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LEGE 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

(教师参考书)

②4 中国人民央学出版社

NEW VISION COLLEGE ENGLISH

凱恩路大學獎簡

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新思路大学英语读写译教程 第四册 (教师参考书)/崔敏主编—北京:中国人民大学出版社,2011

ISBN 978-7-300-13202-0

I.①新··· Ⅱ.①崔··· Ⅲ.①英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料②英语-写作-高等学校-教学参考资料③英语-翻译-高等学校-教学参考资料 Ⅳ.①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 249572 号

新思路大学英语读写译教程 第四册(教师参考书)

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Xinsilu Daxue Yingyu Du-Xie-Yi Jiaocheng Di-si Ce (Jiaoshi Cankaoshu)

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-	62511	398(质管部)
		010-82501766(邮购部)	010-	62514	148(门市部)
		010-62515195 (发行公司)	010-	62515	275(盗版举报)
[XX]	址	http:// www. crup. com. cn			
		http:// www. ttrnet. com (人大教研网)			
经	销	新华书店			
Eli	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
ED	张	9.75	印	次	2011年1月第1次印刷

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数 178 000

字

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近三十年来,随着教学改革的不断深化,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,更多是能力的培养。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

蔡昌卓

1998年春,我随杨治中先生和李霄翔教授—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,进行教学理念和教学模式的创新研究,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应用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

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Competition and Cooperation

Part One Objectives

After learning the unit, the students will be able to

- 1. know the relationship between competition and cooperation, as well as how to handle this relationship in their daily life;
- 2. grasp the main ideas of Text A, Text B and Text C;
- 3. master the key words, expressions and useful sentence patterns.

Part Two Procedures

	Teaching Tasks
1st period	Warm-up; study of new words, phrases and expressions in Text A; background information
2nd period	Detailed study of Text A
3rd period	Detailed study of Text A
4th period	Text A exercises
5th period	Text A exercises, Text B (fast reading)
Independent Study	Text C and its exercises



Part Three Text A

Success Isn't a Competition

一、背景知识(Background Information)

1. Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Arthur William Russell (1872-1970) was a British philosopher, logician, essayist and social critic best known for his work in mathematical logic and analytic philosophy. His most influential contributions include his defense of logicism (逻辑主义) (the view that mathematics is in some important sense reducible to logic), his refining of the predicate calculus (微积分) introduced by Gottlob Frege (which still forms the basis of most contemporary logic), his defense of neutral monism (中性一元论) (the view that the world consists of just one type of substance that is neither exclusively mental nor exclusively physical), and his theories of definite descriptions (确定描述词) and logical atomism (逻辑原子论). Along with G.E. Moore, Russell is generally recognized as one of the founders of modern analytic philosophy. Along with Kurt Gödel, he is regularly credited with being one of the most important logicians of the twentieth century.

Over the course of his long career, Russell made significant contributions, not just to logic and philosophy, but to a broad range of subjects including education, history, political theory and religious studies. In addition, many of his writings on a variety of topics in both the sciences and the humanities have influenced generations of general readers.

After a life marked by controversy—including dismissals from both Trinity College, Cambridge, and City College, New York—Russell was awarded the Order of Merit in 1949 and the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950. Noted for his many spirited anti-war and anti-nuclear protests, Russell remained a prominent public figure until his death at the age of 98.

2. Blog

The term "weblog" was coined by Jorn Barger on 17 December 1997. The short form, "blog," was coined by Peter Merholz, who jokingly broke the word weblog into the phrase "we blog" in the sidebar (工具条) of his blog Peterme.com in April or May 1999. Shortly thereafter, Evan Williams at Pyra Labs used "blog" as both a noun and verb ("to blog," meaning "to edit one's weblog or to post to one's weblog") and devised the term



"blogger" in connection with Pyra Labs' Blogger product, leading to the popularization of the terms. Blogs are usually maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Entries are commonly displayed in reverse-chronological order. Most blogs are interactive, allowing visitors to leave comments and even message each other via widgets (窗口小部件) on the blogs and it is this interactivity that distinguishes them from other static websites.

Many blogs provide commentary or news on a particular subject; others function as more personal online diaries. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages, and other media related to its topic. The ability of readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many blogs. Most blogs are primarily textual, although some focus on art (art blog), photographs (photo blog), videos (video blog), music (MP3 blog), and audio (podcasting). Microblogging is another type of blogging, featuring very short posts.

3. Zero-sum Game

A zero-sum game is a term used in game theory to describe both real games and situations of all kinds, usually between two players or participants, where the gain of one player is offset by the loss of another player, equaling the sum of zero. For instance, if you play a single game of chess with someone, one person will lose and one person will win. The win (+1) added to the loss (-1) equals zero.

二、课文详解(Detailed Study of the Text)

1. (L. 2) I've had to **confront** some old and **rusty** ideas I used to have about success and competition.

confront: to deal with a problem or difficult situation 处理,解决(问题或困境)

Examples: She knew that she has to confront her fears.

她心里明白自己必须克服恐惧心理。

A soldier has to confront danger.

士兵须面对危险。

rusty: old and ancient 陈腐的, 老式的

Example: This point may now seem obvious and rusty.

这种见解现在看起来似乎平淡无奇而且陈腐。

2. (L. 7) Striving for success does not require competition.

strive for: to try very hard to achieve sth. or to defeat sth. 努力, 力争



Examples: strive for accuracy

力求正确

We encourage all members to strive for the highest standards.

我们鼓励所有成员为达到最高标准而努力。

3. (L. 8) Boosting others actually helps you, in the long run.

boost: to make sth. increase, or become better or more successful

使增长, 使兴旺

Examples: The movie helped boost her screen career.

那部电影有助于她的银幕生涯的发展。

Getting that job did a lot to boost his ego.

得到那份工作使他信心倍增。

in the long run: concerning a longer period in the future 从长远来看

Examples: This measure inevitably means higher taxes in the long run.

从长远来看这项举措的结果就是要多纳税。

It saves money in the long run.

长期来看这是省钱的。

4. (L. 12) We **belittle** them for their success, we criticize unfairly, we **bad-mouth** people, and we become obstacles to their further progress.

belittle: to make sb. or the things that sb. does seem unimportant 贬低, 小看

Examples: This is not to belittle his role.

这并不是轻视他的作用。

She felt her husband constantly belittled her achievements.

她觉得她的丈夫时常贬低她的成就。

bad-mouth: criticize someone behind his back 说坏话,背后诋毁

Examples: No one wants to hire an individual who bad-mouth a prior employer.

谁也不想雇一个对前雇主说三道四的人。

Both men continually bad-mouthed each other.

这两个人都在不停地相互诋毁。

5. (L. 14) It's **utterly illogical**, and yet you can find it everywhere in life, in many different cultures and industries.

utterly: completely; absolutely 完全地,彻底地

Examples: We are so utterly different from each other.

我们之间有着天壤之别。

She utterly failed to convince them.

她根本没有说服他们。

illogical: lacking sense or clear, sound reasoning 悖理的,不合逻辑的



Examples: illogical behavior/arguments

乖戾的行为 / 不合逻辑的论点

She has an illogical fear of insects.

她毫无道理地害怕昆虫。

6. (L. 23) That's **assuming** that there's a very limited **pool** of readers with a small amount of attention.

assume: to think or accept that sth. is true but without having proof of it 假定,认为

Examples: It is reasonable to assume that the economy will continue to improve.

认为经济将继续好转是有道理的。

I hope to go to college next year, always **assuming** that I pass my exams. 我希望明年能上大学,总是认为我能通过考试。

pool: 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)

Example: a pool of cars used by the firm's salesmen

公司销售人员共用的车队

7. (L. 27) Or we can compete and tear and claw at each other.

claw: to scratch or tear sb./sth. with claws or fingernails

(用爪子或手指甲)抓,撕,挠

claw (at) sb./sth.

Examples: The cat was clawing at the leg of the chair.

那只猫在抓挠椅子腿儿。

She has clawed Stephen across the face.

她抓过斯蒂芬的脸。

tear and claw at each other 在此句中比喻竞争得头破血流的局面

8. (L. 36) Think of it **in terms of** personal success: do you really need to compete with your peers in order to be a success?

in terms of/in...terms: used to show what aspect of a subject you are talking about or how you are thinking about it 就……而言,在……方面

Examples: The job is great in terms of salary, but it has its disadvantages.

就薪金而言,这个工作倒是挺不错的,但也有一些不利之处。

The decision was disastrous in political terms.

从政治上来看,这个决定是灾难性的。



三、练习答案(Key to Exercises)

Comprehension

- I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.
 - 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. D
- II. Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - 1. We belittle them for their success, we criticize unfairly, we bad-mouth people, and we become obstacles to their further progress. We do everything to tear the person down.
 - 2. Because if one blogger gain readers, it doesn't mean others will lose readers. If bloggers link to each other, they can help each other gain readers at the same time.
 - 3. Because they want to beat others by getting the story first or they are competing for limited jobs.
 - 4. The common goal of journalists is to tell the truth, and to get useful information to our readers.
 - 5. Competition can be a motivator to success, but it can also be destructive, and become an obstacle to success.

> Vocabulary

- **II**. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below, changing their forms if necessary.
 - 1. assume
- 2. strive for
- 3. boost
- 4. in terms of
- 5. utterly

- 6. motivate
- 7. mainstream
- 8. obstacle
- 9. in the long run
- 10. belittling
- IV. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given words.
 - 1. seemingly
- 2. tremendous
- 3. multiples
- 4. illogical
- 5. to be torn down

- 6. confronted
- 7. Conversely
- 8. motivation
- 9. rusty
- 10. boosting

- V. Cloze
 - 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B
 - 11. D 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. B 20.



VI. Error Correction

- 1. focusing \rightarrow focused
- 2. Deeply → Deep
- 3. do \rightarrow does
- 4. who \rightarrow what
- 5. \land best \rightarrow the
- 6. success \rightarrow succeed
- 7. necessarily \rightarrow necessary
- 8. for \rightarrow /
- 9. drained \rightarrow draining
- 10. in \rightarrow to

M. Translation

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

我是一名新闻工作者。有些记者认为这一行竞争很激烈——你要抢在别人前面报道独家新闻,或者要与他人竞争有限的工作岗位——我从来不赞同这种观点。我们都在追求同一个目标:揭露事实真相,给我们的读者带来有价值的信息。从这一角度出发,记者们便可以相互合作,实际上一些记者也确实在合作。信息共享有利于每一个人。

Translate the following paragraph into English, using as many words and expressions given below as possible, changing the form if necessary.

Our society is <u>regarded</u> as a very competitive society, yet a lot of <u>undertakings</u> call for cooperation. How should we understand the relationship between competition and cooperation? Let's <u>illustrate</u> this with a football team. Everyone in the team works hard and <u>strives</u> to be the best player. He will <u>make full use of</u> his own advantages to catch up with and <u>surpass</u> the others. At the same time, everyone is <u>advocated</u> to cooperate with the others and work together to win the game. A team good at individual skills but poor in teamwork can never succeed.

四、课文翻译(Text Translation)

成功并非竞争

唯一可以挽救人类的是合作。——伯特兰·罗素

作为一名小有成就的博主, 我明白要在浩如烟海的博文中脱颖而出, 就必须克服曾经



有过的关于成功与竞争的陈旧腐朽观念。我仔细审视这些在我的早期博客生涯中所长期持 有的观点,最终发现它们并不正确。

学到的这些道理令我受益匪浅,它们适用于工作及生活中的诸多方面:

- 1. 争创佳绩并不需要竞争。
- 2. 从长远来看,帮助别人就等于帮助自己。
- 3. 妒忌他人的成功,试图诋毁他人,对于任何人来说都丝毫无益。

最后一条可能看起来再明显不过,然而在现实中却很少有人能做到这一点。由于某些原因,我们通常在他人取得成功的时候变得嫉妒起来,我们试图给他们拆台。我们鄙视他们的成功,我们不顾公平地进行指责,我们苛刻批判,我们成为他们前进路上的绊脚石。

这看起来完全匪夷所思,然而现实生活中你可以发现,在不同的文化背景和行业里,它无处不在。一个人的成功为何成为其他人的心病? 这就是我今天要探讨的内容。我也要谈谈它的对立面:为什么帮助他人实际上是帮助自己。以写博客为例,它并不是一个零和游戏。如果我的点击率很高,并不意味着你失去了读者。实际上,如果我们这些博主之间相互链接,就可以帮助彼此获得更高的点击率。在这个意义上,帮助其他博主并不会有损于你。你们并不是在竞争读者,即使你们都是在努力吸引同一些读者,因为他们可以阅读多篇博文。当然,你可能会说读者浏览的数量是有限的,所以我们要争夺他们有限的注意力。但这是个非常狭隘的想法,它的前提是只存在有限的读者和注意力。事实上并非如此,博客读者的数量十分庞大,而且有许多潜在的非博客读者也即将成为博客读者,并且这个数量一直在增加。

我们不是在竞争读者——我们都在试图获得浏览量。如果我们愿意,我们可以一起实现这一目标,通过合作。否则我们会互相竞争,争夺得你死我活。这一理念也适用于其他行业。我曾在新闻领域从业过,有些记者认为这一行竞争很激烈——你要抢在别人前面报道独家新闻,或者要与他人竞争有限的工作岗位——我从来不赞同这种观点。我们都在追求同一目标:揭露事实真相,给我们的读者带来有价值的信息。从这一角度出发,记者们便可以相互合作,实际上一些记者也确实在合作。信息共享有利于每一个人。

想想你自己所在的行业:主流观点可能是每个人都在互相竞争。可不可以换个角度看待这一问题?我们都会成功,我们互相帮助实际上是十分有益的事情?我可以打赌,你可以这样认为。从个人成功的角度来思考这一问题:你是否真的需要和你的同事竞争来取得成功?你们难道不可以都取得成功吗?只是取得成功的方面不同罢了。可能有的人赚了一百万美元,有的人成功地开了个小企业,有的人因新发明而出名,还有人成为其领域里最踏实肯干的模范。他们都以不同的方式获得了成功,而且成功之道还远不止这些。

以这种观点看问题大有裨益。竞争可以是动力,有时候甚至十分有趣。但是它也可以 具有破坏性,成为成功的阻力。如果你不把事事都看成是竞争,生活就会变得无比美好。