

新活力大学英语系列教材

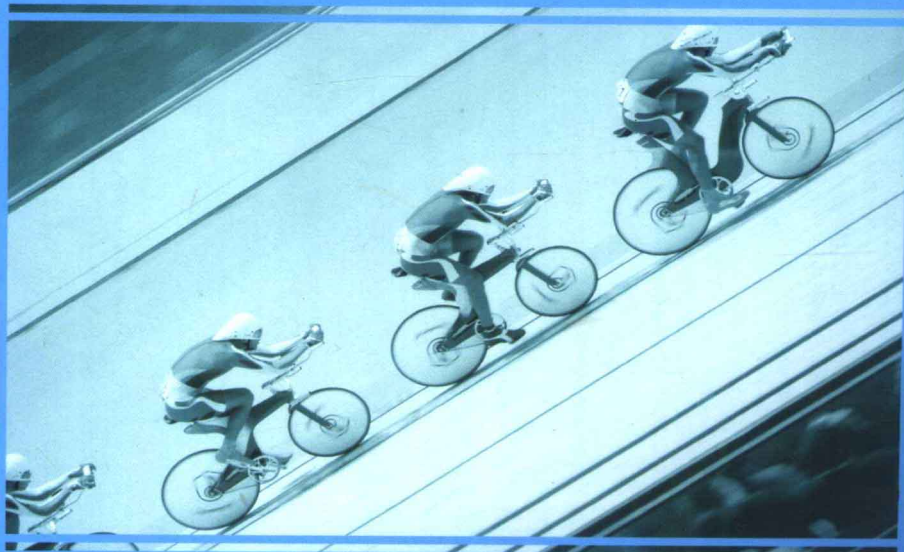
New Dynamic College English



新活力大学英语

—— 读写 (中册) 第二版

● 华中科技大学外国语学院 编著



华中科技大学出版社

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——读写

(中册)

第二版

华中科技大学外国语学院 编著

本册参编人员:

主 编: 兰素萍 郭 燕

副主编: 余春华 李相敏

编 者: 彭启敏 卓 琦 朱 茜 冷 琦

饶元锡 王琴玲 郭 燕 杨 健

文灵玲 杨 恽 胡艳红

朗 读: 郝 苗 杨 健

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兰素萍 郭 燕 主编

策划编辑:梅欣君(mxj.8@163.com)
责任编辑:梅欣君
责任校对:陈 骏

封面设计:刘 卉
责任监印:熊庆玉

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前 言

本套大学英语教材是根据国家教育部大学英语教学的要求，并结合大学生的特点编写的。该套教材分读写和听说两种，每种三册，每册配备教师参考书和课件光盘。读写教材主要覆盖以下四个方面的内容：

一、阅读和写作。语言是交际工具，英语学习就是要把英语作为交际工具来学习。从教学的角度讲，就是要培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力。阅读、理解一篇文章是一种交际行为，在有一定输入的基础上引导学生写作也是一种交际行为，它是学生运用语言进行积极思维活动的更高层次的交际行为。对于很多大学生来说，一方面，要提高他们的阅读理解能力就必须让他们阅读大量的英语语言材料；另一方面，由于他们的基础还不是很牢固，因此在基础阶段语言材料的选择上更注重趣味性，练习形式注重活泼与多样性，并在大量阅读提高语感的基础上设计一些紧扣阅读文章内容的翻译和写作活动，以提高他们的语言复用能力和表达能力。

二、词汇。词汇是语言学习的基石，也是学生感到最棘手的方面。其困难主要在两个方面：记住单词难，记住之后在具体语言环境中运用更难。因此本教材除了承袭以往教材给单词注音、标汉语意义的特点外，还在每个四级单词后给出一个例句，为学生学习该单词提供具体的“语言环境”。本教材在词汇方面的另一个突破是在词汇练习中对一些单词从构词法的角度讲解，帮助学生记忆和扩大词汇量。此外，每篇课文中选出三到五个四级词组作为词汇学习的重点，逐步为学生备考四级打基础。

三、语法。语法是连词成句的基础，也是大学生比较薄弱的另一个方面。本教材在上、中册中系统讲解英语语法规则，如动词的时态、动词的

语态、非限定性动词、形容词和副词及其比较结构、情态动词、主谓语一致、强调句、倒装句、平行结构、虚拟语气、定语从句和状语从句，等等。在每讲解一类语法规则后都设计了一些相应的练习，做到讲练结合。

四、文化。语言是文化的一部分，也是文化的载体。因此，语言学习不仅仅是语言知识的学习，也是文化的交流，是文化素质教育的平台。本教材在每课后选取了与课文内容相关的影视片断，帮助学生进一步了解相关的文化信息，并在观看影视片断之后安排了一些发散性的、引导性的语言教学活动，培养学生的跨文化意识和文化素质。

总的说来，每册书的侧重点略有不同，但三册书的总体结构基本保持一致。上册为一级，中册为二三级，下册为四级，每册八个单元，每单元围绕一个主题展开读、听、说、译或写等活动，并在选材和活动设计上做到从易到难，培养学生语言综合运用的能力。每册书的大体布局如下：

选材：每单元有三篇阅读文章，第一篇为课内阅读文章，另两篇要求学生课后阅读。所有选用的材料力求语言规范，具有时代性、趣味性、知识性和可思性。为了激发学生学习英语的积极性，上册选取了趣味性较强的小故事、名人轶事、记叙文、展现欧美等国风情的描述性文章，中册和下册逐步过渡到报道、说明文、议论文等，做到体裁/题材多样、内容丰富。

活动设计：每单元由四部分组成，即旨在激发学生学习兴趣且与本单元内容相关的准备活动（pre-reading activities）、以阅读为中心的语言输入活动（while-reading activities）、以语法为重点的讲练融为一体的语言活动（上、中册）（下册则为以四级阅读辅导为重点的讲练融为一体的语言活动）和以培养学生文化能力为目的的影视片断（video program）。

本教材在编写过程中得到了华中科技大学外国语学院和继续教育学院领导，特别是左武炘教授、杨传谱教授、易元祥博士的大力支持。外国语学院樊葳葳教授、雷小川教授对本教材的编写工作做了全面指导。

中南财经政法大学的郑征教授也对本教材的编写提出了宝贵意见。在此，谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限，教材中难免存在错误和不足之处，恳请广大同仁及读者批评指正。

编者
2005年10月

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Unit 1

Cross-culture Communication

Part One In-Class Reading

Culture Shock: A Fish Out of Water

Part Two After-Class Reading

Passage I Numbers

Passage II Manhattan's New Way of Thinking

Part Three Video Program

The Gods Must Be Crazy

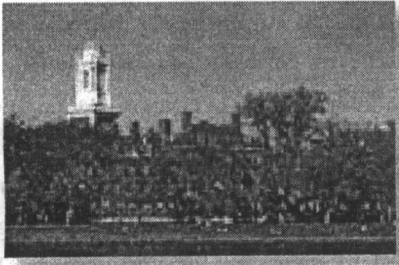
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形容词和副词的比较级

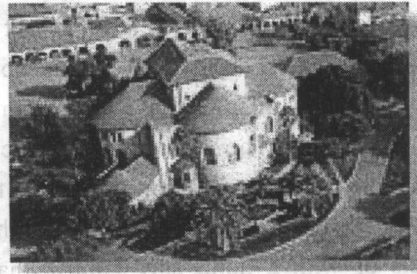
Part One In-Class Reading

Pre-Reading Activities

1. Many students have dreamed of studying abroad. Here are some pictures of famous universities in the world. What do you know about these universities? Exchange information about these universities in pairs or small groups.



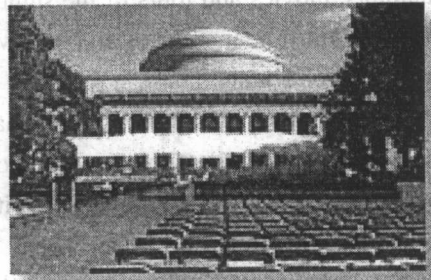
Harvard



Stanford



Sydney



MIT

2. Have you ever thought what kind of problems you might suffer from while studying abroad and how you could overcome them? List as many ways as you can.

Culture Shock: A Fish Out of Water

Kalvero Oberg¹ was one of the first writers to identify five distinct stages of culture shock². He found that human beings experience the same feelings when they travel to or

live in a different country or culture. He found culture shock is almost like a disease: it has a cause symptoms and a cure. Whenever someone travels overseas they are like “a fish out of water”. Like the fish, they have been swimming in their own culture all their lives. A fish doesn’t think about what water it is in. Likewise, we often do not think too much about the culture we are raised in. Our culture helps to shape our identity. Many of the cues of interpersonal communication (body language, words, facial expressions, tone of voice, idioms, slang) are different in different cultures. One of the reasons that we feel like a fish out of water when we enter a new culture, is that we do not know all of the cues that are used in the new culture. Psychologists tell us that there are five distinct phases (or stages) of culture shock. It is important to understand that culture shock happens to all people who travel abroad, but some people have much stronger reactions than others.

During the first few days of a person’s stay in a new country, everything usually goes fairly smoothly. The newcomers are excited about being in a new place where there are new sights and sounds, new smells and tastes. The newcomer may have some problems, but usually accepts them as just part of the newness. They may find themselves staying in hotels or with a home-stay family³ that is excited to meet the foreign stranger. The newcomer may find that “the red carpet⁴” has been rolled out and they may be taken to restaurants, movies and tours of the sights. The new acquaintances may want to take the newcomer out to many places and “show them off”. This first stage of culture shock is called the “honeymoon phase”.

Unfortunately, this honeymoon phase often comes to an end fairly soon. The newcomer has to deal with transportation problems (buses that don’t come on time), shopping problems (can’t buy their favorite foods) or communication problems (just what does “Chill out⁵, dude⁶” mean?). It may start to seem like people no longer care about your problems. They may help, but they don’t seem to understand your concern over what they see as small problems. You might even start to think that the people in the host country don’t like foreigners. This may lead to the second stage of culture shock, known as the “rejection phase”. The newcomer may begin to feel aggressive and start to complain about the host culture/country. It is important to recognize that these feelings are real and can become serious. This phase is a kind of crisis in the “disease” of culture shock. It is called the “rejection” phase because it is at this point that the newcomer starts to reject the host country, complaining about and noticing only the bad things that bother them. At this stage the newcomer either gets stronger and stays, or gets weaker and goes home (physically, mentally or both).

If you don’t survive stage two successfully, you may find yourself moving into stage

three: the “regression phase”. The word “regression” means moving backward, and in this phase of culture shock, you spend much of your time speaking your own language, watching video from your home country, eating food from home. You may also notice that you are moving around campus or around town with a group of students who speak your own language. You may spend most of this time complaining about the host country/culture.

Also in the regression phase, you may only remember the good things about your home country. Your homeland may suddenly seem marvelously wonderful: all the difficulties that you had there are forgotten and you may find yourself wondering why you ever left (hint: You left to learn English!). You may now only remember your home country as a wonderful place in which nothing ever went wrong for you. Of course, this is not true, but an illusion created by your culture shock “disease”.

If you survive the third stage successfully (or miss it completely) you will move into the fourth stage of culture shock called the “recovery phase” or the “at-ease-at-last phase”. In this stage you become more comfortable with the language and you also feel more comfortable with the customs of the host country. You can now move around without a feeling of anxiety. You still have problems with some of the social cues and you may still not understand everything people say (especially idioms). However, you are now 90% adjusted to the new culture and you start to realize that no country is that much better than another—it is just different lifestyles and different ways to deal with the problems of life. With this complete adjustment, you accept the food, drinks, habits and customs of the host country, and you may even find yourself preferring some things in the host country to things at home. You have now understood that there are different ways to live your life and that no way is really better than another, just different. Finally, you have become comfortable in the new place.

It is important to remember that not everyone experiences all the phases of culture shock. It is also important to know that you can experience all of them at different times: You might experience the regression phase before the rejection phase, etc. you might even experience the regression phase on Monday, the at-ease phase on Tuesday, the honeymoon phase on Wednesday, and the rejection phase again on Thursday. What will Friday be like?

Much later, you may find yourself returning to your homeland and guess what—you may find yourself entering the fifth phase of culture shock. This is called “reverse culture shock” and occurs when you return home. You have been away for a long time, becoming comfortable with the habits and customs of a new lifestyle and you may find that you are

no longer completely comfortable in your home country. Many things may have changed while you were away and it may take a little while to become at ease with the cues and signs and symbols of your home culture.

Reverse culture shock can be very difficult. There is a risk of sickness or emotional problems in many of the phases of culture shock. Remember to be kind to yourself all the time that you are overseas, and when you get home. Give yourself time to adjust. Be your own best friend. If you do these things you will be a much stronger person. If you do these things, congratulations, you will be a citizen of the world.

New Words

⁴shock /ʃɔk/ *n.*

v.

an impact, a heavy blow 冲击, 打击

to cause unpleasant or angry surprise 使震惊

It was a great shock for him when his wife died.
他妻子的死对他是一个沉重的打击。

⁴identify /ai'dentifai/ *v.*

to say, show or prove who or what sb. or sth. is
识别, 鉴定, 确定

The figure in the darkness was so blurred that I
could hardly identify who it was. 黑暗中的身影
如此模糊以至于我无法辨认那是谁。

⁴symptom /'sɪmptəm/ *n.*

a sign or an indication of a disorder or disease 症
状, 征兆

⁴cure /kjʊə/ *n.*

v.

restoration of health; recovery from disease 痊愈

to recover from disease; to restore health 治愈

No medicine is proved to be an effective cure to
cancer at present. 目前没有药能有效地治疗癌
症。

⁴likewise /'laɪk.waɪz/ *ad.*

in the same way, similarly 同样地; 照样地

You must complete the task in time and all the
others likewise. 你必须按时完成任务, 其他人也
一样。

cue /kju:/ *n.*

a hint or suggestion 暗示, 提示

interpersonal /,ɪntə'pɜ:sən/ *a.*

relating to several people 人与人之间的

slang /slæŋ/ *n.*

俚语, 行话

⁴ **reaction** /ri'ækʃən/ *n.*

response; reverse 反应; 反作用力

He was rather embarrassed that his audience gave no reaction to his humor. 听众对他的幽默毫无反应, 这使他非常尴尬。

smoothly /'smuðli/ *ad.*

平稳地

newcomer /'nju:,kʌmə/ *n.*

one who has only recently arrived 新来者, 新到的移民

⁴ **acquaintance** /ə'kweintəns/ *n.*

a person whom one knows 熟人

Should old acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind? 老朋友怎能被忘记, 怎能不记在心上?

rejection /ri'dʒekʃən/ *n.*

the act of rejecting or the state of being rejected 拒绝

⁴ **crisis** /'kraɪsɪs/ *n.*

a crucial or decisive point or situation, a turning point 危机

regression /ri'ɡreʃən/ *n.*

reversion 回归, 退回

⁴ **phase** /feɪz/ *n.*

a distinct stage of development 阶段, 状态

The rapid economic progress brings China into a new phase of development. 经济的飞速发展把中国带入了新的发展阶段。

marvelously /'mɑ:vələsli/ *ad.*

非凡地, 奇迹般地

⁴ **recovery** /ri'kʌvəri/ *n.*

a return to a normal condition 恢复, 痊愈

We wish you a quick recovery from your illness. 我们祝你能够早日康复。

illusion /i'lu:ʒən/ *n.*

幻想

lifestyle /'laɪf.staɪl/ *n.*

生活方式

adjustment /ə'dʒʌstmənt/ *n.*

the change made to fit or match 调整, 调节

honeymoon /'hʌnɪmu:n/ *n.*

a holiday or trip taken by a newly wedded couple 蜜月

⁴ **reverse** /ri'veə:s/ *a.*

opposite, contrary 相反的, 倒转的

v.

to turn around to the opposite direction 倒退, 倒转

n.

the opposite or contrary 相反, 反转

⁴ **occur** /ə'kə:/ *v.*

to take place, to come about 发生, 出现

How could you prove that you were not at the

overseas /'əʊvə,sɪ:z/ *a.*

ad.

scene when the murder occurred? 你如何能证明
凶杀发生的时候你不在现场呢?

of, relating to or situated in countries over the seas
外国的, 海外的

beyond the sea, abroad 在国外, 在海外

Phrases

to roll out 铺开, 动身

They rolled out a carpet in the living room so as to keep it clean.

他们在客厅铺上地毯以保持客厅的清洁。

We decided to roll out early the next morning so that we could catch the first train.

我们决定第二天一早出发, 以便能赶上第一班火车。

to show off 炫耀, 卖弄

It is of no point showing off your temporary success.

炫耀你暂时的成功是毫无意义的。

I do not mean to show off my rich experience but I do hope that my years of struggle
to make my dream come true will do good to you.

我并不是想要卖弄自己丰富的经历, 但是我真的希望我多年奋斗使自己梦想成
真的经历能对你有好处。

to lead to 导致

A multitude of small conflicts lead to their emotional battles.

大量微不足道的小冲突导致了他们之间的情感大战。

Poor management leads to the bankruptcy of the company.

经营不善导致这家公司倒闭。

to adjust to 调节, 适应

He soon adjusted himself to the new environment in this totally strange city.

他调节自己很快适应了那个完全陌生城市的新环境。

You will have to regulate your behaviors or you can hardly adjust yourself to the
school lifestyle.

你必须调整自己的行为, 否则你很难适应学校的生活方式。