:** conj. from the time when sth. happens 一旦

e. g.

Once a man becomes a father, he begins to learn how to take responsibility. 一旦一个男人成为父亲，他便开始学习如何承担责任。

Once a child is spoiled by his parents, he will ask for more next time. 一旦孩子被家长溺爱，他下次就会要更多的东西。

Once we are at the top of the mountain, we will forget troubles and enjoy the nature. 一旦我们登上山顶，我们就将忘记烦恼，享受自然。

2) **forge:** v.

a. to develop (a strong relationship) 建立

e. g.

After living and studying together for a summer holiday, pupils from two different cities forge bonds of deep friendship. 在暑假一起生活和学习后，来自两个不同城市的小学生们建立了深厚的友谊。

Countries in Europe forge an alliance to overcome the global economic crisis. 在欧洲的国家结盟来克服全球经济危机。

b. to illegal copy sth. to make people think that it is real 伪造; 假冒

e.g.

It is shameful that some people forge diplomas in order to find a job. 一些人为了找工作而伪造文凭, 这样做很无耻。

The manager is accused of forging official documents. 这位经理被指控伪造了官方文件。

No unit and individual shall forge, alter, let out, lend or assign the business license. 任何单位和个人不得伪造、涂改、出租、出借、转让营业执照

10. *If a friendship is to **prosper**, any weakness shown by one man ...*. (Para. 12)

prosper: v. to become strong and flourishing; to develop in a successful way; to be successful, esp. financially 健康成长; 繁荣, 兴旺, 成功

They have been living on easy street since his business began to prosper. 自从他的生意兴旺起来, 他们一直过着优裕的生活。

You're a lucky man because you work for a company whose business is bound to expand and prosper. 你真是一个幸运儿, 因为你工作的公司一定会发达昌盛。

11. ***Reciprocity** is key at the beginning of a friendship.* (Para. 12)

Paraphrase: A situation in which two people provide the same help or advantages to each other is very important at the beginning of a friendship.

1) **reciprocity**: n. a situation in which two people, countries, etc. provide the same help or advantages to each other 互惠; 互助; 互换

e.g.

Mutual Benefit and reciprocity is a prerequisite to the conclusion of an agreement. 互利互惠, 是达成协议的前提。

People in these two countries can benefit from reciprocity in trade. 这两个国家的人民都能从贸易互惠中受益。

2) **key**: a. very important or necessary 至关重要的, 必不可少的

e.g.

It is known that love is key factor of successful marriages. 众所周知, 爱是成功婚姻的重要因素。

Being careful is key to being an outstanding doctor. 成为一位杰出医生的关键是要细心。

You must make all the key decisions on choosing jobs. 在择业的问题上, 所有重要的决定必须是你自己作出。

12. *Most people have had the experience of seeing **promising** friendships evaporate into thin air because no one bothered to commit to spending time together.* (Para. 13)

promising: a. showing signs of being successful or good in the future 大有希望的, 很有前途的

e.g.

He is the most promising students in the grade. 他是这个年级最有前途的学生。

As a young promising actor, Mr. Zhou is working hard and respects every person in his life. 作为一名年轻的富有前途的演员, 周先生努力工作, 尊重生活中每一个人。

People in this community support promising experiments in education. 这个社区的人支持在教育方面大有希望的尝试。

13. *If new friends can schedule a **standing** commitment — to lunch, to tennis, to a monthly kayak trip — **all the better**.* (Para. 13)

1) **standing**: *a.* continuing in existence or use indefinitely 长期的, 持续的

e. g.

This is a standing invitation, thus save it carefully, please. 这是一个长期有效的邀请, 因此请小心保存。

Don't worry. We can visit this standing exhibition next month. 不用担心。我们可以下个月参观这个长期的展览。

2) **all the better**: so much the better 那就更好了

e. g.

If you can fulfill the task two days ahead of time, all the better. 如果你能提前两天完成, 那就更好了。

If we can visit America together during the holiday, all the better. 如果我们能在假期一起去美国旅游, 那就更好了。

Passage B MSN Messenger — Anatomy of Modern Friendship

Background Knowledge

1. MSN (Microsoft Service Network 微软网络服务)

MSN is a collection of Internet sites and services provided by Microsoft. The Microsoft Network debuted as an online service and Internet service provider on August 24, 1995, to coincide with the release of the Windows 95 operating system.

The range of services offered by MSN has changed since its initial release in 1995. MSN was once a simple online service for Windows 95, an early experiment at interactive multimedia content on the Internet, and one of the most popular dial-up Internet service providers.

Microsoft used the MSN brand name to promote numerous popular web-based services in the late 1990s, most notably Hotmail and Messenger, before reorganizing many of them in 2005 under another brand name, Windows Live. MSN's Internet portal, MSN.com, still offers a wealth of content and is currently the 9th most visited domain name on the Internet.

2. MSN Messenger

MSN launched an instant messaging service in 1999 to compete with AOL Instant Messenger, which was originally known as "MSN Messenger Service" and was later shortened to simply "MSN Messenger." Currently, the underlying technology is known as 'NET Messenger Service,' while Windows Live Messenger is the name of the main program used to access the service. Regardless, the term "MSN" has come to be synonymous with the service in Internet slang.

3. Related websites or webpages

www.msn.com

Detailed Discussion of the Text

1. Anatomy of Modern Friendship (Title)

anatomy: *n.* an examination of what sth. is like, the way it works or why it happens 剖析; 解析

e.g.

The task of your group is to study the anatomy of the snake. 你们组的任务是研究解剖蛇。

The anatomy of modern community is a complicated but important project. 剖析现代社区是一个复杂而重要的工程。

2. *Friends have **overtaken** money, career and even family as the most important thing ...* (Para. 1)

overtake: v.

e.g.

a. to become greater in number, amount or importance than something else 超过

It's very dangerous that the drunk driver overtook many cars yesterday. 这真是太危险了, 昨天这个喝醉的司机超过了很多辆车。

We must make progress, otherwise they will catch up and overtake us in no time. 我们必须进步, 否则他们将很快赶上并超过我们。

b. (of sth. unpleasant) to reach suddenly and unexpectedly (不愉快的事情) 突然降临

Nobody knows what misfortunes may overtake him, therefore we should cherish every day. 没人知道自己会遭受怎样的不幸, 因此我们应珍惜每一天。

3. *The research also **reveals** that ...* (Para. 2)

reveal: vt. to make known sth. that was previously secret or unknown 揭示, 显示, 透露

e.g.

She didn't want to reveal her real feelings when she met with her former boyfriend. 遇到前男友的时候, 她不想表露她的真实情感。

As a civil servant, I will never reveal official secrets. 作为一位公务员, 我永远不会泄露官方机密。

Tom decided to reveal the newcomer's identity in public. 汤姆决定当众揭示这位新来者的身份。

4. *The "Anatomy of Modern Friendship" study was **undertaken** by MSN Messenger* (Para. 3)

undertake: vt. to make yourself responsible for something and start doing it 承担; 从事; 负责

e.g.

The most dangerous task is undertaken by volunteers. 最困难的任务是由志愿者承担的。

The young man is hardworking, responsible and diligent in any project he undertakes. 这位年轻人所从事的每一个项目都很努力、负责、勤勉。

The nurse undertook the care of the poor old man and his grandson. 这位护士负责照顾这位贫穷的老人和他的孙子。

5. *MSN Messenger has established itself as an indispensable friendship tool with over seven million people ... signing up for the free service every day as hectic Brits latch on to instant online conversations as the way to keep friendships alive.* (Para. 4)

as:

a. *prep.* in the condition of 作为

e.g.

As a teacher, I am responsible for my students and teach them how to be independent. 作为老师, 我对我的学生负责, 并且教他们如何独立。

Her talent as a singer is soon recognized. 她作为歌者的天赋很快得到了赏识。

b. *conj.* when, while 随着, 当……时

e.g.

As populations increase, the demand for electricity grows accordingly. 随着人口的增长, 用电量也相应增加。

I believe everything will be better as time goes on. 我相信随着时间的推移, 一切都会变得更好。

c. because 因为

e. g.

As I don't have enough money, I will not buy the house this year. 因为没有足够的钱, 我今年不能买这个房子。

In the fourth paragraph, the first "as" and the third "as" mean "in the condition of". The meaning of the second "as" is "when".

6. ...more and more of us are **cultivating** "Silent Friendships" ... (Para. 7)

cultivate: *vt.*

a. to try to get sb.'s friendship or support 建立; 结交; 获得

e. g.

You'd better cultivate people who can help you in business. 你最好结交在商业上对你有帮助的人。

Because friendships enhance our lives, it is important to cultivate them. 培育友谊十分重要, 因为友谊能提高生活的质量。

b. to plant and grow 培育

e. g.

Scientists cultivate fine breeds of rice with hard work. 科学家通过辛勤工作, 培育了水稻的优良品种。

c. to improve or develop the mind or a feeling 陶冶; 培养

e. g.

Students in my college are encouraged to read masterpieces for the purpose of cultivating our minds. 为了陶冶学生的心灵, 我所在大学鼓励我们阅读名著。

7. ...the Brits **fall into** four key friendship categories ... (Para. 9)

fall into: to be divided into 分成

e. g.

The whole class falls into four groups and every group has a task. 全班分成四组, 而且每组有一个任务。

The Chinese cuisine falls into eight regional cuisines. 中国菜分成八个菜系。

Usually papers fall in to three parts. 通常论文分为三个部分。

8. ...They hate "**dead wood**" so frequently prune names from their diaries ... (Para. 11)

dead wood: people or things that are useless or no longer needed 无用的人或物

e. g.

If the manager cuts out of some of the dead wood, he will make more profits. 如果经理裁掉一些冗员, 他就能获得更多利润。

There is bit of dead wood in your report. Please modify it as soon as possible. 你的报告里废话较多。请尽快修改。

9. Friendship Harvesters —**tend to** have a very wide circle of friends that they get in touch with on a seasonal basis. (Para. 12)

1) **tend to:** to be likely to do sth. 倾向于

e. g.

The boss tends to feel angry when people do not agree with him. 老板听到不同意见时往往很生气。

Now education tends to be global and complex. 现在教育趋向于全球化和复合化。

People who were active in colleges tend to be active in their companies after graduation. 那些在大学原来活跃的人往往毕业后在公司也活跃。