



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材



# 新21世纪 大学英语3

总主编 翟象俊 张增健 余建中

综合  
教程

New 21st Century  
College English

复旦大学出版社





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# 前言

2004年教育部制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》，明确提出“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，使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。”这一要求无疑是为当今的大学英语教学树立了方向标：着力改变以语法、阅读为核心的英语教学传统，而朝着语言技能全面并举的方向倾斜。新大纲推动了英语教学的变革，而教学的实际需求，更催唤着新一代教材的诞生。《新21世纪大学英语》，正是在这一形势下审慎推出的一套力求体现大学英语编写新理念的系列教材。

上世纪90年代后期我们在编写《21世纪大学英语》时，除了强调选材的内容清新、语言生动外，在练习编写和教学过程中更突出听、说、读、写、译诸方面语言技能的培养。与此同时，也开始利用现代化教育技术手段，如课件光盘及学习软件系统等，积极展开以学生为中心的课堂教学活动。现今推出的《新21世纪大学英语》系列教材，以功能意念贯穿始终，充分利用现代计算机技术、网络技术和多媒体教学手段，全面提高学生的英语视、听、说、读、写、译的实用技能，以“立体化”的方式体现教学活动的实用性以及语言的交际功能。

《新21世纪大学英语》是根据国家教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》并参照《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》精神而编写的系列教材，包括《综合教程》、《综合练习》、《教师参考书》（各四册）及相关配套网络平台。原《21世纪大学英语》教材，是采用主题教学法则（theme-based）加以编写的，即：单元内A/B课文中形成同一主题，另外再在《综合练习》内也配以一定数量的同类题材练习材料。《新21世纪大学英语》虽仍沿用这一教学法则，但是进一步把视、听、说、读、写、译各项能力互相交织且有机结合起来，这种针对性强的、符合外语教学规律的综合反复训练，既利于提高学生的综合应用能力，又完整实现了真正意义



得到最大限度的提高。具体说来,本套教材具有以下几个特点:

1. 高标准选材,注重“跨文化”背景介绍。本教材对课文的选择力求实用、有趣、有品位;在练习例句和其他材料的选择上,则力求简洁、生动、有效。除了选材内容的趣味性、信息性和实用性,语言的规范性和文体的多样性,本教材在重视英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,还注意将文化内容与语言材料相融合,介绍西方文化背景。

2. 编排合理,循序渐进。本教材各单元的顺序参考弗莱什—金卡伊德分级法(Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level)并根据编者们反复讨论的结果而排定。因此,各单元的文字基本上由浅入深,同时也根据教学需要略有调整,例如第一册第一单元的主题安排,便是契合学生们入学之初状况的需求。

3. 注重培养听说能力。本教材根据《大学英语课程教学要求》中有关教学内容和课程体系改革的精神,与时俱进,加大了“听、说”训练的力度,将视听说题材与课文主题保持一致,把听、说、读、写的技能训练有机地结合起来,使学生的听、说训练贯穿于整个课程教学的始终。

4. 强调主题教学的整体性。本教材将听、说、读、写内容相结合,把听、说、读、写、译五种技能的训练和培养围绕着同一主题展开,形成一个有机的整体。

5. 拓展教学时空,实现教材的立体化。除上述教学用书外,本教材还包括配套的光盘、多媒体课件和网络课程等,以期充分利用多媒体和网络化现代教学手段,立体、互动地引导学生开发各种学习潜能。

《新21世纪大学英语》系列教材由复旦大学翟象俊、张增健、余建中三位教授总主编,并由众多资深专家和常年在教学第一线的优秀教师共同参加编写而成。希望使用本书的教师在使用过程中不断给我们提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们在日后的修订中把工作做得更好。

编者  
2010年8月



# 使用说明

本书为《新21世纪大学英语综合教程》第三册。全书共八个单元，供一学期使用。

每一单元包括五大板块，即视频导入 (Video Starter)、精读课文 (Text A)、辅助阅读 (Text B)、写作辅导 (Writing) 和与主题相关的补充学习活动 (Additional Theme-related Activities)。

视频导入是我们在教材编写方面的新尝试。在学习正式课文之前，视频导入围绕本单元的核心内容展开有关话题，并提出具有一定挑战性的问题，以激发学生的学习兴趣，引导学生深入完成本单元的学习任务。

课文是每一单元的核心部分。除了生词和词组解释外，每篇课文还有针对课文难点或重点的注解。课文练习包括大声朗读 (Reading Aloud)、课文理解 (Understanding the Text) 和语言学习 (Learning the Language) 三个组成部分。由于不少来自边远地区的学生未能在中学阶段掌握正确的英语语音和语调，大声朗读对改进他们的语音和语调应有裨益。跟课文理解相关的练习共有四项：1. 综观 (Overview)，这一练习的设计思路是对课文的概括、总结和总体把握；2. 判读 (Interpretation)，针对课文中的疑难点进行破解；3. 讨论 (Discussion)，对课文中的观点或有关现象进行探讨；4. 含英咀华 (Appreciating gems of the language) 则列出课文中具有特色的语言现象供学习者欣赏。语言学习练习共有三项：1. 新词和词组学习 (New Words and Expressions)，此练习包括填空、改写句子等形式；2. 句子结构 (Structure)，包括连接句子、完成句子和改写句子等形式；3. 构词法 (Word Building)，包括给单词加前、后缀和用所给单词变换形式后填空等形式。

辅助阅读 (Text B) 由一篇跟主课文内容相关的辅助课文及练习组成。阅读



理解(Comprehension Check)和深度讨论(In-depth Discussion)两项练习都为全面理解辅助课文而设计。前者针对课文中的疑难点提出问题,后者则引导学习者思考一些相关问题,进而对课文有更深层次的理解。

写作辅导(Writing)为第三册新增内容,着重讲解英语写作的基本方法和技巧。该部分按照英语中的常见文体分类,每单元详细介绍一种文体,同时附有课文中的范例,帮助学生活学活用,逐步提高写作能力。

每单元的最后一部分是与主题相关的补充学习活动(Additional Theme-Related Activities)。这些活动包括:1. 名言欣赏(Famous quotes to appreciate),这里收录了跟课文内容相关的名言及中文译文;2. 视频理解与口语练习(Viewing comprehension and oral practice),这里有两段视频,各有侧重,第一段视频对本单元内容进行概括或总结,第二段跟课文内容相关,较为轻松;3. 译写(Translational writing),这里是一段或数段中文段落,学习者将其译成英文后,即为一篇跟课文内容紧密相关的英语短文;4. 开心一刻(Fun time),这里提供了一些歌曲、故事或笑话等,是学习者完成一个单元的学习任务后放松自己的快乐时光。

本教程对主课文(A)和辅助课文(B)的生词和词组采取了不同的处理方式。主课文的生词和词组都列于课文后的生词和词组(New Words and Expressions)表中,并且根据《大学英语课程教学要求》标明级别,注解则主要采用中英对照的形式。辅助课文后的词汇表中列出了《大学英语课程教学要求》中作为“一般要求”的生词和词组,其余生词和词组则都用中文直接在课文中标注。(黑正体表示“一般要求”的词汇;黑正体后加★表示“较高要求”的词汇;黑正体后加▲表示“更高要求”的词汇;白斜体表示由纲内词组成的熟词;彩色体表示超纲词汇。)

一般来说,课堂上处理本书的一个单元应花八节课时间,具体做法可参见教师参考书的相关内容。

编者  
2010年8月



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## 2. 忍不住猜想

**2** It is not only the actor who needs applause. Without praise and encouragement anyone can lose self-confidence. Thus we all have a double necessity: to be commended and to know how to commend. There is a technique in giving a compliment, a right way to go about it. It is no real compliment, for instance, to praise a man for some obvious attainment. Use discernment and originality. “That was a wonderfully convincing speech you made tonight,” a gracious woman once said to a businessman. “I *could not help thinking*<sup>2</sup> what a fine lawyer you would have made.” The merchant flushed like a schoolboy at the unexpected character of the tribute.

## 3. 随便谈论

**3** No one, great or obscure, is untouched by genuine appreciation. Yale’s renowned English professor, William Lyon Phelps, related: “One hot summer day I went into a crowded restaurant for lunch. When the waiter handed me the menu, I said, ‘The boys in the kitchen certainly must be suffering today!’ The waiter looked at me in surprise. ‘People come in here and complain about the food, *kick about*<sup>3</sup> the service and growl about the heat. In nineteen years you are the first person who has ever expressed a sympathy for the cooks back there in the kitchen.’ What people want,” Phelps concluded, “is a little attention as human beings.” In that attention, sincerity is essential. The man coming home after a hard day’s work who sees the faces of children pressed against the windowpane, waiting and watching for him, may water his soul with their silent but golden opinion.

## 4. 要求; 需要

## 5. (使) 往回走

**4** Children especially are hungry for reassurance, and the want of kindly appreciation in childhood can endanger the growth of character. A young mother told the Reverend A. W. Beaven of a heart-aching incident: “My little daughter often misbehaves and I have to rebuke her. But one day she had been especially good, hadn’t done a single thing that *called for*<sup>4</sup> reprimand. That night, after I tucked her in bed and started downstairs, I heard her sobbing. *Turning back*<sup>5</sup>, I found her head hidden in the pillow. Between sobs she



introduced herself as the daughter of the salesman. Her father, she said, had died. “Since that day,” says the shop-owner, “whenever I think something nice about a person, I tell him. I might never have another chance.”

**11** As artists find joy in giving beauty to others, so anyone who masters the art of praising will find it blesses the giver as much as the receiver. It brings warmth and pleasure into commonplaces and turns the noisy rattle of the world into beautiful music.

**12** Something good can be said about everyone. We have only to say it. (836 words)

## New Words

comedian /kə'mi:djən/ *n.*

someone whose job is to entertain people by telling jokes and stories to make them laugh 喜剧演员

nightmare /'naɪtmɛə(r)/ *n.*

a frightening or deeply upsetting dream 噩梦; 梦魇

hell /hel/ *n.*

地狱

applause /ə'plɔ:z/ *n.*

喝彩

encouragement

/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ *n.*

words or actions that give someone confidence or hope 鼓励; 起激励作用的言语、行动等

commend ★ /kə'mend/ *vt.*

to formally praise sth. or someone 称赞, 赞扬

compliment ★

/'kɒmplɪmənt/ *n.*

an expression of praise, admiration or respect 赞词; 赞扬

attainment /ə'teɪnmənt/ *n.*

the achievement of the goals that sb. has set 成就, 造诣

discernment /dɪ'sɜ:nmənt/ *n.*

the ability to judge people and things well 识别能力; 洞察力

originality /ə,rɪdʒə'næləti/ *n.*

the ability to think of, do, or create sth. new, interesting, and different; the quality of being new, interesting, and different from anything that anyone has created before 独创性; 新颖

convincing /kən'vɪnsɪŋ/ *a.*

persuading someone or making them certain 令人



gracious ★ /'greɪʃəs/ a.	信服的, 有说服力的 showing kindness and good manners 有礼貌的; 仁慈的; 亲切的
businessman /'biznɪsmæn/ n.	a man who works in business, esp. at a senior level 商人; 实业家
merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/ n.	sb. who buys and sells goods, esp. as a wholesaler or internationally 商人; (尤指外贸) 批发商
flush ★ /flʌʃ/ vi.	to become red in the face 脸红
character /'kærəktə(r)/ n.	the quality that makes sth. clearly different from anything else (事物的) 特性; 品德评语; 推荐书
tribute ★ /'trɪbjʊ:t/ n.	sth. said or given to show gratitude, praise, or admiration 颂词; 称赞
obscure ★ /əb'skjuə(r)/ a.	not known to many people 无名的, 默默无闻的
untouched /,ʌn'tʌtʃt/ a.	emotionally unaffected by sth. 未受影响的; 无动 于衷的
appreciation /ə'pri:ʃi'eɪʃən/ n.	a favorable opinion of sth.; a feeling or expression of gratitude 欣赏, 赏识; 感激
renowned ★ /rɪ'naʊnd/ a.	famous and admired for a special skill or achievement 有名望的, 著名的
growl ▲ /graʊl/ vi.	to say sth. in an unfriendly and angry way 愤愤不 平地抱怨
sympathy /'sɪmpəθi/ n.	a feeling of pity and compassion for the suffering of others 同情(心)
conclude /kən'klu:d/ v.	to form an opinion 断定
sincerity /sɪn'serəti/ n.	honesty in thought and action 真诚; 真挚
essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ a.	central, major; necessary, required 核心的; 必要的
windowpane /'wɪndəʊpeɪn/ n.	a single piece of glass in a window 窗玻璃
reassurance /,ri:ə'sʊərəns/ n.	words of advice and comfort intended to make someone feel less worried 使人消除疑虑的事物; (信心、勇气等的) 恢复
endanger ★ /ɪn'deɪndʒə(r)/ vt.	to put someone or sth. into a situation where they might be harmed or damaged 使遭受危险, 危及
Reverend /'revərənd/ n.	a title for a priest of the Christian church (基督教 教士的尊称) 牧师, 大人
misbehave /,mɪsbɪ'heɪv/ vi.	to act badly; to be impolite 举止不当; 不礼貌



rebuke ▲ /rɪ'bjʊ:k/ vt.

reprimand /'reprɪmɑ:nd/ n.

tuck ★ /tʌk/ vt.

pillow /'pɪləʊ/ n.

behave /bɪ'heɪv/ vi.

potent ▲ /'pəʊtənt/ a.

boyhood ★ /'bɔɪhʊd/ n.

drugstore /'drʌgstɔ:(r)/ n.

pharmacist /'fɑ:məsɪst/ n.

outrage ★ /'aʊtreɪdʒ/ vt.

accuse /ə'kju:z/ vt.

rival /'raɪvəl/ n.

inexperience

/ɪnɪk'spɪəriəns/ n.

compound /kəm'paʊnd/ vt.

prescription ★

/prɪ'skrɪpʃən/ n.

newcomer /'nju:kʌmə(r)/ n.

contemplate ★

/'kɒntempleɪt/ v.

slander /'slɑ:ndə(r)/ n.

issue /'ɪʃju:/ n.

druggist /'drʌgɪst/ n.

emergency /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/ n.

remark /rɪ'mɑ:k/ n. & v.

gossip ★ /'gɒsɪp/ n. & v.

scandal /'skændəl/ n.

helpful /'helpfʊl/ a.

to speak to (sb.) severely, esp. officially (尤指正式地) 指责, 非难

an act or expression of criticism 申斥; 训诫  
使盖好被子安睡

枕头

to act well 举止得体; 讲礼貌

powerful or effective; having a strong effect or influence 强有力的; 有效力的

the childhood of a boy (男孩的) 童年, 少年时代  
<尤美> 药房; 杂货店

a person skilled in the making of medicine 药剂师  
to make (sb.) very angry 激怒

to say that someone has done sth. morally wrong, illegal or unkind 指责; 控告

a person, group, etc. competing with others for the same thing or in the same area 竞争对手

lack of experience in the world 缺乏经验, 不成熟

to mix two or more substances together in order to make a new substance or product 把...合成为, 把...配成

an order for medication 处方, 药方

a recent arrival 新来的人

to consider as a possibility; to think about sth.

seriously 对...作周密考虑; 深思熟虑

a false and damaging statement about a person; the crime of making such a statement 诽谤(罪)

a topic or matter of concern 争论点; 议题

药店老板; 药剂师

a crisis, disaster 紧急情况; 突发事件

a statement about sth.; to say sth. 评论

闲言碎语

bad or embarrassing behavior (usu. of a famous person) and the reaction to it 丑事; 丑闻

aiding, useful 有帮助的; 有用的



feud /fju:d/ *n.*

sincere /sɪn'siə(r)/ *a.*

unuttered /ʌn'ʌtəd/ *a.*

sumptuous /'sʌmptʃʊəs/ *a.*

wreath ▲ /ri:θ/ *n.*

charming /'tʃɑ:mɪŋ/ *a.*

antique /æn'ti:k/ *n.*

merchandise ▲

/mɜ:tʃəndaɪz/ *n.*

dealer ▲ /'di:lə(r)/ *n.*

giver /'gɪvə(r)/ *n.*

receiver /rɪ'si:və(r)/ *n.*

commonplace ★

/kəmənpleɪs/ *n.*

rattle ▲ /rætl/ *n.*

a bitter disagreement between two people or groups that continues for a long time 长期争斗

real, true or honest 真实的; 真心诚意的

not made explicit 未说出口的, 没有用言语表达的  
impressive, expensive, and of high quality 奢侈的, 昂贵的

a round arrangement of flowers or leaves used for decoration 花环; 花圈, 花冠

pleasing, attractive, delightful 可爱的, 美好的  
古董

things for sale; goods 商品, 货物

a person in a stated type of business 商人

one who gives 给予者

someone who receives sth. from someone else 接受者

a statement or idea that is expressed very often;  
sth. that often happens or is often done and is  
therefore not unusual 陈词滥调; 寻常的事物  
the sound of a series of repeated noises 嘎嘎声

## Expressions

hell on earth

(*informal*) an extremely unpleasant place or situation  
〈非正式〉人间地狱

can't help doing

to be unable to avoid doing (sth.) 忍不住, 禁不住

kick about

to talk about sth. informally 随便谈论

call for

to need or deserve a particular action or quality 要求; 需要

turn back

to return in the direction you have come from or to make someone do this (使) 往回走

make an issue of

to make sth. seem more important than it should be, or to argue about it 制造争端; 挑起争论

set an example for

to behave in a way that other people should copy (为某人) 树立好榜样



wipe out  
drop in

to get rid of sth. 去除  
to make an informal visit without an appointment  
顺便拜访

## Notes

1. Author: Fulton Oursler /'fultən 'auəzlə/ (富尔顿·奥斯勒, 1893—1952) was an American journalist and writer.
2. Yale /jeɪl/ (耶鲁): a private Ivy League university located in the U. S. state of Connecticut
3. William Lyon Phelps /'wɪljəm 'laɪən 'felps/ (威廉·里昂·费尔普斯, 1865—1943): an American author, critic and scholar
4. Baltimore /'bɔ:ltɪmɔ:(r)/ (巴尔的摩): the largest city and cultural center of the U. S. state of Maryland
5. New Hampshire /'nju: 'hæmpʃə(r)/ (新罕布什尔州): a state in the northeastern region of the United States

## Exercises

### Reading Aloud



Read aloud paragraphs 4-5. Afterwards, practice them on your own several times.

Children especially are hungry for reassurance, and the want of kindly appreciation in childhood can endanger the growth of character. A young mother told the Reverend A. W. Beaven of a heart-aching incident: “My little daughter often misbehaves and I have to rebuke her. But one day she had been especially good, hadn’t done a single thing that called for reprimand. That night, after I tucked her in bed and started downstairs, I heard her sobbing. Turning back, I found her head hidden in the pillow. Between sobs she asked, ‘Haven’t I been a pretty good girl today?’”

“That question,” said the mother, “went through me like a knife. I had been quick to correct her when she did wrong, but when she had tried to behave I had not noticed it. I had put her to bed without one word of appreciation.”



## Understanding the Text

### 1. Overview



"We all have a 'double necessity': to be commended and to know how to commend". — This is the central idea of the text. To support it, the author brings up his points of view along with specific examples (see the summary in the following tables). Now complete the tables with words from the text or on your own.

#### Why we need to be commended

Why	Examples from Text A
1) Praise can make us feel that _____.	the comedian, the cooks
2) It can wipe out the _____ and is _____ in all human relationships.	the pharmacists
3) Children especially need _____. Otherwise, their feelings may be hurt and _____ might be endangered.	the young mother and her little daughter

#### How to commend others appropriately

How	Reasons or Examples from Text A
1) It is no real compliment to praise a person for his or her _____.	
2) We should use _____ and _____ when giving compliments.	the woman who praised a businessman for his speech
3) _____ is essential in compliments.	kids _____ for their dad coming home
4) Whenever we think something nice about a person, tell him/her _____.	the praise-worthy old _____ who died before having the chance to _____

### 2. Interpretation



The following sentences are taken from the text. For each of them, some possible interpretations are provided. Choose the most appropriate one.