

Unit 6

Personality



I Unit Overview

In this unit, the students will learn some knowledge, words and expressions related to “personality”; learn how to start and manage the conversations in different situations of “personality”; how to understand and identify the detailed information from the listening materials and how to write a “Recommendation” in the correct form.

II Key Points and Difficult Points

Key Points

1. Remember the words and expressions related to “personality”;
2. Learn how to start and manage the conversations related to “personality” in different situations;
3. Listen to the conversations and passages related to “personality”;
4. Understand the cross-cultural differences of personality between Chinese people and Westerners;
5. Remember the words and expressions in Passage One;
6. Remember and apply the basic form and sentence patterns of a “Recommendation”.

Difficult Points

1. Understand and identify the detailed information in different situations related to “personality”;
2. Learn how to express the ideas with the proper expressions and structure in English in a “Recommendation”.

Suggestions

1. For listening: The students should listen to the conversations and passages related to “personality” and try to understand and identify the detailed information;
2. For speaking: The students should simulate the situational conversations and talk about one’s personality in English;
3. For reading: The students should learn how to be optimistic and make one’s own life more meaningful;
4. For writing: The students should try to write a “Recommendation” in English.

Part **A** Listening and Speaking



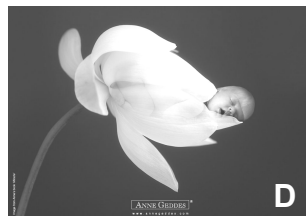
Vocabulary Link

A. Choose suitable words from the word bank to complete the following sentences. Please read them loudly and try to guess the meanings of the missing words.

ambitious	self-disciplined	diligent	creative
considerate	enthusiastic	cooperative	

1. Many scientists are _____ and can control themselves very well.
2. Most artists are considered quite _____. Some even indulge themselves in the creative process.
3. Edison was so _____ that he invented so many useful things.
4. The _____ secretary prepared carefully for the conference and made everything well-arranged.
5. Generally speaking, men are more _____ than women.

B. Describe the pictures using the words above.





Listening

A. Listen to Dialogue 1 and then answer the following question.

What are they talking about?

- A. How to make a good impression.
- B. How to succeed.
- C. How to ask for suggestion.
- D. How to relax.

B. Listen to Dialogue 1 again and then complete the following sentences.

1. Why is the man so nervous?

Because tomorrow is _____.

2. What does the woman tell the man not to do?

Not to greet the person with _____.

C. Listen to Dialogue 2 and then answer the following questions.

1. What kind of person is John?

_____.

2. Why did John quarrel with his manager yesterday?

_____.



Class Activity

Look at the pictures on the right, then make up a dialogue with your partner under the situation of the different personalities they present. You can also make up a story with some or all of the four characters by using your imagination.





Situational Conversations

Read aloud the following dialogues with your partner by putting in the missing sentences according to the Chinese version. Then listen to the dialogues and spot the differences between what you hear and what you fill.

1. Getting Mad at Someone

Mark is complaining to Clara about someone who made him angry.



Clara: What happened just now, Mark? You weren't very kind when you were talking with Ted. What do you have against him?

Mark: _____ (我就是一点也不喜欢他).

Clara: Why? Is there something in particular?

Mark: Well, he has such a **mean**¹ **streak**² in him! I went to his office to ask him for some help, and _____ (他竟然对我不屑一顾)! I was so angry that I wanted to **slap**³ him!

Clara: _____ (我原以为你应该很了解他) since you have been friends for years.

Mark: He wasn't like that before he got the job. _____ (他以前可是一个好人). He always talked with people with a smile on his face and _____ (他说话语气很和蔼). Now he's such a **snob**⁴!

Clara: Do you want my advice? Let it go. _____ (总想着他这个人对你没有好处).

Mark: Of course, logically I know you're right, but somehow _____ (我就是忘不了). Even the mention of his name starts me **fuming**⁵.

1. 卑鄙的
2. 性情，癖性
3. 拍，掌击
4. 势利的人
5. 冒烟，发怒

2. Talking about relations

Sue and Bob are talking about how to get along well with others.

Sue: You look unhappy. _____ (有什么麻烦吗)?

Bob: I can't get on with some of my classmates. They are indifferent to me.

Sue: Sorry to hear that. But why do they _____ (他们为什么对你很冷淡呢)?

Bob: I don't know. They're not interested in me.

Sue: _____ (可能你和他们没有什么共同点).

Bob: They are so fond of joking and playing tricks, but I am not.

Sue: That's the point! By the way, what do you like?

Bob: _____ (我喜欢看书和学习新东西).

Sue: What does the teacher say about all of this?

Bob: When there is **friction**¹, _____ (老师总站在他们那边).

Sue: Have you ever had a heart-to-heart talk with her?

Bob: Yes, I have. But she **blamed**² me for not being able to get on with them.

Sue: Well, _____ (也许你喜欢一个人做事).

Bob: I don't know. We just can't seem to hit it off.

Sue: I tell you what, try to have a good talk with them and do things with them. They may begin to have some interest in you.

Bob: I hope so! I'll see what I can do.

1. 摩擦

2. 责备



Listening

A. Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions.

- When does this dialogue take place?
 - On a weekday afternoon.
 - On a weekday evening.
 - On a weekend evening.
 - On a weekend morning.
- Why didn't the man clean the rooms?
 - He thinks his wife will help him.
 - The rooms aren't dirty.
 - He has a bad day and he's very tired.
 - It's not his duty.
- What is the agreement between the couple?
 - They two will share the housework.
 - The wife should remind the husband of the housework.
 - The husband should clean the living room when it looks dirty.
 - The wife should do all the housework.
- How does the woman feel about her husband's reaction?
 - Satisfied.
 - Angry.
 - Sympathetic.
 - Disappointed.
- What's the man's attitude towards the housework?
 - He is tired of doing housework.
 - He enjoys doing housework.
 - He thinks it is not his responsibility to do housework.
 - He takes housework as something relaxing.

B. Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions.

- What ability do we take for granted?
The ability to _____.
- By what do we tell people apart?
We tell people apart by their _____ and _____.
- Is describing one's personality in words easier than describing his face?
_____.
- What words are usually used to describe a "nice person" ?
They are usually _____ and so on.

C. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

The discovery of your essential self comes after ① _____ down

through the many levels of the pictured self: Who you think you are, who you wish you were, who you are afraid you might be.

Finding your true self means believing and telling the truth about who you are and who you are not. Doing so may be simple or ② _____, depending on how you are in touch with the real world. Finding your true self is ③ _____ to success because it is what allows you to go along your proper path, the one that will lead to ④ _____.

Knowing who you are allows you to tap into your inward desires, from which you can then plan your course. When you know who you are, you know what you want. When you know what you want you open yourself to the ⑤ _____ of choice, and to the right path.

The driving force behind the discovery of this path is your ⑥ _____. Why are you here? What is your goal? What do you want your life to be like? What ⑦ _____ do you want to make to the world? What gift do you want to leave behind? When you discover your essential self, you can know the answers to all these questions and find your true calling.

Vocabulary Bank

1. inward	['ɪnwəd]	adj.	向内的, 内在的
2. purpose	['pʊr:pəs]	n.	目的, 意图
3. contribution	['kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən]	n.	捐献; 贡献



Assignment

You are required to search for some materials about “different personalities between Chinese people and Westerners” on the Internet and then make a presentation.

Part B Reading



Passage One

A. Pre-reading Questions:

1. What kind of guy was Jerry?
2. Why was Jerry able to survive the accident?

B. Read the passage and then fill in the blanks.

Jerry was always in a _____ mood and always had some words to say. He believed that life was all about _____. It was _____ who chose what kind of life to live.

Later on, several years later, Jerry was _____ and _____ by three armed robbers. Luckily, he was saved after _____ surgery and _____ intensive care.

When I heard the news, I went to see Jerry. He told me that when he saw the faces of the doctors and nurses, He was really _____. Because their eyes indicated that he was _____. So he decided to _____. Then a nurse asked if he _____ was _____ anything. He replied “_____”. The doctors and nurses laughed, and Jerry told them, “I am choosing _____. Operate on me as if _____, not dead.”

Eventually, Jerry lived thanks to the skill of his doctors, but as well as his amazing optimism.

C. Give your suggestions on how to be optimistic.

Life Is What You Choose to Be

1 Jerry was the kind of guy you love to hate. He was always in a good mood and always had something **positive** to say. When someone would ask him how he was doing, he would reply, "If I were any better, I would be twins!"

2 Jerry was a natural **motivator**. If an employee was having a bad day, he was there telling the employee how to look on the positive side of the situation.

3 When I asked him how he could be such a positive person all the time, he replied, "Each morning I wake up and say to myself, 'Jerry, you have two choices today. You can choose to be in a good mood or in a bad mood.' I choose to be in a good mood. Each time something bad happens, I can choose to be a victim or to learn from it. I choose to learn from it. Every time someone comes to me complaining, I can choose to accept their complaining or point out the positive side of life. I choose the positive side of life. "Yeah, right, it's not that easy," I **protested**. "Yes, it is," Jerry said. "Life is all about choices. When you cut away all the **junk**, every situation is a choice. You choose how you react to situations. You choose how people will affect your mood. You choose to be in a good mood or bad mood. The bottom line: It's your choice how you live life."

4 Soon **thereafter**, I left there and we lost touch. Several years later, I heard that three armed robbers went into Jerry's house and shot him. Luckily, he was saved after 18 hours of surgery and weeks of intensive care. Jerry was released from the hospital with **fragments** of the bullets still in his body.

5 I saw Jerry about six months after the accident. When I asked him how he was, he replied, "If I were any better, I'd be twins. Want to see my **scars**?" I **declined** but did ask him what had gone through his mind as the **robbery** took place.

6 "The first thing that went through my mind was that I should have locked the back door," Jerry replied. "Then, I remembered I had two choices: I could choose to live, or I could choose to die. I chose to live."

7 Jerry continued, "The **paramedics** were great. They kept telling me I was going to be fine. But when they wheeled me into the emergency room and I saw the expressions on the faces of the doctors and nurses, I got really **scared**. In their eyes, I read, 'He's a dead man.' "I knew I needed to take action." "What did you do?" I asked. "Well, a nurse asked if I was **allergic** to anything," said Jerry.

'Yes,' I replied. The doctors and nurses stopped working. I took a deep breath and yelled, '**Bullets!**' "Over their laughter, I told them, 'I am choosing to live. Operate on me as if I am alive, not dead.' "

8 Jerry lived thanks to the skill of his doctors, but also because of his amazing **optimism**. I learned from him that every day we have the choice to live life to the fullest.

9 The attitude of optimism, after all, is everything.

Vocabulary

1. mood	[mu:d]	n.	心情, 情绪
2. positive	[pɒzətɪv]	adj.	肯定的; 积极的
3. motivator	[məʊtɪveɪtə(r)]	n.	激起行为(或行动)的人 (或事物)
4. victim	[vɪktɪm]	n.	受害人, 牺牲者, 牺牲品
5. protest	[prə'test]	v.	抗议, 反对; 申明, 声明
		n.	抗议, 反对
6. junk	[dʒʌŋk]	n.	垃圾; 舢板
7. thereafter	[ðəə'ɑ:ftə]	adv.	其后, 从那时以后
8. surgery	[sə:dʒəri]	n.	外科; 手术室; 诊疗室
9. intensive	[ɪntensɪv]	adj.	强烈的; 精深的; 透彻的
10. fragment	[frægmənt]	n.	碎片, 断片, 片段
11. scar	[skɑ:]	n.	伤痕, 疤痕
		v.	结疤, 使留下伤痕, 创伤
12. decline	[di'klaɪn]	v.	下降; 委婉拒绝; 衰落
		n.	下降; 衰落
13. robbery	[rɒbəri]	n.	抢掠, 抢夺
14. paramedic	[pærə,medɪk]	n.	护理人员; 伞兵军医
15. scared	[skɛəd]	adj.	恐惧的
16. allergic	[ə'lɜ:dʒɪk]	adj.	[医]过敏的, 患过敏症的
17. bullet	[bulɪt]	n.	子弹
18. optimism	[ɒptɪmɪzəm]	n.	乐观, 乐观主义

Phrases and Expressions

in a good/ bad mood	心情好/不好
point out	指出
cut away	切掉, 砍掉
bottom line	底线
take action	采取行动
thanks to	由于

D. Fill in the blanks with the bracketed words in their correct forms.

1. You really _____(scary) me out of my life when you described the murder.
2. They are talking about the _____(rob) happened yesterday.
3. I admire those people who always take _____(optimism) attitudes.
4. These scholars focus on love, relationships, _____(motivate) and well-being.
5. This plant is really _____(sense) to the sunlight.
6. He wandered in the street for five hours and had his wallet _____(steal) by someone.
7. The little girl is spoiled by her parents and is quite _____(mood) in many cases.
8. The doctor has done many surgeries and enjoys the reputation of being a good _____(surgery).

E. Translate the following sentences into English or Chinese.

1. 他看起来每天都是心情很好的样子。 (be in a good mood)

2. 只有你才能选定自己的生活。 (It is...that/ who...)

3. 看到劫匪的那一刻，她首先想到是女儿的安全。 (go through one's mind)

4. 你们首先要做的事是听取别人的建议，而不是马上采取行动。 (take action)

5. 他能活下来不仅因为医生的手术，而且还由于自己的乐观态度。 (thanks to)

6. Life is full of choices. Every day you are facing various choices. Whenever something bad happens, which one do you choose, face it in a positive way or escape? If you choose to escape, you will never find the way to the problem and you can only be a victim. Be your own master, thus, you can taste your colorful life.

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Passage Two

How to Get Along with a Boss of a Different Horoscope¹

ARIES² (Mar. 21—Apr. 20)

Your real job is to make your boss look good. If you're **egotistical**³ or otherwise have a burning need to get credit for your efforts, it's only a matter of time before you **butt**⁴ heads with your "Aries" boss. On the other hand, Rams are natural-born leaders, and they will take you into some **thrilling**⁵ new **territory**⁶.

TAURUS⁷ (Apr. 21—May 21)

Image is everything to your boss. Taurus people are into status symbols, not only to impress others, but because they **genuinely**⁸ appreciate the best life has to offer. Their self-image depends on always being right.

GEMINI⁹ (May 22—June 21)

Gemini is information-driven. Your boss is **obsessed**¹⁰ with collecting and **disseminating**¹¹ information. If you have a problem, an emotional **appeal**¹² will count against you. Your boss wants just the facts.

CANCER¹³ (June 22—July 22)

Your "Cancer" boss will take you under his wing and protect you. This will get **overbearing**¹⁴ if you're the type who likes to work independently. However, if you need daily guidance and feedback, this is an ideal match. Also, this person is understanding and forgiving.

LEO¹⁵ (July 23—Aug. 22)

More people complain about Leo bosses than any other sign. The Lion is the king of the jungle, and wants everyone to know it. **Flattery**¹⁶ will go a long way, but it does take **finesse**¹⁷. Even self-involved Leo eventually will tire of a brown **noser**¹⁸.

VIRGO¹⁹ (Aug. 23—Sept. 23)

Virgo typically isn't the top dog. Chances are, your Virgo boss is working for someone else, with the **sole**²⁰

1. 星座, 占星
2. 白羊座
3. 自我的, 任性的
4. 以头抵撞, 碰撞
5. 发抖的; 兴奋的
6. 领域
7. 金牛座
8. 真诚地
9. 双子座
10. 迷住, 使困扰
11. 散布
12. 请求, 呼吁
13. 巨蟹座
14. 傲慢的, 专横的
15. 狮子座
16. 谄媚, 巴结
17. 计谋, 手段
18. 溜须拍马的人
19. 处女座
20. 单独的, 唯一的

objective of being as useful as possible. You will be judged strictly by how well you do your job. No mistake will go unnoticed, nor will it ever be forgotten.

LIBRA²¹ (Sept. 24—Oct. 23)

Your Libra boss is fair to a fault. Further, Libra values cooperation and good working relationships. To make points with your boss, **coordinate²²** everything ahead of time with your coworkers.

SCORPIO²³ (Oct. 24—Nov. 22)

Scorpio bosses provide for their employees, not only to build their empires, but because this gives them a feeling of absolute power and control. Nevertheless, sucking up will get you nowhere. He wants **competence²⁴**, effectiveness, vision, and a single-minded obsession with the **corporate²⁵** bottom line.

SAGITTARIUS²⁶ (Nov. 23—Dec. 21)

Your Sagittarius boss is generous, protective, good-humored, and yet bad-tempered. In the latter case, take a comfort break and come back in five minutes, by which time it will have blown over. The best way to impress your boss is by continually seeking to improve your skills.

CAPRICORN²⁷ (Dec. 22—Jan. 20)

Your boss is career-driven and **workaholic²⁸**, and unfortunately not very accessible. Nevertheless, Capricorn is hardworking, disciplined, practical, reliable and competent, and prizes these qualities in an employee. You'll impress your Capricorn boss if you play by the rules.

AQUARIUS²⁹ (Jan. 21—Feb. 19)

Your boss might not seem much like a boss at all. He works alongside the employees, and you all go out to Happy Hour together after work on Fridays. Your boss wants to be friends, and in exchange will overlook all but the most **grievous³⁰** errors and shortcomings.

PISCES³¹ (Feb. 20—Mar. 20)

Fishes tend not to end up in management positions. Meanwhile, be advised that Pisces are known for having eyes in the backs of their heads. If you're getting away with something, don't think your boss doesn't know.

21. 天秤座

22. 调整, 协调

23. 天蝎座

24. 能力

25. 共同的, 团体的

26. 人马座

27. 摩羯座

28. 工作狂

29. 宝瓶座

30. 令人忧伤的

31. 双鱼座

A. Read the passage and then try to find whether the following sentences are True or False.

1. Image is superior to other things for "Taurus" boss. ()
2. The best thing you offer your "Gemini" boss is information. ()
3. That you like working independently may make your "Cancer" boss pleased. ()
4. "Leo" bosses like flattery more than hard work. ()
5. "Virgo" bosses are usually very strict with work. ()
6. "Scorpio" bosses pay more attention to your ability than flattery. ()
7. If you are hard-working, disciplined and competent, you will leave a good impression on your "Capricorn" boss. ()
8. "Aquarius" bosses tend to be very approachable but they may not forgive your mistakes at work. ()

B. Match the following English terms in Column A with their Chinese equivalents in Column B.

Column A

1. adaptable _____
2. aggressive _____
3. amiable _____
4. dependable _____
5. diplomatic _____
6. enthusiastic _____
7. industrious _____
8. knowledgeable _____
9. optimistic _____
10. pessimistic _____

Column B

- A. 有见识的
- B. 乐观的
- C. 充满热情的
- D. 有进取心的
- E. 悲观的
- F. 老练的, 圆滑的
- G. 和蔼可亲的
- H. 勤奋的
- I. 可靠的
- J. 适应性强的

Part G Applied Writing

推荐信(Recommendation/ Letter of Recommendation)是一个人为推荐另一个人去接受某个职位或参与某项工作而写的信件，是一种应用写作文体。特定含义下指本科生或硕士研究生到其他（一般是国外）大学研究生院攻读硕士或博士学位时，请老师所写的推荐信。

推荐信的写作要素：

- (1) 表明自己的态度，说明自己乐意推荐某人，也可以同时说明与被推荐人的关系。
- (2) 介绍被推荐人的人品、能力、性格特点等。这是推荐信的正文，要表述的精练、客观、准确，同时体现出推荐人的个人倾向。
- (3) 正文末段。建议用人单位对被推荐人的申请予以重点考虑或聘用被推荐人，并对用人单位接受自己的推荐表示谢意。
- (4) 签名并注明自己的职称或职务。

1. Sample (升学推荐)

To Whom It May Concern,

As the Dean of Dalian Neusoft Institute of Information, I have had the pleasure of knowing Hannah Smith for the last four years. She has been a tremendous student and an asset to our school. I would like to take this opportunity to recommend Hannah for your graduate program.

I feel confident that she will continue to succeed in her studies. Hannah is a dedicated student and thus far her grades have been exemplary. In class, she has proven to be a take-charge person who is able to successfully develop plans and implement them.

Hannah has also assisted us in our admissions office. She has successfully demonstrated leadership ability by counseling new and prospective students. Her advice has been a great help to these students, many of whom have taken time to share their comments with me regarding her pleasant and encouraging attitude.

It is for these reasons that I offer high recommendations for Hannah without reservation. Her drive and abilities will truly be an asset to your establishment. If you have any questions regarding this recommendation, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
Roger Fleming
Dean of Dalian Neusoft Institute of Information

Sample (求职推荐)

To Whom It May Concern,

This letter is my personal recommendation for Cathy Douglas. Until just recently, I have been Cathy's immediate supervisor for several years. I found her to be consistently pleasant, tackling all assignments with dedication and a smile.

Besides being a joy to work with, Cathy is a take-charge person who is able to present creative ideas and communicate the benefits. She has successfully developed several marketing plans for our company that have resulted in increased revenue. During her tenure, we saw an increase in profits that exceeded one million dollars. The new revenue was a direct result of the plans implemented by Cathy.

Though she was an asset to our marketing efforts, Cathy was also extraordinarily helpful in other areas of the company. In addition to writing effective training modules for sales representatives, Cathy assumed a leadership role in sales meetings, inspiring and motivating other employees.

I highly recommend Cathy for employment. She is a team player and would make a great asset to any organization.

Sincerely,
Sharon Feeney
Marketing Manager ABC Productions

2. Basic Patterns

称呼语

- (1) Dear Sir/Madam;
- (2) To Whom It May Concern.

开头语

- (1) I'm writing to recommend...;
- (2) I would like to present... for your consideration in your research for a...;
- (3) With reference to your requirements, I shall, without reservation, recommend ...as an ideal candidate.

结束语

- (1) Therefore, I think ... is worthy of your serious consideration;
- (2) Therefore, I do not hesitate to recommend ... as the right person for your consideration;
- (3) I therefore recommend ... without any reservation;
- (4) Any favorab consideration to this letter would be considered a personal favor.

3. Complete the following task based on the information given below.

假设你是计算机系主任王林，请为你的学生李东写一封求学推荐信。

Part D Culture Tips

The Big Five Personality Traits

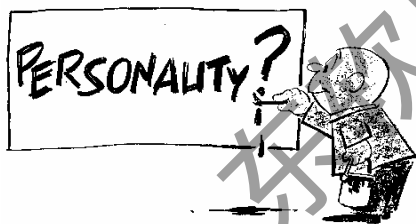
The fundamental five personality characteristics—called the "Big Five Personality Traits" among psychologists—were once thought to remain the same since childhood. Now, experts believe the Big Five Personality Traits change over time.

The Big Five Personality Traits

Conscientiousness

You're organized and disciplined, dedicated and loyal—especially at work. Excellent performances and strong commitments are standard. Of all the Big Five Personality Traits, this one will take you far in your career.

Agreeableness



You're friendly, pleasant and easy to be around; your relationships are mostly strong. You're a social creature, and get your energy from being around other people. This Big Five Personality Trait opens many doors!

Neuroticism

You feel anxious and you worry often. Your anxiety can make you emotionally unstable, and you're more likely to struggle with depression and sadness. This Big Five Personality Trait can lead to physical ill health.

Openness

You love adventures and trying new things; you're insightful and imaginative. Creativity adds spice to your life, and you're not afraid to take risks. People with this Big Five Personality Trait are often risk takers.

Extroversion

You're assertive, talkative, and don't mind being the centre of attention (in fact, you prefer it!). Being alone isn't your favorite activity; in fact, the more the merrier. This Big Five Personality Trait is found in extroverts all over the world!

Are your Big Five Personality Traits working for or against you? If your personality traits hold you back, damage your relationships, interfere with your work, or cause pain, then you may be ripe for a move to make some personality changes!

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Appendix

Listening and Speaking

Useful expressions

Ways of describing one's personality

- Maria's a terrible gossip. She's always talking about everybody else in the office.
- Jane is quite relaxed and easy-going about most things.
- Bob is such a big-head. He never stops telling people how wonderful he is.
- Robert's quite an extrovert.
- Mike's girlfriend is a bit cold, a bit distant.
- He is quite a good man except for his quick temper.
- I feel more cheerful and optimistic when it's sunny.
- Simon is very sociable and much more cheerful than his sister.

Reading

Vocabulary Study

motivator	motivate	v. 激励; 使……产生动机
	motivation	n. 动力, 动机, 诱因
	Fear of humiliation is a powerful motivator . He was motivated by love, and expected nothing in return. The stronger the motivation , the more quickly a person will learn a foreign language.	
protest	protest against/ to/ about	抗议, 反对
	make a protest	抗议, 反对
	There was a large crowd in the square, protesting against the war. The footballers all protested bitterly to the referee about his decision. The people made a protest about the rise in prices.	

decline	His influence declined as he grew older.	
	The official at first declined to make a statement, but later she agreed.	
	There has been a sharp decline in profits this year.	
optimism	optimist	n. 乐天派, 乐观者
	optimistic	adj. 乐观的
	Her mood varied from optimism to extreme depression.	
She was always optimistic , even when things were at their worst.		
He's such an optimist that he's sure he'll soon find a job.		

Reading

Sentence Structure

1. When someone would ask him how he was doing, he would reply, "**If I were any better, I would be twins!**" (Para. 1)

当别人问他一切可好时, 他就回答: “好的不得了, 再好我就是双胞胎了!”

文中“If I were any better, I would be twins!”使用了虚拟语气, 表示对目前情况的虚拟。这句话的隐含意思是指杰瑞认为如果有人感觉比他更好, 那他就得有个双胞胎兄弟了, 也就是说再好也不过就是他这样了。

2. Jerry was released from the hospital **with fragments of the bullets still in his body.** (Para. 4)

杰瑞出院了, 身体里还残留着弹片。

此句使用了“with”的复合结构表示行为方式或伴随情况。具体结构为“with + n/pron + 介词短语”。“with”的该功能此外还有以下几种结构: “with + n/pron + adj.”, “with + n./pron. + adv.”, “with + n./pron. + done”, “with + n./pron. + to do”, “with + n./pron. + n.”。

3. "The first thing **that** went through my mind was **that** I should have locked the back door," Jerry replied. (Para. 6)

杰瑞说: “浮现在我脑海里的第一件事就是我本应该锁好后门”。

此句的主干为“The first thing was that...”。主语“the first thing”由一个定语从句“that went through my mind”来限定, 而从句“that I should have locked the back door”在整句中做表语。

Vocabulary Test

Fill in the following table with the words you've learnt in this unit.

Chinese		English	English	Chinese
内向的; 内在的	adj.	_____	streak	_____
目的, 目标	n.	_____	slap	_____
捐献, 贡献	n.	_____	snob	_____
卑鄙的	adj.	_____	fiction	_____
发怒, 冒烟	v.	_____	motivator	_____
责备	v.	_____	protest	_____
情绪, 心情	n.	_____	junk	_____
积极的, 肯定的	adj.	_____	intensive	_____
释放, 发布	v.	_____	victim	_____
其后, 从那时以后	adv.	_____	bullet	_____
碎片, 片段	n.	_____	robbery	_____
伤疤	n.	_____	workaholic	_____
婉拒; 下降	v.	_____	horoscope	_____
吸引	v.	_____	allergic	_____
乐观, 乐观主义	n.	_____	jungle	_____
害怕的	adj.	_____	virtual	_____