

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

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读写教程

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 读写教程

计建于 核风段 百秀玲 苏旦丽 王鹏举 吴朝霞

苏旦丽 土鹏举 吴朝霞 沈 毅 冯宗祥 赵 勇 王秀文 索字环 胡开宝 张荣曦叶云屏

旋粒保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

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#### 新视野大学英语

读写教程 6

总主编: 郑树棠

项目负责: 常小玲

责任编辑:田洪成 秦学信 外研社高等英语教育事业部:

电话: 010-88817544; 88817848

传真: 010 - 88816344 E-mail: ced@fltrp.com

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#### 前言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到 20 世纪 80 年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的"面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划"、"新世纪高等教育改革工程"、"新世纪网络课程建设工程"等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

"新世纪网络课程建设工程"是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的"面向21世纪振兴行动计划"的重点工程。"新世纪网络课程建设工程"计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。《新视野大学英语》的网络课程已经通过教育部验收,审定级别为优秀。它又是教育部普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚挚,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

#### 一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。它主要在以下几个方面进行思考开拓,延伸大学英语的发展空间。

#### 1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摈弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界,课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的"灌注式教学"能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学,课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

#### 2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块,不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便快捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。



#### 3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时,网络课程还提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外,网络课程还利用互联网的便捷,提供了与课文内容相关的网址,为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视,即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择,教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

#### 4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从 20 世纪 80 年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国,广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心研读理论,主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中,就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出: "以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。" 他又指出: "从课堂教学的角度来说,尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练,可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。"《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本,听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念,把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密,听、说、读、写练习互为补充,浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题:课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难,课文过短,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学习者理解上的困难,而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。在整套教材中,课文的生词量控制在课文总词量的3%至7%左右。

A University Grammar of English 的作者之一Quirk 曾经指出:"我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上,该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核,对于任何语体来说,都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。"著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出:"在没有特定指导方针的前提下,我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在:(a)语言中的最常见词形;(b)词汇的核心用法;(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。"《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视,《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词,在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇即四级词汇,在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家Harmer指出:"如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言,那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起,注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训,孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。"《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写,均紧扣课文进行,彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本,也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

#### 5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试为主线,引导学生在教材学习上



多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要,进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

#### 6. 教学与科研

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

#### 7.《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

根据最新《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的精神(即"大学英语的教学目标是培养学. 生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力"),《新视野大学英语》编委会把《读写教程》和《听说教程》同列为主教材。

《新视野大学英语》的《听说教程》每单元授课时间可以是2课时,《听说教程》的课堂组织可以小班、小组活动为主,尽量使每个学生都能得到开口机会。由于课时有限,教师可以安排课内以说为主,课外以听为主,课内进行检查。

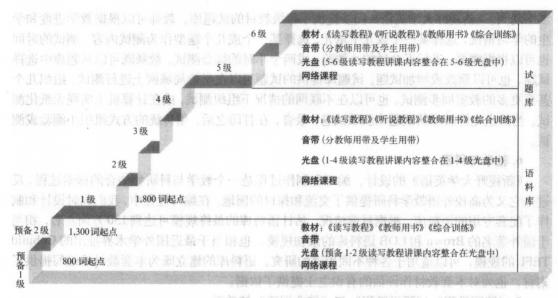
《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。

《新视野大学英语》通过《听说教程》和《读写教程》为一主线,同时配合《综合训练》以培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力。

#### 二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:





注: 试题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

#### 三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍《诗》、《诗诗》,《诗诗》

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有:上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北京交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序): 王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大僖、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇纬武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘,无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,需要我们去灌溉和呵护,它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替,不是我们追求的终结,而是新的追求的开始,《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功,关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花,使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会 2004年6月

#### 编写及使用说明

本教材为《新视野大学英语: 读写教程》第六级, 系本系列教材中的主干教材。全书共7个单元和5篇补充阅读, 供一个学期使用。每一单元包括三个部分: Section A, Section B和 Section C, 每一部分包含一篇课文和相关的练习。

#### 一、《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》的选材

《新视野大学英语:读写教程 6》在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、可思性、时代性和前瞻性,题材广泛,内容丰富,主要涉及语言、文化、习俗、伦理、信息、科学、社会焦点等等。每一个单元侧重于讨论某一个话题,但三篇课文的体裁却不尽相同,体现文体的多样性。课文绝大部分选自 20 世纪 90 年代出版的英美报刊书籍,也有新世纪刚刚问世的作品。《新视野大学英语:读写教程 6》每篇课文控制在 1,000 词左右,重点培养学生读、写、译的技能。

#### 二、《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》的主要内容

《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》每个单元的开首均有Preview。Preview的词数在100词左右,言简意赅地点出本单元的中心主题,是本单元的导读篇,既可以用作预习,也可以在撰写本单元Summary时作为参考。

Preview 之后分为三个部分: Section A, Section B 和 Section C。

Section A 的主要内容有 Pre-reading Activities, Passage A, Reading Aloud, Comprehension of the Text, Vocabulary(两项), Collocation, 汉译英(两项), 英译汉(一项), Essay Summary, Text Structure Analysis 和 Structured Writing。

Section B 的主要内容有 Passage B, Comprehension of the Text, Vocabulary (两项)。

Section C 是泛读材料,内容有 Passage C 和 Questions for Discussion。这部分可以供学生课外阅读,教师上课时可作必要的检查。

#### 三、关于 Text Structure Analysis, Collocation, Essay Summary 等项目

《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写均紧扣课文进行。语篇分析和写作等素材全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇结构分析的素材和写作的范本。

结构分析(Text Structure Analysis)和写作(Structured Writing)两者相辅相成,互为补充。在结构分析部分,我们在教师用书中分析了整篇课文的篇章结构,指出其结构特点。在学生用书中我们只提供必要的提示,要求学生对某几个段落进行分析,集中剖析某一种写作手段。在写作部分,根据已分析认定的某种写作手段,在提纲的提示下,让学生依据提纲写作。《新视野大学英语:读写教程 6》的任务是短文写作,写作的长度增加到 150 词左右。

搭配(Collocation) 是语言学习中最大的难点之一。由于受到母语的影响和干扰,学生往往会说 "receive the telephone", "open a check", "receive an operation", "crowded traffic", 而不会使用正确的表达方法, 说"answer the telephone", "write out/make out a check", "have/undergo an operation", "busy/ heavy traffic"。这种现象已经成为阻碍提高学生综合应用能力的瓶颈。《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》利用本套教材配套专用的语料库,每单元设有词汇搭配练习。所操练的不仅都是核心词汇,而且各种搭配均在本套教材配套专用的语料库中出现过。



内容概要(Essay Summary)要求学生根据课文A写一篇小结,培养学生的语言概括与写作能力。

#### 四、《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》的阅读量和词汇量

阅读不仅是语言输入的主要来源,也是听、说、写、译等其他技能发展的基础和源头。没有足够的语言输入,其他技能的发展与提高也是有限的。

《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》精读量为8,000 词左右,《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》泛读量为32,000 词左右,总阅读量达到40,000 词左右。

根据最新《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的精神,《新视野大学英语:读写教程 6》出现的生词总数为 445 个,每篇课文的生词量与课文总词量之比约 2.9%~3.2%,平均比例约 3.1%,单词的分布比较均匀,完全符合第二语言 / 外语习得的有关理论的描述。

#### 五、课本、光盘与网络课程

诚如前言所说,课本是最根本的教学材料,是所有使用本教程的学生所必备的。

本套教材的课本与光盘一起发行,使用教材的院校和学生可以根据自身的条件组合选择 使用。

可供选择的方式有:课本,音带,课本,光盘,课本,网络课程。

选择课本、音带组合为传统的教学方法;选择课本、光盘组合适合于能提供计算机的院校,或能使用计算机的学生;选择课本和网络教程则要求学校具有网络服务的条件或学生个人具备上网的条件。我们认为,无论何种选择,不是一个孰优孰劣的问题,只要教学方法得当,都可以收到很好的效果。

#### 六、《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》的编者

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语:读写教程6》由清华大学许建平任主编,清华大学穆凤良任副主编,参加编写的主要人员有清华大学许建平、穆凤良、古秀玲、张荣曦、苏旦丽、王鹏举、吴朝霞,北京理工大学叶云屏,北京外国语大学沈毅和上海交通大学冯宗祥、赵勇、管博、王秀文、索宇环、胡开宝等,光盘与网络课程的制作由北京交通大学辛丁等负责,顾问Dr. Frank Borchardt (美国)参与设计。

《新视野大学英语:读写教程 6》由郑树棠教授和美籍专家 Philip Skerritt 等审定全稿。 在从事材料整理和计算机处理等方面上海交通大学陈庆昌、袁小辉、孙华萍、胡海燕等做了大量工作,在此一并表示感谢。

正如前言所写,《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写、制作过程是一个探索的过程, 诚挚 地欢迎广大使用本教材的教师和学生给予批评和指正。

> 编者 2004年6月



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	Section A Section B Section C	The Pursuit of Happiness Wild like the Weasel The Most Successful Human Being I Ever Knew
>	Unit	Section C The Effects of Space Travel on the F Body (Part 2) 2
	<b>Section B</b>	My Teacher, My Salvation The Most Fantastic Day Lee Kuan Yew: Statesman of Singapore
N	Unit	Appendices 8
	Section B	Protecting the Great Bear Rainforest
	Unit	4 SAX92/09
		From One Extreme to the Other
	Unit	5

Section A A Revolution in Biology — and Society?

Section B The New Age of Genetic Engineering

Section C Understanding the Genome Is Only the Beginning

Unit	6		
<b>Section A</b>	Jeans: From Low Beginnings to High Fashion 119-143		
<b>Section B</b>	To Spend or Not to Spend		
<b>Section C</b>	Materialism: Economic Engine, Worker's Prison		
Unit	7	Unit	
Section A	The Effects of Space Travel on the Body (Part 1)	Human 143-164	
Section B	The Argument for Going to Mars	Section C	
Section C	The Effects of Space Travel on the	Human	
	Body (Part 2)	ligU III	
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	ementary Reading dices	3 nonlose 165-181	
Glossary	<b>体</b> 學上使用提明	182-203	
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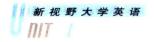
# Unit 1

#### Preview

t is a universally acknowledged right to pursue personal happiness. Consequently, everybody talks about it, but few go beyond commonplace stereotyped expressions. What is happiness actually? In the following articles, the writers present a wide range of perspectives on ways to define happiness. Passage A criticizes the commercialized happy drive in everyday American life. Americans believe in the power of their money, yet they are always driven into unhappiness by the same forces. Passage B helps readers to escape their many earthly worries by learning from a weasel, to hold fast only to what really matters, while letting go of the extravagance. Passage C is a remembrance of the author's father, telling of a least ambitious man who nevertheless found happiness.

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illustrates the dream of perfect beauty. This is the baby shin that must be hers. This, the performed breath she must bretthe out, This, the sixteen year-old figure she must display at



## Section (1)

#### Pre-reading Activities



First Listening

Please listen to a short passage carefully and prepare to answer some questions.

#### Second Listening

Listen to the tape again. Then answer the following questions.

- 1. Would you point out the two types of outlook on defining happiness in the listening passage?
- 2. What does the proverb quoted in the listening passage mean?
- 3. Considering that happiness is never more than partial, what is at its core?

## The Pursuit of Happiness

- The right to pursue happiness is promised to Americans by the US Constitution, but no one seems quite sure which way happiness runs. It may be we are issued a hunting license but offered no game. Jonathan Swift **conceived** of happiness as "the state of being well-deceived", or of being "a fool among **idiots**", for Swift saw society as a land of false goals.
- It is, of course, un-American to think in terms of false goals. We do, however, seem to be **dedicated** to the idea of buying our way to happiness. We shall all have made it to Heaven when we possess enough.
- And at the same time the forces of American business are hugely dedicated to making us deliberately unhappy. Advertising is one of our major industries, and advertising exists not to satisfy desires but to create them and to create them faster than anyone's budget can satisfy them. For that matter, our whole economy is based on **addicting** us to greed. We are even told it is our **patriotic** duty to support the national economy by buying things.
- Look at any of the magazines that **cater** to women. There advertising begins as art and **slogans** in the front pages and ends as pills and therapy in the back pages. The art at the front illustrates the dream of perfect beauty. This is the baby skin that must be hers. This, the perfumed breath she must breathe out. This, the sixteen-year-old figure she must display at



forty, at fifty, at sixty, and forever. This is the harness into which Mother must strap herself in order to display that perfect figure. This is the cream that restores skin, these are the **tablets** that melt away fat around the **thighs**, and these are the pills of **perpetual** youth.

Obviously no reasonable person can be completely persuaded either by such art or by such pills and devices. Yet someone is obviously trying to buy this dream and spending billions every year in the

attempt. Clearly the happiness-market is not running out of customers, but what is it they are trying to buy?

Defining the meaning of "happiness" is a **perplexing proposition**: the best one can do is to try to set some extremes to the idea and then work towards the middle. To think of happiness as achieving **superiority** over others, living in a **mansion** made of **marble**, having a **wardrobe** with hundreds of **outfits**, will do to set the greedy extreme. To think of happiness as the joy of a holy man of India will do to set the spiritual extreme. He sits completely still, **contemplating** the nature of reality, free even of his own body. If admirers bring him food, he eats it; if not, he starves. Why be concerned? What is physical is **trivial** to him. To contemplate is his joy and he achieves complete mental focus through an incredibly demanding discipline, the accomplishment of which is itself a joy to him.

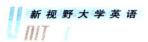
Is he a happy man? Perhaps his happiness is only another sort of illusion. But who can take it from him? And who will dare say it is more false than happiness paid for through an **installment** plan?

Although the holy man's concept of happiness may enjoy considerable **prestige** in the **Orient**, I doubt the existence of such motionless happiness. What is certain is that his way of happiness would be torture to almost anyone of Western **temperament**. Yet these extremes will still serve to define the area within which all of us must find some sort of balance. Thoreau had his own firm sense of that balance: save on the **petty** in order to spend on the essential.

Possession for its own sake or in competition with the rest of the neighborhood would have been Thoreau's idea of the petty. The active discipline of raising one's perception of what is eternal in nature would have been his idea of the essential. Time saved on the petty could be spent on the essential. Thoreau certainly didn't intend to starve, but he would put into feeding himself only as much effort as would keep him functioning for more important efforts.

Effort is the essence of it: there is no happiness except as we take on challenges. Short

**40** 



of the impossible, the satisfactions we get from a lifetime depend on how high we place our difficulties. The **mortal** flaw in the advertised version of happiness is in the fact that it claims to be effortless.

We demand difficulty even in our **diversions**. We demand it because without difficulty there can be no game; a game is a way of making something hard for the fun of it. The rules of the game are an arbitrary addition of difficulty. It is easier to win at chess if you are free to change the rules, but the fun is in winning within the rules. If we could **mint** our own money, even building a fortune would become boring. No difficulty, no fun.

Those in advertising seem too often to have lost their sense of the pleasure of difficulty. And the Indian holy man seems dull to us, I suppose, because he seems to be refusing to play anything at all. The Western weakness may be in the illusion that happiness can be bought. Perhaps the **oriental** weakness is in the idea that there is such a thing as perfect happiness.

Happiness is never more than partial. Whatever else happiness may be, it is neither in having nor in being, but in becoming. What the writers of the Constitution declared for us as an inherent right was not happiness but the pursuit of happiness. What the early patriots might have underlined, could they have foreseen the happiness-market, is the cardinal fact that happiness is in the pursuit itself, in the pursuit of what is engaging and life-changing, which is to say, in the idea of *becoming*. A nation is not measured by what it possesses or wants to possess, but by what it wants to become.

(Words: 1,005)

### New Words

pursuit /pə's juːt/ n. [U] the process of trying to achieve sth.; the act of chasing sb. or sth. in order to catch them 追求, 寻求; 追赶, 追捕 conceive /kən'si:v/ vt. form an idea of; think of; imagine 构想出; 想出; 设想 idiot /'idiət/n. [C] a foolish or stupid person 白痴, 傻子 dedicate /'ded1ke1t/vt. (to) commit (oneself) to a particular course of thought or action; devote 奉献,献身于,致力于 addict /ə'dıkt/ vt. (与 to 或 oneself to 连用) devote or give (oneself) habitually or compulsively to 使沉溺; 使入迷 patriotic / pætri btik/ a. feeling a lot of love, respect, and duty towards one's country 爱国的,

有爱国热情的

cater / 'keɪtə(r)/ v. 1. (to, for) try to satisfy the wants or needs of 迎合, 投合

2. provide food and services 提供食物及服务

slogan /'slougon/ n. [C] a short phrase expressing a political or advertising message 标语,

口号

tablet /'tæblɪt/ n.
thigh /θaɪ/ n.
perpetual /pə'pet∫uəl/ a.
perplex /pə'pleks/ vt.

perplexing /pə'pleksıŋ/ a. proposition / propə'zı $\int a$ n/ n.

superiority /sju: piəri brəti/ n.

mansion /'mæn $\int \partial n/n$ . marble /'mɑːbl/ n.

wardrobe /'wɔːdrəub/ n.

outfit /'autfit/ n. contemplate /'kontempleit/ v.

trivial /'trīviəl/ a.
installment /in'stɔ:lmənt/ n.
(BrE instalment)
prestige /pre'sti:ʒ/ n.
Orient /'ɔːrɪənt/ n.

temperament /'temp $\partial$ rəmənt/ n.

petty /'pet i/ a. mortal /'mɔːtəl/ a.

diversion /dar'v3: $\int \partial n / n$ . mint /mint/ vt.

oriental / pri'entəl/a.

patriot /'pætriət, 'pei-/ n. foresee /fɔː'siː/ vt. cardinal /'kɑːdɪnəl/ a.

[C] a small hard round piece of medicine to be taken orally 药片

[C] the top part of the human leg between the hip and the knee 大腿

lasting for ever or for a long time 永远的, 永久的

make sb. feel confused and worried by being difficult to understand or answer 使困惑, 使费解, 使复杂化

confusing; complicated 令人困惑的; 费解的; 复杂的

- 1. [C] a matter to be dealt with; a problem or task 要处理的事, 问题, 任务
- 2. [C] an unproved statement in which an opinion or judgment is expressed 主张,看法,陈述
- 1. [U] (over) the fact that one person or thing is better than another 优势, 优越、优胜
- 2. [U] a way of thinking oneself better than others 傲慢, 优越感
- [C] a large house, usu. belonging to a wealthy person 宅第; 大厦
- [C] a hard smooth stone, usu. white with dark lines that are not regular in shape, used for building or making statues 大理石
- [C] a large piece of furniture where one can hang his or her clothes 衣柜, 壁橱
- [C] a set of clothes that are worn together 套服 think (about) carefully and at length; meditate on or ponder 考虑;思忖,思考

of little significance or value 琐碎的,不重要的,没有价值的

[C] one of a number of successive payments in settlement of a debt (分期付款中)每一期摊付的款项

[U] the high reputation and respect that sb. or sth. has earned 威信, 声望 (the ~) the countries of Asia, esp. of eastern Asia 亚洲国家(特别是东亚各国)

[C, U] a person's nature or basic character, esp. as it influences how they think or behave 气质,性情,禀性

of very little importance; trivial 不重要的; 琐碎的

- 1. causing death; fatal 致死的; 致命的
- 2. that will die, not living for ever 终有一死的
- [C] an activity that people do for fun 消遣, 娱乐
- 1. produce (coins, etc.) by stamping metal 铸造(硬币)
- 2. invent (a word or phrase, etc.) 创造(新词语等)

of or relating to the countries of the Orient or their peoples or cultures; eastern 东方国家、人民或文化的

[C] one who loves, supports, and defends one's country 爱国者 see or know (sth.) beforehand 预知,预见,预料 most important; chief 基本的,重要的





conceive of (sth.) as

think of (sth.) as; imagine (sth.) as 认为,想像为

in terms of

in relation to; with reference to 用……的话, 用……的措辞, 在……

方面

for that matter

so far as that is concerned; as for that 就此而言,就那件事而论

make it

succeed in a particular activity 成功, 办成, 做到

run out of

use up; exhaust the supply of 用光,耗尽

free of

untroubled or unspoilt by; without (sb. or sth. unwanted); safe from 免于

困扰或损害的,摆脱……的,不受……影响的

installment plan

a system of payment for goods by which one pays small sums of money

regularly after receiving the goods 分期付款购买法



US Constitution / konstɪ't ju: ʃən/ 美国宪法

Jonathan Swift /ˌdʒɒnəθən ˈswɪft/ 乔纳森·斯威夫特(1667 — 1745,英国作家,讽刺文学大师,主要

作品有《格列佛游记》、《一只澡盆的故事》等)

India /'ındıə/

印度

Thoreau /ˈθɔːrəu/

梭罗(1817 — 1862,美国作家,超验主义运动的代表人物,主张回

归自然,代表作为《沃尔登或林中生活》,其《论公民的不服从》一

文影响巨大)

### ONLINE RESOURCES

- 1. **US Constitution:** It is the core of the US national philosophy. There are 7 articles and 27 amendments in *The Constitution of the United States of America*. More detailed information and the full Constitution can be found in the following websites: http://www.house.gov/Constitution/Constitution/html, http://www.useoue.gov/Constitution/Constitution/html, http://www.useoue.gov/Constitution/html, http
- 2. **Jonathan Swift**: Jonathan Swift (1667 1745), English satirist. Born in Ireland of English parents, Swift lived a life that might almost be described as a continual flight from Ireland and a constant return to it. Physically he settled down in London, but mentally he stayed with Ireland, for he was sympathetic to the Irish miserable life. For further information, please visit http://www.acceleduceconglish.

6