



21

世纪英语专业系列教材

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

(修订版)

学生用书

第四册

# 英语综合 教程

傅似逸 陈 燕 / 主编

# English Intensive Reading



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



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总主编 胡壮麟

# 英语综合教程

修订版

第4册

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为了方便您更好地使用本教材,获得最佳教学效果,我们特向使用本书作为教材的教师赠送本教材配套听力资料。如有需要,请完整填写“教师联系表”并加盖所在单位系(院)公章,免费向出版社索取。

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# 总序

北京大学出版社自 2005 年以来已出版《语言与应用语言学知识系列读本》多种,为了配合第十一个五年计划,现又策划陆续出版《21 世纪英语专业系列教材》。这个重大举措势必受到英语专业广大教师和学生的欢迎。

作为英语教师,最让人揪心的莫过于听人说英语不是一个专业,只是一个工具。说这些话的领导和教师的用心是好的,为英语专业的毕业生将来找工作着想,因此要为英语专业的学生多多开设诸如新闻、法律、国际商务、经济、旅游等其他专业的课程。但事与愿违,英语专业的教师们很快发现,学生投入英语学习的时间少了,掌握英语专业课程知识甚微,即使对四个技能的掌握也并不比大学英语学生高明多少,而那个所谓的第二专业在有关专家的眼中只是学到些皮毛而已。

英语专业的路在何方?有没有其他路可走?这是需要我们英语专业教师思索的问题。中央领导关于创新是一个民族的灵魂和要培养创新人才等的指示精神,让我们在层层迷雾中找到了航向。显然,培养学生具有自主学习能力和能进行创造性思维是我们更为重要的战略目标,使英语专业的人才更能适应 21 世纪的需要,迎接 21 世纪的挑战。

如今,北京大学出版社外语部的领导和编辑同志们,也从教材出版的视角探索英语专业的教材问题,从而为贯彻英语专业教学大纲做些有益的工作,为教师们开设大纲中所规定的必修、选修课程提供各种教材。“21 世纪英语专业系列教材”是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材和国家“十一五”重点出版规划项目《面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科建设丛书》的重要组成部分。这套系列教材要体现新世纪英语教学的自主化、协作化、模块化和超文本化,结合外语教材的具体情况,既要解决语言、教学内容、教学方法和教育技术的时代化,也要坚持弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神。因此,今天北京大学出版社在大力提倡专业英语教学改革的基础上,编辑出版各种英语专业技能、英语专业知识和相关专业课程知识的教材,以培养具有创新性思维的和具有实际工作能力学生,充分体现了时代精神。

北京大学出版社的远见卓识,也反映了英语专业广大师生盼望已久的心愿。由北京大学等全国几十所院校具体组织力量,积极编写相关教材。这就是

说,这套教材是由一些高等院校有水平有经验的第一线教师们制定编写大纲,反复讨论,特别是考虑到在不同层次、不同背景学校之间取得平衡,避免了先前的教材或偏难或偏易的弊病。与此同时,一批知名专家教授参与策划和教材审定工作,保证了教材质量。

当然,这套系列教材出版只是初步实现了出版社和编者们的预期目标。为了获得更大效果,希望使用本系列教材的教师和同学不吝指教,及时将意见反馈给我们,使教材更加完善。

航道已经开通,我们有决心乘风破浪,奋勇前进!

胡壮麟  
北京大学蓝旗营



# 修订说明

本书是“21 世纪英语专业系列教材”之一,2008 年 4 月出版学生用书,同年 11 月出版教师用书。在全国多所高校使用近 3 年的情况下,编者根据实际教学需要对本书进行了修订,主要涉及以下方面:

一、按课文难易程度调整了单元的顺序,以方便师生循序渐进地学习和讨论;

二、根据使用院校对教学内容过多的反映,删除一个单元(第十二单元),与其他三册保持一致;

三、修改文字错误,包括标点符号和排版等方面的疏漏或错误;

四、修订教师用书的答案部分,添加原来遗漏的少数练习答案。

在本书修订的过程中,北京大学胡壮麟教授和北京大学出版社张冰主任提出了具体的指导意见,美国朋友 Fran Clawson 女士审读了部分练习答案,本书责编孙莹和北京大学出版社外语编辑部的编辑们付出了艰辛的劳动,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,本书可能仍有疏漏,敬请同仁指正。

编者  
2010 年 8 月



# 前言

《英语综合教程》根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写,旨在培养学生具有扎实的语言基本功、宽广的知识面、一定的相关专业知识、较强的综合能力和较高的人文素质。本套教材是基础英语课程教材,共四册,可供高等学校英语专业一、二年级学生使用。本册为第四册,适用于二年级第二学期。

本册共 14 个单元,每单元包括 TEXT A 与 TEXT B 两篇课文。内容涉及教育、语言、政治、文学等领域。主题包括语言学习、跨文化交际、民族性格、女性意识、社会变迁、人类天性等。体裁包括小说、散文、政论文、传记、演说辞、寓言、神话、科幻故事等。课文的选材力求体现经典性与时代性相结合、知识性与趣味性相结合的原则,同时关注学生的需要、兴趣与语言难易程度。28 篇课文均出自名家之手,稍加改编而成。其中既有思想内涵深刻的经典文章,也有贴近现代生活的轻松读物,体现了比较丰富的人文内涵和审美取向。

本册教材的编排原则与前三册基本一致。各单元包括 8 个部分,体例如下:

## Unit Goals

教学目标:提出本单元的学习目标

## Before Reading

读前准备:要求学生在阅读课文前查阅相关资料,培养自主学习和独立思考的能力

## A Glimpse into the Text

导读:提炼该课的精华,激发学生的兴趣

## Text A

- More about the Text
- Check Your Understanding
- Paraphrasing

主课文模块:学生精读作品,了解作者的生平与创作背景,掌握课文的内容要点、难点

## Some Information about the English Style

文体修辞模块:分析课文的文体特色和相关的修辞要点

**Practice****Text B**

## ■ Notes

## ■ Comprehension

**Further Study**

**练习模块：**包括形式多样的词汇、语法、写作、翻译练习，以提高学生综合运用语言的能力

**辅课文模块：**提供与主课文主题一致，但风格不同的作品，加深学生的理解，拓展其视野

**延伸性学习：**提供进一步学习与研究的资源

本册教材的总体设计具有如下特点：

1. 注重学生的参与，强调让学生动手、动脑，通过查找资料、讨论等形式补充知识，解决问题。
2. 注重启发性教学，引导学生归纳掌握知识。
3. 注重师生互动，课前活动和课后练习的设计注意以学生为主体、以教师为指导。
4. 注重综合技能的训练，各单元练习全面，有助于巩固并拓展所学的知识与技能。
5. 注重培养学生运用语言的得体性，对文化差异的敏感性、宽容性和处理文化差异的灵活性。

本教材配有教师用书，为使用者提供包括教学思路、课堂组织、教学重点与难点、语法修辞等方面的详细指导和参考答案。有助于教师在教学各环节中采用启发式、讨论式、合作式、发现式、归纳式等多种教学方式，开展以任务为中心的互动教学，最大限度地让学生参与学习的全过程。

本册教材由厦门大学主持编写。傅似逸教授和陈燕副教授担任主编，并与张秀明、苏欲晓、丁晓君老师分担全书的选材和编写。在编写过程中，总主编胡壮麟教授给予了精心的指导；加拿大专家 Brian Low 博士审订了全书；英国专家 Mark Hilton 为本册的选材提供了宝贵的意见和帮助，在此我们表示衷心的感谢！本册责任编辑孙莹和北京大学出版社外语编辑部的编辑们为本书的出版付出了艰辛的劳动，在此也一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限，不足与疏漏在所难免，诚望使用本书的教师与学生批评指正。

编者

2008 年元月

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# The Power of Rhetoric

## Unit Goals

- 📖 appreciation of Presidential Inaugural Addresses
- 📖 to learn to use rhetorical devices and figures of speech:
  - Parallelism
  - Metaphor
  - Antithesis
  - Alliteration
- 📖 development of public speaking skills

## Before Reading

1. Listen to the recording of Clinton's Inaugural Address at <http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres64.html>.
2. Discuss with your partner:
  - What keynote message does Clinton intend to get across to his audience?
  - What impresses you most?Share your thoughts with others in the class.
3. Find further information about Bill Clinton and John F. Kennedy, and prepare a Powerpoint presentation to show what you have found out about them. You may focus on their lives, their contributions to American politics, or any other aspects that you are most interested in. You may choose to introduce each of them separately or to do a comparison of the two, but make your presentation less than 10 minutes.

## A Glimpse into the Text

*William Jefferson Clinton, the 42nd American president, was the first “baby-boomer” to hold that office. His personality—relaxed, confident, and highly sociable—was widely characteristic of his generation, making him a popular figure both at home and abroad. His inaugural speech of 1993, echoing that of John F. Kennedy in 1961, proclaimed a new spring for America. His eight-year presidency produced a relatively peaceful and prosperous America—an era more seasonally symbolic, perhaps, of a summer or early fall in the history of the United States.*

## Text A

## We Force the Spring

*The First Inaugural Address of Bill Clinton***My fellow citizens:**

Today we celebrate the mystery of American renewal. This ceremony is held in the depth of winter. But, by the words we speak  
 5 and the faces we show the world, we force the spring, a spring reborn in the world's oldest democracy that brings forth the vision and courage to reinvent America.

When our founders boldly declared

10 America's independence to the world and our purposes to the Almighty<sup>1</sup>, they knew that America, to endure, would have to change. Not change for change's sake, but change to preserve America's ideals—life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness<sup>2</sup>. Though we march to the music of our time, our mission is timeless.

Each generation of Americans must define what it means to be an American. On behalf  
 15 of our nation, I salute my predecessor, President Bush, for his half-century of service to America. And I thank the millions of men and women whose steadfastness and sacrifice triumphed over Depression<sup>3</sup> and fascism.

Today, a generation raised in the shadows of the Cold War<sup>4</sup> assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed by the sunshine of freedom but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new  
 20 plagues. Raised in unrivaled prosperity, we inherit an economy that is still the world's strongest, but is weakened by business failures, stagnant wages, increasing inequality, and deep divisions among our people.

When George Washington first took the oath I have just sworn to uphold, news traveled slowly across the land by horseback and across the ocean by boat. Now, the sights and sounds  
 25 of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously to billions around the world. Communications and commerce are global; investment is mobile; technology is almost magical; and ambition for a better life is now universal. We earn our livelihood in peaceful competition with people all across the earth.

Profound and powerful forces are shaking  
 30 and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy. This new world has already enriched the lives of millions of Americans who are able to compete and win  
 35 in it. But when most people are working harder for less; when others cannot work at all; when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to bankrupt many of our enterprises, great and small; when fear of crime robs

reinvent /ˌriːnˈvent/ v. to present oneself or sth. in a new form or with a new image

steadfastness /ˈstedfəːstns/ n. from adjective 'steadfast', not changing in attitudes or aims

plague /pleɪɡ/ n. large numbers of an animal or insect that come into an area and cause great damage

unrivaled /ʌnˈraɪvəld/ adj. better or greater than any other

stagnant /ˈstæɡnənt/ adj. not developing, growing or changing

instantaneously /ˌɪnstənˈtæniəsli/ adv. happening immediately

devastate /ˈdevəsteɪt/ v. to make sb. feel very shocked and sad



40 law-abiding citizens of their freedom; and when millions of poor children cannot even imagine the lives we are calling them to lead—we have not made change our friend.

We know we have to face hard truths  
45 and take strong steps. But we have not done so. Instead, we have drifted, and that drifting has eroded our resources, fractured our economy, and shaken our confidence. Though our challenges are fearsome, so are our strengths.  
50 And Americans have ever been a restless, questing, hopeful people. We must bring to our task today the vision and will of those who came before us.

From our revolution<sup>5</sup>, the Civil War<sup>6</sup>, to  
55 the Great Depression, to the civil rights movement<sup>7</sup>, our people have always mustered the determination to construct from these crises the pillars of our history. Thomas Jefferson<sup>8</sup> believed that to preserve the very  
60 foundations of our nation, we would need dramatic change from time to time. Well, my fellow citizens, this is our time. Let us embrace it.

Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with  
65 America.

And so today, we pledge an end to the era of deadlock and drift—a new season of American renewal has begun. To renew America, we must be bold. We must do what no generation has had to do before. We must invest more in our own people, in their jobs, in their future, and at the same time cut our massive debt. And we must do so in a world in  
70 which we must compete for every opportunity.

It will not be easy; it will require sacrifice. But it can be done, and done fairly, not choosing sacrifice for its own sake, but for our own sake. We must provide for our nation the way a family provides for its children.

Our Founders<sup>9</sup> saw themselves in the light of posterity. We can do no less. Anyone who  
75 has ever watched a child's eyes wander into sleep knows what posterity is. Posterity is the world to come—the world for whom we hold our ideals, from whom we have borrowed our planet, and to whom we bear sacred responsibility.

We must do what America does best: offer more opportunity to all and demand responsibility from all. It is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing,  
80 from our government or from each other. Let us all take more responsibility, not only for ourselves and our families but for our communities and our country.

To renew America, we must revitalize our democracy. This beautiful capital<sup>10</sup>, like every capital since the dawn of civilization, is often a place of intrigue and calculation. Powerful

law-abiding /'lɔːə,bɑːdɪŋ/ *adj.* obeying and respecting the law

drift /drɪft/ *v.* to do sth. without a particular plan or purpose

erode /ɪ'rəʊd/ *v.* to gradually destroy sth. or make it weaker over a period of time; to be destroyed or make weaker in this way

fracture /'fræktʃə/ *v.* to break, such as a bone; to split a society or organization, etc.

fearsome /'fiəzəm/ *adj.* making people feel very frightened

muster /'mʌstə/ *v.* to find as much support, courage, etc. as possible

pillar /'pɪlə/ *n.* a basic part or feature of a system, organization, belief, etc.

embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ *v.* to put your arms around sb. as a sign of love or friendship

deadlock /'dedlɒk/ *n.* a complete failure to reach agreement or settle a dispute

posterity /pə'stenti/ *n.* all the people who will live in the future

revitalize /,rɪ:'vʌtəlaɪz/ *v.* to make sth. stronger, or active or more healthy

intrigue /ɪn'triːg/ *n.* the activity of making secret plans in order to achieve an aim, often by deceiving people



people maneuver for position and worry  
85 endlessly about who is in and who is out,  
who is up and who is down, forgetting those  
people whose toil and sweat sends us here  
and pays our way.

Americans deserve better, and in this  
90 city today, there are people who want to do  
better. And so I say to all of us here, let us  
resolve to reform our politics, so that power  
and privilege no longer shout down the  
voice of the people. Let us put aside personal

95 advantage so that we can feel the pain and see the promise of America. Let us resolve to make  
our government a place for what Franklin Roosevelt called “bold, persistent experimentation,”  
a government for our tomorrows, not our yesterdays. Let us give this capital back to the  
people to whom it belongs.

To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well as at home. There is no longer  
100 division between what is foreign and what is domestic—the world economy, the world  
environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race—they affect us all.

Today, as an old order passes, the new world is more free but less stable. Clearly America  
must continue to lead the world we did so much to make. While America rebuilds at home,  
we will not shrink from the challenges, nor fail to seize the opportunities, of this new world.  
105 Together with our friends and allies, we will work to shape change, lest it engulf us.

When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international  
community is defied, we will act—with peaceful diplomacy when ever possible, with force  
when necessary. The brave Americans serving our nation today in the Persian Gulf, in  
Somalia, and wherever else they stand are testament to our resolve.

110 But our greatest strength is the power of our ideas, which are still new in many lands. Across  
the world, we see them embraced—and we rejoice. Our hopes, our hearts, our hands, are with  
those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom. Their cause is America's  
cause.

The American people have summoned the change we celebrate today. You have raised  
115 your voices in an unmistakable chorus. You have cast your votes in historic numbers. And  
you have changed the face of Congress, the presidency and the political process itself. Yes,  
you, my fellow Americans have forced the spring. Now, we must do the work the season  
demands.

To that work I now turn, with all the authority of my office. I ask the Congress to join  
120 with me. But no president, no Congress, no government, can undertake this mission alone.  
My fellow Americans, you, too, must play your part in our renewal. I challenge a new  
generation of young Americans to a season of service—to act on your idealism by helping  
troubled children, keeping company with those in need, reconnecting our torn communities.  
There is so much to be done—enough indeed for millions of others who are still young in  
125 spirit to give of themselves in service, too.

In serving, we recognize a simple but powerful truth—we need each other. And we  
must care for one another. Today, we do more than celebrate America; we rededicate ourselves  
to the very idea of America. An idea born in revolution and renewed through two centuries of

maneuver /mə'nu:və/ v. to control or influence a situation in a skilful but sometimes dishonest way  
engulf /m'gʌlf/ v. to surround or to cover sb. or sth.  
conscience /'kɒnʃəns/ n. a moral sense of right and wrong, esp. as felt by a person and affecting behaviour  
testament /'testəmənt/ n. a thing that shows that something else exists or is true  
engulf /m'gʌlf/ v. to surround or to cover sb. or sth.  
conscience /'kɒnʃəns/ n. a moral sense of right and wrong, esp. as felt by a person and affecting behaviour  
testament /'testəmənt/ n. a thing that shows that something else exists or is true

challenge. An idea tempered by the knowledge  
 130 that, but for fate, we—the fortunate and the  
 unfortunate—might have been each other. An  
 idea ennobled by the faith that our nation can  
 summon from its myriad diversity the deepest  
 measure of unity. An idea infused with the  
 135 conviction that America's long heroic journey  
 must go forever upward.

myriad /'mɪrɪəd/ *adj.* an extremely large number of  
 sth.

infuse /m'fju:z/ *v.* to make sb. or sth. have a particular  
 quality

conviction /kən'vɪkʃən/ *n.* a strong opinion or belief

scripture /'skɹɪptʃə/ *n.* the holy books of a particular  
 religion

And so, my fellow Americans, at the edge of the 21st century, let us begin with energy  
 and hope, with faith and discipline, and let us work until our work is done. The scripture  
 says, “And let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season, we shall reap, if we faint not.”

140 From this joyful mountaintop of celebration, we hear a call to service in the valley. We have  
 heard the trumpets. We have changed the guard. And now, each in our way, and with God's  
 help, we must answer the call.

Thank you and God bless you all.

## More about the Text

### 1. the Almighty

This is an Abrahamic term for God.

### 2. “life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness”

This is a reference to *The Declaration of Independence*. The whole sentence reads: “We  
 hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by  
 their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and  
 the pursuit of Happiness.”

### 3. Depression

This refers to the Great Depress of 1929, which lasted through most of the 1930s. It  
 centred in North America and Europe, but had devastating effects around the world,  
 particularly in industrialized countries.

### 4. The Cold War

The Cold War refers to the period of protracted conflict and competition between the  
 United States and the former Soviet Union and their allies from the late 1940s until the late  
 1980s.

### 5. our revolution

This refers to the American war for Independence in 1776.

### 6. the Civil War

This refers to the war between the northern US States (usually known as the Union  
 States) and the Confederate States of the South from 1861 to 1865.

### 7. the civil rights movement

This refers in part to a set of noted events and reform movements in the US that aimed at  
 abolishing public and private acts of racial discrimination and racism against African  
 Americans between 1954 and 1968, particularly in the southern United States.