

普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材

九五

★★★★

21 世纪

# 大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

读写教程（第二册）

主编单位

复 旦 大 学 ● 上海交通大学

高等教育出版社 复旦大学出版社

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策划编辑 刘 书 陈锡鏢  
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# 《21 世纪大学英语》编写人员

## 顾问

陆谷孙 杨惠中

## 主编

翟象俊 郑树棠 张增健

## 本册主要编写人员

翟象俊 郑树棠 张增健

陈永捷 余建中 王中英

冯 豫 金 霞 吴建衡

## 策划编辑

刘 书 陈锡鏖

## 责任编辑

唐 敏

# 前 言

《21世纪大学英语》是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写的一套大学英语教材,共四个系列,包括《读写教程》四册、《听说教程》四册、《练习册》四册和《教师参考书》四册,供大学英语教学两年使用。

《读写教程》每册10个单元,每个单元由同一题材的三篇文章组成。课文A为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译、写作等多种练习;课文B、C为泛读材料,课文B前系统介绍各种基本阅读技能,课文后配有阅读理解练习题。《读写教程》融精、泛读于一体,围绕精读课文重点培养读、写、译的能力。

《听说教程》的主要内容与《读写教程》一致,使学生在听、说两方面进一步得到训练。《听说教程》由五个部分组成:1.复习“热身”;2.根据功能、意念编写的对话练习;3.围绕《读写教程》课文A进行的主题讨论;4.听说训练;5.课外听、说练习。

《练习册》包括三个部分。第一部分是《读写教程》课文A篇的词汇、结构练习;第二部分是《读写教程》B篇的词汇、结构练习;第三部分是与《读写教程》各单元题材相关的30篇阅读材料及阅读理解题。《练习册》可在教师指导下供学生课外自学使用,练习答案附在书后。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读写教程》、《听说教程》相关的背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、课堂活动、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》听力部分的文字材料。

《读写教程》和《听说教程》都配有录音带。

《读写教程》、《听说教程》和《练习册》分工不同且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以实现大纲规定的大学英语教学目的,即:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。”

《21世纪大学英语》在选材上注重内容的趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性,同时也注意语言的规范性、致用性和文体的多样性。课文绝大多数选自20世纪80、90年代出版的英美报刊书籍,为适合教学目的我们对部分内容作了删改。

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《21世纪大学英语》由复旦大学和上海交通大学联合编写，上海大学的部分教师参加了《听说教程》的编写工作。美籍专家 Sherill Pociacha 和 Maurice Hauck 参加了部分内容的编写，并对全书提出了修改意见。对他们的辛勤工作，我们表示衷心的感谢。

《21世纪大学英语》于1997年初开始编写，初稿曾在复旦大学和上海交通大学97级12个、98级26个班中试用，较受欢迎。根据试用师生的反馈意见，我们又作了一些补充、修改。在此，对两校试用这部教材的师生表示诚挚的谢意。

本书为《读写教程》第二册，参加编写的还有陆效用、潘海光、唐荣杰、胡开宝、吴晓真、李晓红、董梅、查晟华。

《科技英语学习》主编毛荣贵教授为我们提供了很多选材，陈庆昌副教授为《读写教程》词汇统计专门设计了软件；周国强、胡全生教授通读了全稿，特在此一并表示感谢。

编者  
1999年8月

# 使用 说 明

本书为《21世纪大学英语读写教程》第二册。全书共十个单元，供一学期使用。

每一单元包括三篇课文。课文A为精读材料，课文B、C为泛读材料。三篇课文围绕着同一题材选定，每单元开始有preview(内容简介)。

课文A作为精读材料，配有生词表及多种练习。生词释义采用英、汉结合的方式。用黑体排的为4级词，黑体前面加\*号的为6级词，纲外词排橙色。还有一些由熟词派生或生成的词，如privately, unaccustomed, watercolour, sister-in-law等，则以黑斜体排出。

课文A的练习包括Pre-reading Activities, Reading Aloud, Comprehension of the Text, Vocabulary, Word Building, Structure, Cloze, Translation, Reading Analysis和Structured Writing等项。

Pre-reading Activities包括Listening和Pre-reading Questions,位于A篇课文前。听的内容与课文紧密相关，所用的英语比较浅近。这一练习既可训练学生的听力，又可使学生对即将学习的课文有一大致的了解，为学习课文作些铺垫。

Reading Aloud练习选择课文的一段或两段供学生朗读、背诵，培养学生的语感。

Comprehension of the Text练习可在课文讲解后做，也可结合课文的讲解进行。这一练习采用问答式，目的主要是诱导学生开口。

Vocabulary练习旨在帮助学生掌握英语常用词和词组的用法。Word Building练习帮助学生熟悉现代英语的主要构词法并熟练掌握一些最常用的前缀和后缀，借以扩大词汇量。Structure练习要求学生熟练掌握一些常用的英语句型，以提高学生的写作能力。Cloze练习根据课文编写而成，既可帮助学生进一步掌握课文内容，又可使他们复习巩固刚刚学过的常用词和词组。

Translation分为英译汉与汉译英两种练习。英译汉主要选择朗诵段落译成汉语；汉译英为句子翻译，作为课后的书面作业。通过句子翻译要求学生掌握一些常用句型及常用词和词组的用法。

Reading Analysis和Structured Writing两者相辅相成。Reading Analysis主

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要分析篇章结构上的特点，并要求学生也对文章的结构进行分析。Structured Writing 则在 Reading Analysis 的基础上，模仿课文的结构进行写作练习。第一、二册重点介绍段落结构与写作，第三、四册重点介绍全篇的结构和短文写作。

课文 B、C 为泛读材料。每一单元的课文 B 前介绍一种阅读技能，课文后列有词表和阅读理解题。Text C 不列词表，只在一些生词后面用括号加注汉译，文后也配有阅读理解题。

根据统计，本册课文 A、B 中共出现生词 1 000 个左右，其中四级词 550 左右，六级词 200 个左右，全书出现四、六级词汇为 750 左右。由熟词派生、合成生成的词有 149 个左右，超纲词为 94 个左右。课文 A 十篇的总阅读量约 8 500 词，高于大纲规定的 7 000 词。课文 B、C 二十篇的总阅读量约 17 000 词。加上《练习册》三十篇阅读材料约 10 000 词的阅读量。第二册精、泛读总量约 36 000 词，基本达到大纲规定的 37 000 词。课时安排可视使用者具体情况而定，不宜作硬性的规定。一般来说 A、B 篇课文讲解和练习控制在 5 节课左右，课文 C 则主要由学生在课外自学。

编者

1999 年 8 月



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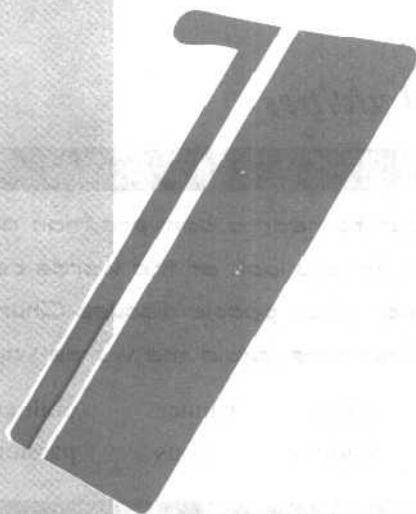
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21st Century  
College English

# UNIT



**Preview**  
**Text A**  
**Text B**  
**Text C**

## *Preview*

What is it that makes someone great? Why do certain people go down in history as outstanding characters, admired by millions? Are heroes and heroines truly different from other people — more intelligent, more courageous, stronger and better? Or is their fame just a matter of chance? The articles you're going to read in this unit take a closer and more personal look at three very different figures from modern history: Winston Churchill, Mother Teresa and Princess Diana. As you read the texts, you'll consider the acts these three are famous for; their strength of will, warm spirit and love of life; as well as the difficulties they faced, their personalities and their human nature — the "other side" of what made them special.

## Text A

*Pre-reading Activities*

## First Listening

1. You're about to hear a conversation about Winston Churchill. Before you listen, take a look at the words below. Which do you think you're likely to hear when people discuss Churchill? Then, as you listen to the tape the first time, circle the words you hear.

prime minister	author	painter	politician	World War I
romantic	fearless	serious	passionate	World War II

## Second Listening

Read the following questions first to prepare yourself to answer them to the best of your ability.

2. What was the argument about? Which side do you believe?
3. What do you know about Winston Churchill as British prime minister? What about his personality — do you have any impressions of him as a human being?

*Winston Churchill — His Other Life*

Mary Soames

**M**y father, Winston Churchill, began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances. As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. But when the mission failed, with great loss of life, Churchill paid the price,

5



both publicly and privately: He was removed from the Admiralty and lost his position of political influence.

2 Overwhelmed by the disaster — “I thought he would die of grief,” said his wife, Clementine — he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. There, as Churchill later recalled,

15 “The muse of painting came to my rescue!”

3 One day when he was wandering in the garden, he chanced upon his sister-in-law sketching with watercolours. He watched her for a few minutes, then borrowed her brush and tried his hand — and the muse worked her magic. From that day forward, Winston was in love with painting.

20

4 Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him, Clementine rushed off to buy whatever paints and materials she could find. Watercolours, oil paints, paper, canvas — Hoe Farm was soon

25

filled with everything a painter could want or need.

5 Painting in oils turned out to be Winston’s great love — but the first steps were strangely difficult. He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness. He later recalled:

30

6 “Very hesitantly I selected a tube of blue paint, and with infinite precaution made a mark about as big as a bean on the snow-white field. At that moment I heard the sound of a motorcar in the drive and threw down my brush in a panic. I was even more alarmed when I saw who stepped from the car: the wife of Sir John Lavery, the celebrated painter who lived nearby.

35

7 “‘Painting!’ she declared. ‘What fun. But what are you waiting for? Let me have the brush — the big one.’ She plunged into the paints and before I knew it, she had swept several

fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely terrified canvas. Anyone could see it could not hit back. I hesitated no more. I seized the largest brush and fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury. I have never felt any fear of a canvas since.”

40

8 Lavery, who later tutored Churchill in his art, said of his unusual pupil's artistic abilities: “Had he chosen painting instead of politics, he would have been a great master with the brush.”

45

9 In painting, Churchill had discovered a companion with whom he was to walk for the greater part of his life. Painting would be his comfort when, in 1921, the death of his mother was followed two months later by the loss of his and Clementine's beloved three-year-old daughter, Marigold. Overcome by grief, Winston took refuge at the home of friends in Scotland — and in his painting. He wrote to Clementine: “I went out and painted a beautiful river in the afternoon light with red and golden hills in the background. Many loving thoughts .... Alas, I keep feeling the hurt of Marigold.”

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55

10 Life and love and hope slowly revived. In September 1922 another child was born to Clementine and Winston: myself. In the same year, Winston bought Chartwell, the beloved home he was to paint in all its different aspects for the next 40 years.

60

11 My father must have felt a glow of satisfaction when in the mid-1920s he won first prize in a prestigious amateur art exhibition held in London. Entries were anonymous, and some of the judges insisted that Winston's picture — one of his first of Chartwell — was the work of a professional, not an amateur, and should be disqualified. But in the end, they agreed to rely on the artist's honesty and were delighted when they learned that the picture had been painted by Churchill.

65

70

12 Historians have called the decade after 1929, when Winston again fell from office, his barren years. Politically

barren they may have been, as his lonely voice struggled to awaken Britain to the menace of Hitler, but artistically those years bore abundant fruit: of the 500-odd Churchill canvases in existence, roughly half date from 1930 to 1939.

75

13 Painting remained a joy to Churchill to the end of his life. "Happy are the painters," he had written in his book *Painting as a Pastime*, "for they shall not be lonely. Light and colour, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day." And so it was for my father.

80

(776 words)

## New Words

**amid** /ə'mid/ *prep.*

in the middle of, among 在...之中

**\*disastrous** /di'zɑ:stɹəs/ *a.*

extremely bad; terrible 灾难性的; 糟透的

**lord** /lɔ:d/ *n.*

(in Britain) title of some officials of very high rank  
(英) 大臣; 大人, 阁下

**admiralty** /'ædmərəlti/ *n.*

(the A~)(in Britain) government department in charge of the navy (英) 海军部

**campaign** /kæm'peɪn/ *n.*

1. a series of planned military actions 战役  
2. a planned series of activities, esp. in politics and business 运动

**bloody** /'blʌdi/ *a.*

1. very violent, with a lot of wounding and killing  
血腥的  
2. covered with blood 血污的

**mission** /'mɪʃən/ *n.*

1. (*usu. military*) duty or purpose for which people are sent somewhere [常指军事] 任务  
2. 天职, 使命

**privately** /'praɪvɪtli/ *ad.*

1. not publicly 非公开地  
2. personally; secretly 在涉及私(个)人方面; 秘密地

**private** /'praɪvɪt/ *a.*

1. personal; secret 私(个)人的; 秘密的  
2. not public 非公开的

**disaster** /di'zɑ:stə/ *n.*

(a) sudden great misfortune 灾难, 天灾; 祸患

**\*grief** /gri:f/ *n.*

a feeling of extreme sadness 悲哀

**\*grieve** /gri:v/ *v.*

suffer from grief or great sadness (为...而) 悲伤; 伤心

**retreat** /ri'tri:t/ *n.*

1. a place into which one can go for peace and safety

	vi.	隐居处
		2. 撤退; 避难
		move back or leave a center of fighting or other activity
		撤退; 退避
muse, Muse /mju:z/ n.		1. (in Greek mythology) one of the nine goddesses of poetry, music, etc. 缪斯 (希腊神话中司文艺的九位女神之一)
		2. a force or person that inspires sb. to write, paint, etc. 创作灵感
rescue /'reskjʊ:/ n.		help which gets sb. out of a dangerous or unpleasant situation 救助; 救援
	vt.	救助; 救援
sister-in-law n.		sister of one's husband or wife 姑子; 姨子; 嫂子; 弟媳
sketch /sketʃ/ v.		make a quick, rough drawing (of sth.) 素描, 速写
	n.	素描, 速写
watercolor(u)r /'wɔ:tə klɒlə/ n.		水彩 (颜料); 水彩画
magic /'mædzɪk/ n.		魔法, 法术
	a.	有魔力的
*distract /dis'trækt/ vt.		(from) take (one's mind, sb.) off sth. 转移 (注意力); 使转移注意力
*canvas /'kænvəs/ n.		1. a piece of strong heavy cloth used for an oil painting 帆布画布
		2. a completed oil painting 油画
*contemplate /'kɒntempleɪt/ vt.		look at in a serious or quiet way, often for some time (默默地) 注视, 凝视
blank /blæŋk/ a.		1. without writing, print or other marks 空白的
		2. expressionless; without understanding 无表情的; 茫然的
unaccustomed /,ʌnə'kʌstəmd/ a.		not used (to sth.); not usual (对某物)不习惯的; 不寻常的
accustomed /ə'kʌstəmd/ a.		regular; usual 惯常的; 通常的
hesitantly /'hezɪtəntli/ ad.		not doing sth. quickly or immediately for one's uncertainty or worry about it 犹豫不决地
infinite /'ɪnfɪnɪt/ a.		extremely great in degree or amount; without limits or end 无限的; 极大的
precaution /pri'kɔ:ʃən/ n.		1. carefulness 防备, 预防
		2. an action taken to avoid sth. dangerous or unpleasant 预防措施
bean /bi:n/ n.		豆; 蚕豆



## Unit 1

<b>motorcar</b> <i>n.</i>	a car 汽车
<b>alarm</b> /ə'lɑ:m/ <i>vt.</i> <i>n.</i>	excite with sudden fear or anxiety 使惊恐; 使忧虑 1. a sudden feeling of fear or anxiety 惊恐; 忧虑 2. a warning of danger 警报
<b>plunge</b> /plʌndʒ/ <i>vi.</i>	( <i>into, in</i> ) 1. rush suddenly and deeply into sth. 投身于 2. suddenly fall in a particular direction 纵身投入; 一头扎入
<b>fierce</b> /fiəs/ <i>a.</i>	1. angry, violent and cruel 暴怒的; 凶猛的; 残酷的 2. (of heat, strong feelings) very great 强烈的
<b>*slash</b> /slæʃ/ <i>n.</i> <i>vt.</i>	a long sweeping cut or blow 砍; 挥击 cut with long sweeping forceful strokes; move or force with this kind of cutting movement 砍, 砍击; 猛挥 completely; without conditions 完全地; 绝对地 fill with terror or fear 恐吓, 使惊吓
<b>absolutely</b> /'æbsəlu:tli/ <i>ad.</i>	very unhappy or unfortunate 不幸的; 可怜的
<b>*terrify</b> /'terɪfaɪ/ <i>vt.</i>	sb. or sth. hurt or killed as a result of other people's actions, or of illness, bad luck, etc. 牺牲者, 受害者; 牺牲品
<b>*wretched</b> /'retʃɪd/ <i>a.</i>	1. a wildly excited state (of feeling or activity) 狂热; 激烈
<b>victim</b> /'vɪktɪm/ <i>n.</i>	2. (a state of) very great anger 狂怒
<b>*fury</b> /'fjuəri/ <i>n.</i>	1. of, concerning art or artists 艺术的; 艺术家的 2. made with inventive skill or imagination 富有艺术性的
<b>artistic</b> /ɑ:'tɪstɪk/ <i>a.</i>	mate; one who associates with or accompanies another 同伴; 伴侣
<b>companion</b> /kəm'pænjən/ <i>n.</i>	much loved; darling 深爱的; 亲爱的
<b>beloved</b> /bi'lʌvd/ <i>a.</i>	1. ( <i>often pass.</i> ) ( <i>by, with</i> ) (of feelings) take control and influence one's behavior [常被动] (感情等)压倒, 使受不了
<b>overcome</b> /əʊvə'kʌm/ <i>vt.</i> (-came /-'keɪm/, -come /-'kʌm/)	2. win a victory over; defeat 克服; 战胜
<b>*refuge</b> /'refju:dʒ/ <i>n.</i>	(a place that provides) protection or shelter from harm, danger or unhappiness 避难(所); 庇护(所)
<b>alas</b> /ə'læs/ <i>int.</i>	a cry expressing grief, sorrow or fear 唉 (表示悲伤、忧愁、恐惧等)
<b>*revive</b> /rɪ'vaɪv/ <i>v.</i>	1. regain strength, consciousness, life, etc.; bring (sb. or sth.) back to strength, consciousness, life, etc. (使)复苏; (使)重振活力