

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材
政法类院校大学英语系列教材

(政法类院校版)

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大学英语教程: 读写译

余素青 / 主编

**A Course of College English:
Reading, Writing and Translation
(For Law Students)**



大学英语教程：读写译 ②

(政法类院校版)

学生用书

A Course of College English: Reading, Writing and Translation

(For Law Students)

主 编：余素青



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组稿编辑: 刘 强

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电子邮箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

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前言

《大学英语教程:读写译》(政法类院校版)是根据国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会最新制定颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)并结合政法类院校自身的特色设计和编写的,旨在结合国内外优秀英语教材的编写经验,解决目前政法类院校大学英语教材中存在的问题与不足,在大学英语教学中逐步渗入法律英语的内容,使政法类院校的大学英语教材具有系统性、衔接性和可持续性,为政法类院校的广大师生提供一套专为其量身定做,同时又保证场景真实、语言地道、形式多样且能学以致用大学英语教材。本教材既可独立使用,也可以作为《政法类院校大学英语系列教材》的一部分,与该系列教材的《听说教程》配合使用。

本教材的编写过程依照以下几项理论和原则:

(一)以著名语言学家、国家级突出贡献专家、中国修辞学会会长、上海外国语大学博士生导师王德春先生的“建构主义外语教学论”为理论指导,重视对学生语言能力与言语能力的综合培养。语言学习一方面要学会利用语言材料建构话语,表达思想;另一方面要从话语中学习新的语言材料,建构个体掌握的语言体系。学生在理解新话语的同时,也学到新的语言材料,并尝试用这些新的语言材料建构新的话语,使语言能力和言语能力得到相应的同步发展。

(二)符合外语教学规律。言语材料难度不能过深,要求新词汇在课文的出现率不超过10%,新语法现象要有一定的重复率。

(三)编写内容以全民语言为核心,让学生在话语中掌握最基本的听说读写能力,同时领会法律语言的词语、句式、风格。

(四)保证听说教程与读写译教程的衔接性。听说教程与读写译教程的同一单元的语言素材基本围绕同一主题,这样可以解决学生口语和书面语互相转换的问题。

(五)练习的编写分为语言练习和言语练习,以言语练习为主,使学生生活用到的词汇、语法等语言现象,适当归纳语言规律,脚踏实地、循序渐进、不断提高。设计的任务形式多样,以交际中传递和获取信息的实际需要为重。

(六)结合全国大学英语四、六级考试的要求,在语言各个层面对全国大学英语四、六级考试要求的词汇和语法进行覆盖,循序渐进地帮助学生适应考试。



在2010年12月由华东政法大学外语学院主办的“中美法律翻译及法律英语教学专家研讨会”上,本教材得到了专家们的意见、建议和良好评价。

本教材的教学对象为大学本科一、二年级学生,法律英语特色突出,彰显政法类院校优势。第一册以法律英语入门、背景介绍为主;第二册以专业性低、介绍性强的法律英语课文为主;第三册以浅显的法律英语写作为主;第四册以法律文书为主。

本教材的副主编为车淑珍副教授、林玫副教授(博士);普通英语部分的编写人员有王海博士、曾新博士、范鹏(博士生)、方芳(博士生)、甘翠平(博士生)、刘晨华、曹嫵、林大江、李超、廖春霞、张培智等;法律英语部分的编写人员有童珊(博士生)、杨焯(博士生)、董翔(博士生)、褚颖、褚剑锋、余素青副教授(博士)等。教材的编写工作受到了学院领导王嘉禊院长、姚骏华书记、张朱平副院长等的大力支持。张朱平副院长、屈文生副教授(法学博士)、董翔(法学博士生)参加了法律英语部分的审稿工作,曹大明副教授、骆静华副教授参加了教材第一册的审稿工作,他们提出了很多很好的意见和修改建议。

最后,非常感谢北京大学出版社对我们的大力支持!由于时间仓促,加之经验有限,如出现差错及纰漏之处,恳请各位专家予以批评指正。

余素青

2011年5月20日

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Unit 1

SPORTS

Text A Boxing — Legalized Murder?

Text B Three Kinds of Football



Part One Topic Discussion

Work in small groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1) Brainstorm for all kinds of sports known to you and list them on a piece of paper. Then tell each other what is your favorite sport and state the reasons.
- 2) People believe that doing sports is good to health. Do you do some kinds of sports to exercise yourself, such as jogging, swimming, dancing, etc.? Have you ever realized the danger that doing sports itself may cause? If so, give an example to illustrate it.

Part Two In-class Reading

Pretest: Check Your Word Power

For each italicized word or expression, choose the best meaning below.

- 1) Women who are dieting can become iron *deficient*.
A. excess B. sensitive C. lacking
- 2) Abortion was *legalized* in the 1960s.
A. acceptable B. criminalize C. legitimize
- 3) He'd leaked the story to the press to get *publicity* to attract Beck's attention.
A. public support B. public announcement C. public attention
- 4) But all involved shared a belief that *stability* is a more urgent requirement than full democracy.
A. safety B. steadiness C. peace
- 5) She told me without *restraint* all about her marry life.
A. control B. hesitation C. doubt
- 6) At first I did *menial* chores like washing plates in a restaurant.
A. tiny B. easy C. lowly
- 7) The police, raining blows on rioters and *spectators* alike, cleared the park.
A. watchers B. reporters C. tourists
- 8) Mrs. Southern listened keenly, occasionally breaking in with *pertinent* questions.
A. intelligent B. relevant C. difficult

Text A

Boxing — Legalized Murder?¹

- 1 **F**orty-two boxers have died in American rings. The news became one-day sensations in the newspapers. Boxing commissions viewed all this with alarm and mentioned tests to be conducted by certified doctors with the most modern brain-wave recorders². Soon, the excitement died down. Boxing went on and more boxers kept getting hit in the head, and sometimes died.
- 2 Death in the ring is bad enough. But for every death there are hundreds of even greater tragedies. These are the young men who have had their brains knocked out. Their cases get no publicity. They are the living dead of boxing: the victims of boxing's occupational disease: punch-drunkenness.
- 3 Only recently have scientists begun to realize the serious ruin that boxing causes in the brain. New discoveries at the United States Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Md., and by Dr. Ward C. Halstead of the University of Chicago, have revealed the causes and effects of brain injuries from head blows. The findings are frightening.
- 4 The most important parts of a civilized man's brain are the frontal lobes. They function as the lifelines of civilized activity: the highest biological intelligence, the freest coordination, restraints and self-control. Head blows in boxing, therefore, injure that part of the brain most necessary to intelligent living.
- 5 Brain injuries do not heal, as do hurts in other parts of the body. For example, a broken leg can be set, and a black eye clears up. But the brain, once damaged, never recovers. The destruction of brain cells is permanent.
- 6 Impairment of thinking powers, self-control, speech and emotional stability result. Just how many ex-fighters, professional and amateur, who are so afflicted, exist in the United States today, nobody knows. But their number runs into the thousand and increases yearly.
- 7 Hundreds of these men are on relief, supported at public expense, because they cannot make a living. And there are thousands of others few people know about. They are being taken care of by family or friends. Or they may work at menial jobs, which require little intelligence. The vast number of such cases, previously diagnosed as something other than punch-drunks, is just now becoming apparent to medical science.
- 8 This, of course, does not take into account such trademarks of boxing as the broken nose, deficient sight, and the fractured jaw. These are bad enough;

1 The text is abridged from the passage with the same title which appears in *Reading Masterpieces* (《英语短文阅读菁华》)(中级本), 大连理工大学出版社, 2007年版).

2 brain-wave recorder: equipment for recording electrical activity along the scalp produced by the firing of neurons within the brain 脑电波记录器



yet, they are as nothing compared to a damaged brain.

- 9 No fighter escapes some degree of brain injury. It is inevitable. The more a man boxes, the worse his condition becomes. Sixty out of every hundred boxers suffer sufficient brain injury to slow them up noticeably. Five out of every hundred become complete punch-drunks. A boxer may win every battle of his career and still lose the final round. He may become "slaphappy," a "stumblebum" or "punchy." Those are the three degrees of punch-drunkenness into which fighters themselves classify the mental degeneration of retired boxers.
- 10 Make no mistake about it; boxing is the only sport in which punch-drunkenness commonly occurs. It is the only pastime in which the entire object is to deliver damages to the opponent's brain so that he is knocked out. The head is the number-one target. And don't forget that boxing is the only sport in which to confess injury and retire causes spectators to laugh at you.
- 11 Why, then, if this so-called sport is so dangerous, is it not abolished? I believe it should be; at least in high schools and colleges and for amateurs generally. This view is supported by the recorded vote of fifty percent of the college directors of physical education in the country; by virtually all state offices of public instruction; by the national association of physical educators; and by every medical man who has given the subject serious study.
- 12 It is pertinent to note that the United States Military Academy¹ is seriously considering the removal of boxing from its intercollegiate program.

(656 words)

New Words and Expressions

legalize	['li:gəlaiz]	v.	to make something legal so that people are allowed to do it 使(某事物)合法化
commission	[kə'miʃən]	n.	group of people authorized to carry out a task (受权执行任务的)委员会
the ring		n.	a square platform marked off by ropes in which contestants box 拳击场
knock out			(knock sb. out) to make sb. unconscious by means of a blow, etc. 击昏某人
publicity	[pʌb'lisiti]	n.	state of being known to, seen by, etc. the public 公众的注意
occupational	[ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃənəl]	a.	relating to, or caused by your job (通常作定语)职业的;职业性的

¹ The United States Military Academy (美国军事学院): is also known as USMA, West Point, or Army. Established in 1802, it is a four-year coeducational federal service academy located at West Point, New York.

punch-drunkenness	[ˌpʌntʃˈdrʌŋkənɪs]	<i>n.</i>	signs of brain damage caused by repeated blows to the head 拳击手痴呆症
naval	[ˈneɪvəl]	<i>a.</i>	海军的;军舰的
frontal lobes	[ˈfrʌntl ˌləʊbz]		大脑额叶
lifeline	[ˈlaɪflaɪn]	<i>n.</i>	something on which someone depends completely 生命线
coordination	[kəʊˌɔːdɪˈneɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	the skillful and effective interaction of movements 协调、和谐
restraint	[rɪˈstreɪnt]	<i>n.</i>	calm sensible controlled behavior 控制; 克制
clear up			(of an illness, infection, etc.) disappear as good health returns 痊愈
cell	[sel]	<i>n.</i>	the smallest part of a living thing that can exist independently 细胞
impairment	[ɪmˈpeəmənt]	<i>n.</i>	a condition in which a part of a person's mind or body is damaged or does not work well 损伤
emotional	[ɪˈməʊʃənəl]	<i>a.</i>	concerned with your emotions and the way that you are feeling rather than with your physical or condition 感情的、情绪的
stability	[stəˈbɪlɪti]	<i>n.</i>	the condition of being steady and not changing 稳定性
amateur	[ˈæmətə, æməˈtɔː]	<i>a.</i>	engaged in as a pastime 业余的
		<i>n.</i>	someone who pursues a study or sport as a pastime 业余爱好者
afflicted	[əˈflɪktɪd]	<i>a.</i>	grievously affected especially by disease 遭受病痛折磨的
run into			reach (the specified level or amount) 达到; 共计
expense	[ɪkˈspens]	<i>n.</i>	spending of money etc.; cost 花费; 代价
menial	[ˈmiːniəl]	<i>a.</i>	(of work) boring, needs no skill and is not important (工作) 没有技术含量的, 不重要的
trademark	[ˈtreɪdmɑːk]	<i>n.</i>	a distinctive characteristic 标记、特征
deficient	[dɪˈfɪʃənt]	<i>a.</i>	inadequate in amount or degree 有缺陷的; 不足的
fracture	[ˈfræktʃə]	<i>v.</i>	(cause sth. to) break or crack 折断、破碎
jaw	[dʒɔː]	<i>n.</i>	下巴; 颌
inevitable	[ɪˈnevɪtəbəl]	<i>a.</i>	that cannot be avoided; that is sure to happen 不可避免的; 必然发生的



slow up			~ (sth.) (up/down) (cause sth. to) go at a slower speed (使某事物)缓行、减速
noticeably	['nəʊtɪsəbli]	ad.	引人注目地;显著地
slaphappy	['slæp,hæpi]	a.	dazed from or as if from repeated blows 由于经常受到击打而头晕眼花
stumblebum	['stʌmbəl,bəm]	n.	an awkward stupid person 笨手笨脚的人
punchy	['pʌntʃɪ]	a.	behaving punch drunk from or as if from repeated blows 因受拳击而脑部昏沉的;患痴呆症的
classify	['klæsɪfaɪ]	v.	arrange (sth.) systematically in classes or groups 将(某事物)编排、分类
degeneration	[di'dʒenəreɪt]	n.	衰退,退化
opponent	[ə'pəʊnənt]	n.	person who is against another person in a fight, a struggle, a game or an argument 对手;敌手
confess	[kən'fes]	v.	say or admit, often formally 承认;坦白
spectator	[spek'teɪtə]	n.	person who watches (表演或比赛的)观众
abolish	[ə'bɒlɪʃ]	v.	end the existence of (a custom, an institution, etc.) 废除,废止
virtually	['vɜ:tʃuəli]	ad.	almost, practically 几乎;实际上
association	[ə'səʊsi'eɪʃən]	n.	an organization that consists of a group of people who have the same aims, do the same kind of work etc. 协会;联盟
pertinent	['pɜ:tinənt]	a.	directly relating to something that is being considered 相关的,切题的
removal	[ri'mu:vəl]	n.	切除;除去
intercollegiate	[ɪntəkə'li:dʒɪt]	a.	学院之间的;大学之间的

Exercises

Comprehension

1. Skimming: Outlining the Text

Work in pairs to find the main idea and complete the outline with words or sentences chosen from the text.

Part One: Introduction (Para.1-2)

1. Some of the shocking facts concerning boxing:

- 1) It is reported that _____ in American rings.
- 2) To make it worse, _____, boxing's occupational disease, has made more and more boxers _____.

2. To summarize, boxing causes deaths and very serious _____, but it still _____ without arousing necessary public responses.

Part Two: Details

1) Brain Injuries Don't Heal (Paras. _____)

Research findings show that:

- A. head blows injure _____, the most important parts of civilized man's brain, which is most necessary to _____;
- B. brain injuries do not heal because _____ is permanent;
- C. brain damages result in impairment of _____.

2) Every Fighter Is a Victim (Paras. _____)

Effects of brain injuries:

- A. It is hard for victims of head blow to earn a living, so they rely on relief, on their family or friends, or work at _____.
- B. _____, _____ and _____ are the three degrees of punch-drunkenness classified by the fighters themselves.

Part Three: Conclusion (Paras. 10-12)

The author argues that:

- 1) boxing is the only sport in which the entire object is _____ and the head is the number one target.
- 2) boxing, as a dangerous kind of sport, should be _____, at least _____ and for amateurs generally.

2. Scanning: Understanding Detailed Information

Read the text carefully and decide whether the following statements are true or false and then correct the false statements according to the text.

- _____ 1) Boxing commissions viewed the death of boxers in American rings with alarm and took effective actions soon.
- _____ 2) The death caused by punch-drunkenness, boxing's occupational disease, has become the greatest tragedy among boxers.
- _____ 3) Scientists have recently discovered the shocking fact that boxing does cause severe damage to a boxer's brain.
- _____ 4) Head blows in boxing injure the frontal lobes of the human brain, which are most necessary to intelligent living.
- _____ 5) Most of the ex-fighters of boxing are supported at public expense, because they can not make a living.
- _____ 6) Other kinds of injuries caused in the boxing rings such as the broken nose, etc., though bad enough, are not as serious as the damaged brain.
- _____ 7) Boxers tend to classify the mental ruin of the retired fighters into three degrees, among which "stumblebum" is the worst.



- ____ 8) The author thinks that boxing, whether professional or amateur, should be abolished because of its dangerousness.

Vocabulary

1. Word Drilling

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

noticeably	clear up	confess	yearly	opponent
classify	conduct	run into	certify	expense
removal	inevitable	amateur	civilized	emotional

- 1) It's commendable that a teacher has the courage to _____ to having made mistakes to his students.
- 2) He has insisted on _____ his own defense.
- 3) The government's plans have _____ strong opposition from civil rights campaigners.
- 4) I guess Jones wouldn't have a chance to win the election. Almost all of the people in the city voted for his _____.
- 5) This butter is _____ Grade A and is certainly of the best quality.
- 6) Morrison took the news badly and from then on his spirits _____ sagged.
- 7) Killer whales aren't _____ as true whales but as the largest of the forty kinds of dolphins.
- 8) The mark of a(n) _____ society is that it looks after its weakest members.
- 9) There should be someone to whom you can turn for any advice or to _____ any problems.
- 10) Only _____, those who practice sports without receiving money for it, may compete in the Olympic Games.
- 11) Bertrand Russell suffered from a lot of _____ problems and had four marriages in his life time.
- 12) He's bought a specially big TV at vast _____ so that everyone can see properly.
- 13) In Holland, the government sets a(n) _____ budget for health care.
- 14) It is gradually borne in on us that defeat be _____.
- 15) What they expected to be the _____ of a small lump turned out to be a major surgery.

2. Confusable Words

Compare each group of words given and then choose the proper word to complete each sentence. Change the form where necessary.

- 1) sufficient / enough / adequate

A. The sound is loud _____ to wake the dead.

- B. The government has provided food and clothing _____ for their needs.
 C. Darren aims to save up _____ money for a world cruise.
 D. I'm afraid you are not _____ for the job.

2) sensation / sense / sentiment

- A. There's no room for _____ in business.
 B. He had the good _____ to withdraw from the election contest.
 C. The outrageous book created a _____.
 D. Jerry realized that he had no _____ in his legs.

3) spectator / audience

- A. His book reached an even wider _____ when it was filmed for television.
 B. The new grandstand will hold ten thousand _____.
 C. We mustn't stand by as a(n) _____.
 D. She has addressed _____ all over the country.

Grammar & Structure

1. Word-formation

Note 1: The pair of roots *duc/duct* (= lead, bring, 表示“引导, 带来”) can be used:

- with prefixes, forming verbs and nouns
e.g. *conduct* (Para. 1), *introduce*, *produce*, etc.
- with suffixes, forming adjectives
e.g. *ductile*, etc.
- with both prefixes and suffixes, forming nouns and adjectives
e.g. *education*, *deduction*, etc.

1) Combine the given prefixes or suffixes with “*duc/duct*” to form words according to the given meanings in the brackets. Be sure to make any necessary spelling changes.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| A. re- | _____ | (v. 减少) |
| B. in- | _____ | (v. 使……正式就任) |
| C. venti- | _____ | (n. 通风道) |
| D. con-, -or | _____ | (n. 导体) |
| E. pro-, -ive | _____ | (a. 引导) |

2) Use some of the words you've formed to complete the sentences below.

- A. Water is not such a good _____ as metal.
 B. 18 new junior ministers were _____ into the government.
 C. On average, American firms remain the most _____ in the world.
 D. The energy conservation budget has been substantially _____ in recent years.