

Appendix I

Key to Exercises (Units 1-8)

Unit 1

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

The song you are about to hear is based on a true story. It tells the tale of the sinking of a ship called *The Edmund Fitzgerald* that was caught in a storm on Lake Superior back in November 1975, with the loss of all on board.

Lake Superior is an enormous lake and the wind can at times make it dangerous to shipping, whipping up huge waves. November is a particularly dangerous month for such storms. This had long ago been noticed by a local native American tribe, the Chippewa, who used to speak of how death threatened from the lake when storm clouds gathered in November. According to legend, the big lake, which they called Gitche Gumee, was without mercy in that month, never giving up those it had marked for death.

It is this legend that starts the song before it moves on to talk of *The Edmund Fitzgerald*. *The Edmund Fitzgerald*, like many other ships that sail the lake, was built to carry iron ore. Filled with ore these ships lie low in the water and can find themselves in difficulties in rough weather. So, with a full load on board we can imagine the anxiety that must have begun to creep into the hearts of the sailors on board *The Edmund Fitzgerald* as they felt the cold wind beginning to rise and heard the sound of it singing as it blew through the wires. For, despite the fact that the captain and crew were all experienced, "well-seasoned" as the song says, they all knew the dangers of November storms. Before long their worse fears started to come true and the storm had risen to a hurricane. The despair of the crew is captured in the words of the cook. First he comes on deck to tell the sailors it is too rough to cook, they will have to wait for their supper. The next we hear from him he is saying

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goodbye to his shipmates. Water is pouring into the ship. The captain sends out a distress signal, but that is the last that is heard from the ship. It is swallowed up by the lake, leaving nothing behind but the mourning families of the twenty-nine sailors and the sound of the church bell ringing in their memory.

Now let's listen to the song:

The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald

Gordon Lightfoot

The legend lives on from the Chippewa on down
Or the big lake they call Gitche Gumee
The lake, it is said, never gives up her dead
When the skies or November turn gloomy
With a load of iron ore twenty-six thousand tons more
Than the Edmund Fitzgerald weighed empty
That good ship and true was a hone to be chewed
When the gales of November came early

The ship was the pride of the American side Coming back from
some mill in Wisconsin As the big freighters go, it was bigger
than most With a crew and good captain well seasoned
Concluding some terms with a couple of steel firms When they
left fully loaded for Cleveland And later that night when the
ship's keel rang Could it be the north wind they'd been feeling

The wind in the wires made a tattle-tale sound
And a wave broke over the railing
And every man knew, as the captain did too
Twas the witch of November come stealing
The dawn came late and the breakfast had to wait
When the Gales of November came slashing
When afternoon came it was freezing rain
In the face of a hurricane west wind

When supertime came, the old cook came on deck saying
 Fellas¹, it's too rough to reed ya²
 At seven PM a main hatchway caved in, he said
 Fellas, it's heen good to know ya
 The captain wired in he had water coming in
 And the good ship and crew was in peril
 And later that night when his lights went out of sight
 Came the wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald

Does any one know where the love of God goes When the waves turn
 the minutes to hours The searchers all say they'd have made
 Whitefish Bay If they'd put fifteen more miles behind her They might
 have split up or they might have capsized They may have broke deep and
 took water And all that remains is the faces and the names Of the wives
 and the sons and the daughters J

Lake Huron rolls, Superior sings
 In the rooms of her ice'water mansion
 Old Michigan steams like a young man's dreams
 The islands and hays are for sportsmen
 And farther helow Lake Ontario
 Takes in what Lake Erie can send her
 And the iron boats go as the mariners all know
 With the Gales of November remembered
 In a musty old hall in Detroit they prayed In the Maritime Sailors'
 Cathedral The church hell chimed til it rang twenty-nine times
 For each man on the Edmund Fitzgerald

- 1 fella: (slang) fellow
- 2 ya: (slang) you

Trie legend lives on from the Chippewa on down Or the
nig lake they call Gitche Gumee Superior, they said, never
gives up her dead When the gales or November come
early

Part II Text A

Text Organization

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-2	Introduction — Both Napoleon's and Hitler's military campaigns failed because of the severity of the Russian winter.
Part Two	Paras 3-11	Napoleon's military campaign against Russia
Part Three	Paras 12-20	Hitler's military campaign against the Soviet Union
Part Four	Para 21	Conclusion—The elements of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign.

2.

Sections	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Section One	Paras 12-13	Hitler's blitzkrieg against Russia and Stalin's scorched earth policy
Section Two	Paras 14-18	the battles fought at Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad
Section Three	Paras 19-20	the Russian counter-offensive and the outcome of the war

Vocabulary

- I. 1. 1) alliance 2) heroic
3) stroke 4) limp
5) minus 6) regions
7) declarations 8) siege

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 9) raw | 10) retreat |
| 11) have taken their toll | 12) In the case of |
| 13) campaign | 14) at the cost of |
| 15) has been brought to a halt | |
2.
 - 1) is faced with
 - 3) is pressing on / pressed on
 - 5) picking up
 - 7) cut back
 3.
 - 2) get bogged down
 - 4) drag on
 - 6) falling apart
 - 8) take over
 3.
 - 1) The rapid advance in gene therapy may lead to the conquest of cancer in the near future.
 - 2) The border dispute between the two countries resulted in thousands of casualties.
 - 3) Sara has made up her mind that her leisure interests will/should never get in the way of her career.
 - 4) Obviously the reporter's question caught the foreign minister off guard.
 - 5) The introduction of the electronic calculator has rendered the slide rule out of date / obsolete.
 4.
 - 1) At that time, the enemy forces were much superior to ours, so we had to give up the occupation of big cities and retreat to the rural and mountainous regions to build up our bases.
 - 2) Unity is crucial to the efficient operation of an organization. Failure to reckon with this problem will weaken its strength. In many cases, work may be brought to a halt by constant internal struggle in an organization.
 - 3) The Red Army fought a heroic battle at Stalingrad and won the decisive victory against the Germans. In fact, this battle turned the tide in the Second World War. During this famous battle, the Soviet troops withstood the German siege and weakened the German army by launching a series of counterattacks.

II. More Synonyms in Context

- 1) During the First World War, battles occurred here and there over vast areas. Some of the most dramatic fighting took place in the gloomy trenches of France and Belgium and in the no-man's-land between the trenches.
- 2) Elizabeth made careful preparations for the interview and her efforts / homework paid off.
- 3) I spent hours trying to talk him into accepting the settlement, but he turned a deaf ear to all my words.
- 4) Pneumonia had severely weakened her body, and I wondered how her fragile body could withstand the harsh weather.

III. Usage

- 1) But often it is not until *we fall ill* that we finally learn to appreciate good health.
- 2) A rich old lady *lay dead at home for two weeks*—and nobody knew anything about it.
- 3) It's said he *dropped dead from a heart attack* when he was at work
- 4) Don't sit too close to the fire to keep warm—you could easily get burned, especially if you *fall asleep*.
- 5) In those days people believed in *marrying young* and having children early.
- 6) Little Tom was unable *to sit still for longer than a few minutes*.

Structure

1. 1) To his great delight, Dr. Deng discovered two genes in wild rice that can increase the yield by 30 percent.
- 2) To her great relief, her daughter had left the building before it collapsed.
- 3) To our disappointment, our women's team lost out to the North Koreans.
- 4) We think, much to our regret, that we will not be able to visit you during the coming Christmas.
2. 1) These birds nest *in the vast swamps (which lie to the) east of the Nile*.
- 2) By 1948, the People's Liberation Army *had gained control of the vast areas north of the Yangtze River*.
- 3) Michelle *was born in a small village in the north of France*, but came to live in the United States at the age of four.
- 4) The Columbia River rises in western Canada and *continues/runs through the United States for about 1,900 kilometers west of the Rocky Mountains*.

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

(A)

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. invasion | 2. stand in the way |
| 3. Conquest | 4. catching... off his guard |
| 5. launching | 6. declaration |
| 7. campaign | 8. drag on |
| 9. reckon with | 10. die from |
| 11. bringing...to a halt | |

(B)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. In | 2. since |
| 3. the | 4. and |
| 5. it | 6. that/who |
| 7. of/about | 8. across |
| 9. to | 10. lost |
| 11. to | 12. with |
| 13. buried | 14. in |
| 15. than | 16. between |
| 17. from | 18. to |
| 19. down | |

II. Translation

The offensive had already lasted three days, but we had not gained much ground. Our troops engaging the enemy at the front were faced with strong/fierce/stiff resistance. The division commander instructed our battalion to get around to the rear of the enemy and launch a surprise attack. To do so, however, we had to cross a marshland and many of us were afraid we might get bogged down in the mud. Our battalion commander decided to take a gamble. We started under cover of darkness and pressed on in spite of great difficulties. By a stroke of luck, the temperature at night suddenly dropped to minus 20 degrees Celsius and the marsh froze over. Thanks to the cold weather, we arrived at our destination before dawn and began attacking the enemy from the rear. This turned the tide of the battle. The enemy, caught off guard, soon surrendered.

Part III TextB

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. d |
| 3. b | 4. a |

Translation

(#JE Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. boast | 2. obstacles |
| 3. was concerned | 4. call ...off |
| 5. paid off | 6. was pinned down |
| 7. are contesting | 8. prior to |
| 9. holdout | 10. objective |
| 11. responsible for | 12. in case |
| 13. favorable | 14. due to |
| 15. on the eve of | 16. cancel |
| 17. complications | 18. stiff |
| 19. withstand | 20. absent |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Writing Strategy

Tick which of the following is more convincing:

- _____ It was reported that General Eisenhower, though indecisive sometimes, had no hesitation in ordering the assault on Normandy.
- _____ ✓ _____ Eisenhower's chief of staff, Brigadier General Water Bedell Smith, later wrote: "... He sat there ... tense, weighing every consideration. Finally he looked up, and the tension was gone from his face. He said briskly, 'well, we'll go.'"

Model Paper

Can Man Triumph over Nature?

When people talk of man triumphing over nature, many things come to mind. One thinks of successes in medicine in the fight against disease, such as the invention of antibiotics and the promise held out by advances in biogenetic engineering. On a broader scale, one thinks of man's success in harnessing new forms of energy from steam power through oil to nuclear power.

Yet, nature has often hit back in unexpected ways to these attempts to tame it. New forms of

disease that are resistant to antibiotics are constantly developing. Burning fossil fuels has led to fears of global warming; while nuclear power has produced dangerous waste that will remain a hazard for generations to come.

However, perhaps to talk of man triumphing over nature is the wrong way to look at the matter. We need to find ways to work with nature rather than forever fighting against it.

(154 words)

Unit 2

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

What will the world be like in five hundred years' time? A thousand years' time? Or more? Some people are optimistic, looking forward to a better world. Others are pessimistic, and fear that things can only get worse. The writer of the song you are about to listen to takes the pessimistic view. Looking further and further into the future things seem to him to get worse and worse. By 3535, he foresees all our thoughts and feelings will be shaped by drugs. Looking further still into the future he foretells that our bodies will waste away as machines do everything for us. Family life as we know it will fade away as children are bred artificially, chosen, in the words of the song, "from the bottom of a long black tube." Given that man seems to pay so little attention to taking care of the planet and avoiding using up all its resources, he ends by wondering whether man will still be around in the future. It's enough, as he says, to make even God shake his head.

Here is the song:

In the Year 2525

Zager & Evans

In the year 2525
If man is still alive
If woman can survive
They may find

In the year 3535

Ain't gonna need* to tell the truth, tell no lies Everything
you think, do, or say Is in the pill you took today

In the year 4545

Ain't gonna need your teeth, won't need your eyes
You won't rind a thing to do
Nobody's gonna look at you

In the year 5555

Your arms are hanging limp at your sides
Your legs not nothing to do
Some machine is doing that for you

In the year 6565

Ain't gonna need no husband, won't need no wife
You'll pick your son, pick your daughter .too
From the bottom of a long black tube

In the year, **7510**

If God's a-comin' he ought to make it by then
Maybe he'll look around himself and say
Guess it's time for the Judgment Day¹

In the year 8510

God's gonna shake his mighty head
He'll either say I'm pleased where man has been Or tear it
down and start again

In the year 9595

I'm kinda wondering if man's gonna be alive He's taken
everything this old earth can give And he ain't put back
nothing

1 the Judgment Day: the end of the world, the time of God's final judgment of all people

Part II Text A

Text Organization

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-3	New technology will have a dramatic impact on cars and highways in the 21st century.
Part Two	Paras 4-9	With the aid of advanced technology, smart cars will be so designed that they can help eliminate traffic accidents, determine their own precise locations and warn of traffic jams.
Part Three	Paras 10-13	GPS and "telematics" will make it possible to build smart highways, which will benefit us in more than one way.

- 1) Smart cars can see, hear, feel, smell, talk, and act
- 2) They can eliminate most car accidents;
- 3) They can alert the police and provide precise location if stolen;
- 4) They can monitor one's driving and the driving conditions nearby;
- 5) They can alert the driver who feels drowsy;
- 6) They can locate your car precisely and warn of traffic jams.

Vocabulary

- I. 1. 1) expansion
2) manufacturing
3) vapor
4) take control of

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1

- 5) hazards 6) satellite
7) convert 8) magnetic
9) bunched 10) in the air
11) got/was stuck in 12) approximately
13) application 14) monotonous
15) mounted
2. 1) send out 2) stand up for
3) result from 4) making up for
5) starting up 6) play up play up
7) give up 8) take on take on
3. 1) With regard to the recent flood of corporate scandals, some professors from Stanford and Harvard say they will incorporate Enron's real-world lessons into their classroom work.
2) Our vacation was a disaster: the food was terrible, and the weather was awful as well. As
3) a Special Administrative Region (SAR), Macao is permitted to retain its lucrative gambling industry although gambling remains illegal on the Chinese mainland. Manufacturers
4) usually begin by building the prototype of a new model before they set up a factory to make the cars.
5) Medical evidence shows that smoking and lung cancer are correlated. Expanded use of
4. 1) computer technology, development of stronger and lighter materials, and research in/into pollution control will produce better, and "smarter" automobiles. In the 1980s the notion that a car would "talk" to its driver was science fiction; by the 1990s it had become a reality, more or less. Presently automobile companies such as GM and Nissan are poised to launch new advertising campaigns for their smart cars. Sounds are
2) produced by objects that vibrate in the air at a rate that the ear can detect. This rate is called frequency and is measured in hertz, or vibrations per second. Reflective devices are more
3) visible at night and are used in some locations to mark lanes and other significant places on the road. What's more, automated vehicle-control technologies are presently under development to improve highway safety. These devices are mounted in the vehicle and can alert a driver to an impending hazard or, in an emergency, override the actions of the driver.

II. Word Formation

Clipped Words

kilo	kilogram
memo	memorandum
gym	gymnasium

Blends

Medicare	medical care
email	electronic mail
comsat	communications satellite

lib	liberation	newscast	news broadcast
doc	doctor	autopilot	automatic pilot
vet	veterinarian	Eurodollar	European dollar
prep	preparatory	brunch	breakfast lunch
auto	automobile	telecast	television broadcast

III. Usage

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. swimming pool | 2. drawing board |
| 3. enriched Middle English | 4. disturbing change |
| 5. fully developed prototype | 6. Canned foods |
| 7. working population | 8. puzzling differences |

Structure

1

- 1) Thanksgiving in the U.S.A., like Spring Festival in China, brings families back together from across the country.
- 2) The monkey suddenly emerged from behind the tree, frightening Lucy into screaming.
- 3) Mom said that she would not allow me to buy a new computer unless the price dropped to below 2000 yuan.
- 4) In between the chores, Jim managed to spend 50 to 60 hours a week working at the computer or doing reporting for the freelance articles he sells to magazines.
2. 1) Most people find it hard to understand how living with one's own children could be lonely.
- 2) The manager felt it necessary to remove the five misbehaving secretaries in order to maintain administrative discipline.
- 3) The Senator called it wasteful to give free Medicare to those who could afford to pay.
- 4) We don't consider it possible to set back the clock of history.

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

(A)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. alert | 2. hazards |
| 3. highway | 4. start up |
| 5. take control of | 6. lane |
| 7. decrease | 8. get stuck in |
| 9. monotonous | 10. eliminate |

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- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 11. convert | 12. mounted |
| (B) | |
| 1. for | 2. way |
| 3. enabled | 4. farther |
| 5. decreased / reduced | 6. by |
| 7. quantities | 8. locally |
| 9. worldwide | 10. with |
| 11. manufacturing | 12. As |
| 13. on/upon | 14. provide |
| 15. which | 16. itself |
| 17. problems / hazards | 18. and |
| 19. Nevertheless | 20. continuing |

II. Translation

Automobiles changed the world during the 20th century, particularly in the United States and other industrialized nations. They are indeed of great use to us, but they have brought some hazards as well, such as noise and air pollution, and highway fatalities. It is reported that automobile accidents rank among the leading causes of death and injury throughout the world. Fortunately modern innovators are reinventing the automobile. New propulsion systems, fuels, designs, and means of manufacturing cars have all developed rapidly in the past decade. For example, by using the satellite-aided global positioning system (GPS), a computer in the automobile can locate the vehicle's precise position, and with the application of sensors, smart cars can eliminate most car accidents.

Part III TextB

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c |
| 3. c | 4. d |
| 5. b | 6. b |

Translation

(#JE Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. introduction | 2. outlines |
| 3. diverse | 4. feasible |
| 5. in cooperation with | 6. assembly |
| 7. At the start of | 8. implications |
| 9. perceive | 10. realistic |
| 11. appropriate | 12. by means of |
| 13. component | 14. implemented |
| 15. thereby | 16. permanent |
| 17. exposure | 15. equivalent |
| 19. matures | 20. en route |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Sample Resume

Hong Qin

Rm. 316, New College Dormitory Xuanwu
University, 2270 Zhongshan Road Nanjing,
Jiangsu, 212000 Tel: (025) 9709399 Email:
hqin@yahoo.com.cn

Employment Objective

Reporter position with a major newspaper or magazine

Education

Bachelor of Arts in Journalism, Xuanwu University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, July 2002

- Graduated Magna Cum Laude with a GPA of 3.6 on a 4.0 scale
- Proficient with MS Office, Lotus Notes, Windows XP and the Internet
- Courses taken included:

Reporting Public Affairs

Feature Writing

Computer Assisted Reporting

Theories of Mass Communication

Writing for Mass Communication

Advertising and Public Relations

Employment Experience

Reporter Internship with the *Yangtze Evening Post*, 101 South Zhongshan Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210005, June 2001 to August 2001

- Researched information for stories for the Transportation and Tourism columns
- Interviewed contributors both over the phone and in person
- Met every daily deadline successfully, with 100% completion of all assigned reports by specified deadlines

Assistant Editor / Reporter with *Jinling Evening News*, 53 Jiefang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210016, July, 2000 — present

- Responsible for reporting students' activities at Xuanwu University
- Developed fortnightly stories without missing a single deadline

Awards

Second Place in the News Writing Competition for Students of Journalism in Nanjing, 2001
Xuanwu Award for Excellence in Journalism, 2000

Professional Interests

Member of the Journalists' Association of Jiangsu Province. Vice chairman of the Students' Union at Xuanwu University, Proficient in both Chinese and English

References and writing samples available upon request.

Unit 3

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

The song you are about to hear was written by one of a group of four singers known as the

Silhouettes. He wrote the song back in the 1950s, shortly after leaving the army. It is easy to imagine that it may well reflect his own experience of suddenly finding himself having to look for a job. If the song is anything to go by, his wife was largely unsympathetic, suspecting him of laziness and not trying hard enough. Every morning she would get him out of bed, telling him to get a job; every breakfast she would throw the paper down in front of him, pointing out the jobs he could apply for. And when he got home at the end of the day without having had any success she would accuse him of lying about his job hunting, suspecting, no doubt, that he had not bothered to try. Do you think he did? What does it sound like to you?

Silhouettes—Get a Job

Sha na na na, sha na na na na,
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,
Sha na na na, sha na na na na,
 Yip yip yip yip yip yip yip
 Mum mum mum mum mum mum
 Get a job Sha na na na, sha na na na na
 Every morning about this time
 she get me out of my bed
 a-crying get a job.
 After breakfast, every day,
 she throws the want ads right my way
 And never fails to say,
 Get a job Sha na na na, sha na na na na
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,
 Sha na na na, sha na na na na,
 Yip yip yip yip yip yip yip
 Mum mum mum mum mum mum
 Get a job Sha na na na, sha na na na na
 And when I get the paper
 I read it through and through
 And my girl never fails to say
 If there is any work for me,

- And when I go tack to the house
I hear the woman's mouth Preaching and a crying,
Tell me that I'm lying 'Lout a job That I never could
rind. Sha na na na, sha na na na na, Sha na na na, sha
na na na na, Sha na na na, sha na na na na, Sha na na
na, sha na na na na, Yip yip yip yip yip yip yip yip
• Mum mum mum mum mum mum Get a job Sha na
na na, sha na na na na

Part II Text A

Organization 1.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-6	A recent college graduate failed to answer the questions at an interview because of lack of preparation.
Part Two	Paras 7-27	Four pieces of advice on being a successful interviewee
Part Three	Paras 28-31	Everyone should make his or her own tracks in whatever he or she does.

2.

Suggestions	Examples
1) Prepare to win.	1) Michael Jordan
2) Never stop learning.	2) a 90-year-old tennis player
3) Believe in yourself, even when no one else does.	3) the four-minute mile, the New York Marathon and the Vietnam veteran
4) Find a way to make a difference.	4) New York cabdrivers

Vocabulary

- I. 1. 1) generously 2) physically
 3) structure 4) partition
 5) blurted out 6) chuckling
 7) pried 8) prospective
 9) jet 10) sparkled
 11) took a crack at 12) partner
 13) made a (big) difference 14) beyond his wildest dream.
 15) employment
2. 1) go after 2) look back on/at
 3) be put up 4) count on
 5) was handed down 6) follow up
 7) bring about 8) broke into
3. 1) Mary's parents grilled her about where she had been all night.
 2) In order to meet the deadline, we worked 48 hours without sleep and finally made it.
 3) The translation of the popular novel has just finished and a Chinese version will be in readers' hands soon.
4. 1) The director of the Urban Development Office will interview the two local applicants, as well as the two other candidates recommended by the staff committee this afternoon, to pick out the prospective designer for the construction of the city square.
 2) In the endeavor to clean up the river before the deadline set for this important municipal project, the project manager has tried every possible means to go after the best engineers for the work.
 3) Time is money, as the saying goes. People in my age bracket often want to have a crack at everything new, but they just cannot afford the time and energy.

**II. Words with Multiple Meanings**

1. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. (behave)
2. Richard suggested I keep all my friends' addresses on my computer, as he does his. (used to avoid repetition)
3. Elizabeth told her daughter that if she did the bathroom, the kitchen and the living room, she

would get \$10.00 every week, (clean)

4. Since the Smiths' business is doing well, they are thinking of starting a similar type of business in Canada, (get along)
5. If you are prepared, you can certainly do the job. (perform or complete <a job>)
6. Knowing what you cannot do is more important than knowing what you can. (perform or complete <an action or a job>)
7. When I asked John why he does philosophy, he said that he does it simply because he finds it interesting, (study)
8. A small piece of cake will do for me, thanks, (be enough)
9. Leisure is a beautiful garment, but it will not do for constant wear, (be acceptable)

III. Usage

1. There is so much to say and it is hard to know where to begin. OK, I'll talk about myself first.
2. Thank you very much, John, for your beautiful Christmas card. By the way, I have something here for you.
3. The new computer language can be quite easily understood by anyone who can read the daily newspaper. Now, why is this an advantage?
4. I'm going to work out the outline and will let you know how it goes. By the way, I will see you in February, as I plan to attend your seminar in Shanghai.
5. OK, you got the job. Now, how to maximize your profits with as little effort as possible?
6. Chris has been back from Australia. Incidentally, those pictures you sent me are wonderful.

Structure

1. 1) As I see it / From my standpoint / In my opinion, the institution needs better management rather than more money.
- 2) As I see it / From my standpoint / In my opinion, our schools have focused on tests to such an extent that the students hardly have any time left to participate in creative activities.
- 3) From my standpoint / As I see it / In my opinion, we can't judge people by appearance only, because clothes don't always reflect someone's personality.
- 4) From my standpoint / As I see it / In my opinion, talent just comes from doing something often enough.
2. 1) Sleep is a never ending task that has to be done at least once every couple of days, if not every day.
- 2) As I see it, pre-school children who are taught at home by their parents do at least as well as, if not better than, those educated at nursery schools.

- 3) It is difficult, if not impossible, for most people to think otherwise than in the fashion of their own period.
- 4) I have reasons to believe that most applicants, if not all of them, will have done their homework before the interview.

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

(A)

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. prospective | 2. interview |
| 3. As I see it | 4. done your homework |
| 5. endeavor | 6. structure |
| 7. take a crack | 8. from the standpoint |
| 9. employment | 10. deadline |
| 11. make a difference | 12. follow UD |

(B)

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. matter | 2. to |
| 3. not | 4. possible |
| 5. can | 6. interview |
| 7. ask | 8. copies |
| 9. If | 10. preparing |
| 11. what | 12. kinds |
| 13. take | 14. Prior |
| 15. whether | 16. fit |

II. Translation

Well begun is half done, as the saying goes. It is extremely important for a job applicant to do his homework while seeking employment. From my standpoint, whether or not one has done his homework clearly makes a difference in his chance of success.

I have a friend who is earning somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 thousand dollars a year in a large computer software company. He told me that from his own experience the decision makers who interview prospective employees like people who are well prepared. Those who make no endeavor to learn as much about his prospective employer as possible don't have much of a chance of success.

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Part III Text B

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c |
| 3. a | 4. a |
| 5. a | 6. b |

Translation

(#£ Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. excerpt | 2. intricate |
| 3. took away | 4. came at |
| 5. outer | 6. administration |
| 7. dictates | 8. benign |
| 9. get in | 10. Foundation |
| 11. scraps | 12. was wrenched |
| 13. brand | 14. occupy |
| 15. carved | 16. coiled |
| 17. impression | 18. quivered |
| 19. take on | 20. put in a word |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Sample Application Letter

Rm. 316, New College Dormitory
Xuanwu University, 2270 Zhongshan Road
Nanjing, Jiangsu, 212000
Tel: (025) 9709399
Email: hqin@yahoo.com.cn
August 25, 2002

Dr. Guoliang Li
Director of the Human Resources Office
Shanghai Star
20F, Huaihai Building
200 Huaihai Road (Middle)
Shanghai 200021

Dear Dr. Li,

In searching for employment opportunities on the Internet, I learned of a job vacancy in the Public Affairs Reporting Section of your newspaper. I believe that my qualifications match the requirements you have listed for the position.

As a journalism major at Xuanwu University in Nanjing, my academic training has enabled me to develop my writing and editing skills, particularly in the reporting of public affairs. At college, English, Reporting Public Affairs, Advertising and Public Relations have been my favorite subjects. I would like to utilize my interests and training to the fullest through working on a newspaper as well-known as your own.

My resume reflects my experience as a journalistic intern with two newspapers in Nanjing. While working there I did both research work and reporting. I greatly enjoyed work as a professional reporter and the challenge of writing to deadlines, all of which I successfully met.

I have won several awards for my journalistic work and was admitted to the Journalists' Association of Jiangsu Province last year. I was the vice chairman of the Students' Union in my university for two years. The enclosed resume provides further information about my experience and background.

I wonder if it would be possible for us to meet one of these days so that you could learn more about me and I could find out more about the specifics of the job. Please call me anytime on (025) 9709399 Monday through Friday. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Hong Qin

Unit 4

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

The memory stands as a painful reminder of what society expected of Juanita Brooks, a biracial woman born in a race-conscious America more than 50 years ago.

It was 1969, and a 22-year-old Brooks had moved from New York City to Miami, where she applied for a teaching position. Upon learning of Brooks' biracial background, the school's principal said, "This could be our secret if you request."

The principal's assumption that Brooks was ashamed of her black heritage echoed what society expected at the time — for a biracial woman to choose one race over another.

"He assumed I wanted to pass for white," said Brooks. "I didn't take the job because of that statement."

Brooks' fair complexion and straight, brown hair make it easy to be perceived as white. But when faced with a choice, it was her black roots she embraced. After all, her birth certificate said she was black. And for years, either she or her parents checked the "black" box on U.S. Census forms.

Why? Because Brooks' lineage is European American and African American. Historically, a person with any "ascertainable" amount of "negro" blood was considered black. This method of counting people of mixed-race heritage dates to the Civil War era, and often is referred to as the "one drop" rule.

"Society was telling me who I was," she recalled.

It wasn't until last year that Brooks officially could claim to be both races. Because of changes in federal guidelines for collecting statistics, Census 2000 was the first that allowed people to identify themselves as more than one race. There were 63 racial combinations to choose from, and almost 7 million Americans checked more than one, according to national census figures.

Brooks, 54, checked African American and white.

"As the years go on, society's views broaden," she said. "Fifty years ago, society had a narrow view concerning race. The word biracial ... wasn't even thought of."

But new views have emerged. The younger generation is more diverse, and multiracial, multiethnic people are seeing themselves in a different light.

"What I now claim is that I am (all) white and I am (all) black," Brooks said.

"And in terms of my self image, it fits. But for many years before that, there was always the question of where do I belong."

Part II Text A

Text Organization

I.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-5	America is not declining, but is in the process of creating a new collage-like civilization.
Part Two	Paras 6-21	Los Angeles is a good example of such a collage.
Part Three	Paras 22-24	There is something in America that acts as "glue" to piece different parts together to make the American collage: the chance to try.

Things of Symbolic Value	Standing for
Los Angeles	a new civilization
a PC company in Orange County	a fusion of Third World cultures with the most modern mentalities and technologies
a person born in Los Angeles (according to Jose Vasconcelos)	a citizen of the world
America in the eyes of immigrants	a place where you always have a chance to try

Vocabulary

- I. 1. 1) plural 2) debt
 3) thesis 4) inevitably
 5) historical 6) precedents
 7) constructive 8) destructive
 9) ethnic 10) combination
 11) stagnant 12) destiny
 13) discourage 14) from the perspective of
 15) in the (medical) sense
2. 1) leave behind 2) show up
 3) go over 4) knock off
 5) Leave (them) alone 6) fading away
 7) took in 8) keep up with
3. 1) Cooperation between nurse and patient is essential for infection in the hospital to be kept effectively under control.
 2) Chinese people in ancient times had a sense that their country was at the center of the world and so called it "the Middle Kingdom".
 3) A strong network of mentors, women and men, has helped me at various stages in my career.
 4) We need to have/develop a conception of ourselves in the universe not as the master species but as the servant species: as the one being given responsibility for the whole and for the good of the whole.
 5) We have cut the remark out of the program lest it should offend the listeners.
4. 1) With the economy in decline, a negative, pessimistic mentality will continue to undervalue good and profitable companies, thus paralyzing the stock market.
 2) In his business style he bears many of the characteristics of an immigrant — including a strong, sometimes ruthless, desire to succeed. Maybe that is why he has achieved such unbelievable success.
 3) Scholars of Confucianism are agreed that it is not so much a religion as a guide to a system of political organization, which emphasizes the values of cooperation with others and readiness to compromise and submerge one's own ideas in a broader and more popularly acceptable solution.

II. Confusable Words

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. like/as | 2. as |
| 3. like | 4. like/as |
| 5. as/like | 6. as |
| 7. like | 8. as |

III. Usage

1. Historically speaking, it was mountaineers from Britain who opened up the central part of the valley in the heyday of Victorian adventure.
2. Scientifically speaking, the experiment is of great interest.
3. Generally speaking, it will take about three weeks to build the model.
4. Strictly speaking, no language is completely translatable into another.

Structure

1. 1) It is very useful knowing several foreign languages when you are traveling abroad.
2) It is quite futile trying to reason with him — he just won't listen.
3) It is funny watching Granny dancing such a lively dance.
4) It is nice working with her.
2. 1) his determination to realize his ideals
2) a desire to follow in his footsteps.
3) reached a decision to walk back
4) failure to properly educate its children

Comprehensive Exercises**I. Cloze**

(A)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. on the decline | 2. historical |
| 3. for the first time | 4. mentality |
| 5. essential | 6. discouraged |
| 7. destiny | 8. immigrants |
| 9. ethnic | 10. combination |

(B)

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. born | 2. about |
|---------|----------|

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- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 3. against | 4. because |
| 5. Only | 6. would |
| 7. then | 8. not |
| 9. time | 10. if |
| 11. come | 12. ones |
| 13. raised/born | 14. here |
| 15. so/therefore | 16. both |
| 17. to | |

II. Translation

Professor Huntington's paper greatly inspired me. According to him, in a plural / pluralistic society, there will inevitably be different opinions. The key is to deal with them in such a way that they can play a constructive rather than destructive role.

He argues that in a plural/pluralistic society we must stress/attach importance to interpersonal relationships, cooperation, and looking at issues from the perspective of other people. If some groups regard themselves as superior and treat other ethnic groups or religions with disrespect, the whole society may be paralyzed.

I am convinced that if we put into practice the ideas mentioned above, then there is the possibility of creating a new civilization.

Part III TextB

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b |
| 3. c | 4. d |
| 5. a | 6. c |

Translation

(#J1 Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. ethic | 2. memorial |
|----------|-------------|

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 3. dwell | 4. mysterious |
| 5. Contrary | 6. blur |
| 7. Presumably | 8. was dwarfed |
| 9. originate | 10. applaud |
| 11. derive | 12. category |
| 13. shortly after | 14. misery |
| 15. entity | 16. streak |
| 17. live on | 18. lead to |
| 19. in exile | 20. what of |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Model Paper

Learning about Other Cultures

If you want to get along with people from other nations, then learning their language alone is not enough. You also have to master their customs. Invited home by a Western friend for dinner, for example, you may well politely refuse when offered more food by your host, even though you would really like some more. If you do, you may well go hungry, for your host is quite likely not to offer again and may remove the dish from the table. Pressing a guest to take more after the guest has refused is considered bad manners in some Western countries rather than being the duty of a considerate host.

Such differences in customs take time to discover. We often are so used to our own ways of doing things that it just does not occur to us that elsewhere people have altogether different ideas about what is proper and what is not. Yet the ability to mix at ease with people from different cultural backgrounds is becoming all the more necessary in a world that is growing ever smaller.

(184 words)

Units

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

Is it easy to be hard, easy to be cold towards others? The singer of the song you are about to hear thinks that too many people are cruel and have no feelings. His particular target is those who claim to care about large causes, the poor and underprivileged, at the same time as they are ready to ignore the needs of their friends. From the song, it sounds as if he has one particular friend in mind, a friend — perhaps a girl? — who seems to care more for social causes than she does for him. But whatever the reason, he complains that too many people find it all too "easy to be cold, easy to say no." Listen and see whether you agree with him or not.

Easy to be Hard

Three Dog Night

How can people be so heartless How
can people be so cruel Easy to be hard,
easy to be cold

How can people have no feelings How can
they ignore their friends Easy to be proud,
easy to say no

Especially people who care about strangers Who care
about evil and social injustice Do you only care about
bleeding crowd How about a needing friend, I need a
friend

How can people be so heartless You
know I'm hung up on you Easy to be
proud, easy to say no

Especially people who care about strangers
Who care about evil and social injustice
Do you only care about bleeding crowd
How about a needing friend, we all need a friend

How can people be so heartless
How can people be so cruel
Easy to be proud, easy to say no
Easy to be cold, easy to say no
Come on, easy to give in, easy to say no
Easy to be cold, easy to say no
Much too easy to say no

Part II Text A

Text Organization

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Para 1	It is no easy job to judge people, for they aren't always what they appear to be.
Part Two	Paras 2-3	Kind and gentle, Edward Burton, a wealthy merchant, appeared as if he could not bear to hurt a fly.
Part Three	Paras 4-51	As it turned out, Burton was cold-blooded enough to send a friend to certain death.

2.

Sections	Paragraphs	Mainly about
Section One	Paras 4-16	What Edward knew about Lenny
Section Two	Paras 17-31	How Edward responded to Lenny's request
Section Three	Paras 32-51	How Edward, a "kind" gentleman, handled a friend in desperate need of help

Vocabulary

- i. l.
- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | In a way | 2) clapping |
| 3 | elderly | 4) in accordance with |
| 5 | vacancy | 6) funks |
| 7 | current | 8) in good condition |
| 9 | transparent | 10) rub |
| 11 | spicy | 12) hitherto |
| 13 | committed | 14) with (a) very bad grace |
| 15 | instinct | |
| 1) | turned up | 2) stuck to |
| 3) | brought back | 4) settled down |
| 5) | driving at | 6) put (them) away |
| 7) | touch on/upon | 8) bear (me) out |

- 1) She has a very weak constitution — she may not be able to survive the operation.
- 2) I was taken aback by the insurance company's rejection of my claim.
- 3) It was something of a surprise when we ran into each other in a place like that.
- 4) My hair needs trimming/to be trimmed — it's getting too long.
- 5) Appearances are often deceptive.
4. 1) Mr. Smith used to be a successful retailer in our community. Oddly enough he went broke overnight some time ago. The other day when I saw him wandering on the street, I was greatly shocked to find his hair all white and his face wrinkled. I was sad to see that he had gone all to pieces.
- 2) Marie gave me a definite reply via email; evidently she wouldn't be able to accept my invitation. I was a trifle disappointed.
- 3) When he finished shaving, Sterling would look at himself in the mirror again, stroking his chin with his hand. Then he would sit on a sofa sipping a cup of coffee.

II. Usage

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Except for | 2. except that |
| 3. except | 4. except when |
| 5. except to | 6. except what |
| 7. except where | 8. except that |

III. American and British English

Vocabulary		Spelling	
<i>AmE</i>	<i>BrE</i>	<i>AmE</i>	<i>BrE</i>
apartment	flat	favorable	favourable
can	tin	paralyze	paralyse paralyze
candy	sweets	labor	labour
elevator	lift	meter	metre
faculty	staff (of a university)	catalog	catalogue
first floor	ground floor	leveling	levelling
gas, gasoline	petrol	theater	theatre
mail	post	defense	defence
railroad	railway	plow	plough
pants	trousers	program	programme
subway	tube, underground	practice (v.)	practise
corn	maize	characterize	characterise characterize
store	shop	tire	tyre (on a car)

Structure

1. 1) He'll accept the job unless the salary's too low.
- 2) Unless she comes soon, I'm going without her.
- 3) Milk quickly turns sour unless it's refrigerated.
- 4) Unless we are told to stop, we will carry on selling the furniture.
2. 1) If you happen to pass a baker's, pick me up a brown loaf.

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- 2) Fortunately it happened that no one was in the house at the time of the explosion.
- 3) Peter happened to be speaking to me about his would-be mother-in-law./It happened that Peter was speaking to me about his would-be mother-in-law when she came in.
- 4) She happened to be out./It happened that she was out when he called.

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

(A)

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. insane | 2. committed |
| 3. current | 4. was taken aback |
| 5. in good condition | 6. constitution |
| 7. go all to pieces | 8. gone broke |
| 9. vacancy | 10. mild |
| 11. funk | 12. deceptive |

(B)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. range | 2. to |
| 3. called | 4. Although |
| 5. as | 6. rural |
| 7. below | 8. understanding |
| 9. suffer | 10. but |
| 11. other | 12. it |
| 13. emotional | 14. no |
| 15. from | 16. into |
| 17. at | 18. reduce |
| 19. basis | 20. about /of |

II. Translation

For my own part, I should certainly hesitate to hire a clerk on his face/appearance alone. Appearances are all too often deceptive. For instance, you might well commit an error in judgment if you went by appearances only with people like Edward Hyde Burton, the character created by Maugham. As far as appearance and manners were concerned, Burton seemed a man all of a piece. He was a tiny little fellow with white hair and mild blue eyes. Kind, gentle and candid, he was described by many as one of the most respectable people on earth. Nevertheless, he turned out to be cruel to a friend in need of his help. He insulted and fooled Turner who was down and out and made him commit himself to an insane venture. What was still more surprising

was that he was completely indifferent to Turner's death. Without doubt, Burton was a man with a heart of stone.

Part III TextB

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c |
| 3. d | 4. b |
| 5. d | 6. d |

Translation

(#JAL Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. handicapped | 2. for life |
| 3. take (their) revenge | 4. gouge |
| 5. stomped | 6. good and |
| 7. mercy | 8. depends...on |
| 9. lucky | 10. patted |
| 11. froze up | 12. put a stop to |
| 13. scooped | 14. shoved |
| 15. self-conscious | 16. let go |
| 17. revenge | 18. banking up |
| 19. adrift | 20. slugged |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Model Paper

Molding Character

Why are some people kind and generous, others cruel and heartless? Were they born that way or were the differences in character shaped by differences in experience? The care that is taken in

educating children shows that we place a lot of faith in good upbringing in the molding of character. Yet, children are clearly born with different temperaments and this will lead them to respond differently to the same treatment. Then again, accidents or disease can bring about changes to the brain that can completely transform a person's character.

Deciding where the balance lies between nature and external causes can be difficult. Take, for example, the case of the man whose character changed from being amiable and law-abiding to being aggressive and antisocial in a matter of a few weeks. On investigation, it was found that the man was suffering from a brain tumour. When this was removed, he returned to his original kindly character. Later the tumour grew once again, and the same slide into antisocial behaviour began again. In both cases the tumour was pressing on the part of the brain that controls social behaviour and changing the man's character. The response from others was understanding and help. However, where a criminal is born with the same type of brain that the tumour caused, our response is not sympathy and treatment, but condemnation and punishment. Is this logical? Is it fair?

(236 words)

Unit 6

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

In the song you are about to listen to we hear what the singer is thinking as he writes his diary. Like many people who keep a diary, he treats it like a friend to whom he can pour out his inmost feelings. From the confidences he entrusts to his diary we learn of what he thinks of the way most people live. He thinks they spend their days in a rush, so much so that they have no time for him. As he says:

So many people by the score. Rushing around so senselessly. They don't notice there's people like me.

Perhaps he's right, perhaps people are too much in a rush to spare enough time for one another.

Though one suspects they may have other reasons for not sparing the singer time. He sounds altogether self-centred, looking at the world only from his own narrow point of view. We hear this at the end of the song, when he passes lightly over an H-bomb explosion as something of no concern to him as nobody he knew was involved. Given his outlook, it is probably just as well he has his diary as a friend, as others might find it a bit hard to put up with him.

Dear Diary

The Moody Blues

Dear diary, what a day it's been. Dear diary, it's been just like a dream. Woke up late. Wasn't where I should have been. For goodness sake what's happening to me. Write lightly, yours truly, dear diary.

It was cold outside my door.

So many people by the score.

Rushing around so senselessly.

They don't notice there's people like me.

Write lightly, yours truly, dear diary.

They don't know what they're playing. They've no way or knowing what the game is. Still they carry on doing what they can. Outside me, yours truly, dear diary.

It's over. Will tomorrow be the same:

I know that they're really not to blame.

If they weren't so blind then surely they'd see.

There's a much better way for them to be.

Inside me, yours truly, dear diary.

Somebody exploded an H-bomb today. But it wasn't anyone I knew.

Part II Text A

Text Organization

1.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-11	The author gives three reasons why we feel so time-pressed today.
Part Two	Paras 12-18	Not every one is time-stressed, and in the case of Americans they have actually gained more free time in the past decade.
Part Three	Paras 19-23	The perception of time-famine has triggered a variety of reactions.
Part Four	Paras 24-28	The author pins down the crux (fE^p) of the problem and puts forward a remedy for the stress we feel.

- 2.
- 1) The motorcar causes more traffic problems than it promises to solve.
 - 2) The aircraft creates a high demand for time-consuming journeys that we never dreamed of.
 - 3) The washing machine, contrary to our expectations, multiplies the hours spent on washing and ironing.
 - 4) Instead of making our lives easier, technology goes so far as to cram extra work into our leisure time.
 - 5) Technology produces the new burden of dealing with faxes, e-mails and voicemails.
 - 6) Technology eats further into our time by forcing us to handle software glitches on computers and filling our heads with useless information from the Internet.

Vocabulary

- I.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) appliance | 2) comparative |
| 3) multiply | 4) oblige |
| 5) prosperity | 6) in reality |
| 7) aircraft | 8) volunteers |

- 9) a handful of
11) famine
13) widespread
15) provoke
- 10) distribution
12) large quantities of/a large quantity of
14) streamline
2. 1) take back
3) stand out/stood out
5) set about
7) amount to
- 2) cling to
4) set aside
6) switch off
8) poured in
3. 1) The unemployment rate is forecast to be below average next year, which at the moment is 4 percent.
2) There seems to be some confusion over who is actually giving the talk as both men are speaking to the audience.
3) Efforts to enter the building and find the baby girl proved futile as rescuers were driven out by the heat and flames.
4) The board was urged to divert some of its attention from controlling production and get more involved with demand issues.
5) Losing just one or two items of expensive clothing can really eat heavily into your profits when you are selling suits at £900 and dresses at £2,000.
4. 1) After two days' discussion, industry leaders who took part in the forum concluded that the most common reason for a company to 'go international' was insufficient growth in the domestic market, mostly due to a shortage of financial back-up from the local government.
2) There is an abundance of evidence showing that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, in almost every corner of Europe the area under the plough was expanding, villages were springing up, new lands were being colonized, and the frontiers of Europe were being pressed forwards and outwards.
3) Has the ever-increasing pace of modern living gotten you down? Has the quest for more money and more excitement become a burden in your life? Surveys show that today a lot of Americans feel weary of being knocked backwards and sideways just because they are always on the go /seem forever on the go. In their crazy search for fulfillment, they've gotten themselves into situations in which they are not able to cope.

II. Confusable Words

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. 1) nervousness | 2) tension |
| 3) stress, stress/tension | 4) tension |
| 2. 1) honorary | 2) Honorable |

3) honorable

4) honorary

5) honorable

6) honorary

III. Usage

- 1) Dealing with the extinction crisis is no simple matter. Is it sensible, we may ask, to spend large sums of money to save some species — be it an elephant or an orchid — in a nation in which a large proportion of the population is living below the poverty line?
- 2) This new technology could be used anywhere large numbers of people need to be quickly screened — at airports, train stations, bus terminals or border crossings. However, experts suspect, there is also the risk that people will learn to fool the machine the same way they try to fool polygraph (测谎器) readings by controlling their breath or taking drugs to relax themselves.
- 3) With a high percentage of marriages ending in divorce, often due to financial difficulties, you would say that money is a big factor in making a good marriage. But, believe it or not, it isn't money that ensures you a happy marriage; it is your philosophy of life that does.
- 4) Not all the risks on the Internet are sexual, you know. Sites promoting violence are just a click away, and may include instructions for making bombs and other destructive devices.

Structure

1. 1) Philosophical essays and translations apart. Mr. Sinclair's early literary production also covered poetry and short stories.
- 2) Interest in computer science apart. Michael has an enduring love of the arts, especially music and painting.
- 3) Handsome reward apart, the work can be thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding in its own right.
- 4) Good looks apart, there is a quality about her that makes her stand out from all the other girls in the class.
2. 1) What I am convinced of is that the world's population will grow to an unforeseen extent.
- 2) The service that we can provide for our customers is what we really care about and our staff make every effort to maintain as high standards as possible.
- 3) He may have traveled all over the world, yet what most often emerges in his dreams are not the mountains he has climbed nor the oceans he has crossed, but the narrow, winding lanes he used to pass through and the rivers he used to catch frogs in as a child.
- 4) The billionaire said in a recent TV interview that money is not like eggs he could hatch chickens from. Money is just something he would hold onto for a little while and pass on to someone who needs it more than he does.

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

(A)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. switch off | 2. obliged |
| 3. on the go | 4. stress |
| 5. cope | 6. shortage |
| 7. widespread | 8. large quantity of |
| 9. pouring in | 10. a handful of |
| 11. fraction | 12. futile |

(B)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to | 2) else's |
| 3) in | 4) because |
| 5) where | 6) how |
| 7) among | 8) everything / all / what |
| 9) That | 10) schedule / allot |
| 11) sticking | 12) where/ what |
| 13) once/when | 14) doesn't |
| 15) the | 16) in/under |
| 17) all / what | 18) effectively |

II. Translation

There is no question that today we are under constant pressure to work longer hours, to produce more, to possess more, and to become a success. Workaholism, a modern addiction, has thus arisen. The cause of workaholism is the perception that by working longer hours and completing more projects, we will enhance our self-worth.

Many women today feel the same stress to produce and get ahead and, at the same time, to nurture their offspring and shoulder a variety of domestic responsibilities.

Research shows that workaholism tends to distance us from our immediate families. It forces us to labor longer and longer hours, leaving a minute fraction of time to be physically and emotionally available to our loved ones. Intimacy among family members is doomed to die in the process.

mo)

Part III TextB

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a |
| 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. d | 6. c |

Translation

(#ja Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. browse | 2. endurance |
| 3. forth | 4. suspended |
| 5. zone | 6. no wonder |
| 7. signify | 8. under (tremendous) pressure |
| 9. run the risk of | 10. opt |
| 11. characterize | 12. volume |
| 13. buzz | 14. parallel |
| 15. confess | 16. on the wing |
| 17. waterproof | 18. thrilled |
| 19. haste | 20. captioned |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Model Paper

Making the Most of Time

Time is peculiar. At first sight it would seem that one second must last as long as another, no more, no less. Yet, in terms of our experience nothing could be further from the truth. Often time seems to fly past; before we know it the end of the week has arrived again. Is there any way to slow it down? There is a character in Kurt Vonnegut's *Catch 22* who tries to make his life seem longer by

doing boring and repetitive things, in the belief that this will make time go slower. Unfortunately, he was quite wrong.

The way to slow time down is to do many new and interesting things. Repeat the same old pattern week after week and time flies past. Take a break from routine, go on holiday to somewhere completely new or take up a fresh task, and the days begin to pass more slowly. So, if you want to feel as if time is not passing you by, break up your routine and do something new.

(178 words)

Unit 7

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

The Neil Young song you are about to hear was written to pay tribute to the passengers on the hijacked United Airlines Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania on September 11. "Let's Roll" was inspired by the words of passenger Todd Beamer, who made a call from the plane and told of the passengers' plan to storm the cockpit to overpower the terrorists.

As he set the phone down, the 32-year-old account manager reportedly said, "Let's roll." — Let's go. Moments later, Flight 93 crashed into the western Pennsylvania countryside, killing all 45 people aboard but stopping the hijackers from carrying out their plan to strike a target in Washington, D.C. — possibly the White House or Congress.

The song starts with the ringing of a phone and we hear the passenger sending a message to his loved ones, saying

I know I said I love you, I know
you know it's true,

before putting down the phone as he, together with other passengers, set out to tackle the hijackers. If they were to be stopped, there was no time for indecision. The passengers knew that if the terrorists were to be prevented from killing more people it was up to them to stop them, even if this meant losing their own lives. And so they went ahead, rolling bravely into history, rolling for justice, rolling for truth.

Appendix
I

Let's Roll

Neil Young

I know I said I love you, I know
you know it's true, I got to put the
phone down, And do what we
gotta do.

One's standing in the aisle way, Two
more at the door, We got to get
inside there, Before they kill some
more.

Time is runnin' out, let s roll.
Time is runnin' out, let's roll.

No time for indecision, We
got to make a move, I hope
that we're for given,
For what we gotta do.

.How this all got started,
I'll never understand, I hope someone
can fly this thing, Get us back to
land.

Time is runnin' out, let's roll. Time is
runnin' out, let s roll.

No one has the answers, But one
thing is true, You got to turn on
evil, **when it's comin' after**
you.

You got to race it down, And
when it tries to hide, You got to
go in after it, And never be
denied.

Time is runnin' out, let's roll.

Let's roll for freedom, Let's
roll for love, Goin' after Satan,
On the wings of a dove.

Let's roll for justice,
Let's roll for truth,
Let's not let our children,
Grow up fearful in their youth.

Time is runnin' out, let's roll. Time is
runnin' out, let's roll. Time is runnin'
out, let's roll.

Part II Text A

Text Organization

- 1) People seem to love the Brooklyn Bridge more than ever before.
 - 2) People grow more friendly to one another regardless of race.
 - 3) It is a fashion now for people to wear ID tags.
 - 4) There seemed to be a baby boom after Sept. 11, at least, in Brooklyn.
 - 5) People seem to be having more bad dreams, Sept. 11-related.
2. The last part deals with the so-called dream boom. In this way it echoes the very beginning of the essay — the title and the subtitle.

Vocabulary

faxed	2) boom
jogs	4) contending
span	6) hiking
pertinent	8) adolescents
tags	10) weaves
all of a sudden	12) statistical
string	14) disapproving
recurs	
had backed up	2) went off
is held up	4) settle for
be laid up	6) strike out
reflect on	8) applied for

- 1) The infant mortality rate is very high in the poorest areas of Africa.
- 2) Why pay a repairman when we can fix it by ourselves for nothing?
- 3) It was unusual that John was among the few who arrived early at yesterday's party, for which he was praised by the hostess.
- 4) These old houses need a lot of maintenance whatever the cost.
- 5) Looking out of the window we found the lake (was) enveloped in thick fog.
- 1) He pondered for a few moments before he made up his mind to fax Bill the statistical evidence that could be used to back up his argument.
- 2) It takes much imagination to realize how these ordinary working women skillfully weave such beautiful and unusual patterns in fabrics.
- 3) I recently got a thorough maintenance check on my new Buick for nothing from the car dealer from whom I bought it about half a year ago.

II. Collocation

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. a little of | 2. a few / a few of the; most of/many of |
| 3. much | 4. few |
| 5. many | 6. many of / most of |
| 7. much of | 8. little |

III. Usage

1. All I did was fax her the paper so as to let her decide what to do.

2. What you need to do is write a follow-up letter after the interview to indicate your eagerness to join the company.
3. "All you ever want to do is go shopping," Tim shouted at his wife.
4. All I did was touch the window, and it broke.
5. What the publisher did was cash in on the chance to promote his new textbooks.
6. What we'll do is leave a note for Bob to tell him we'll be back in time for the dinner party.

Structure

1. 1) "You seem to like smoking a pipe, don't you? Did you use to like it before?" asked Phil.
2) Life here is much easier than it used to be.
3) We used to be able to walk around the town at night without fear of being mugged. But now no one dares to go out after dark.
4) You don't come and see us as you used to.
2. 1) It seems they don't care whether the deal is profitable or not.
2) She doesn't care who teaches so long as he/she teaches well.
3) Don't fuss about it. No one cares how you dress.
4) Most people don't seem to care when/ where/ how the conference will be held.

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

(A)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. reflect on | 2. span |
| 3. fax | 4. imagination |
| 5. boom | 6. statistical |
| 7. backup | 8. contends |
| 9. recurring | 10. send in |
| 11. weave | |

(B)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. told | 2. of |
| 3. What | 4. on |
| 5. think | 6. But |
| 7. When | 8. also |
| 9. declares | 10. itself |

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- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 11. what | 12. will |
| 13. not | 14. What |
| 15. war | 16. cannot |
| 17. every | 18. But |
| 19. ways | 20. than |

II. Translation

A severe earthquake occurred all of a sudden at 10a.m. yesterday in a rural area, about 200 kilometers east of the city. Initial reports coming out of the region indicate the earthquake has caused widespread devastation/damage and heavy casualties. Many adolescents were among those injured or killed. Yet it remains obscure exactly how many people were hurt and killed as the entire area has been enveloped in rubble. However, one thing is certain: many of the survivors may face years of pain and suffering. Local people were clearly shaken by this reminder of their mortality. Some religious ones have gathered to pray that it will never recur.

Part III TextB

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c |
| 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. c |

Translation

(#JE Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. have booked | 2. crew |
| 3. running down | 4. recruits |
| 5. host | 6. summit |
| 7. bound for | 8. countered |
| 9. put (as much) emphasis on | 10. have been arrested |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 11. justice | 12. have posed |
| 13. tempt | 14. underwent |
| 15. have been waging / have waged | 16. federal |
| 17. tipped off | 18. slaughtered |
| 19. phase | 20. scout |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Writing Strategy

Tick which of the following can be used as a proposition:

_____ Ali stared silently at the big-screen television while the World Trade Center buckled and crumbled.

✓ ___ We must not equate Muslims with terrorists.

Model Paper

How We Should Combat Terrorism

To my mind, we need to be both tough on terrorism and tough on the causes of terrorism. Let us take the second point first. It is sometimes said that one person's terrorist is another person's freedom fighter. There is obviously an element of truth in this, for while the events of September 11 clearly shocked the West, in a number of Muslim countries opinion was more divided. There many viewed the United States as an enemy that deserved to be attacked. Much of this hostility springs from American support for Israel and could be diminished through a successful effort to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Could, then, eliminating the underlying causes eliminate all terrorism? This seems doubtful. A world without conflicting interests seems a pleasant dream, but a dream nonetheless. There will always be people with a grievance and people heartless enough to pursue their grievance through taking innocent lives. This means that we will need to continue to be on our guard and ready to take forceful measures to confront terrorism.

(176 words)

I

Unit 1

Part I Pre-Reading Task

Script for the recording:

We live busy lives with so little time to enjoy the world around us that oftentimes we almost forget it is there.

Living in the Niagara region, an area that has so much to offer both scenically and historically, we forget about the diversity of nature and the fact that not everyone lives as we do.

Going to university in Toronto this year, I was surprised to learn that Niagara is one of the top crop producers in not only Ontario, but also Canada. I was even more surprised that many of the people I met who were from Toronto had never seen a farm before, or enjoyed the small pleasures of picking their own fruit or going for hikes in scenic areas. I realized that I was lucky to have experienced both the urban and rural life.

Intrigued by the question of how I felt about living so close to Niagara Falls, I decided to stop by after work one night and really look at them. I felt as though I was really seeing the falls for the first time, and they truly were everything that the tourists had promised. Staring into the never-ending cascades of water, I was mystified by it all.

Here I was, standing at the top of such a glorious sight that I had seen so many times before, but for the first time in my life, I was truly seeing it the way that it was meant to be seen; through the eyes of a tourist.

7

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Part II Text A

Text Organization 1.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Paras 1-5	Description of the Napo River and surrounding jungle scenery at night, together with the author's reflections on it.
Part Two	Paras 6-8	Recalling what happened to her at their arrival at the village and what others felt about the Napo River and the people there.
Part Three	Paras 9-18	Detailed description of journeying in the jungle and her feelings about it

- 1) Birds, insects and animals of all descriptions
- 2) The sweet air
- 3) Various kinds of trees and other plants
- 4) River abundant in fish
- 5) Little girls who liked to play with the writer's hair
- 6) Children singing lovely songs
- 7) Treating guests with wonderful foods
- 8) People and nature in harmony

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------|
| I. | 1) heap | 2) was smeared |
| | 3) in detail | 4) dissolve |
| | 5) loosed | 6) slapped |
| | 7) hollows | 8) tangle |
| | 9) get her hands on | 10) darted |
| | 11) thrashing | 12) hop |

- 13) in flocks
15) opaque
2. 1) take ... apart
3) rests on
5) have called for
7) breaks down
- 14) illumine
2) take up
4) subscribe to
6) came through
8) runs out of
3. 1) After reading the book *Little Women*, Mary was dying to see the movie based on it.
2) As a rule, the sheer distance mutes all sound from the ground. That's why street noises do not penetrate to the 20th floor of our office building.
3) At the very sight of the spokeswoman's beauty and elegance/ the beautiful and elegant spokeswoman the crowd hushed.
4) Back at home from his long journey, Tom slumped into an armchair, feeling completely exhausted.
5) Dorothy Parker, an American poet and short-story writer, was reputed to be the wittiest woman of her time.
4. 1) Thousands of people swarmed to the East Lake yesterday to watch the spectacular boat race between the world champions who paddled their boats like mad.
2) The Smiths live in the heart of a large forest, which is out of the range of all the noise of modern cities. The house itself, the ivy trailing over the stone walls and the swans gliding in the lake nearby all make for an ideal place for anyone to live in.
3) Now soft, now loud, the lids on the tea cups clattered as the train passed swiftly strips of rather uneven land on the fringe of a seemingly endless desert.

II. Confusable Words

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. 1) worth | 2) worthy |
| 3) worthwhile | 4) worth |
| 5) worth | 6) worthwhile |
| 2. 1) lone | 2) alone |
| 3) alone | 4) lonely |
| 5) lonely | 6) alone; lonely |

III. Usage

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. ice cream | 2. teas |
| 3. wines | 4. cloth |
| 5. soap | 6. beer |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 7. fuels | 8. soils |
| 9. sugars | 10. grass |

Structure

1

- 1) George had to abandon his ambitious plan to set up a research center because it was impossible for him to get/start his program going without strong financial support.
 - 2) As soon as Roy put on his ridiculous hat and began to laugh merrily on the stage, he started/ set the audience in the theater laughing heartily as well.
 - 3) News reports about the risks of certain types of plastic surgery have set phones ringing in plastic surgeons' offices across the country.
 - 4) When Beth saw the guy who had ruined her plan, a burst of anger had her getting to her feet and walking out of the room immediately
- 2.
- 1) I wonder what he was doing during the three years he was away. Did he join the army? Did he leave England? Did he become a criminal?
 - 2) Have you ever wondered how/why mountains are the way they are and why the Himalayas are the highest in the world?
 - 3) One of the oldest human needs is having someone wonder where you have been when you don't come home at night.
 - 4) Have you ever wondered who invented the first watch and how they knew what time it was?

Comprehensive Exercises**I. Cloze**

(A)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. trails | 2. tangled |
| 3. in the heart | 4. loop |
| 5. slap | 6. oars |
| 7. glides | 8. clatter |
| 9. out of sight | 10. in flocks |
| 11. swarms | 12. spectacular |

(B)

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. running | 2. trips |
| 3. either | 4. by |
| 5. main | 6. tributaries |
| 7. prefer | 8. foot |

- 1 S& - Appendix I

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 9. through | 10. If |
| 11. creating | 12. While |
| 13. lies | 14. where |
| 15. second | 16. With |
| 17. including | 18. will |

II. Translation

Last Wednesday my classmate Caroline and I visited Zhouzhuang, a well-known town looped all around by streams. When we arrived at the town, Caroline was so excited that she darted towards the first bridge she saw and began singing loudly there. Suddenly her voice hushed when she found that she had startled a flock of ducks not too far from us. Now as Caroline was dying for a boat ride, we decided to tour the town by boat. Now loud, now soft, Caroline talked to all the creatures in the stream and was fussing about everything while I looked at the boats gliding over the water in all silence. Though we did not see anything spectacular, we enjoyed every minute in the town that lies out of the range of the heavy traffic and noise of the large city.

Zhouzhuang is worth visiting and, time permitting, I'd like to go there again.

Part III TextB

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a |
| 3. b | 4. d |
| 5. b | 6. b |

Translation

(#J& Appendix III)

Language Practice

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. shallow | 2. vivid |
| 3. is pumped | 4. is given to |
| 5. overtakes | 6. imminent |
| 7. seemingly | 8. eternal |
| 9. imitation | 10. repetition |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 11. shrinks | 12. summoned |
| 13. monuments | 14. equality |
| 15. came upon | 16. productive |
| 17. at a stroke | 18. exotic |
| 19. infinite | 20. run over |

Part IV Theme-Related Language Learning Tasks

Sample Letter of Reservation

The Landlord
The Holly Tree Inn
Ambleside
KN3 5MN

10 Mill Lane
London
N6 2RT
2 February 2003

Dear Landlord

I am planning a walking holiday in the Lake District this spring and would like to book a single room at your inn for the night of 11 April. I cannot give a definite time of arrival as this will all depend on the weather - if it is fine, I may well not arrive until late. Kindly let me know by return of post whether you will be able to accommodate me on the date mentioned so that I can complete plans for my trip. Should you require a deposit I shall be happy to provide one.

Yours faithfully H.

Wainwright