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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

(教师参考书)

 中国人民大学出版社

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中国人民大学出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新思路大学英语读写译教程 第三册 (教师参考书) / 吴松江主编

北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2010

ISBN 978-7-300-12557-2

I. ①新…

II. ①吴…

III. ①英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料②英语-写作-高等学校-教学参考资料

③英语-翻译-高等学校-教学参考资料

IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 146873 号

新思路大学英语读写译教程 第三册 (教师参考书)

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Xinsilu Daxue Yingyu Du-Xie-Yi Jiaocheng Di-san Ce (Jiaoshi Cankaoshu)

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街31号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 [http:// www. crup. com. cn](http://www.crup.com.cn)

[http:// www. ttrnet. com](http://www.ttrnet.com) (人大教研网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京市易丰印刷有限责任公司

规 格 185 mm × 260 mm 16开本

版 次 2010年8月第1版

印 张 11.5

印 次 2010年8月第1次印刷

字 数 269 000

定 价 33.00 元

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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,主要供本科院校、独立学院和高职高专院校使用。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。本系列教材主要供本科院校、独立学院和高职高专院校使用。

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应用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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Anecdotes of Famous Persons

Part One Objectives

After learning the unit, the students will be able to

1. know some anecdotes of famous persons and their active attitudes towards life;
2. grasp the main ideas of Text A, Text B and Text C;
3. master the key words, expressions and useful sentence patterns.

Part Two Procedures

	Teaching Tasks
1st Period	Warm-up; study of new words, phrases and expressions in Text A; background information
2nd Period	Detailed study of Text A
3rd Period	Detailed study of Text A
4th Period	Text A exercises
5th Period	Text A exercises; Text B (fast reading)
Independent Study	Text C and its exercises



Part Three Text A

Charlie Chaplin

一、背景知识 (Background Information)

1. McCarthyism

McCarthyism is the politically motivated practice of making accusations of disloyalty, subversion, or treason without proper regard for evidence. The term specifically describes activities associated with the period in the United States known as the Second Red Scare, lasting roughly from the late 1940s to the late 1950s and characterized by heightened fears of communist influence on American institutions and espionage by Soviet agents.

2. *The Circus*

The Circus is a 1928 silent film which finds Charlie Chaplin's Little Tramp character being chased by a police officer, having been mistaken for a pickpocket. When Little Tramp runs into the circus' main tent in an attempt to escape the law, the patrons there mistake his fleeing for part of the act—and the best part! Recognizing potential profit, the ringmaster hires him, but discovers that Little Tramp can only be fun unintentionally, not on purpose.

3. *City Lights*

City Lights, in 1931, was Charlie Chaplin's first non-silent film. *City Lights* is a fascinating blend of comedy, satire and pathos. Charlie portrays his world-famous tramp clown, who happens upon a blind flower girl. That role was beautifully played by Virginia Cherrill. At first he doesn't realize the girl is blind. The rest of the film is about his efforts to raise enough money to pay for an operation to restore her sight.

4. *Modern Times*

Modern Times is a 1936 American comedy film by Charlie Chaplin that has his iconic Little Tramp character struggling to survive in the modern, industrialized world. The film is a comment on the desperate employment and fiscal conditions many people faced during the Great Depression, conditions created, in Chaplin's view, by the efficiencies of modern industrialization.

5. *The Great Dictator*

One of the greatest satires ever filmed and Chaplin's most fully realized comedy. A comedy blend of the usual Chaplin slapstick and pathos along with a very effective social and political commentary. Charlie is Adenoid Hynckle, dictator of an only slightly



fictional country of Tomania. He also plays a Jewish ghetto barber. Both are played with such impeccable accuracy that to distinguish between them is extremely easy. The film revealed Hitler's evil attempt to control the world, and earned Chaplin Oscar nominations for Best Picture, Original Screenplay and Best Actor.

6. *Limelight*

Limelight is a 1952 comedy-drama film. The movie is set in London in 1914, on the eve of World War I. 1914 was the year Chaplin made his first movie. Calvero (Charles Chaplin), once a famous stage clown but now a washed-up drunk, saves a young dancer, Thereza Ambrose, alias Terry (Claire Bloom), from suicide. Nursing her back to health, Calvero helps Terry regain her self-esteem and resume her dancing career. The story of an older man and a younger woman falling in love and inspiring each other's lives closely mirrored Chaplin's marriage to Oona O'Neill, and other relationships in his life. In 1972, the film was given a wide U.S. release and honored at the Academy Awards.

二、课文详解 (Detailed Study of the Text)

1. (LL. 2~3) **Despite** the **turmoil** in his private life, Charlie went on and made a film called *The Circus*.

despite: in spite of 尽管

Examples: **Despite** her beauty, she lacks self-confidence.

她虽然很漂亮, 但是缺乏自信。

Despite its many obvious advantages, the car is not without problems.

尽管汽车有许多明显的优点, 但是它也不是没有问题。

turmoil: a state of confusion, excitement, and trouble

Example: The country is in complete **turmoil**.

这个国家陷入一片混乱之中。

2. (LL. 4~5) **The moment** *The Circus* was completed, he **launched into** making *City Lights*.

the moment: as soon as就

Examples: **The moment** we get the tickets, we'll send them to you.

我们一搞到票就派人给你们送去。

The moment he closed his eyes, he fell asleep.

他一合眼就睡着了。

launch into: to begin eagerly, forcefully, etc. (积极有力地) 开始 (或投入)

Example: He **launched into** a long speech about the dangers of taking drugs.

他开始作关于吸毒危险性的长篇演说。



3. (LL. 9~10) America had become **affected** by a kind of madness, an **obsessive** fear and **hatred of** communism. Charlie became a **victim** of this **persecution**.

obsessive: 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

Examples: an **obsessive** need for excitement

一种对刺激着魔般的需求

She's becoming **obsessive** about hygiene.

她开始变得有洁癖。

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

Example: We were all deeply affected by the news of her death.

她去世的消息使我们都深感悲痛。

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

Examples: a war **victim**

战争受害者

an earthquake **victim**

地震灾民

Many small businesses have fallen **victim** to the current economic crisis.

许多小型企业已经成为当前经济危机的受害者。

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

Example: Many Jews died during their persecution by the Nazis.

在遭受纳粹迫害期间许多犹太人丧生。

4. (LL. 14~16) America's anti-communist emotions had found a new and more **lunatic** voice. On 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**.

lunatic: crazy 疯狂的, 癫狂的

Example: **lunatic** behavior

疯狂的行为

premiere: the first public performance of a film or play

Example: Spielberg's new movie gets its world **premiere** tonight.

斯皮尔伯格的新电影今晚进行全球首映。

forbid: to keep from doing sth. 禁止

Examples: The law strictly **forbids** racial or sexual discrimination.

这项法律严禁种族或性别歧视。

Forbidden City



紫禁城

forbidden fruit

禁果

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

Examples: Some of her best works were written while she was in **exile**.

她的一些最好的作品是在她流亡期间写的。

The artist was sent into **exile** to a remote village in the north.

那位艺术家被放逐到北方的一个偏僻的村庄。

5. (LL. 17~18) 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.

hail...as: [often passive 常用被动态] to describe someone or something as being very good 把……誉为

Examples: His first film was immediately **hailed as** a masterpiece.

他的第一部电影很快就被誉为一部杰作。

The discovery was **hailed as** a big step forward in medical science.

这一发现被推崇为医学上的一大进展。

vicious: evil 恶毒的

Example: **vicious** attack/rumor/crime/person, etc.

恶毒的攻击 / 谣言 / 犯罪 / 人等

6. (LL. 21~22) Even if America had **denounced** Charlie, he had his family—and the **acclaim** of the rest of the world.

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

Example: **denounce** an aggressive war/terrorism

谴责侵略战争 / 恐怖主义

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

Example: Einstein's achievements earned him the **acclaim** of the entire scientific community.

爱因斯坦的成就为他赢得了整个科学界的赞誉。

7. (L. 23) Now America opened its arms to Charlie once more and he was **showered with** awards.

shower...with: to give... a lot of things 大量地将……给予

Examples: The dancer was **showered with** praise.



那个舞蹈演员备受称赞。

The branches of the trees **showered me with snow**.

树枝上的雪花洒落在我身上。

8. (LL. 26~27) After a life of **incredibly** hard work, of great **triumphs** and great sorrows and trials, Charlie seemed to have entered a golden time.

incredibly: extremely 异常地, 极端地, 非常地

Example: I've been **incredibly** busy this week.

我这一周忙得焦头烂额。

triumph: accomplishment, achievement, victory 成就, 成功

Example: They held a party to celebrate their election **triumph**.

他们举行聚会庆祝选举胜利。

9. (L. 29) Christmas Eve, 1977, came and the house was **brimming with** children and grandchildren.

brim with: be very full of something 充满, 注满

Examples: Mary's eyes **brimmed with** tears.

玛丽热泪盈眶。

Tom was **brimming with** confidence.

汤姆充满了自信。

10. (LL. 34~35) It was a good day for someone who had given so much laughter and encouragement to the world to **slip away**.

slip away: to die 逝世, 死亡

Example: He **slipped away** calmly at the age of 78.

他在 78 岁时平静地离世。

三、练习答案 (Key to Exercises)



Comprehension

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

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. C

II. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. She was the daughter of the great American playwright, Eugene O'Neill. She was 17 years old when she and Charlie got married in 1942.

2. It's the story of an aging music hall performer and the young girl he helps to suc-



ceed. Into it Charlie put his memories of the London and the theatrical life he had known as a boy.

3. Because McCarthy and his henchmen were discovered that they had been faking evidence.
4. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.
5. He worked hard, and went through great triumphs and great sorrows and trials. He gave much laughter and encouragement to the world.

Vocabulary

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

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. forbade | 2. slipped away | 3. geniuses | 4. victims | 5. faked |
| 6. affected | 7. launched into | 8. hailed as | 9. exile | 10. showered with |

IV. Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word derived from the word given.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. theatrical | 2. emotional | 3. triumphant | 4. aged | 5. encouragement |
| 6. hatred | 7. performer | 8. laughter | 9. incredibly | 10. settlement |

Structure

V. Study the model and complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English using *despite*.

1. Despite all his shortcomings
2. Despite the high expenses
3. Despite these alarming statistics
4. Despite the serious damage caused by the flood
5. Despite the development in automation

VI. Cloze

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B | 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. D | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. A | 14. D | 15. B | 16. A | 17. B | 18. D | 19. A | 20. C |

VII. Error Correction

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. nothing → everything | 2. because → although |
| 3. nineteen → nineteenth | 4. that → what |



- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 5. and → or | 6. like → as |
| 7. complicated → simple | 8. consisted 后加 of |
| 9. that → which | 10. not → / |

Translation

Ⅶ. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. It was one of the most vicious crimes of last century, and Charlie became a victim of McCarthyism.
2. The local politicians faked the truth of the incident to win votes.
3. A great number of German scientists were in exile abroad, and many of them settled in the United States for the rest of their lives.
4. Although Chaplin was by no means rich, his performing career provided his family with a comfortable living.
5. Science and technology change our life every day, and a lot of energy resources can be replaced by others.

Ⅷ. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 这部影片就是《舞台生涯》，它讲述一位年迈的音乐厅演员和他帮助一位年轻女郎取得成功的故事。他在影片中掺入了其童年时代了解的伦敦概况和演艺生活。
2. 1975 年，就在他 86 岁生日前夕，昔日伦敦“儿童济贫院”小孩之一的查理，被女王伊丽莎白二世加封了爵位。
3. 一生中异常勤奋地工作、取得辉煌成就和历经艰难困苦的查理，仿佛步入了人生黄金时代。
4. 家里人将查理安顿在他自己的房间里，让门敞开着，以便他能分享回荡在屋里的热闹的喜庆之声。
5. 对一位曾给全世界人民带来如此之多的欢笑和鼓舞的人而言，这一天是他悄然谢世的好日子。

四、课文翻译 (Text Translation)

查理 · 卓别林

1924 年 11 月，查理·卓别林娶女主角演员丽苔·格雷为妻。这次婚姻与第一次一样，是不明智的。面对个人生活的风浪，查理继续坚持，拍摄了影片《马戏