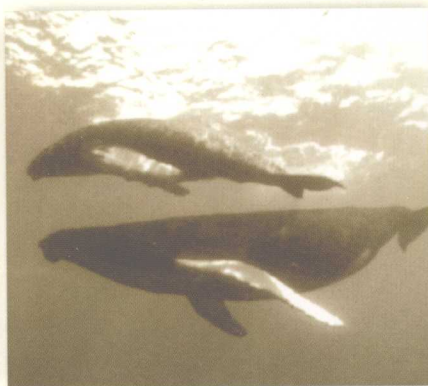
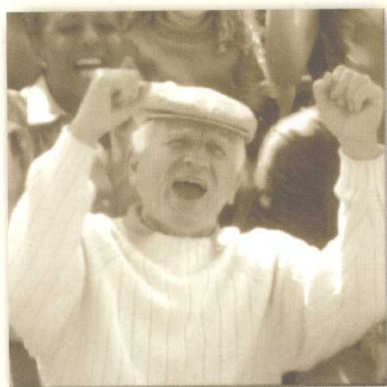


PASSWORD 3

朗文 新新概念英语
捷进



新新概念英语

PASSWORD

3

Lynn Bonesteel


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藏书章

 吉林出版集团有限责任公司

一本书一个世界

捷进可一

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新新概念英语.3 /捷进可一编委会编.

—长春:吉林出版集团有限责任公司, 2009.1

ISBN 978-7-80762-348-9

I. 新... II. 捷... III. 英语—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 198262 号

吉·版权合同登记图字 07-2005-1474

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English Reprint edition published by Pearson Education Asia Ltd. and Jilin Publishing Group

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本书仅限于中华人民共和国境内销售。

新新概念英语

[3] 主 编:王瑜伟

责任编辑:毕云梅

出 版:吉林出版集团有限责任公司

地 址:长春市人民大街 4646 号,130021

承 印:长春市第九印刷有限公司

印 张:21.375

版 次:2009 年 1 月第 1 版

2009 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

封面设计:十二月工作室

发 行:吉林出版集团捷进可一图书经营有限公司

地 址:长春市人民大街 4646 号,130021

开 本:850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/16

字 数:636 千字

定 价:49.00 元(含 2CD)

书 号:978-7-80762-348-9

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前言

朗文《新新概念英语》传承风靡中国的朗文新概念的主旨和品质,在词汇学习、主题选择、阅读策略等方面吸取了当今英语教学最先进的理论,有着清新、时尚的时代气息。朗文新概念共 3 册,共分初、中、高级 3 级,每册相对独立,学校可以根据学生对象的英语水平独立使用。

《新新概念英语》(初级)要求学生具备 600 个单词,适合初中入门班和学过朗文新概念第 1 册的成人学生;《新新概念英语》(中级)要求学生具备 1000 个单词,适合初中超前班和学过朗文新概念第 2 册的成人学生;《新新概念英语》(高级)要求学生具备 1500 个单词,适合高中提高班和中级以上成人学生。

从每本书中,学生都将学到美国英语中高频的 400 个生词和短语。《新新概念英语》系列可以帮助学生熟练掌握和运用 2000 高频单词,研究表明达到这个水平后,大多数的学习者都能应付日常基本口语交际,读懂原文文本。《新新概念英语》系列中所有词汇均为精挑细选,这些目标单词是经过对不同语料库的真实材料分析选定,并确定为最常用的词语,涵盖了中学英语课程标准中的核心词汇,所以具有典型性。同时撷取常见的搭配和短语,如动词短语进入课文。目标词语不按章节的主题决定,而按词汇的使用频率和实用价值决定,不受主题的限制。

读好英语只知道词语的意思是不够的,词汇毫无疑问是关键,但学生在学习生词时,需要在不同的语境中,反复见到生词,学生要学会通过语境猜测词意。但是做到这一点必须理解全文,所以,我们严格地控制了阅读材料中的句子结构和词汇。阅读材料中的词汇,限定在 600,1000 和 1500 个主题词汇,为英语学习者应知应会的词汇,另有前面章节中复现的目标词和短语,学生通过练习活动讲解和训练这些词语。另外,学生还能在以后阅读任务和复习中,以口语训练和自测的形式遇到这些单词。以系统的方式完成词汇的学习是《新新概念英语》的突出特色。

《新新概念英语》—高级要求学生具备 1500 个英语单词,重点讲授 400 多个目标单词。每课从阅读文本中撷取 14~20 个单词,并在练习中作为目标单词。这些单词在以后的章节中会重复出现。因为本书采用词汇系统构建的学习方法,以及阅读技能练习的过程性,所以最好按书中的顺序进行单元和章节学习。

教材框架

本书共有 6 个单元,每单元有 3 课内容,然后是总结部分,在第 3 单元和第 6 单元结束后都有词汇自测题;在书的结尾部分为词汇自测题答案,所有目标词汇与短语的索引。

• UNITS

每个单元都以一个主题为中心,有 4 篇阅读,涉及到真人、真事、地点、观点和事件。每项阅读材料和目标词汇表配有 CD 录音。

• CHAPTERS

一个单元中的 3 章节内容是按如下方式设计的:

▲ GETTING READY TO READ

每一章的开篇是照片或插图,读前问题或任务。这些问题与任务常供两人或小组使用,先是口语表达,然后做词汇练习。口语表达活动的第一个任务是让学生利用已知的信息对所读材料主题进行思考,引导他们得出自己的观点。本部分的词汇部分介绍全文中即将出现的 4~6 个单词。这项活动的目的是减少阅读本章中的词汇压力。同时对了解文章的中心思想也有帮助。

GETTING READY TO READ 以学生思考所读内容为开始,以自己已知的信息和知识为基础,阐明自己的观点或者引入相关的词语。

▲ READING

这部分为本章中的课文部分,阅读的长度从开始 500 词到本书结尾的 800 词。学生阅读第一遍时最好不要查词典,建议学生边听边读,有助于学生理解和记忆,让学生听生词也是有好处的。阅读结束后,做 COMPREHENSION CHECK 以检查学生对阅读的一般理解情况。这是一组正误选择,如果学生选择句子正确,可以让他们陈述理由;如果认为此句错误,请学生改正过来。通过这样讲解与练习,学生会再次回到阅读中去,寻找支持信息。在这项练习中尽量不要把时间花在词汇的讲解上,保证学生有大量的机会在后续的练习中学习新的内容。

▲ EXPLORING VOCABULARY

这一栏目的开篇是 THINKING ABOUT VOCABULARY。通过 GUESSING STRATEGY 的学习和练习,帮助学生通过上下文掌握词义的猜测技巧。然后,要求学生关注课文中和练习中的目标词汇(黑体字),重读,注意其用法,猜测其词义,这个活动可以先全班,后小组。最后是 USING THE VOCABULARY 练习,这个练习是课文目标单词信息的总结和用法回顾,有助于学生加深对高频单词的理解和掌握。可以课上做,也可课下做;可以独立完成,也可结对子完成。

▲ DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

在学生掌握目标单词后,学生要参加包括中心阅读、主要观点阅读、重点和细节阅读——寻读、总结、理解推理、理解所指、理解原因与结果、理解作者意图、分辨作者口气和观点、重写等重要阅读技巧的训练。

• EXPANDING VOCABULARY

通过此部分,学生从理解目标词汇过渡到主动学习词汇。首先学会在新的语境中使用新词。然后通过学习同一词境中的相关词语,学生能够积累目标词汇的知识,最后将完成词法、短语动词和词语搭配练习。语法练习包括 due to, because 和 so 等使用及物与不及物动词、为词语找到一个合适位置,分词、及物动词和直接宾语,使用 used to、the 加形容词变为名词、反身代词、动名词和不定式,短语动词练习可以帮助学生练习常见短语动词。词语搭配练习帮助学生注意到目标词与其他词语的搭配。

只有在学生完成词汇扩展练习后,学生才可以使用词典,进一步了解新的词汇信息。

▲ PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

这部分的活动帮助学生巩固对单元主题的理解,形成流利的语言能力、进一步学习目标词汇。在讨论的部分,学生分享各自就课文提出的信息和观点。有时学生需要对与本章相关的主题进行调查研究。在学生说话时,教师指导学生使用目标词语(包括本章引入词语的派生词)。每个讨论项目中把最可能用的词语和问题放在一起,以方便学生参考,教师可以从小组中选出某人记录讨论中词语的使用次数。讨论结束后,教师可以问学生,哪些单词与短语使用得最多,同时对使用中发现较难的词语进行额外讲解。

每章以“写作”收尾,选择所读内容相关的两个主题写作,要求学生在写作中至少使用 5 个目标词语,也可鼓励学生选择更想了解的词语。有些写作练习会引导学生学会杂志和信件等的不太正式的文体,其他的写作较为正规,用于正式的短文等。至于如何利用这些写作,这与具体的写作任务或课程目标有关。

▲ UNIT WRAP-UPS

每个单元结束都有一个总结部分,将前 4 章的词汇集中起来,单元总结为词汇学习初级阶段后的关键补充部分——巩固和丰富学生对词义的理解。第一部分是复习阅读技能和词汇,包含与本单元主题相关的 300~400 词的阅读内容,里面有本单元 10~20 个目标词语或派生词,与每段中还有几个新的词语项目,给学生练习。根据语境猜测语义,接下来的练习为学生提供本单元介绍的阅读技能的更多练习。

“总结”的其他三个部分为初步词汇学习后重要的后续练习——巩固和丰富学生对词汇的理解,“总结”第二部分拓展词汇,有词族、短语动词、语法和搭配的练习,第三部分是词汇游戏,包括文字纵横游戏,找词谜语或游戏等,第四部分形成词典技能,这些练习旨在帮助学生充分利用词典。

• VOCABULARY SELF-TESTS

书中有两套单选词汇试题,第一套覆盖 1~3 单元,第二套覆盖 4~6 单元。

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UNIT 1

ARTISTIC INNOVATIONS



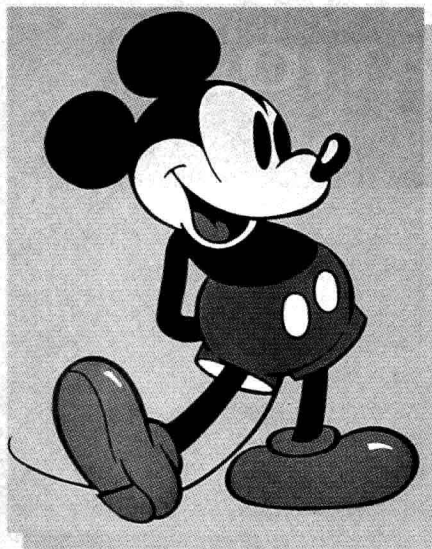
Pablo Picasso. Les Femmes d'Alger. 1907. Oil on canvas

CHAPTER 1

What Is Anime?



Anime



Cartoon

GETTING READY TO READ

A

Talk with a partner or in a small group.

1. Did you watch cartoons or read comic books when you were a child? Which ones? Do you ever watch cartoons or read comic books now? Which ones?
2. Compare the picture labeled "Anime" and the picture labeled "Cartoon" above. Check (✓) the words that you think describe the pictures. Explain your answers to your classmates.

	beautiful	creative	intelligent	funny	serious	interesting	simple
Anime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cartoon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B

The **boldfaced** words in the sentences below appear in the reading. Which words are new to you? Circle them. Then, work with a partner. Read the sentences about the reading, and choose the correct answers.

- Some of the best, most **talented** artists in Japan work in anime. Someone who is *talented*
 - has a lot of money.
 - has a very good natural ability.
- Anime deals with **complex** characters and situations. The stories are usually not simple. A *complex* story
 - has many parts and is difficult to understand.
 - usually has a sad ending.
- In most Hollywood films, it is easy to tell who is good, and who is bad. The **evil** characters do bad things, and the good ones try to stop them. An *evil* character wants to
 - hurt other people.
 - meet other people.
- Both children and adults are **fascinated** by anime, and enjoy watching it together. *Fascinated* means
 - very surprised.
 - very interested.
- Some anime deals with the future and the changes that **technology** might bring to people's lives. Examples of *technology* include
 - schools, banks, and museums.
 - computers, digital cameras, and cell phones.

READING

Read the text once without stopping. Don't worry about new words or the numbered words at the bottom of the page. Don't stop to use a dictionary. Just keep reading!

What Is Anime?

- 1 *Anime* is a special style of Japanese animation.¹ You can immediately see the difference between anime and other cartoons. This is because of the high quality of the artwork and the style, such as characters with large, childlike eyes. In addition, you will see that anime is strongly influenced by Asian, and especially Japanese, religious and cultural traditions. It provides a window into Japanese culture.

continued

¹ *animation* = a movie or television program made by photographing pictures or by drawing a series of pictures with a computer

- 2 Anime is closely **related** to Japanese comics called *manga*. Many anime television shows and videos **got their start** as popular manga. Manga is a \$3 billion business in Japan. About 60 percent of all printed materials sold there are manga. And manga and anime are not just for children. They are popular with Japanese of all ages. In fact, a large percentage of manga and anime is made for adults only. Their **popularity** helps explain why the quality of anime is so high—anime and manga are big business. A recent anime film **reportedly** cost \$8 million to make, with more than three thousand animators **involved** in its production. Some of Japan's most **talented** artists and musicians work in manga and anime.
- 3 But it is not just the quality of the artwork that makes anime so popular. Many anime stories deal with **complex** subjects and characters that change as the stories develop. The “bad guy”² of Disney³ cartoons—completely **evil** and not very believable⁴—is not common in anime. Rather, it is not always clear who the “good guys” and “bad guys” are. Also, death is shown as a natural part of life. Even important characters die sometimes. If your only experience with animation is Disney, you might feel shocked but then **fascinated** when you first watch anime.
- 4 Some of the most interesting anime deals with modern **technology**. In this type of anime, the differences between machines and people, males and females, and good and evil are not always clear. Anime often looks at the **challenges** of life and culture in a world of **rapid** technological change. The characters in this type of anime deal with deep **moral** questions, such as the possible negative effects of technology on human relationships. This is very different from the simple way that Hollywood films and cartoons usually deal with the same subjects.
- 5 In Japan, anime appears in three forms: television shows (which often continue for several years), **original** animation video (OAVs, also spelled OVA), and films. The first Japanese anime TV show, *Tetsuawan Atom* (“The Mighty Atom”), started in 1963 and continued for ten years.
- 6 Anime is becoming popular in countries all over the world. For people who do not speak Japanese, videos are available that have subtitles⁵ added or are dubbed.⁶ Many people greatly prefer the subtitles, for a number of

continued

² the *bad guy* = the character in a movie, book, or television show that does bad things and that you are supposed to hate

³ *Disney* = a U.S. company famous for making cartoons, such as Mickey Mouse, and cartoon movies, such as *The Lion King*

⁴ *believable* = easy to believe because it seems possible and real

⁵ *subtitles* = words printed at the bottom of a movie screen to translate what is said by the actors in a foreign movie

⁶ *dubbed* = a **dubbed** movie or video is one in which the original sound recording is replaced with one in another language

reasons. Sometimes the dubbing is either too fast or too slow, so what you hear does not match the mouth movements. Also, hearing the spoken (and sung) Japanese is part of the cultural experience and **beauty** of anime. Perhaps most importantly, many anime viewers are learning a little Japanese as they watch.

- 7 Funny, fascinating, intelligent—these are some of the adjectives that describe the best anime. If you share anime with children, you will be sharing with them beautiful art, excitement, and lots of fun. You will also be introducing them to the fascination of Japanese culture. In fact, families around the world who watch anime find that their children fall in love with Japan and the beautiful Japanese language.

Comprehension Check

Read these sentences. Circle T (true) or F (false). If you circle F, change the sentence to make it true. You might need to change one or two words, or you might need to rewrite the sentence completely. Check your answers with a classmate. If your answers are different, look back at the reading.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Anime and Disney cartoons look very ^{different} similar . | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 2. Manga is a special kind of anime. | T | F |
| 3. A lot of anime is made especially for adults. | T | F |
| 4. Anime often deals with very serious subjects. | T | F |
| 5. Important characters never die in anime. | T | F |
| 6. It is possible to enjoy anime even if you don't speak Japanese. | T | F |

EXPLORING VOCABULARY

Thinking about the Vocabulary

Guessing Strategy

Learning how to figure out what a new word means is a very important skill. In every chapter of this book, you will learn a strategy to help you guess the meaning of a word from its **context**. The context of a word is the words and sentences before and after it. These other words help you to guess a word's meaning. For example, look at the context of the word *complex* in the example.

Many anime stories deal with **complex** subjects and characters that change as the stories develop. The “bad guy” of Disney cartoons—completely evil and not very believable—is not common in anime. Rather, it is not always clear who the “good guys” and “bad guys” are.

The context tells you that something that is complex changes and is not always clear. Therefore, complex subjects and characters are not simple.

Try It!

Read the sentences, and write a definition of the **boldfaced** target word.

The **popularity** of anime is growing. Millions of people all over the world are starting to watch it.

Popularity means _____

Look at the target words and phrases. Which ones are new to you? Circle them here and in the reading. Then read “What Is Anime?” again. Look at the context of each new word and phrase. Can you guess the meaning? Use the Guessing Strategy where possible.

Target Words and Phrases

related (paragraph 2)	involved (2)	fascinated (3)	moral (4)
got their start (2)	talented (2)	technology (4)	original (5)
popularity (2)	complex (3)	challenges (4)	beauty (6)
reportedly (2)	evil (3)	rapid (4)	

Using the Vocabulary

These sentences are **about the reading**. Complete them with the words and phrases in the box. Circle the words or phrases in the sentences that help you understand the meanings of the target words.

beauty	challenges	got their start	involved	moral
original	popularity	rapid	related	reportedly

1. Anime is closely _____ to Japanese comic books. They are connected because they have some of the same characters and a similar style of artwork.
2. Many anime television characters first appeared in the pages of popular comic books, and then later on television. They _____ in comic books.

3. Anime is popular with people of all ages in Japan. Because of its _____, anime is big business in Japan.
4. According to newspaper reports, anime films usually cost millions of dollars to make. One recent film _____ cost \$8 million to produce.
5. Many talented Japanese artists and musicians are _____ in the making of anime. Over 3,000 artists worked on a recent anime film.
6. The stories in anime are complex, and the characters often have to deal with difficult _____ challenges. In anime, the differences between good and evil and right and wrong are often not very clear.
7. Because of technology, life is changing very fast, and many people have difficulty accepting all the changes. Some of the most interesting anime deal with the _____ of living in a world of _____ change.
8. People enjoy watching anime because of its artistic quality and _____.
9. A lot of anime is made first for film and television, and then later appears on video. However, _____ animation video, or OAV, is made directly for video, not first for film or television.

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

Understanding Topics and Main Ideas

A reading is about someone or something. That person or thing is the **topic** of the reading. Often, the title of a reading will tell you what the topic is. The **main idea** of a reading is the most important information about the topic. The main idea of a reading is usually written in a full sentence.

Answer these questions.

1. What is the topic of "What Is Anime?" _____
2. What is the main idea of "What Is Anime?"
 - a. Anime is a form of Japanese animated film or video that is artistic, fun, and educational.
 - b. Anime got its start in Japan as manga, or comic books, and is very popular.
 - c. Anime is better than Disney animation because the characters are more complex.

Understanding Cause and Effect

When you read, it is important to understand the connections between ideas. For example, you must be able to tell the difference between the cause of something and the effect. Often, writers use words like *so*, *because*, and *therefore* to show cause and effect, but sometimes they do not.

Complete these sentences using information from "What Is Anime?"

1. Makers of anime spend a lot of money producing it because anime is
big business in Japan.
2. Anime is very popular because _____

3. When people who watch only Disney cartoons first watch anime they
might be shocked because _____

4. Many people don't like to watch anime that is dubbed because _____

5. Many children who watch anime want to learn Japanese because _____

EXPANDING VOCABULARY

Using the Vocabulary in New Contexts

These sentences use the target words and phrases in new contexts.
Complete them with the words and phrases in the box.

beauty	challenges	got his start	involved	moral
original	popularity	rapid	related	reportedly

1. The president is _____ traveling to China tomorrow. That's
what I read in the newspaper this morning, anyway.
2. She has faced many difficult _____, but she has always been
successful.
3. Parents have a _____ responsibility to teach their children
right from wrong.

4. The owner of this restaurant _____ as a waiter here.
5. Because of the musician's _____, he was paid \$250,000 to play one show.
6. That is not the _____ painting. It's a copy.
7. Many people think that we are sisters, but we are not _____.
8. We were all _____ in the discussion, but our boss made the final decision.
9. His English is good, but he still has trouble understanding _____ speech.
10. She visits Costa Rica every year because she loves the natural _____ of the rain forest.

Word Families

Many words belong to **word families**. When you learn a new word, it is a good idea to learn other words in the same family. Use your dictionary to check the form and meaning of words in the same word family.

The words in the exercise below belong to the word families of the target words. You will see that they have different endings, or **suffixes**. A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word to make a new word. The new word is often a different part of speech.

- *-ity* is a noun suffix
- *-al* is an adjective suffix
- *-ly* is an adverb suffix

Complete the sentences with the words below.

morally originality popularity rapidly technological

1. The most important _____ inventions of the past 100 years include the airplane, the automobile, and the computer.
2. His _____ as a singer lasted for only a few years. Now, almost no one remembers him.
3. Technology is changing very _____ these days. It seems there are new products every day.