

总主编 刘 明 何石文

大学公共英语

读写译

综合教程

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3



要 录 目

总主编◎刘 明 何占义

大学公共英语 读写译

综合教程

3

主 编◎程 颜

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内 容 提 要

本教程将创新性与实用性相结合,系统地将读、写、译技巧从篇章的角度进行梳理,结合不同单元主题,将理论与练习有机地结合起来。本书共8个单元,每个单元分为两个部分,首先是篇章层面的读、写、译技巧,继而是实战练习。每个单元的阅读材料围绕共同的话题展开,并辅以思维导图,便于学生高效、系统地掌握相关词汇。教程中的篇章阅读紧扣大学英语四、六级变革,选取最新阅读题型,便于学生在实际运用中训练读、写、译技巧,了解英美文化的同时提高应试能力。每单元都设有单词表及答案详解,供学习者参考使用。本书注重英语实用能力的训练与提升,内容丰富、翔实,设计新颖,对各类英语学习者都具有一定的参考价值。

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前言

为了满足《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》(2010—2020)培养外语人才的迫切要求,切实提高大学生的英语综合应用能力和应试能力,使学者在英语能力方面得到最大程度的提高,根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整通知的相关内容和21世纪我国人才培养的特点和教学改革现有成果,我们组织编写了本套大学英语读写译教材——《大学公共英语读写译综合教程》。教材共计4册,根据教育部的《大学英语课程要求》的指导性原则,分类指导、因材施教,突出以下特点:

1. 科学性:本套教材的编写根据《大学英语教学大纲》与《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》的基本要求,结合我国目前大学英语教学实际状况科学地安排编写体例,其专项训练针对性强,知识讲解精炼易懂。

2. 系统性:本教材从词汇到内容都遵循从易到难、从浅到深、从简到繁的原则,深入浅出,融会贯通,并使学生在掌握每个单元的读写译技巧的基础上进行相关话题的实战演练。

3. 知识性:本套教材的选材紧跟时代步伐,内容涵盖面广,人文类、科技类、经济类、环保类、综合类的内容居多,语料的背景知识都是当代大学生需要的知识结构的一部分,能帮助学生在学习英语的同时扩大知识的储备量。

4. 前瞻性:每个单元都设计了思维导图(Mind Map)导入板块,教师藉此以“头脑风暴”的方式使学生能够对每个单元主题下的相关内容进行预想,逐步培养学生的英语读写译综合运用能力。

本书共8个单元,每个单元都设计了读写译攻略和实战演练两大部分。每个单元以主题词汇为中心,引导学生进行发散式、开放式思维导入本章内容。前三册读写译攻略部分对大学英语四、六级考试的读写译相关技巧进行了详细的讲解,实战演练部分的练习与最新大学英语四六级考试的阅读、写作及翻译部分形式与难度相一致;第四册对考研英语的相应技巧进行了详细讲解,并有考研英语的实战演练部分。

因此,本系列教材适合非英语专业大学生学习使用,对参加四、六级考试的非英语专业学生极具实用价值,对各类自学者测试和提高自己的英语水平具有一定的参考价值。本丛书语料选自国内外新近出版的图书、杂志、报纸以及互联网等,原汁原味,对实战能力的提高意义重大。

本书分8章,程颜负责编写了八个单元的阅读攻略和试题答案解析共10万余字,路遥负责编写了第二、六章约6万字;吴文华负责编写了第一、三章共约6万字;辛世博负责编写了第四、七章共约7万字;柯岷负责编写第五、八章共约6万字。

本书编写过程中受到了多个院校专家的鼓励、支持和指导,在此一并表示感谢。学生们

的渴求和热情给予了我们坚实的动力,他们也对本书的编写提出过不可忽视的理念,使得本教材的成书更加完善。

然而,书中一定有不足之处,恳请广大读者和同仁提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本套教程做出修订。

编委会
2014 年 6 月

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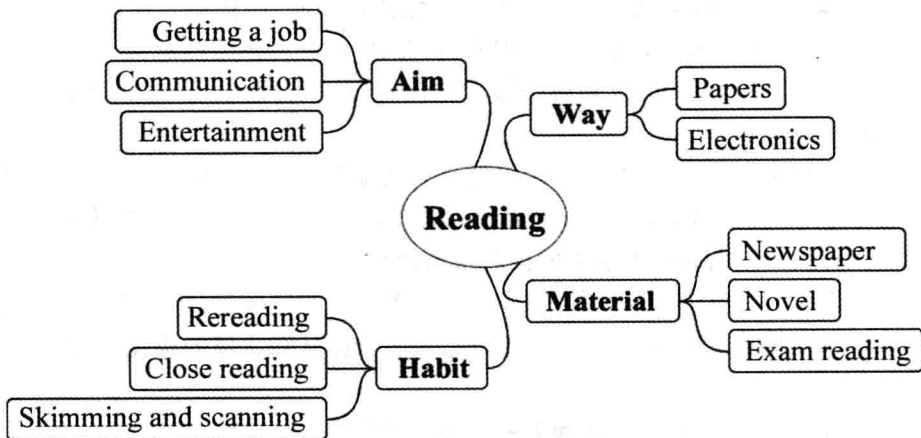
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Unit 1

Reading



Preview — Mind Map



第一部分 读写译攻略

Part I Reading Strategy

阅读技能提升之语篇理解认知语境

语境是语言使用的环境,是交际双方共同的认知前提。有学者认为“一个人的总的认知环境是他所了解的一系列能感知并推断的事实构成的集合……一个人的总认知环境是由他的认知能力和其所处的物理环境所决定的。”典型的认知语境是一系列存在于人们大脑中的假设,主要包括三种:逻辑语境、文化百科和词汇语境。

语篇理解的过程是典型的认知语境与个体的认知语境不断协调、不断建构的过程。在进行大学英语阅读理解时,在逻辑语境与词汇语境基本相同的情况下,文化百科语境的构建不良对学生理解能力的负影响更为常见。一方面,学生缺少相应的文化知识,即缺少英语国家的自然科学和社会科学方面的知识,这降低了对相应内容的阅读理解文章的正确理解程度。另一方面,缺少对英语文化的正确理解。文化背景不同,即使语言准确无误,也会产生误会。对于不同的人们,同一个词或同一种表达方式可以具有不同的意义。

因此,文化认知语境作为阅读理解中读者的经验知识,有助于认知语境的构建,有助于语篇文本的理解。

除了语言知识本身,以及存在个体差异的个人认知能力,文化知识在语篇理解认知语境的构建过程中起着重要的作用。知识面越广,知识基础越扎实,所构建的认知语境就越完善,认知语境越完善,对语篇理解水平的提高帮助就越大。

在今后的教学与学习中,教师可以有意识地帮助学生扩展知识,提高学生认知能力从而扩大个体认知语境基础,学生也要有意识地进行相应个体认知语境的构建,从而提高阅读理解能力。

下面从历史知识角度,来理解认知语境对阅读理解能力的提升。

有关历史知识方面的文章在考试中出现频率很高,内容主要涉及美国南北战争、西部开发、移民、印第安部落以及美国历史上各个时期的主要焦点等,作为中国学生,不可能对如美国历史等英语国家历史有非常深入的了解,但了解一些必要的背景知识对做这类阅读文章肯定大有好处。

例:

Staggering tasks confronted the people of the United States, North and South, when the Civil War ended. About a million and a half soldiers from both sides had to be demobilized, readjusted to civilian life, and reabsorbed by the devastated economy. Civil government also had to be put back on a peacetime basis and interference from the

military had to be stopped.

The desperate plight of the South has eclipsed the fact that reconstruction had to be undertaken also in the North, though less spectacularly. Industries had to adjust to peacetime conditions, factories had to be retooled for civilian needs.

Financial problems loomed large in both the North and the South. The national debt had shot up from a modest \$ 65 million in 1861, the year the war started to nearly \$ 3 billion in 1865, the year the war ended. This was a colossal sum for those days but one that a prudent government could pay. At the same time, war taxes had to be reduced to less burdensome levels.

Physical devastation caused by invading armies, chiefly in the South and border states, had to be repaired. This herculean task was ultimately completed, but with discouraging slowness.

Other important questions needed answering. What would be the future of the four million black people who were freed from slavery? On what basis were the Southern states to be brought back into the Union?

What of the Southern leaders, all of whom were liable to charges of treason? One of these leaders, Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, was the subject of an insulting popular Northern song, *Hang Jeff Davis from a Sour Apple Tree*. And even children sang it. Davis was temporarily chained in his prison cell during the early days of his two-year imprisonment. But he and the other Southern leaders were finally released, partly because it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict them. All the leaders were finally pardoned by President Johnson in 1868 in an effort to help reconstruction efforts proceed with as little bitterness as possible.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - Wartime expenditures.
 - Problems facing the United States after the war.
 - Methods of repairing the damage caused by the war.
 - The results of government efforts to revive the economy.
- The underlined word "Staggering" in line 1, Para. 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - specialized
 - confusing
 - various
 - overwhelming
- The underlined word "devastated" in Line 3, Para. 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - developing
 - ruined
 - complicated
 - fragile
- According to the passage, which of the following statements about the damage in the South is correct?
 - It was worse than in the North.
 - The cost was less than expected.

- C) It was centered in the border states.
D) It was remedied rather quickly.
5. The passage refers to all of the following as necessary steps following the Civil War EXCEPT _____.
A) helping soldiers readjust
B) restructuring industry
C) returning government to normal
D) increasing taxes

生词注释:

staggering *adj.* 令人吃惊的

demobilize *v.* 复员;遣散

plight *n.* 处境;状况

spectacular *adj.* 壮观的

loom *v.* 朦胧出现

colossal *adj.* 巨大的;异常的

herculean *adj.* 费力的;非常困难的

pardon *v.* 赦免

(本文介绍美国南北战争后所面临的问题)

(答案: BDBAD)

背景知识: 美国南北战争(1861-1865)

领土扩张是 19 世纪前半期美国历史发展的重要特征,统治美国的资产阶级和奴隶主通过购买、蚕食、吞并和战争等方式,将领土向西扩张至太平洋沿岸。

随着领土的扩张,在新领土上建立资本主义雇佣劳动制还是奴隶制的种植园涉及北方资产阶级和南部种植园主的经济发展和政治领导权问题。在 19 世纪上半期,这两种制度酿成了一系列的矛盾和冲突,最终导致内战的爆发。

美国南北战争一共打了 4 年,在四年内战中,美国总统林肯卓越地领导了这一场推动历史进步的战争。他是美国历史上一位杰出的政治家。但是,就在他领导美国取得战争胜利的前夕,即 1865 年 4 月 14 日晚,一位出生在北部,但一直死心塌地为南方奴隶主事业效力的阴谋分子约翰·威尔克斯·布斯,乘林肯在福特剧场看剧的机会,将他暗杀了。

内战期间,美国资产阶级领导人民进行了一系列艰苦卓绝的斗争,制定了《宅地法》和《解放黑人奴隶宣言》等一系列政治、经济政策,用民主的办法解决了土地问题,废除了黑奴制度,扫清了资本主义发展的障碍,赢得了战争的胜利。

战后,资本主义在全国范围内得到进一步的发展,使美国很快跃入世界先进行列。因此,美国内战也被誉为第二次资产阶级革命。

Part II Writing Strategy

语篇研究在大学英语写作中的应用

大学英语写作大多数都是论说文文体,即议论文(argumentation)。本书“写作技巧”部分将以议论文为主,从语篇的角度来分析英语议论文的论述结构、内在逻辑的衔接及连贯。

语篇研究强调从文章的内在逻辑关系来分析写作,其组织模式可以理解为“构成语篇的关系的组合”,即句与句、段与段之间逻辑关系的组合。语篇研究既要关注逻辑联系语的运用,即如何运用各种逻辑意义的词汇及连句等手段承上启下、突出语篇衔接,并增强表达效果,避免表意不清;又要注意文章的整体性,即使用清晰的框架和运用恰当的写作模式来谋篇布局、构建全文,避免结构松散、层次不明。有研究数据显示,学生作文错误出现频率高低顺序依次为句子结构错误(22%)、布局谋篇错误(11.4%)、连贯和衔接错误(5.9%)、冠词错误(5.5%)以及用词准确性错误(2.58%),其中前三项都与语篇的组织能力有一定的关系。在美国加州,一些学者也曾对中国留美学生的英语作文做过调查研究,结果表明:即使中国学生在句子结构上没什么大问题,但在段落、篇章中存在着“重点不突出”和“欠粘着性”两大明显缺陷。

本书写作部分将就汉语思维模式对写作的影响、汉语母语负迁移及四种常见英语语篇模式几个方面进行具体分析。

语言和思维密不可分,什么样的思维模式就会形成什么样的语篇组织结构。想要写出纯正的英文,就要“入乡随俗”,把握西方人重理性、重分析、重形式完备的思维特点来建构文章。英语议论文篇章结构一般可分为:开头提出问题、分析论证和结尾。文章习惯开门见山,把话题放在前面表达中心意思,文章主线按照一条直线进行展开,每段段首经常有主题句,段中各句紧紧围绕主题,层层推演或逐项分列,从而使整篇文章条理分明。而中文写作惯用“螺旋式”思维方式且注重整体,习惯从一事物与他事物的联系上加以认识并予以解决。因此在语言表达上,一般表现为:先叙述事情的背景,或罗列客观上的条件,或说明问题的原因,或摆出事实的证据,最后再做出结论,说明自己的观点和看法,是一种围绕主题的迂回式的写作方式。

例如:以“The Harm of Fake Commodities”为题,下面分别是两名同学作文中的主体论述段:

(1) ①Uncle Cheng is one of my father's close friends. One day he became ill and bought some medicine from a drug store. After eating the medicine, he didn't recover from his illness; instead, he became more seriously ill and nearly died. Why? It was because he bought the fake medicine. ②If people's lives are threatened by fake commodities, the whole society will be in disorder. ③Of course, only those people who sell fake commodities will benefit from them. ④From this we can see that fake commodities are extremely harmful. ⑤Therefore, it's very important for us to make joint efforts to do away with them.

(2) ①Fake commodities cause much harm to the consumers and the society as well. ②First, fake commodities damage the consumers' interests. ③Besides, they also harm the credit of business because the shops that sell genuine commodities will also be

distrusted by consumers. ④And thus, they harm the whole society. ⑤Worst of all, they will bring about potential dangers because using fake commodities of inferior quality will cause accidents and endanger consumers' lives.

段(1)先以记叙的手法列举了发生在他身边的案例,引出主题句②“伪劣商品威胁到他人生命、导致社会无序”。而句③“当然,只有卖伪劣商品的人能从中获利”与中心论题“伪劣商品的危害”及此段的主题句②几乎无关。句④“从中我们可以看出伪劣商品极其有害”,论证不够充分。句⑤“因此,共同努力清除伪劣是很重要的”,脱离了原始话题,转变为对另一件事的论述。此段结构明显是按照中国人的思维方式组织而成,对于西方人来说,此段主题句位置书写错误,且部分论证与主题几乎无关,不具有说服力。

而段(2),首句即为主题句,随后句②提出“伪劣商品侵害了消费者的利益”;其次句③谈及“卖伪劣商品的人损害了卖正品的同行业者的信誉”,因而造成句④中提到的“对社会的不良影响”;最后句⑤列出“最糟糕的是,伪劣商品带来很多隐患,其低劣的质量将可能引起事故并伤及消费者的生命。”此段开门见山提出全段的中心思想,围绕主题,层层深入。段落结构布局合理,语言流畅,主题突出,意义明确。

因此,在写英文文章时,首先要把握好整体框架的布局,尽量避免用中文思维方式去构建论述结构。

第二部分 实战训练

Part I Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Some Strategies for Learning English

- A) Learning English is by no means easy. It takes great diligence^① and prolonged effort.
- B) Nevertheless, while you cannot expect to gain a good command of English without sustained^② hard work, there are various helpful learning strategies you can employ to make the task easier. Here are some of them.
- C) Do not treat all the new words in exactly the same ways. Have you ever complained about your memory because you find it simply impossible to memorize all the new words you are learning? But, in fact, it is not your memory that is at fault. If you cram your head with too many new words at a time, some of them are bound to be crowded out.
- D) What you need to do is to deal with new words in different ways according to how frequently they occur in everyday use. While active words demand constant practice and useful words must be committed to memory, words that do not often occur in everyday situations require just a nodding acquaintance^③. You will find concentrating on active words and useful words the most effective route to enlarging your vocabulary.
- E) Watch out for idiomatic ways of saying things. Have you ever wondered why we say, "I am interested in English", but "I am good at French"? and have you ever asked yourself why native English speakers say, "learn the news or secret", but "learn of someone's success or arrival"? There are all examples of idiomatic usage. In learning

① diligence *adj.* 勤奋, 勤勉

② sustain *v.* 维持, 忍受

③ nodding acquaintance 点头之交; 肤浅的认识, 即认识即可

English, you must pay attention not only to the meaning of a word, but also to the way native speakers use it in their daily lives.

- F) Listen to English everyday. Listening to English on a regular basis^① will not only improve your listening, but will also help you build your speaking skills. In addition to language tapes especially prepared for your course, you can also listen to radio broadcasts, watch English movies. The first time you listen to a taped conversation or passage in English, you may not be able to catch a great deal. Try to get its general meaning first and listen to it over and over again. You will find that with each repetition you will get something more.
- G) Seize opportunities to speak. It is true that there are few situations at school where you have to communicate in English, but you can seek out opportunities to practice speaking the language. Talking with your classmates, for example, can be a easy and enjoyable way to get some practice. Also try to find native speakers on your campus and feel free to talk with them. Perhaps the easiest way is to rehearse aloud, since this can be done at any time, in any place, and without a partner. For instance, you can look at pictures or objects around you and try to describe them in detail. You can also rehearse everyday situations. After you have made a purchase in a shop or finished a meal in a restaurant and paid the check, pretend that all this happened in an English-speaking country and try to act it out in English.
- H) Read widely. It is important to read widely because in our learning environment, reading is the main and most reliable source of language input. When you choose reading materials, look for things that you find interesting, that you can understand without relying too much on a dictionary. A page a day is a good way to start. As you go on, you will find that you can do more pages a day and handle materials at a higher level of difficulty.
- I) Write regularly. Writing is a good way to practice what you already know. Apart from compositions assigned by your teacher, you may find your own reasons for writing. A pen pal provides good motivation; you will learn a lot by trying to communicate with someone who shares your interests but comes from a different culture. Other ways to write regularly include keeping a diary, writing a short story and summarizing the daily news.
- J) Language learning is a process of accumulation. It pays to absorb as much as you can from reading and listening and then try to put what you have learned into practice through speaking and writing.
1. Although you have to work hard continually in order to be good at English, you can also make use of some learning strategies to help you attain your goal.

① on a regular basis 经常, 有规律的