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NEW VISION COLLEGE ENGLISH

新思路大学英语

读

写

译

教

程

第三册

总主编 蔡昌卓
主编 吴松江

 中国人民大学出版社

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序

杨治中

近三十年来，随着教学改革不断深化，得益于广大第一线教师的不懈努力，我国的大学英语教学取得了十分可喜的成绩，学生的英语语言水平总体有了明显的提高。这是改革开放政策在高等教育战线的体现，是经济建设和社会发展的需要，也是广大师生的热切期望。

但是，应该看到，学习英语是一个持续的、长期的过程，它不仅是知识的积累，更多是能力的培养。大学英语教育是高等教育的一个重要组成部分，它也不同于一般的、为特殊目的举行的实用型培训。不能只凭一时的热情或“疯狂”、借助某种捷径或“灵丹妙药”，就期望把英语学好。只有通过不断的学习和反复的、刻苦的操练，才能掌握真正有实用价值的语言运用能力。

另外，由于全国各类高等院校在培养目标、办学条件、师资力量、学生入学水平等方面存在着较大差异（即使同一院校中不同院系的培养目标和学生入学水平也不完全相同），教学要求不可能整齐划一。各院校完全应该而且可以根据自己的培养目标和学生的实际水平，实事求是地制定自己的教学要求，突出自己的教学重点，切忌盲目攀比，切忌强求一步到位。在教学中要坚持承认差别，允许并且鼓励不同的起点、不同的教材、不同的教学模式，做到准确定位、因材施教。

教材和教学法是为具体教学对象和教学目的服务的。针对不同的教学对象和教学目的，应该使用不同的教材和教学法。评价教材的标准主要应看其是否符合教学的客观规律、是否符合科学的教材编写原则、是否适合所教对象的教学要求，而不是看其出版时间的先后和内容的时尚性。教材的内容和涵盖总是有限的，但对教材的研究和开发是无限的。在教材的使用过程中不断对教材进行研究和开发，不断挖掘教材中的闪光点，根据每

个教学周期的实际情况调整教学内容，积累教学的经验，是教师自身提高和完善的一个重要方面。同样，教学法也没有“先进”与“落后”之分，它也是服务于特定教学对象和教学要求的。针对教学对象、符合教学要求的教学法就是好的教学法。在教学中切忌生搬硬套所谓的国外“先进”教学理念和教学法，要努力探索真正符合中国国情、本校校情和教学对象要求的各类大学英语教学模式。

中国人民大学出版社出版的这套《新思路大学英语》系列教材由一批长期从事大学英语教学、具有丰富教学经验的教师编写，主要供英语水平略低于《大学英语课程教学要求》所规定入学要求的学生使用。该系列教材集语言和文化、知识和技能于一体，辅以配套的网络教学课件，力求做到题材广泛、语言规范、循序渐进、方便教学，有利于学生打下较为扎实的语言基础、培养综合的语言运用能力。当然，一套教材能否为广大师生接受并取得预期的教学效果，还有待教学实践的检验，有待教材自身的不断充实和完善。但我相信，《新思路大学英语》系列教材以其自身的特色，一定能为当前百花齐放、群芳争艳的大学英语教材百花园里增加一朵小花、增添一份风采。

2009年6月

于南京

前言

蔡昌卓

1998年春，我随杨治中先生和李霄翔教授一起组织了12个省区50所院校77位专家和一线骨干教师合作编写出版了《大学基础英语》系列教材，共25册，获得了教育部推荐使用教材和全国普通高等院校优秀教材二等奖，当时外语类一等奖空缺。这套教材曾在全国许多院校推广使用，受到了广大师生的好评。作为项目负责人，我与所有的编者一样，虽然十分辛劳，但深感欣慰！

弹指一挥间，十年时光忽忽流逝。如今，我国大学英语教学取得了举世瞩目的成绩，这主要表现在教育部2007年7月颁发《大学英语课程教学要求》后在各个方面所发生的显著变化，尤其是大学生英语听说能力的提高和多媒体辅助教学手段的广泛运用。该课程要求进一步界定了大学英语的教学性质，即“大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导，以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容，并集多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系”，同时明确了大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。这不仅为我国大学英语教学的发展指明了方向，也为我国大学英语教学的发展提出了新的要求。

《新思路大学英语》是继教育部普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《大学基础英语》之后又一套全新力作，在设计、编写和制作上严格贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求》对大学英语教学性质、教学目标、教学模式、教学管理及大学英语参考词汇表等各方面所做的界定和描述，进行教学理念和教学模式的创新研究，期望能为高校师生带来一些新的希望、新



的思路、新的方法和新的变化。

本系列教材由我国知名学者杨治中先生精心设计和严格把关，全套教材由《基础教程》(2册)、《视听说教程》(4册)、《读写译教程》(4册)及其教师参考书构成。《基础教程》专为我国民族地区高等院校零起点民族学生设计与编写。《读写译教程》和《视听说教程》严格按照《大学英语课程教学要求》中基本要求的规定，以《高中英语课程标准》7级为起点，以《大学英语课程教学要求》中基本要求为终点。其主要特色有：

1. 严格遵循新的课程要求，在设计与编写上“充分体现个性化，考虑不同起点的学生，既要照顾起点较低的学生，又要为基础较好的学生创造发展的空间；既能帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础，又能培养他们较强的实际应用能力尤其是听说能力；既要保证学生在整个大学期间的英语语言水平稳步提高，又有利于学生个性化的学习，以满足他们各自不同专业的发展需要”。

2. 吸取现行全国大学英语教材的经验教训，博采众长，借鉴国内外先进教学理论与方法，融零起点、读写译、视听说和网上学习系统于一体，强调大学英语基础知识的重要性和英语综合能力尤其是交际能力的培养。每个教程既自成体系又紧密相连，例如《读写译教程》把精读、泛读和快速阅读融为一体，同时又跟《基础教程》和《视听说教程》紧密相连，体现了内容的系统性和延展性，也减轻了学生的心理压力和经济负担。

3. 坚持大学教育拓宽基础、文理渗透、素质与应用并重的培养方向。课文题材广泛、短小精悍、体裁多样，非常具有时代感、知识性、实用性和趣味性，兼顾人文、社会、科普、文化、技能、应用等多种多样的内容体系，以达到文、理、工、农、医、艺、体及独立学院、高职高专院校的通用性。丰富多彩的教学内容和简洁实用的练习形式为实现分类要求和因材施教提供了可能，也为教师根据实际需要选择教学内容、制订个性化的教学方案提供了方便。

4. 确保质量与创新。在选材、练习设计及编写等许多环节体现出自己的创新风格与鲜明特色，同时严格要求，科学细致，反复修改，不断完善，确保质量。

5. 编写成员来自全国10多个省区，他们都是一些在大学英语教学和研究方面颇有成就、编写和出版过许多好教材、在全国或各省区较有影响

的英语专家。同时还邀请了国外知名学者 Ray Wright 教授、Steven Marthan 博士、Paul Clastenlin 教授和 Widya Suharto 博士参加指导与审读。还有其他许多热心的海外朋友伸出友谊之手，尽其所能提供各种帮助。在我应邀出国访问或讲学时，他们主动地到我的住地跟我商讨编写工作，提出修改意见，审读英文文稿，并免费寄来大量珍贵的参考资料。中国人民大学出版社的领导对此项目倾注了许多心血，在各个方面给予了大力的支持。在此，我谨代表编委会向他们致以诚挚的谢意。

教材编写是一项艰苦复杂的科研工作，既耗时又费力。世界上，一切事情说起来容易，做起来难，教材编写更是如此。一部好的教材，需要在教学实践中不断完善，反复修订，长此以往，方能有持久的生命力。在此，恳请专家学者和广大师生多提宝贵意见，使之不断充实与更新，更好地为广大师生服务。

2010 年 1 月 6 日

于桂林



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Unit 1

Anecdotes of Famous Persons

Warm-up

1. How much do you know about Charlie Chaplin?
2. Talk about movies. Some words which are used to describe different classifications of movies are given for your reference.
 - Comedies: funny, silly
 - Action movies: fast-moving, exciting, violent
 - Horror movies: scary, thrilling
 - Westerns: exciting
 - Dramas: romantic, sentimental, depressing
 - Science fiction movies: interesting, imaginative
3. Do you like silent films? Say something about silent films.

Text A

Charlie Chaplin



In November 1924, Charlie Chaplin married his leading lady, Lita Grey. It was no wiser a marriage, however, than his first had been. Despite the turmoil in his private life, Charlie went on and made a film called *The Circus*. Charlie had done over seven hundred takes on that tightrope—and all for a few minutes of film. The moment *The Circus* was completed, he launched into making

5 *City Lights*. In the next few years Charlie was to make three of his finest films: *City Lights* in 1931, *Modern Times* in 1936, and *The Great Dictator* in 1940.

After failure of the third marriage in 1942, Charlie met a young woman, the daughter of the great American playwright, Eugene O'Neill. She was only 17 years old, and she and Charlie had fallen deeply in love. Her name was Oona. And now it was 1945, after World War II, America

10 had become affected by a kind of madness, an obsessive fear and hatred of communism. Charlie became a victim of this persecution. Against this atmosphere of persecution he set to work on a new film. The film was *Limelight*, the story of an aging music hall performer and the young girl he helped to succeed. Into it he put his memories of the London and the theatrical life he had known as a boy. America's anti-communist emotions had found a new and more lunatic voice. On

15 his way to London for its premiere, the US Attorney General had forbidden Chaplin's re-entry to the United States. He was in exile.

He was received warmly in London and hailed as a genius. In the US, the vicious attacks continued, Charlie couldn't go back, and the family left for Switzerland. In January 1953, they settled in the beautiful house at Corsier-sur-Vevey that was to be Charlie's home for the rest of his

20 life.

Even if America had denounced Charlie, he had his family—and the acclaim of the rest of the world. In 1954, McCarthy and his henchmen were discovered that they had been faking evidence. Now America opened its arms to Charlie once more and he was showered with awards.

25 In 1975, just before his eighty-sixth birthday, Charlie, who had been one of London's "infant poor", was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.

After a life of incredibly hard work, of great triumphs and great sorrows and trials, Charlie seemed to have entered a golden time. He was becoming frail, but loved to work as always.

"To work is to live—and I love to live."

Christmas Eve, 1977, came and the house was brimming with children and grandchildren.

30 Charlie was settled in his room, and they left the door open so that he could share in the sounds of excitement and happiness that ran through the house.

In the morning, when it was time to wake him and to wish him a Merry Christmas, it was found that Charlie had died in his sleep. He was eighty-eight years old.

It was a good day for someone who had given so much laughter and encouragement to the world to slip away.

(517 words) 35

New Words

acclaim /ə'kleɪm/ *n.*

affect /ə'fekt/ *vt.*

aging /'eɪdʒɪŋ/ *adj.*

anecdote /'ænɪkdəʊt/ *n.*

denounce /dɪ'naʊns/ *vt.*

emotion /ɪ'məʊʃən/ *n.*

exile /'eksɪl/ *n.*

fake /feɪk/ *vt.*

forbid /fə'bɪd/ *vt.*

frail /freɪl/ *adj.*

genius /dʒiːnjəs/ *n.*

henchman /'hentʃmən/ *n.*

incredibly /ɪn'kredəblɪ/ *adv.*

knight /naɪt/ *vt.*

lunatic /'luːnəɪtɪk/ *adj.*

obsessive /əb'sesɪv/ *adj.*

persecution /pə'seɪʃən/ *n.*

playwright /'pleɪraɪt/ *n.*

praise for a person or one's achievements 赞誉, 赞赏

to make someone feel strong emotions 使某人产生强烈的感情

old 年迈的

a short story based on someone's personal experience 轶事

to express strong disapproval of someone or something, especially in public 谴责, 斥责

a strong feeling 情绪, 情感

a situation in which someone is forced to leave his own country to live in another country, especially for political reasons 流亡

to make something seem real in order to deceive 伪造, 捏造

to keep from happening 禁止

physically weak (因年老或疾病而) 虚弱的, 衰弱的

someone who has an unusually high level of intelligence 天才

someone who assists in a plot 走狗, 帮凶

extremely 异常地, 极端地, 非常地

to raise (someone) to knighthood 封(某人)为爵士
mad, insane 疯狂的

thinking about something or someone too much or in a way that is not normal (兴趣、关心等方面) 过分(到不正常程度)的

cruel treatment of someone, especially because of their religious or political beliefs 迫害

someone who writes plays 剧作家

premiere /'premiə/ *n.*

take /teik/ *n.*

theatrical /θi'ætrɪkəl/ *adj.*

tightrope /'taɪtrəʊp/ *n.*

triumph /'traɪəmf/ *n.*

turmoil /'tɜ:mɔɪl/ *n.*

vicious /'vɪʃəs/ *adj.*

victim /'vɪktɪm/ *n.*

the first public performance of a play or movie (电影的) 首映, (戏剧的) 首演

the act of a scene for a film or TV (电影或电视节目) 一次拍摄的镜头

of or relating to the theater 戏剧的, 剧院的

a rope or wire high above the ground that someone walks along in a circus (杂技表演用的) 钢丝

accomplishment, achievement, victory 成就, 成功

a violent disturbance 混乱, 骚乱, 动乱

evil 恶毒的

someone who has been attacked, robbed, or murdered 受害者

Phrases and Expressions

Attorney General	(美国联邦或州的) 司法部长
brim with	充满, 注满
hail...as	把……称作, 把……誉为
launch into	(积极有力地) 开始 (或投入)
leading lady	(电影、戏剧等中) 饰演女主角的演员
shower...with	大量地将……给予
slip away	逝世, 死亡
sorrows and trials	艰难困苦

Proper Names

Corsier-sur-Vevey	瑞士沃韦河畔的科西耶地区
Eugene O'Neill	尤金·奥尼尔 (美国戏剧家)
Joseph McCarthy	约瑟夫·麦卡锡 (美国共和党参议员, 20世纪50年代初煽动美国全国性反共运动)
Limelight	《舞台生涯》(电影名)
Queen Elizabeth II	英国女王伊丽莎白二世
The Great Dictator /dɪk'tetə/	《大独裁者》(电影名)

1. The moment *The Circus* was completed, he launched into making *City Lights*. 《马戏团》刚刚问世，他马上又开拍《城市之光》。
2. America had become affected by a kind of madness, an obsessive fear and hatred of communism. 美国出现了一种狂热，一种对共产主义的极度恐惧和仇视。
3. America's anti-communist emotions had found a new and more lunatic voice. 美国的反共情绪又一次以更为疯狂的形式表现出来。
4. London's "infant poor" 伦敦的“儿童济贫院”
5. "To work is to live—and I love to live." “生活是为了工作，而我热爱生活。”

Online Resources

More information about Charlie Chaplin is available at:

<http://www.ebigear.com/newstext-118-7228.html>

http://www.cctv.com/program/culturexpress/20080107/102967_2.shtml

<http://www.brightlightsfilm.com/60/60circus.html>

More information about Charlie Chaplin's films is available at:

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

More information about McCarthyism is available at:

<http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/McCarthyism>

Exercises

Comprehension

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. According to the text, how many marriages did Charlie Chaplin have?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
2. What does "it" in the sentence "It was no wiser a marriage, however, than his first had been" refer to?
A. His last marriage. B. His second marriage.
C. Charlie Chaplin. D. Lita Grey.
3. Into which film did Charlie put his memories of the London he had known as a boy?
A. *City Lights*. B. *Modern Times*. C. *The Great Dictator*. D. *Limelight*.

4. Why did the US Attorney General forbid Charlie's re-entry to the United States?
 - A. Because he was in exile.
 - B. Because his films were considered anti-American.
 - C. Because America was affected by anti-communist emotions.
 - D. Because he was a communist.
5. According to the text, which adjective is most suitable to describe Charlie Chaplin?
 - A. Romantic.
 - B. Reasonable.
 - C. Diligent.
 - D. Delightful.

II. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Who was Oona?
_____.
2. What is the film *Limelight* about?
_____.
3. Why did America open its arms to Charlie once more in 1954?
_____.
4. What great honor did Charlie win in 1975?
_____.
5. What do you think of Charlie Chaplin?
_____.

Vocabulary

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.

launch into	victim	forbid	slip away	fake
hail as	exile	shower with	affect	genius

1. Dr. O'Neill _____ his children sweets because he didn't want their teeth to be ruined.
2. Many old staff sobbed after they heard that their boss _____ at the age of seventy-eight.
3. Sir Walter was one of the greatest scientific _____ and contributed a lot in life science.
4. China declared that a special fund was opened to help the _____ of the earthquake.
5. The slim girl _____ my signature to get money from the bank.
6. The banker was much _____ by the sad news and he could not eat and sleep for three days.
7. Professor Brown, a famous doctor in Boston, _____ a long speech about the dangers of taking drugs.
8. The discovery is _____ a scientific sensation of this century and it has changed the direction of our economic development.
9. The musician was driven into _____ for political reasons and he never came back to his homeland.
10. The great writer was _____ awards after going through so many sufferings.