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总主编 黄 毅

第2册

创新大学英语 读写教程

主编 唐景春



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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第2册

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主编的话

英语学习为当代大学生走向国际化过程打下了坚实的基础,它的重要性是不言而喻的。笔者从事大学英语教学已逾二十年,深感老师教学和学生学习的不易。而中国学生把英语作为一门外语来学习又极具中国特色,相信无论是从教材和教学方法上来讲都是独特的,也是中国万千从事英语教学工作的老师们努力的结果。我们这套《创新大学英语:读写教程》(第1、2册)正是在这样的背景下应运而生的。之所以冠以此名,是因为我们旨在避免教材的同质化,在传统意义上对大学英语教材有所创新。

首先,我们要感谢四川工商学院的校领导和教务处领导,因为他们给予我们教材编写提供了很多的支持和帮助,让我们能够在一个良好的氛围中愉快地开展工作并顺利完成了这套教材的编写。

本套教材申报了成都师范学院校级规划教材项目。第1、2册主编唐景春为成都师范学院外语系副教授。在此,要感谢成都师范学院和成都师范学院外语系领导,因为我们得到了他们给予的诸多关怀和帮助,无论是从政策上还是在实际的工作中都是如此。特别是成都师范学院外语系领导对我们这套教材给予了大力支持并提出了很多良好的、创造性的建议。

回顾我们编写这套教材的历程,还是感慨万千。从两年前开始策划和启动到今天完成出版,也算是历经周折和磨难。我们的教材编写团队最初打算编写一套适用于大学英语本科第三批次录取的非英语专业的学生使用的大学英语教材,在最初的教材设计中,是向这个方向上靠拢的。但是,在两年前的教材样课编写出来后,笔者和编委们还是深感有很多的不足之处,因此,怎样让教材更加适用于我们的对象学生,怎样让教材更加新颖则是笔者一直在思考的问题。后来,我们一致认为本套教材的编写还是应立足于普通的本科院校,以培养应用型、技术技能型人才为目标,将英语的分层教学和分类指导的教学原则贯彻其中。令人欣慰的是今年四川师范大学成都学院已转设成功,五月正式更名为四川工商学院,并成功跨入本科第二批次招生的行列。我们的整体

构想显然是符合市场需求的。

今年年初,我们的教材编写工作重新启动,在旧的版本上做了全面的创新和修改,让教材更具有时代感,并在练习的设计中充分考虑了以学生为主体的课堂因素。

笔者和我们教材编写团队的老师们两年来反复修改、反复琢磨如何编写出一套好的教材,至此,我们为本套教材的成功出版付出了很多心血。我们在成长中学习,同时我们也得到了来自于四川工商学院、成都师范学院、电子科技大学成都学院的大力支持,最后还要借书的一角对这三所大学表示衷心的感谢。

黄 毅 唐景春

2015.7.10

前言

编写宗旨:

大学英语的改革走到如今,机遇和挑战同在,南京大学王守仁教授如是说:“我们应以国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020年)为指导,总结经验,再接再厉,主动适应国家经济建设、社会发展和高等教育的新形势,满足人民群众接受高质量教育的需求,努力开创大学英语教学新局面。”“随着我们国家综合实力的增强和国际地位的提升,在国际事务中,我们不仅要积极参与其游戏,更要参与游戏规则制定,争取更多的国际话语权,以捍卫国家主权,保护国家利益,使人类能够更多地从中国理念中受益,这要求参与国际事务的人员不仅要懂得国际事务,而且要掌握外语。掌握一门外语可以是英语,也可以是其他国家的语言,但在目前情况下,对大多数人来说主要是掌握英语。培养国际化人才很重要的内容是提高大学生的英语水平。”^①

《创新大学英语:读写教程》(第1、2册)顺应时代的需要,在大学英语良好的改革氛围中应运而生。但是,毕竟中国人学习英语有自身的特点,不能够完全照搬照抄英、美国教材和教学法,所以在传统意义上的创新是我们教材编写所追求的目标。

本书以教育部颁布的《2015年大学英语最新改革指南》为指挥棒,并体现了大学英语四、六级最新的改革变化,以培养应用型、技术技能型人才为目的,注重对学生综合语言能力和文化素养的培养。

本书特色:

本书选材地道、设计科学、编写认真、审稿严谨,且趣味性高、针对性强、与时俱进,充分体现了分层教学、分类指导的英语教学原则。

书中课后练习的设计充分考虑了以学生为主体的课堂的因素,如语法部分练习的设计就是如此。同时注重学生对语言知识点的操练,注重梳理课文内容,强化知识点的

^① 王守仁:《关于高校大学英语教学的几点思考》,《外语教学理论与实践》2011年第1期。

学习,也兼顾最新的大学英语四、六级考试的要求,在练习中融入了一些相关的内容。

内容安排:

本书的编写遵循二语习得的理论,即“语言不是靠‘学习’获得的,只要语言输入中有足够的正面依据,任何一个正常人都能习得语言。”

第1册以高中词汇为起点,通过一册的学习,预期学生掌握生词总量达3000词左右,短语达300个。第2册以第1册词汇为起点,通过第2册学习,学生可掌握词汇4000个,短语500个。

第1、2册每册8个单元,每个单元两篇课文,围绕一个主题展开。课文内容经过本书专家组和各位编委精心挑选和严格审核,力求做到课文选文的知识性、时代性、趣味性和思想性的结合和统一。就内容分布来说,第1册有关英语学习的内容占25%、大学生生活占12.5%、文学经典占12.5%、妇女问题占12.5%、科技占12.5%、饮食文化占12.5%、中国文化占12.5%。第2册有关美国文化占37.5%,中国文化占25%,中、美体育各占6.25%,中、美旅游各占6.25%,人生意义占12.5%。

学生可以通过本教材的学习获得英语的语言知识、通用的文化和文学知识,包括英、美国家和中国的文化和文学知识,因为我们学习英语正是在与世界交际,与全球互动,从而迈向国际化的道路。这既能够了解别国现状又能够传播中国自己的文化是我们的终极目的。

第1、2册的写作内容在各册的第2、4、6、8四个单元,写作内容的安排简洁明了,旨在帮助学生理清写作思路,了解写作技巧。我们在设计和编写这部分内容时,充分考虑了大学英语四、六级考试的要求,并与之接轨。如第1册第2单元编写的怎样描述图片的内容。我们的目的是希望学生不要把英语写作看成是高不可攀的“山峰”,而是要把英语写作当成富有乐趣和易于行之的学习活动。

总的说来,培养学生良好的英语语言基本功,提高他们的人文素养,拓宽他们的知识面是我们教材力求达到的目标。

黄毅 唐景春 吕凯

2015.7.10

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Unit 1

American Life

Text A

Friendship of American Style

para. 1 Steve and Yaser first met in their chemistry class at an American university. Yaser was a student from Jordan. He was excited to get to know an American. He wanted to learn more about American culture and hoped that he and Steve would become good friends.

para. 2 At first, Steve seemed very friendly. He always greeted Yaser warmly before class. Sometimes he offered to study with Yaser. He even invited Yaser to have lunch with him. But when the semester was over, Steve seemed more distant. The two former classmates didn't see each other very much at school. One day Yaser decided to call Steve. Steve didn't seem very interested in talking to him. Yaser was hurt by Steve's change of attitude. "Steve said we were friends." Yaser complained. "And I thought friends were friends forever."

para. 3 Yaser is a little confused. He is an outsider to American culture. He doesn't understand the way Americans view friendship. Americans use the word "friend" in a very general way. They may call both casual acquaintances and close companions "friends". Americans have school friends, work friends, sports friends and neighborhood friends. These friendships are based on common interests. When the shared activity ends, the friendship may fade. Now Steve and Yaser are no longer classmates, their friendship has changed.

para. 4 In some cultures, friendship means a strong life-long bond between two people. In these cultures friendships develop slowly, since they are built to last. American society is one of rapid change. Studies show that one out of five American families moves every year. American friendships develop quickly and they may change just as quickly.

para. 5 People from the United States may at first seem friendly. Americans often chat easily with strangers. They exchange information about their families, hobbies and work. They

may smile warmly and say, "Have a nice day" or "See you later." Schoolmates may say, "Let's get together sometime." But American friendliness is not always an offer of true friendship.

para. 6 After an experience like Yaser's, outsiders may consider Americans to be fickle. Learning how Americans view friendship can help non-Americans avoid misunderstanding. It can also help them make friends the American way.

para. 7 Here are a few tips on making friends with Americans:

1. Visit places Americans enjoy: parties, churches, western restaurants, parks, sports clubs, etc.

2. Be willing to take the first step. Don't wait for them to approach you. Americans in China may not know whether you could speak English. They may be embarrassed if they can't speak your language.

3. Use small talk to open the conversation. Ask them where they're from, why they come to China, etc. Remember: be careful to avoid personal questions about age, salary, marital status and appearance.

4. Show an interest in their culture, their country or their job. (Americans like to talk about themselves.)

5. Invite them to join you for dinner or just for coffee or tea. Try to set a specific time. Americans sometimes make general invitations like "Let's get together sometime". Often this is just a way to be friendly. It is not always a real invitation.

6. Don't expect too much at first. Maybe they're just being friendly. But maybe they do want to be your good friends. It will take time to tell.

para. 8 People like Yaser shouldn't give up trying to make American friends. Americans do value strong, life-long friendships, even with non-Americans. When making friends, it helps to have a good dose of cultural understanding.

New Words

greet /gri:t/	v. to meet or receive with expressions of gladness or welcome; to receive in a specified manner 欢迎, 迎接; 致敬, 致意
offer /'ɒfə/	v. to say that you are willing to do sth for sb or give sth to sb 主动提出; 自愿给予
semester /sɪ'mestə/	n. (in some universities) either of two divisions of the academic year, ranging from 15 to 18 weeks 学期; 半年
former /'fɔ:mə/	adj. belonging to or occurring in an earlier time 从前的
complain /kəm'pleɪn/	v. to express resentment, displeasure, etc., esp. habitually; grumble 发牢骚; 抱怨

confused /kən'fju:zd/	<i>adj.</i> unable to think clearly or to understand what is happening or what sb is saying 糊涂的; 迷惑的
casual /'kæʒʊəl/	<i>adj.</i> [<i>usually before noun</i>] without deep affection 随便的
acquaintance /ə'kwentəns/	<i>n.</i> a person with whom one has been in contact but who is not a close friend 熟人
companion /kəm'pænjən/	<i>n.</i> someone you spend a lot of time with, esp. a friend 同伴; 朋友
fade /feɪd/	<i>v.</i> to gradually disappear 逐渐消失
bond /bɒnd/	<i>n.</i> sth that unites two or more people or groups, such as love, or a shared interest or idea (情感)纽带; 关系
rapid /'ræpɪd/	<i>adj.</i> (of an action or movement) performed or occurring during a short interval of time; quick 迅速的, 急促的
fickle /'fɪkl/	<i>adj.</i> changeable in purpose, affections, etc.; capricious 浮躁的; 易变的; 变幻无常的
approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/	<i>v.</i> to come nearer in position, time, quality, character, etc., to (someone or something) 接近; 靠近
embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/	<i>adj.</i> feeling or showing embarrassment 尴尬的; 窘迫的
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/	<i>v.</i> to refrain from doing; to prevent sth bad from happening 避免; 避开, 躲避
marital /'mærɪtl/	<i>adj.</i> of or relating to marriage 婚姻的
status /'steɪtəs/	<i>n.</i> a social or professional position, condition, or standing to which varying degrees of responsibility, privilege, and esteem are attached 地位; 状态; 情形
specific /spə'sɪfɪk/	<i>adj.</i> explicit, particular, or definite 特定的; 明确的; 详细的

Phrases and Expressions

a dose of	an amount of sth 一份; 一点; 一定数量的
small talk	casual or trivial conversation 闲谈; 聊天

Notes

Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between two or more people. Friendship is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in academic fields such as sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and philosophy. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. A World Happiness Database study found that people with close friendships are happier.

Although there are many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of friendship. Such characteristics include affection, sympathy, empathy, honesty, altruism, mutual understanding and compassion, enjoyment of each other's company, trust, and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friend. While there is no practical limit on what types of people can form a friendship, friends tend to share common backgrounds, occupations, or interests, and have similar demographics.

Enjoy English

Read the following poem and enjoy it.

No Man Is an Island

John Donne

No man is an island entire of itself; every man
is a piece of the continent, a part of the main;
if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe
is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as
well as any manner of thy friends or of thine
own were; any man's death diminishes me,
because I am involved in mankind.
And therefore never send to know for whom
the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.

From *Meditation XV II*, 1623

没有人是一座孤岛

约翰·多恩

没有人是一座孤岛，
可以自全。
每个人都是大陆的一片，
整体的一部分。

如果海水冲掉一块，
 欧洲就减小，
 如同一个海岬失掉一角，
 如同你的朋友或者你自己的领地失掉一块。
 任何人的死亡都是我的损失，
 因为我是人类的一员，
 因此不要问丧钟为谁而鸣，
 它就为你而鸣。

(引自《沉思录》第17篇, 1623年作)



Exercises

Understanding the text

There are some statements containing information given in the paragraphs of the text in column A. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived in column B.

A	B
Yaser and Steve have different attitudes to friendship.	para. 1
Friendship in American culture differs from that in other cultures.	para. 2
It is helpful to make friends with Americans.	para. 3
American friendship is based on common interests .	para. 4
It is useful to understand the way Americans regard friendship.	para. 5
The author gives some advice on making American friends.	para. 6
	para. 7
	para. 8

Classroom activity

Finish the following tasks.

1. Were Steve and Yaser friends? Why?
2. Why did Steve seem more distant when the semester was over?
3. Why was Yaser a little confused with what Steve said ?
4. What's your viewpoint of "outsiders may consider Americans to be fickle" ?
5. Comment writer's tips on making friends with Americans.

Vocabulary

1. Match the words in column A with relevant meanings in column B.

A	B
casual	to express resentment, displeasure, etc, esp. habitually; grumble
complain	happening by accident or chance
fade	a person with whom one has been in contact but who is not a close friend
acquaintance	to gradually disappear
avoid	to refrain from doing

2. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the exact words in the text without looking back at the text.

- 1) But when the _____ was over, Steve seemed more _____.
- 2) Steve didn't seem very interested in talking to him. Yaser was hurt by Steve's _____ of attitude.
- 3) Americans use the word "friend" in a very general way. They may call both _____ and _____ friends.
- 4) In some cultures, friendship means a strong _____ bond between two people.
- 5) At first, Steve seemed very friendly. He always _____ Yaser warmly before class.
- 6) Hurt by Steve's change of _____, Yaser is a little _____.
- 7) Americans use the word "friend" in a very _____ way.
- 8) When the shared activity ends, the friendship may _____.
- 9) American society is one of _____ change.
- 10) Remember: be careful to avoid personal questions about age, salary, _____ and appearance.

3. Word building

Learn the prefix "mis-" of "misunderstanding" which means "lack or failure" in the text. Try to find out more examples either in the text or outside the text. Write down your answers in the blanks.

Learn the suffix "-ship" of "friendship" which means "a property or state of being". It can be added to form a new noun from a noun. Try to find out more examples either in the text or outside the text. Write down your answers in the blanks.

4. Replace the underlined part of each sentence with the proper word or phrase in its proper form in the word list.

<i>decide to</i>	<i>just as</i>	<i>too much</i>	<i>be based on</i>	<i>common interest</i>
<i>refrain from</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>give up</i>	<i>be willing to</i>	

- 1) The City Hall was asking for airships, refusing to surrender as Washington advised, and developing into a centre of intense emotion, of hectic activity.
- 2) When photography was first invented in the 19th century, people were fascinated by the realism of the camera even as they acknowledged the artifice of the pose.
- 3) Success in management ultimately rests on good judgment.
- 4) At last the ape-man was determined to continue toward the northeast in the general direction of German East Africa until he came upon natives from whom he might gain information as to Rokoff's whereabouts.
- 5) Our shared pursuit is higher education rather than money.
- 6) I expect you to be good, and ready to learn; and I trust in God that I shall be faithful, and willing to teach.
- 7) He assured me upon his honour that he was not poisoned, but died of a bad fever by excessive drinking.
- 8) The third circle with which Anna had ties was preeminently the fashionable world—the world of balls, of dinners, of sumptuous(美轮美奂) dresses, the world that hung on to the court with one hand, so as to avoid sinking to the level of the demi-monde(风流社会).

Structure

There is a sentence in the text “He doesn't understand the way Americans view friendship.” Learn the structure “the way...” in this sentence and finish the following classroom activity.

Ask two students to make a pair of partners. One plays the role of A and the other plays the role of B. A opens the book and B closes it. A reads sentence “A” slowly to B and B tries to make another sentence with the structure in the brackets without changing the meaning.

- 1) A. Americans view friendship in some way; He doesn't understand the way. (the way...)
B. _____
- 2) A. I'm talking to you just in some way; I'd talk to a boy of my own in a similar way. (the way...)
B. _____
- 3) A. That was how minority nationalities were treated in UK. (the way...)
B. _____

4) A. She stared at me in a manner; I hate it. (the way...)

B. _____

5) A. No one can imagine how much he misses her. (the way...)

B. _____

Cloze

Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph by choosing the best answer from the word list.

A. even B. in C. disappear D. changeable E. fast
F. the way G. common H. think much of I. useful J. evolves

I am so excited that I have been accepted by my college. Now I have known that college in some cultures, friendship 1) _____ its own way, meaning a strong life-long bond between two people, since it is built to last. American society is one of 2) _____ change. One 3) _____ five American families moves every year. American friendships develop and change quickly. Yaser is an outsider to American culture, not 4) _____ understanding the way Americans view friendship. American friendships are based on 5) _____ interests. Americans do 6) _____ strong, life-long friendships, even with non-Americans. When the shared activity ends, the friendship may gradually 7) _____. After an experience like Yaser's, outsiders may consider Americans to be 8) _____. Therefore, learning 9) _____ Americans view friendship can help non-Americans avoid misunderstanding. When making friends, it is 10) _____ to have a good dose of cultural understanding.

Translation

1. Translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases in the brackets.

- 1) 艾伦侥幸逃脱一场交通事故。(narrowly avoid)
- 2) 我们的计划基于经济的好转。(based on/upon)
- 3) 他上一张专辑卖了50万张,我们希望这一张同样畅销。(just as...)
- 4) 我告诉他我绝对乐意帮助他。(be willing to)
- 5) 他的眼睛过了几分钟才适应了黑暗。(take...to)

2. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

At first, Steve seemed very friendly. He always greeted Yaser warmly before class. Sometimes he offered to study with Yaser. He even invited Yaser to have lunch with him. But when the semester was over, Steve seemed more distant. The two former classmates didn't see each other very much at school. One day Yaser decided to call Steve. Steve didn't seem

very interested in talking to him. Yaser was hurt by Steve's change of attitude. "Steve said we were friends." Yaser complained. "And I thought friends were friends forever."

3. Translate the following paragraph into English using the words and phrases in the word list.

<i>a friend afar</i>	<i>saying</i>	<i>keep...apart</i>	<i>from different perspectives</i>
<i>interpersonal relationship</i>		<i>interpersonal bond</i>	<i>the former</i>
<i>the latter</i>	<i>common interests</i>	<i>base on</i>	<i>shared interests</i>
<i>common ground</i>	<i>fade</i>	<i>misunderstanding</i>	<i>be divided into</i>
<i>casual acquaintance</i>		<i>close friend</i>	<i>take...for</i>

俗话说：患难之中见真情；中国古诗云：“海内存知己，天涯若比邻”；英国诗人也说：“没有人是座孤岛。”这些都从不同角度阐述了友谊。友谊是朋友间友好的关系，它是人际联系纽带，往往建立在共同爱好、共同兴趣、相似文化背景及生活方式之上。但文化差异、个人误解、时间转移、地点变化等都可以使友谊褪色。友谊基本可以分为泛泛之交型和亲密朋友型，千万不能混淆二者的界限。前者可能短暂，也可能长久，但后者常常维持终身。
