

总顾问 杨治中
顾问 李霄翔 王海啸

NEW VISION

COLLEGE ENGLISH

新思路大学英语

读 写 译 教 程 第四册

总主编 蔡昌卓
主 编 崔 敏

 中国人民大学出版社

NEW VISION COLLEGE ENGLISH

新思路大学英语

读写译教程

第 四 册

总顾问：杨治中

顾 问：李霄翔 王海啸

总主编：蔡昌卓

主 编：崔 敏

副主编：张玉双 赵景春 赵 亮

编 委：杨延伟 王 冶 付慧敏

董晓宇 冯 彦 程绍彬

许善玉 朴仁实

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四册 / 崔敏主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2011
ISBN 978-7-300-13205-1

I. ①新… II. ①崔… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材②英语—写作—高等学校—教材③英语—翻译—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 249578 号

新思路大学英语读写译教程 第四册

总顾问: 杨治中

顾问: 李霄翔 王海啸

总主编: 蔡昌卓

主 编: 崔 敏

Xinsilu Daxue Yingyu Du-Xie-Yi Jiaocheng Di-si Ce

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 北京易丰印刷有限责任公司

规 格 185 mm × 260 mm 16开本

版 次 2011 年 1 月第 1 版

印 张 15

印 次 2011 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 263 000

定 价 39.00 元

版权所有

侵权必究

印装差错

负责调换

新思路大学英语系列教材

编委会

杨治中（南京大学）

李霄翔（东南大学）

王海啸（南京大学）

蔡昌卓（广西师范大学）

杨 跃（西安电子科技大学）

崔 敏（吉林大学）

王健芳（贵州大学）

吴松江（福州大学）

张汾喜（山西大学）

马占祥（内蒙古师范大学）

王庆奖（昆明理工大学）

傅广生（桂林理工大学）

陈宗华（海南师范大学）

卢保江（广西医科大学）

贺耀敏（中国人民大学出版社）

周蔚华（中国人民大学出版社）

刘 志（中国人民大学出版社）

国外专家：

Ray Wright

Widya Suharto

Dr. Rachel Rehard

策划：刘 志 高等英语项目组

监制：鞠方安 马胜利

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，主要供各类本科院校（包括独立学院）和各类高职高专院校使用。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,进行教学理念和创新模式的创新研究,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、制定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、在全国和各省区较有影响的

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。

本套教材供各类本科院校（包括独立学院）和各类高职高专院校选择使用。

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。

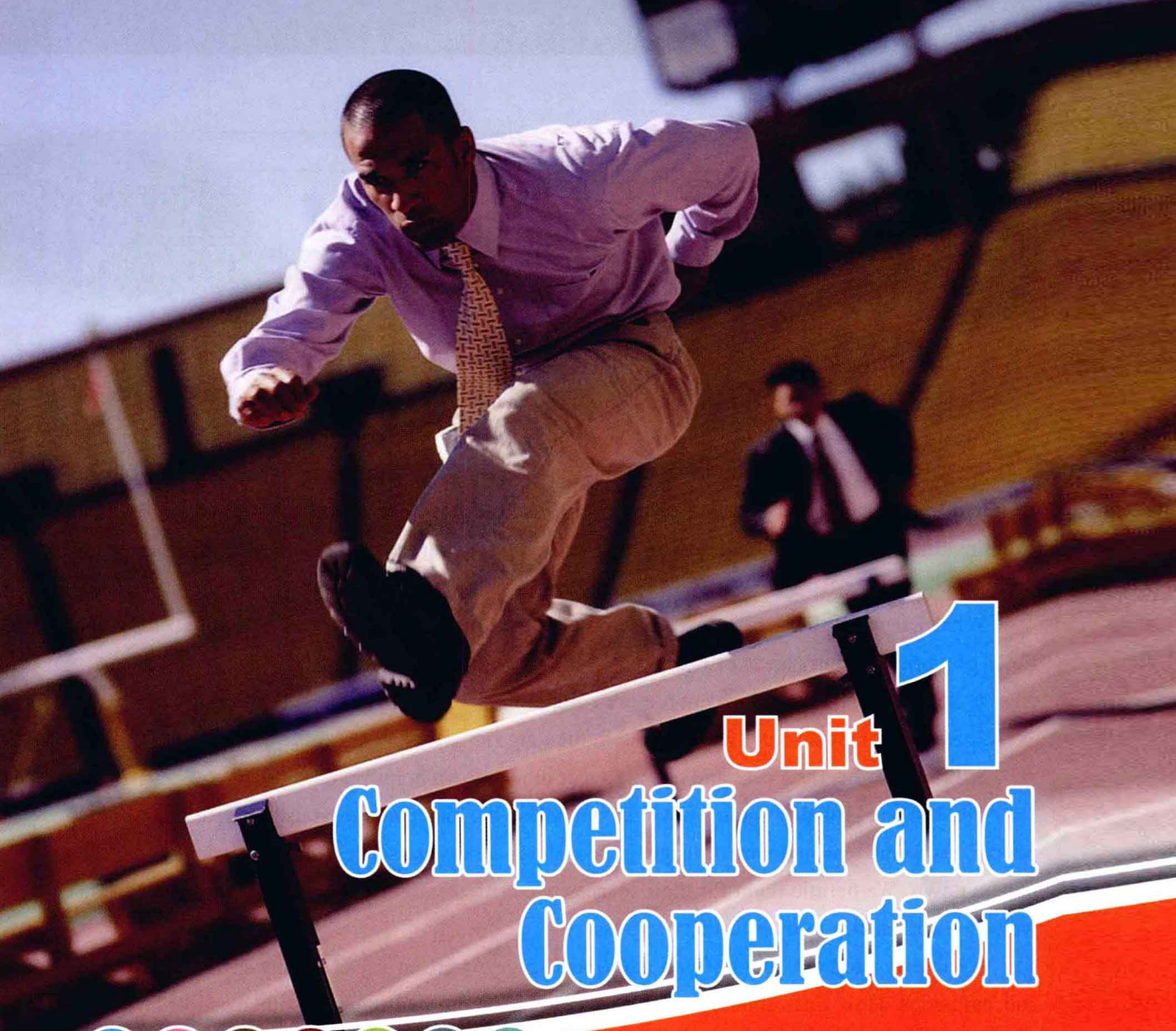
2010 年 1 月 6 日

于桂林

CONTENTS

Unit	Text A	
Unit 1 Competition and Cooperation 1	Success Isn't a Competition 2	Exercises 5
Unit 2 Training Talent 23	The Need to Tinker 24	Exercises 29
Unit 3 Health Care 47	Health Care in Transition 48	Exercises 54
Unit 4 War and Peace 71	Is Peace on Earth Realistically Attainable? 72	Exercises 75
Unit 5 Job Interview 93	Successful Interview 94	Exercises 98
Unit 6 Literature Works 117	An Appointment with Love 118	Exercises 123
Unit 7 Moral and Law 143	America's Moral Values 144	Exercises 151
Unit 8 Evolution and Environmental Protection 167	Green Dreams in Shangri-La 168	Exercises 173
Glossary 189		

	Text B		Text C	
	Keep Your Balance 13	Exercises 16	Compete or Cooperate? 17	Exercises 20
	How to Achieve Star Status 37	Exercises 40	Raising Children, Not Flowers! 41	Exercises 44
	Where Doctors Go Wrong 62	Exercises 65	College Drinking and Heart Problems 66	Exercises 68
	Worlds Without War 83	Exercises 87	Abraham Lincoln 88	Exercises 91
	What's New, Interview? 106	Exercises 110	Advice for Aspiring Copywriters 111	Exercises 114
	The Heart of a Teacher 129	Exercises 132	Ode to a Nightingale 133	Exercises 139
	To Stop Crime, Share Your Genes 157	Exercises 161	Law in Britain and the US 162	Exercises 165
	When Being Green Raises the Heat 180	Exercises 183	Evolution by the Grassroots 184	Exercises 187



Unit 1

Competition and Cooperation

Warm-up

1. When do you need to compete with others to succeed in your life?
2. When do you need to cooperate with others to succeed in your life?
3. Which do you think is more important, competition or cooperation? Why?

Text A

Success Isn't a Competition



The only thing that will redeem mankind is cooperation. —Bertrand Russell

As a blogger who has found some success amongst the seemingly endless sea of blogs, I've had to confront some old and rusty ideas I used to have about success and competition. I examined these long-held beliefs early on in my blogging career, and discovered that they were false.

5 What I learned that has helped me tremendously and these ideas can be applied to many fields of work and many areas of life:

1. Striving for success does not require competition.
2. Boosting others actually helps you, in the long run.
3. Envy of others' success and trying to tear others down helps no one.

10 The last one probably sounds obvious, but is also the idea that's least used in reality by many people. For some reason, many of us get jealous when others are successful, and we try to tear the person down. We belittle them for their success, we criticize unfairly, we bad-mouth people, and we become obstacles to their further progress.

15 It's utterly illogical, and yet you can find it everywhere in life, in many different cultures and industries. How does someone else's success become a bad thing for other people? This is a concept I'd like to explore a little today, and I'd also like to take a look at the converse: how boosting people actually helps you. Blogging, for example, is not a zero-sum game. If I gain readers, it doesn't mean you'll lose readers. In fact, if we as bloggers link to each other, we can help each other gain readers at the same time. Helping other bloggers, in that sense, does nothing

20 to hurt you as a blogger. You aren't competing for readers, even if you're both trying to get the same readers, because readers can read multiple blogs. Sure, you might say that readers can only read so many blogs, so we are competing for their limited attention. But that's a very limited and limiting view. That's assuming that there's a very limited pool of readers with a small amount of attention. That isn't true: there are lots of blog readers out there, and even more, there are many

25 non-blog readers who will soon become blog readers, and that number is increasing all the time.

We aren't competing for readers—we're all trying to gain readership, but we can do that together, cooperatively if we like. Or we can compete and tear and claw at each other. This

concept can apply to many other industries. I've been a writer in the field of journalism, and while some journalists think it's a competition—you want to beat others by getting the story first (a scoop!) or you're competing for limited jobs—I never agreed. We were all striving for the same goal: to tell the truth, and to get useful information to our readers. In that light, journalists can cooperate, and some of them actually do cooperate. Sharing of information is good for everybody.

30

Think about your field of work: while the mainstream view is probably that everybody's competing with each other, is there a way to see it as just the opposite? That we can all be successful, and that helping each other is actually a good thing? I would bet that you can see it that way. Think of it in terms of personal success: do you really need to compete with your peers in order to be a success? Can't you all be successes, but in different ways? Maybe one person makes a million dollars, another successfully starts a small business, another becomes famous for inventing something new, and another becomes one of the most solid and hardest working people in his field. Those are all successes in different ways, and there are many, many more ways to be successful.

35

40

There is a lot of use in this kind of view. Competition can be a motivator, and sometimes can be a lot of fun. But it can also be destructive, and become an obstacle to success. And if you see things as not a competition, that can lead to some really great things.

(697 words)

New Words

amongst /ə'mʌŋst/ *prep.*

bad-mouth /'bæd'maʊθ/ *vt.*

bet /bet/ *v.*

blogger /'blɒɡə/ *n.*

claw /klɔ:/ *vi.*

illogical /ɪ'lɒɡɪkəl/ *adj.*

jealous /'dʒeləs/ *adj.*

multiple /'mʌltɪpl/ *adj.*

surrounded by sb./sth.; in the middle of 在……中，之一

criticize (someone) behind his back 说坏话，背后诋毁

almost certain that sth. is true or that sth. will happen 肯定，确信

one who writes blogs 写博客的人，博主

to scratch or tear sb./sth. with claws or fingernails (用爪子或手指甲) 抓，撕，挠

lacking sense; not reasoning 悖理的，不合逻辑的

feeling or showing envy of or resentment at someone or at his achievement or perceived advantages 妒忌的

many in number, involving many different people or things 数量多的，多种多样的

obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ *n.*

pool /pu:l/ *n.*

readership /'ri:dəʃɪp/ *n.*

redeem /rɪ'di:m/ *vt.*

rusty /'rʌstɪ/ *adj.*

scoop /sku:p/ *n.*

solid /'sɒlɪd/ *adj.*

utterly /'ʌtəli/ *adv.*

a thing that blocks one's way or prevents or hinders progress; barrier 障碍

a supply of things or money that is shared by a group of people and can be used when needed 共用的资源（或资金）

the number or type of people who read a particular newspaper, magazine, etc.（报纸、杂志等的）读者 to save sb. from the power of evil 拯救，救赎

old and ancient 陈腐的，老式的

an important or exciting news story that is printed in one newspaper before any of the others know about it 独家新闻

that you can rely on; having a strong basis 可靠的，坚实的

completely; absolutely 完全地，彻底地

Phrases and Expressions

early on

在初期，早先

in terms of

就……而言，在……方面

link to

把……和……连接起来，联系

strive for

努力，力争

tear down

拆毁，诋毁

zero-sum game

零和游戏

Proper Names

Bertrand Russell

伯特兰·罗素



1. zero-sum game 零和游戏

零和游戏的原理源于博弈论。两人对弈，在大多数情况下，总会有一个赢，一个输，如果我们把获胜计为得 1 分，而输棋为 -1 分，那么这两人得分之和就是：1 + (-1) = 0。在一项游戏中，游戏者有输有赢，一方所赢正是另一方所输，游戏的总成绩永远为零。“零和游戏”原理之所以广受关注，主要是因为人们发现在社会的方方面面都能发现与“零和游戏”类似的局面，胜利者的光荣背后往往隐藏着失败者的辛酸和苦涩。

2. And if you see things as not a competition, that can lead to some really great things. 如果你不把事事都看成是竞争，生活就会变得无比美好。

if you see things as not a competition 相当于 if you do not see things as a competition, 这里 not 部分否定句子的意思，可以译为“如果你不把事事都看成是竞争”。

Online Resources

More information about competition and cooperation is available at:

http://www.businessweek.com/bschools/content/jan2009/bs2009015_140393.htm

<http://www.common-talk.com/cms/node/2733>

<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=will-man-return-to-moon>

More information about success is available at:

<http://www.dressforsuccess.org/>

<http://www.ryseup.com/>

More information about Bertrand Russell is available at:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertrand_Russell

<http://www.mcmaster.ca/russdocs/russell.htm>

More information about zero-sum game is available at:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zero-sum>

<http://www.wisegEEK.com/what-is-a-zero-sum-game.htm>

<http://www.investopedia.com/terms/z/zero-sumgame.asp>

Exercises

Comprehension

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

1. Which of the following ideas is least used in reality by many people?

A. Striving for success does not require competition.

- B. Striving for success needs cooperation.
 - C. Boosting others actually helps you, in the long run.
 - D. Envy of others' success and trying to tear others down helps no one.
2. According to the author, how can a blogger gain readership?
- A. By tearing other bloggers down.
 - B. By linking to other bloggers.
 - C. By improving the quality of his blog.
 - D. By competing for the limited attention of the readers.
3. Why does the author describe his experience as a writer in the field of journalism?
- A. To show how competitive journalistic field is.
 - B. To show how journalists compete with each other.
 - C. To show how journalists cooperate with each other.
 - D. To show that success doesn't necessarily need competition.
4. What is the mainstream view in most people's work field?
- A. Everyone is cooperating with others.
 - B. Everyone is jealous of other's success.
 - C. Everyone is competing with others.
 - D. Everyone is striving for success.
5. Which of the following statements cannot describe competition?
- A. Competition can be a motivator.
 - B. Competition can be a lot of fun.
 - C. Competition can be destructive.
 - D. Competition can boost others.

II. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. According to the author, what do we probably do when we feel jealous of others' success?
- _____.
2. Why does the author say blogging is not a zero-sum game?
- _____.
3. Why do some journalists think the field of journalism is a competition?
- _____.
4. What is the common goal of journalists?
- _____.
5. What is the relationship between competition and success?
- _____.