

新一代大学英语发展篇综合教程 2 答案
Unit 1 Philosophy and thoughts

iExplore 1

1-5 iExplore 1:Building your language

TASK 1

1. charisma
2. brilliant
3. ugly

TASK 2

1. awkward /razor-sharp
2. straightforward
3. tough

TASK 3

1. Using a counter-example
2. debate their ideas
3. begin a conversation

TASK 4

1. question the assumption
2. reveal the limits
3. understand the nature

TASK 5

B B B A B B

iExplore 2

1-7 iExplore 2:Building your language

TASK 1

1. been painted as
2. is counted among
3. known as

TASK 2

1. reforms
2. brought about
3. laid down the rules
4. formulate the creed

TASK 3

1. under the impulsion of
2. played a role of some importance
3. grown in size and influence

TASK 4

Reference:

1. Many descendants of Confucius were identified and honored by successive imperial governments with titles of nobility and official posts.

2. Sima Niu, one of Confucius' disciples, came of noble ancestry from the Song state.
3. As a member of the craft or artisan class, Mozi lived in humble circumstances and his philosophy was distinctively anti-aristocratic.
4. Jiang Taigong was more than 70 years old, but the ruler did not give him an office and people all referred to him as a mad fellow.
5. After Confucius resigned his post in the state of Lu, he began a series of journeys around the small kingdoms of northeast and central China, including the states of Wei, Song, Chen, and Cai.
6. By Confucius age, the Zhou kings had been reduced to mere figureheads, and real power was put into the hands of various local rulers.

iProduce

1-8 Unit project

1-8 Unit project 1-3

Reference:

Great minds think alike?

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Today I'm going to talk about two great thinkers.

Socrates and Confucius, two men with great minds. Both English and Chinese have a

saying about great minds think alike and 英雄所见略同 do

Socrates and Confucius think alike? I will try to compare the two great minds in terms of their lives, thoughts and influence. Now let's get started.

Both Socrates and Confucius seemed to lead a meaningful and colorful life. As a

young man, Socrates had been a brave soldier fighting in a war. Confucius' early

life seemed to be equally difficult, since he had to earn his living at menial

tasks. After that, it seems that Socrates and Confucius followed different ways

in their lives. In middle age, Socrates did nothing but ask people questions in the

marketplace. By contrast, Confucius tried all possible ways to achieve his dream.

For example, he had been a teacher, gathering young men to study his doctrines. He

was also given an office in the government, although he did not have real power.

When he saw that he could accomplish nothing, he resigned his post and set off on

travels to advocate his Way in other states. After that, he resumed his teaching.

Socrates and Confucius spent their lives in different ways, because they had

different pursuits. Socrates spent his whole life pursuing wisdom by asking

questions. For Socrates, wisdom meant understanding the true nature of our

existence, including the limits of what we can know. He declared that if we do not

think about what we are doing, then life is not worth living. Therefore, he kept

asking questions to himself and to others. By doing this, he helped people

understand such concepts as moral and courage and realize what they knew and what

they didn't. Socrates would die rather than give up his pursuit of wisdom and truth.

Confucius, however, pursued common welfare, that is, the well-being of all the

common people. During his times, the common people lived a miserable and tragic

life. Confucius could not tolerate these conditions and resolved to devote his

life to trying to right them. According to Confucius, in a natural and normal state

of society, men should Confucius and the rulers should aim to bring about the

welfare and happiness of all the common people. As I have mentioned, he tried all possible methods to achieve this goal. He taught young men to promote his doctrines; he worked in the government to put his teachings into practice; he also travelled around many states to find a ruler who would use his Way.

Socrates and Confucius pursued different things, but both had great influence.

Socrates laid the foundation of Western philosophy. With him the subject really took off. However, the two thinkers have influenced the Western tradition and the Chinese tradition in different ways. Following Socrates' pursuit of truth and wisdom. Western thinkers seemed to be more interested in studying the physical world. After Confucius, Chinese thinkers paid more attention to interpersonal relationships.

Then, do great minds think alike? Well, they may have different pursuits, but they have the same devotion to their pursuits. That is what I have learned about Socrates and Confucius. Thank you.

iAssess

1-10 Unit test

Part I

1. eccentric
2. irritating
3. enforce
4. restore
5. allegiance
6. betrayed/betray
7. strives
8. intrigued

Part II

B C A B B A

Part III

Part III 1-1

Reference:

和很多人一样，亚里士多德也因最好的论点并不总能赢得辩论而困扰。他想知道这是为什么，以及我们能对此做些什么。基于他在雅典城市广场上对数场辩论的观察，亚里士多德设计了一些方法，以使观众的观点能受各种因素的影响，而不是严格地遵循逻辑或事实。他提出了修辞的艺术（我们现在也这样称它），即使别人同意你的观点的艺术。他的有些观点永不过时，时至今日依然适用：你必须缓和对方的恐惧；你必须说得很有趣，因为人注意力集中的时间很短暂；你也许要用事例让你的观点鲜活起来。

Part III 1-2

Reference:

The predominant orientation of traditional Chinese philosophy is the concern about how to live one's life, rather than finding out the truth about reality. Zhuangzi posed a well-known question in the fourth century B.C.

Zhuangzi who had dreamt of being a butterfly or was he a butterfly dreaming he was

Zhuangzi ? Zhuangzi came to the realization that he had perceived transformation of indicating that one should go along with this

transformation rather than trying in vain to search for what is real. Confucius' call of is more a method for securing sociopolitical order than the capture of the essence of things. Similarly, the views of Mencius and Xunzi about human nature are more recommendations of how one should view oneself in order to become a better person than assertions about whether humans are by nature good or bad.

Unit 2 Art and nature

iExplore 1

2-5 iExplore 1: Building your language

Task 1

1. mellowed
2. waving
3. fluttering
4. blurred

Task 2

1. harmonious
2. patient
3. faithful
4. miraculous

Task 3

Reference:

1. Being creative means to develop something original instead of always following the lead of the forerunners.
2. In the interview. Chuck says he paints faces by taking a photo, dividing it up into squares and then painting the canvas detail by detail .
3. It seems that the painter decided not to explain the painting but to leave the theme being conveyed to the readers' imagination.
4. We usually need more than one picture to show a series of actions such as Ernie drinks from his glass, wipes and replaces the glass on the table with deliberation.
5. The relies of the old ramparts seem to merge with the natural landscape, as if they were never built by man.
6. The best artists will manage to infuse vitality into the most boring subjects.

iExplore 2

2-7 iExplore 2: Building your language

Task 1

F C B E D A

Task 2

1. Reference: uplift the spirit /Reference: purify the soul
2. Reference: shaped China's culture Reference: molded the minds of Chinese people
3. Reference: view nature as a refuge
4. Reference: outstripped all other forms

5. Reference:sought to recreate nature
6. Reference:Chinese artists are in pursuit of
iProduce

2-8 Unit project

2-8 Unit project 1-3

Reference:

A comparison between Chinese and Western paintings

Chinese painting is like reading

reflects the different art perceptions between Chinese and Western paintings. Specifically speaking, Chinese painters traditionally seek to convey the inherent spirit of subjects while Western painters tend to recreate subjects in a realistic manner. So today I'd like to make a brief comparison about that.

Traditional Chinese paintings, whether figure or landscape ones, concentrate on the very spirit of the subjects, and the emotion and thought of the painters. For example, Gu Kaizhi, a celebrated painter of the Jin Dynasty, once drew a painting of Pei Kai, a famous poet contemporary with Gu. However, he added some beard to Pei's face though Pei didn't wear it. He later explained that the beard could make Pei look more knowledgeable and genteel. Another example is the Plantains in Snow by Wang Wei, a well-known poet of the Tang Dynasty. He combined the plantains which only grow in tropical areas with snow in this painting, but this scene could never be seen in real life. In spite of various explanations on why he drew like this, one thing can be sure that he didn't want to imitate or copy reality but rather transmit and convey his own understanding and feeling about it.

On the contrary, Western paintings are more loyal to reality. Western painters usually hold the view that painting is a mirror of life, so the more their works resemble real life, the more successful they are. Just name some most famous Western paintings, Mona Lisa, Girl with a Pearl Earring, Sunflower, The Hay Wain and so on. Though different techniques have been used in these paintings, they all have one thing in common-to reflect the reality.

As for the factors that might have caused this difference, the most important one, in my view, is the different cultural traditions between the Chinese and Westerners. China is the country of poetry which emphasizes people's spirits, emotions, feelings and imaginations, and Chinese paintings are deeply influenced by this style of literature. So they often surpass and even go against reality to convey painters' own understanding about it. However, science and technology features prominently in Western culture. Influenced by this, Western painters usually stress the perspective, light and shade, and color variety so as to recreate life and nature in a realistic way.

In the end, I must point out that since painters innovate and communicate with each other, especially in this globalized world, this difference might not apply to all paintings. But it is still a major difference between traditional Chinese and Western paintings and I hope my presentation can help you understand them better. Thank you!

iAssess

2-10 Unit test

Part I

1. embraced
2. resemblance
3. omnipresent
4. proliferating
5. inherent
6. prominent
7. resistance
8. tranquility
9. haunted
10. prevailing

Part II

C D B A D

Part III 1-1

Reference:

温斯顿·丘吉尔选择了画油画作为兴趣。在世界大战来临之前，他成功地完成了 500 多幅画作。他专爱描绘平静的景色——让人放松的环境使他可以不去想过去军事上的失败和英伦海峡另一边正不断集聚装甲部队的现状。他追求的是知足常乐，而非舆论的赞誉。他说：“画家是幸福的，因为他们从不孤独。光线和色彩，和平和希望总伴随着他们，直到*亡的降临。”

Part III 1-2

Reference:

Chinese painting, as one of Chinese traditional art shows Chinese people's value in life and nature. individual and collective, internationality and externalism.

Conventionally, Chinese painting is directly connected with calligraphy and poetry.

The painting is the outside expression of the poem content and the image of calligraphy, and it is also the exterior show of people's inner world. Poem is painting and painting is poem as well. Additionally, many people's personal ambition or lifelong aim can not be realized by the earthly work, and then they paint their ideal world into their paintings.

Unit 3 Language and communication

iExplore 1

3-5 iExplore 1: Building your language

Task 1

1. positively
2. solely
3. hopelessly
4. probably
5. instinctively

Task 2

- 1) gain respect and affection
- 2) react to
- 3) positively
- 4) gives people warmer feelings
- 5) get a better response
- 6) enrich your social conversation

Task 3

- 1) gravitates toward
- 2) pull away from
- 3) translate
- 4) into
- 5) self-centered
- 6) you-oriented
- 7) putting
- 8) first
- 9) camouflaged

iExplore 2

3-7 iExplore 2: Building your language

Task 1

1. shape/affect
2. affects/shapes
3. impact
4. effect/impact

Task 2

1. notion
2. concept
3. recognition
4. thoughts
5. perception

Task 3

1. distinguish between
2. shades of meaning
3. tell the difference
4. Fine distinctions

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3-8 Unit project

3-8 Unit project 1-3

Reference:

The roles of language

Although when language came into being remains a mystery for thousands of years, we can surely tell that languages are human creations. With language, humans master the way of communication and expression. I think language is the most important invention of humans and its existence is of great significance, because language

plays so many essential roles in our life.

Firstly, language is the symbol of human beings. Some people may argue that animals can also talk with each other with some sounds that we cannot explain, but I think that kind of animal communication differs from the language we use. Language is the kind of higher communication system in that it has grammatical and semantic categories and the system of language is logical. With language, human beings are qualified to call ourselves the most advanced creatures.

Secondly, I think language is the way of expression for us. We can express ourselves in the form of speaking or writing with logical and systematical words. Though without language we may use other ways to express our feelings, that kind of expression can't express our feelings exactly, nor could it be fully understood by other people. Therefore, the invention of language perfectly meets our needs of expression.

Thirdly, language is the fundamental element and also the most important vehicle of culture. For one thing, it's the carrier of culture because every word partly or wholly reflects some elements of the culture and history in one civilization.

Language is the reflection of Confucianism. It turns out that no language, without the influence of culture, can even exist in the world. For another, language makes it easier for culture to be recorded and inherited from generation to generation. Only with the help of language can our culture be more complete.

All in all, language plays so many important roles that they can't be listed out totally. There is one thing we should remember that since it is the great treasure for us human beings, we need to cherish and protect our language. And with the evolving of language, I believe we can make more brilliant achievements.

iAssess

3-10 Unit test

Part I

1. instinctively
2. diminish
3. enrich
4. solely
5. prospect
6. institution
7. explicit
8. essence

Part II

A B C B A

Part III 1-1

Reference:

不管你学什么专业，也不管你希望以后从事哪种工作，你必须能够清晰简洁地表达思想。无论是陈述报告，还是向同事解释或说明，或仅仅是写电子邮件，有效交流都很关键。因此，你要至少选修一门公共演讲课。如果课程对你来说有难度，你可以考虑修完相关的其他课程

或加入辩论队。这样做可以激励你用正式的方法处理你的弱点。

Part III 1-2

Reference:

Americans are constantly creating new languages. The new stuff meets the American national fancy for simplicity and vividness, especially for boldness and imaginativeness. The characteristic American habit of reducing complex concepts to abbreviations was already noticeable in colonial times, and some typical Americanisms can be traced back to the early days of the Republic. Influences leading to such tendency can still be seen today. As new things continue to emerge, new linguistic forms are ceaselessly being created.

Unit 4 Kindness and indifference

iExplore 1

4-5 iExplore 1: Building your language

Task 1

1. criminal/medical
2. infamous
3. shocking

Task 2

1. come across
2. observe
3. faced with

Task 3

- 1) take
- 2) action
- 3) offer assistance
- 4) intervene in

Task 4

1. was reluctant to get involved
2. be afraid to endanger themselves
3. fear getting caught up in

Task 5

Reference:

1. The research aims to investigate some of the social and psychological factors that have helped to account for people's responses to some emergencies.
2. Bill is a likable guy and a good father who would endanger himself in protecting his son.
3. To deliberately get involved in a situation that does not concern you may be annoying to others.
4. Awareness of the fact that the child was in danger impelled the police to take action immediately.
5. The nation was outraged by the news of the assassination of the president.
6. Changing the way we interpret an event can change the way that we experience it.

4-7 iExplore 2:Building your language

Task 1

1. benefits
2. gain
3. payoff

Task 2

1. acts of kindness
2. out of good will
3. a selfless act
4. the goodness of my heart

Task 3

1. the fear of criticism
2. impose a fine
3. comes at a cost
4. lend a hand to
5. promote altruism
6. motives to help

Task 4

D E A C B

iProduce

4-8 Unit project

4-8 Unit project 1-3

Reference:

Kindness? Indifference?

A woman named Kitty Genovese was brutally murdered in 1964 in New York. Thirty-eight neighbors heard her desperate cries for help, but no one offered to help or

It is beyond doubt that helping strangers out of good will is in our human nature.

Psychologists have found out that kids as young as 18 months old spontaneously help others without being told to do so. e.g. picking up the dropped items or opening doors for the experimenter. What's more, we help others out of the goodness of our heart.

when we do not. Finally, we get a when we help others, which is an experience registering in our brain's pleasure centers. The kindness of strangers indicates that humans are altruistic and willing to help others even when there is no immediate gain or indeed there is no reward in the future.

Since helping others out of good will is in our human nature, why don't we offer assistance in emergencies? Psychologists have found out that the bystander effect is the result of a complex set of psychological factors. One factor

building and no one else seems concerned, most people will tend to do nothing because other people are doing nothing. Another factor is the level of ambiguity involved in the situation. Many times lovers do quarrel, sometimes violently. So people are afraid to look foolish if they intervene in the situation and take the wrong action. A third factor is the principle of moral diffusion, which means the larger a crowd, the less likely people will get involved. Everyone thinks that someone else will help. When an old man collapses in front of a group of people, the result is few people will offer help and most of them choose to wait for others to take action.

So what shall we do to encourage people to help? First of all, we should educate people about the bystander effect. Once we know about the phenomenon, we are more likely to escape it and take action. Besides, we can pass a law to protect those helpers in emergencies. When protected by law, people will not be afraid to be caught up in legal proceedings or get themselves into trouble.

To sum up, it's in our human nature to help strangers out of good will, but sometimes people may do nothing when faced with emergencies. It's not that we are cold or indifferent, but rather, a complex set of psychological factors prevent people from taking actions. Now that we have learned about all those factors, hopefully we.

iAssess

4-10 Unit test

Part I

1. collaboration
2. intervene
3. consistent
4. likelihood
5. desperate
6. dismiss
7. ambiguity
8. spontaneously

Part II

D A C B A

Part III 1-1

Reference:

社交媒体充斥着美国青少年的生活，以至于上网就几乎等同于在社交网站上出现。95%的 12-17 岁青少年都上网，而他们中的 80%都是社交网站的用户。我们之所以着力研究社交网站是由于我们想了解青少年在这些网站上的经历以及他们是如何处理他们所见到或经历的负面行为的。

Part III 1-2

Reference:

I have discovered that one thing has a great bearing on the success of my business

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