



21世纪职业教育立体化精品教材

“互联网+”新形态教材

New Breakthrough ENGLISH

新突破大学英语

综合教程

任颖 乐琼 卢丙华 主编

3



“互联网+”

新形态教材

名师视频：名师讲解 直观学习

在线检测：“码”上做 “码”上答



外文出版社

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前言

《新突破大学英语综合教程》充分体现了目前大学外语教学个性化、多样性的要求，根据我国高职高专学校教学实际，《新突破大学英语综合教程》由我国语言界著名教授李力担任总主编，全国十多所高职院校外语教师共同参与编写。

李力教授为教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会委员、英语专业分委员会委员，国家基础教育“英语课程标准”研制核心组专家，中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会副理事长，全国翻译专业学位研究生教育指导委员会委员，英国驻华大使馆文化教育处英语教学顾问。李力教授现任教于西南大学外国语学院。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》按两阶段模式设计教学内容（基础英语阶段 + 职业英语阶段）。基础英语阶段侧重于提高和巩固学生英语语言基础知识，包括语音、词汇、语法、功能、话题等；职业英语阶段侧重于职场环境下语言交际能力的培养，使学生逐步提高用英语进行交流与沟通的能力。本教程选文具体以学生的职业需求和发展为本位，根据不同的教学要求，选择当前比较流行的话题和文章，采用现代语境，加强教学内容的时代感。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》共四册，配备练习册和教师用书，同时提供大量网络教学资源。一、二册偏重公共基础，三、四册偏重职业教育的专业语境。主干教材每册八个单元，每单元有两篇课文，内容涉及高职高专各专业大类，且与英语学习、就业、对外交流密切相关。教学内容适合采用听、说、读、写、译的训练方式进行训练，营造良好的英语学习氛围和组织丰富多样的英语活动，全面提高学生的学习积极性，以达到英语教学的目的。

本教程充分照顾我国高职高专学校学生英语基础欠扎实、英语应用能力普遍较低的特点。部分按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》（以下简称《基本要求》）采取 A、B 两级教学的学校，可选择本教程的第一册



作为 B 级教学之用，第二、三册作为 A 级教学之用，第四册则用于高年级英语基础较好学生的英语选修课教材。

考虑到各校学生实际英语水平的差异，可选用全套，也可选用一、二册或者三、四册使用；另外，随着大学外语教学改革不断推进，各校的英语教学课时可能不尽相同，教学侧重点也存在区别，故建议学校根据本校大学外语教学的实际情况，以本教程作为蓝本和基础，增删教学内容。

依据《基本要求》，本门课程的教学目的是：“经过 180~220 学时的教学，使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能，具备一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料；在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流，并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。”因此，《新突破大学英语综合教程》参照《基本要求》中所列交际范围、语言技能、语法结构和词汇，按照由浅入深、循序渐进的方式增加词汇量和课文难度，编排了适量的听、说、读、写、译练习，供教师和学生课堂或课外进行必要的英语实践训练。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》是在教育部相关教学文件精神引领下，在关心大学英语教学的知名专家悉心指导下，广大一线教师为切实提高高职高专大学英语教学质量所做出的新尝试。由于编写时间有限，加之经验总结可能不够全面和深刻，书中难免出现疏漏甚至错误。热切期望使用本教程的同行及时提出宝贵意见，以便我们对本教程进行必要的修订和完善。

《新突破大学英语综合教程》编写组



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Unit One

Overseas Chinese



本册内容简介



王薇薇采访





Part One Warming-up



Listening Activities

1

Directions: Listen to the following dialogue and fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases. The dialogue will be spoken only once.

New Words and Expressions

handsome *adj.* 英俊的, 帅气的

undercover *n.* 卧底

talented *adj.* 有才能的; 天才的

popular *adj.* 受欢迎的; 流行的

interview *v.* 采访

whole *adj.* 整个的

infernal Affairs 《无间道》

the streets and alleyways 大街小巷

The Associated Press 美国联合通讯社



Linda: Do you like Andy Lau?

Kevin: Yes, I do. He is so handsome.

Linda: I like him too. I like his songs and movies. *Infernal Affairs* is one of my _____ movies. In the movie, Lau acted as an undercover in the police station.

Kevin: Yeah, he's a really talented actor.

Linda: He is popular all over the world. He was interviewed by Time Magazine and The Associated Press. He did well in the interview.

Kevin: The students like him very much.

Linda: His singing once _____ the streets and alleyways of the whole country between a night and day. People in the 1980s and 1990s _____ him very much.

Kevin: Can you tell me more about him? I'm really _____ in him.

Linda: Yes, _____. I'm glad to.

2 *Directions: Listen to the following passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases. The passage will be read two times.*

New Words and Expressions

- permanent adj. 永久的; 持久的
outstanding adj. 突出的; 杰出的; 显著的
recognition n. 承认; 认可; 接受
commercial adj. 商业的
launch v. 启动; 推出; 发起



Andy Lau

Hong Kong superstar Andy Lau received an honorary doctorate from a local university at a graduation _____ at the age of 56—his first from an _____ in the city.

On Tuesday, a spokesman from the _____ Shue Yan University in North Point said that Lau, 56, would be awarded a Doctor of Letters, honoris causa. Sharing the limelight on that day was Mr Justice Patrick Chan Siu-oi, a non-permanent judge of the Court of Final Appeal, who was awarded a doctor of laws. The ceremony was held at the university's Lady Lily Shaw Hall on December 14.

In 2006, Lau, one of the most _____ celebrities among Chinese fans _____, was named an honorary fellow by the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts for his _____ and contributions to the performing arts.

In 2010, Lau received the 12th World Outstanding Chinese Award and an honorary doctorate of philosophy from Lansbridge University in New Brunswick, Canada, as recognition for his contributions to the _____ industry.

Lau had been out of action for more than six months after being _____ from a fall off a horse while filming a commercial in Thailand in January 2017.

Lau, also a singer and _____, launched his showbiz career in 1981 when he was _____ by broadcaster TVB. He has been one of the city's most commercially successful film actors since the mid-1980s, with about 200 movies under his belt.



Speaking Activities

1 *Directions:* Tell some stories about your idol. The following sentence patterns are for your reference.

Who is your favorite star?
 My favorite star is...
 Why do you like him / her?
 Because...
 In my opinion...
 I am a big fan of...
 I adore / admire...very much.
 ...is my proud forever.
 Successful people do not necessarily have to be...
 Truly successful people are all around us.

2 *Directions:* Is it good or not for the youths to have idols? Compare the answers with your classmates and exchange your ideas.



Reading Activity

Directions: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

New Words and Expressions

partial *adj.* 部分的, 局部的

descent *n.* 血统

constitute *vt.* 组成, 构成

subgroup *n.* (团体中的) 部分; 小组

fortune *n.* 大笔的钱; 巨款

laundry *n.* 洗衣店

gold rush 淘金热

strike it rich 发横财; 暴富

Chinese Americans, also known as American Chinese or Sino-Americans, are Americans of full or partial Chinese—particularly Han Chinese—descent. Chinese Americans constitute one group of overseas Chinese and also a subgroup of East Asian Americans, which is further a subgroup of Asian Americans.

The first Chinese immigrants arrived in 1820, according to U.S. government records. Nearly all of the early immigrants were young males with low educational levels from six districts in Guangdong Province.

To Chinese immigrants, in the mid-1800s, California was “The Land of the Golden Mountain”. In their homeland they had heard the words—“There’s gold in California.” They sailed 7,000 miles to join the gold rush and strike it rich. Between 1849 and 1882, more than 30,000 Chinese came to California. Most were men. They had been farmers in China. They came here to be miners and laborers. They ended up doing many other jobs, too.

Like many other immigrants, they did not plan to stay in America. They came because of their ties to their homeland and their families. They planned to return to China with their fortunes and help their families.

Only a few Chinese gold miners struck it rich. Most picked over the areas that had been mined already. But still, white miners resented the Chinese. Slowly, they drove the “yellow peril” from the mining camps.

By the end of the 1850s, many Chinese returned home. Those who stayed found other jobs. Few women had come west in the gold rush. The Chinese saw a good business opportunity. They began doing the jobs women would have done. Many became house servants. Many more opened laundries. The Chinese opened restaurants. Other Chinese became fishermen, farmers, and even cigar makers.

1. Chinese Americans refer to what kind of people?
 - A. American Chinese.
 - B. Sino-Americans.
 - C. Americans of full or partial Chinese descent.
 - D. All above.
2. Why did Chinese go to America in the mid-1800s?
 - A. Because they could find good jobs there.
 - B. Because they had found gold there.
 - C. Because they could open laundries and restaurants there.
 - D. Because they heard there was gold there.
3. The underlined word “resented” means “_____”.
 - A. liked
 - B. helped
 - C. hated
 - D. served
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Some Chinese became drivers.
 - B. Many Chinese opened shops to help wash clothes.
 - C. Many Chinese picked gold around the old mines.
 - D. Many Chinese returned to China by the end of the 1850s.



5. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Early Chinese Immigrants in America
 - B. Dream to Strike It Rich
 - C. The Differences Between Men and Women
 - D. Gold Miners in America

Part Two Reading A

Joe Wong

Joe Wong (born on April 20, 1970), is a Chinese American comedian and chemical engineer. He was born to a Korean Chinese family in Baishan, Jilin, China. His family moved from Korea to China three generations ago. He graduated from Jilin University and Chinese Academy of Sciences, before he went to further study chemistry at Rice University in Texas in 1994.



Although he had won numerous awards, he did not attract nationwide attention until after his appearance on *The Late Show with David Letterman* on April 17, 2009. His multiple appearances on TV, courtesy of Ellen DeGeneres, boosted his reputation further. On February 10, 2010, Wong made his second appearance on *The Late Show with David Letterman*, and appeared again on March 30, 2012.

In Washington, DC on 17 March, 2010, chemist Joe Wong stood in front of a room filled with journalists and politicians, including the Vice President of the United States, Joe Biden. The pressure was on. His impossible task was to entertain and make the serious individual laugh.

“Definitely the most stressful crowd I’ve ever done, if you bomb there, they’ll talk about it on every channel,” says Wong. But despite his nervousness, Wong performed admirably at the 66th Annual Radio and Television Correspondence Dinner, peppering his routine with political humor and immigration jokes. By the end of his routine, he had the bipartisan crowd in the palm of his hands.

For most of the past decade, Wong has lived two lives, a cancer researcher in the day and a stand-up comic at night, not to mention his roles as a husband and a father of a 4-year-old son.

In 2001, he moved to Boston where he screened drugs at the medicine-making company. While in Boston, Joe discovered his knack at writing jokes and took a couple of comedy

classes, eventually becoming popular in the city's comedy scene. Comedy is very much like a science experiment, according to Wong. "For instance", says Wong, "jokes and drugs are a lot alike. They both have to be screened. Jerry Seinfeld says if he wrote 10 jokes and one of them worked, he'd be very happy." Furthermore, tweaking a joke by changing the wording or timing is very similar to making minor changes to an experiment in the lab. In both of his pursuits, persistence is necessary. "But persistence always pays off, and results are always in the context. In comedy, every word and every phrase can be a punch line as long as you find the right context," says Wong.



Another necessity for both professions is humor. With failed experiments, faulty equipment, and publication rejections all too common, every lab could use their own personal comedian to lighten up the tension.

Recently, Wong's stand-up career has become so successful and all-consuming that he has stepped away from the benchtop. In 2010, he won the Great American Comedy Festival and was named Boston Comedian of the year. He has become one of Ellen DeGeneres' favorite guests, having made multiple appearances on her show.

But all that success hasn't necessarily made his life any easier. "I went from a nine-to-five job to a 24-hour job," says Wong.

For now, Joe's family and stand-up keep him pretty busy, but Wong is in negotiations with Letterman's production company about a possible sitcom. "The failure rate is stupendous, but you never know until you try it," says Wong.

New Words

comedian /kə'mi:diən/ *n.* an actor makes people laugh by telling jokes or funny stories

喜剧演员

generation /,dʒenə'reiʃn/ *n.* all the people living at the same time 一代人

graduate /'grædʒʊət/ *vi.* receive an academic degree upon completion of one's studies

毕业

academy /ə'kædəmi/ *n.* an institution for the advancement of art, science or literature

学院; 学术

numerous /'nju:mərəs/ *adj.* amounting to a large indefinite number 许多的, 很多的

multiple /'mʌltɪpl/ *adj.* having or involving more than one part or entity or individual

多样的; 许多的

boost /bu:st/ *vt.* contribute to the progress or growth of 促进; 增加

reputation /repju'teɪʃn/ *n.* the state of being held in high esteem and honor 名声; 名誉;

声望



journalist /'dʒɔ:nəlɪst/ *n.* a writer for newspapers and magazines 新闻工作者; 记者
 pressure /'preʃə/ *n.* a force that compels 压力
 individual /ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl/ *adj.* being or characteristic of a single thing or person 个人的
n. a human being 个人
 bipartisan /,baɪpɑ:tɪ'zæn/ *adj.* concerning two different political parties or groups 两党的
 knack /næk/ *n.* a special way of doing something 诀窍; 窍门
 tweak /twi:k/ *vi.* adjust finely 微调
 persistence /pə'sɪstəns/ *n.* the act of continuing or repeating behavior 坚持; 执着
 rejection /rɪ'dʒekʃn/ *n.* the state of being rejected 抛弃; 拒绝; 被抛弃的东西
 necessarily /,nesə'serəli/ *adv.* in an essential manner 必要地; 必然地
 negotiation /nɪɡəʊʃr'eɪʃn/ *n.* a discussion intended to produce an agreement 谈判; 磋商
 stupendous /stju:'pendəs/ *adj.* so great in size or force or extent as to elicit awe 惊人的;
 巨大的

Phrases & Expressions

pepper...with 使活跃; 使(文章等)辛辣(或有煽动性)
 in the palm of 在……的掌控之中; 在……掌心里
 stand-up comic 单口相声的喜剧表演者
 according to 按照; 根据; 据……所说
 pay off 有回报; 值得
 punch line [美国英语](小说、戏剧等中的)妙语; 警句
 as long as 只要
 lighten up 放松
 in negotiations with... 与……磋商; 与……谈判



Notes

1. Ellen DeGeneres: 艾伦·德杰尼勒斯, 美国 NBC 电视台的著名脱口秀主持人, 其招牌节目名为《艾伦·德杰尼勒斯秀》(Ellen DeGeneres Show)。艾伦是历史上唯一一位奥斯卡、格莱美奖和艾美奖都主持过的主持人。
2. David Letterman: 大卫·莱特曼是一位美国脱口秀主持人、喜剧演员、电视节目制作人。莱特曼的充满讽刺意味的荒诞主义喜剧受到了喜剧演员诸如史蒂夫·艾伦(Steve Allen)、俄尼·科沃斯(Ernie Kovacs)和强尼·卡森(Johnny Carson)等的强烈影响。
3. Although he had won numerous awards, he did not attract nationwide attention until after his appearance on *The Late Show with David Letterman* on April 17, 2009. 尽管他

- 已经赢得无数奖项，然而他的确是在2009年4月17日出席大卫·莱特曼的夜间秀节目才获得全国性的瞩目。本句是由 although（虽然，尽管）引导的让步状语从句；主句由句型 not...until（直到……才……）引导，说明黄西受到全国关注的时间。
4. His multiple appearances on TV, courtesy of Ellen DeGeneres, boosted his reputation further. 他承蒙艾伦·德杰尼勒斯的好意频繁地出现在电视节目中，极大地提升了他的知名度。此句话在翻译时，将名词“appearances”译为动词“出现”；“courtesy of...”意为“承蒙……的好意”。
 5. “Definitely the most stressful crowd I’ve ever done, if you bomb there, they’ll talk about it on every channel,” says Wong. 黄西说：“这绝对是最让人感到压力的人群，如果你搞砸了，他们会在每一个频道谈论它。”“I’ve ever done”是定语从句，省略了引导词 that；“bomb”含义是“搞砸”；“it”指的搞砸这件事。
 6. But despite his nervousness, Wong performed admirably at the 66th Annual Radio and Television Correspondence Dinner, peppering his routine with political humor and immigration jokes. 尽管他十分紧张，黄西在第66届美国记者年会晚宴表现出色，他开政治幽默和移民的笑话。
 7. For most of the past decade, Wong has lived two lives, a cancer researcher in the day and a stand-up comic at night, not to mention his roles as a husband and a father of a 4-year-old son. 过去十年的大部分时间里，黄西过着两种生活，白天作为一个癌症研究员，晚上变成单口相声的喜剧表演者，更不用说他作为丈夫和一个4岁儿子的父亲的角色。“a cancer researcher in the day and a stand-up comic at night”作为“two lives”的同位语，说明具体情况。
 8. Furthermore, tweaking a joke by changing the wording or timing is very similar to making minor changes to an experiment in the lab. 此外，通过改变措辞或修改笑话的时机非常类似于在实验室里来细微改动一个实验。该句的句子的主干是“tweaking a joke is very similar to making minor changes to an experiment”，将修改笑话与改动实验相比较，“by changing the wording or timing”作为状语，表示以“修改、调整措辞和时机”的方式；be similar to 意为“与……相似”，“to”是介词；“making minor changes”动名词短语作宾语。
 9. “But persistence always pays off, and results are always in the context. In comedy, every word and every phrase can be a punch line as long as you find the right context,” says Wong. 黄西说：“但坚持总会有回报的，结果总是存在努力的过程中。在喜剧中，只要你找到正确的语言环境，每个字、每个词都可以是一个妙语。”
 10. Recently, Wong’s stand-up career has become so successful and all-consuming that he has stepped away from the benchtop. 最近，黄西的喜剧事业如此成功，以至于他投入了全部精力，并且他也不再是业余表演者。“so...that”引导结果状语从句。



Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I. Complete the following form according to the text.

Joe Wong	
Birth	
Nationality	
Major	
Job	

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

- The writer intends to tell us _____.
 A. how the chemist lives his life in America
 B. how to tell jokes in America
 C. not to tell jokes as a chemist
 D. how to change his life
- According to the passage, the writer didn't mention _____ when he talked about the life of Joe Wong.
 A. family B. hometown C. failure D. favorite songs
- The occasion and place you can tell a joke is _____.
 A. formal B. informal C. unnecessary D. useless
- It may be inferred from the sentence "The failure rate is stupendous, but you never know until you try it." that _____.
 A. we don't know we will fail until we have tried
 B. we don't try because the failure rate is stupendous
 C. we should try to do it though the failure rate is stupendous
 D. we can't succeed until we experience failures

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Choose the word in the box and complete the following sentences with its proper form.

1. nation national nationality

- Industry and agriculture are the two important sectors of the _____ economy.
- If you have the _____ of a particular country, you were born there or have the legal right to be a citizen.
- It was a story that touched the _____ heart.

2. success successful succeed

- A. He is amazed at the play's _____.
- B. The talks can _____ if both sides are flexible and serious.
- C. The _____ plan was modeled by the other companies.

3. no matter when no matter how no matter who

- A. _____ cold it is, they keep on working.
- B. _____ comes to the party, he will receive a gift.
- C. _____ we see him, we speak to him.

II. Fill in the blanks to finish the following adverbial clauses of concession with the given words or phrases.

although whoever whether even if despite no matter what

- _____ happened, he would not mind.
- _____ he was a child, he knew what was the right thing to do.
- _____ you believe it or not, it's true.
- _____ comes back first is supposed to win the prize.
- _____ all these facts, we cannot ignore the advantages of learning through the Internet.
- _____ I didn't know anybody at the party, I had a nice time.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct words given in the box.

why where that whom which when whose

- He seems not to have grasped what I meant, _____ greatly upsets me.
- Mr. Liu is the person _____ you talked with on the bus.
- They rushed over to help the man _____ car had broken down.
- I still remember the day _____ I first came to the school.
- The house _____ I lived ten years ago has been pulled down.
- Please tell me the reason _____ you missed the plane.
- The package _____ you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.

IV. Choose the words and fill in the blanks with their proper forms to complete the following passage.

hesitate amaze perform pursue help
honor great compose inspire give

Yo-Yo Ma

Today we'll meet one of the _____ cellists of our times, Yo-Yo Ma. His career



as a professional cellist spans more than 20 years and over 50 albums. He _____ for his music with many awards including an _____ 14 Grammy. He has played on many important occasions including the Grammy and the Olympics.

Yo-Yo Ma was born in France to Chinese parents who were both musicians. His mother was a singer, his father, a _____. Yo-Yo Ma gave his first public _____ when he was only 5. 4 years later, at the tender age of 9, the family moved to the U.S. Yo-Yo Ma _____ his cello studies at the Julliard School of Music. From there he opted to attend Harvard and got a degree in anthropology. His experiences at Harvard as well as his multicultural background _____ to shape who he is today.

Today Yo-Yo Ma continues his musical journey, never _____ to collaborate with musicians of all genres and from around the world. He _____ by people and nature. To him, the cello is an extension of his vocal cords. The most important thing when he plays is _____ all of himself all of the time in a performance, to try to transmit the contents of the music to the audience he is playing for.

Part Three Reading B

Gary Faye Locke

Gary Faye Locke is an American politician. Locke was the United States ambassador to China from 2011 until 2014. He was the 21st Governor of Washington from 1997 to 2005 and served in the Obama administration as United States Secretary of Commerce from 2009 to 2011. Locke is the first governor in the continental United States of Asian descent, and is the only Chinese American ever to serve as a governor of any state. He is also the first Chinese American to serve as the U.S. ambassador to China.



Gary Locke was born on January 21, 1950, in Seattle, Washington, and spent his early years living in the Yesler Terrace public housing project. A third-generation Chinese American with paternal ancestry from Taishan, Guangdong, China, Locke is the second of five children of James Locke, who served as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Fifth Armored Division during World War II, and his wife Julie, who is from Hong Kong. His grandfather left China in the 1890s and moved to the United States, where he worked as a houseboy in Olympia, Washington, in exchange for English lessons. Gary Locke did not learn

how to speak English until he was five years old and entered kindergarten. Locke graduated with honors from Seattle's Franklin High School in 1968.

Through a combination of part-time jobs, financial aid, and scholarships, Locke attended Yale University, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in political science in 1972. He later received his Juris Doctor from Boston University School of Law in 1975.



Locke married his wife, Mona Lee, a television reporter for the NBC affiliate KING 5 television in Seattle and former Miss Asian America, on October 15, 1994. Her parents immigrated to the United States from Taiwan, while they were originally from Mainland China, her paternal side from Shanghai and maternal side from Hubei. The Lockes have three children.

Regarding his ethnicity and being the only person of Chinese descent to have served as an ambassador to China, he said, "I'm proud of my Chinese heritage. I'm proud of the great contributions that China has made to world civilization over thousands of years. But I'm thoroughly American. I'm proud of the great values that America has brought to the entire world and all that America stands for."

In 1996, Locke won the Democratic primary and general election for governor of Washington, becoming the first Chinese American governor in United States history. His political committee was fined \$2,500 by regulators in 1997 after admitting to state campaign finance law violations during his successful campaign.

Locke was the first Chinese American appointed as Secretary of Commerce, and one of three Asian Americans in Obama's cabinet. *Politico* reported Locke had been a popular cabinet member among both businesses and the executive branch.



Locke was nominated by President Obama to serve as U.S. ambassador to China. At his first news conference after arrival in Beijing, Locke pledged to promote bilateral



cooperation and understanding between the two countries. In late November 2013, Locke announced that he would step down as ambassador to spend more time with his family in Seattle. In an analysis of his ambassadorship, Sun Zhe, a professor at Tsinghua University in Beijing, said, “It is not an easy job to be the American ambassador to China. Gary Locke is not a shining star, but a simple and unadorned ambassador.” Shen Dingli, dean of the international studies department at Fudan University in Shanghai, largely concurred, commenting that “Locke showed us how a U.S. minister-level official behaves by taking economy-class flights”.

New Words

ambassador /æm'bæsədə/ *n.* accredited as representative from one country to another
大使

paternal /pə'tɜːnl/ *adj.* related on the father's side 父亲的

affiliate /ə'fɪliət/ *n.* a subordinate or subsidiary associate 附属

maternal /mə'tɜːnl/ *adj.* relating to or derived from one's mother 母亲的，得自母亲的

executive /ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/ *n.* a person responsible for the administration of a business
行政人员

nominate /'nɒmɪneɪt/ *vt.* put forward; nominate for appointment to an office 推荐；任命

pledge /pledʒ/ *vt.* promise solemnly and formally 保证，许诺

promote /prə'məʊt/ *vt.* contribute to the progress or growth of 促进；提升

bilateral /baɪ'lætərəl/ *adj.* affecting or undertaken by two parties 双边的

cooperation /kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃn/ *n.* joint operation or action 合作；协作

unadorned /ʌnə'dɔːnd/ *adj.* not decorated with something to increase its beauty or distinction 朴素的；朴实的

Phrases & Expressions

staff sergeant (美) 参谋军士

financial aid 经济援助；财政资助

Bachelor of Arts 文(科)学士学位; 文学学士

Secretary of Commerce 商务部长

promote bilateral cooperation and understanding 增进双边合作与理解



Notes

1. He was the 21st Governor of Washington from 1997 to 2005 and served in the Obama administration as United States Secretary of Commerce from 2009 to 2011. 他是华盛顿州第 21 任州长, 任职于 1997 至 2005 年, 并于 2009 年至 2011 年任职于奥巴马政府的美国商务部长。
2. A third-generation Chinese American with paternal ancestry from Taishan, Guangdong, China, Locke is the second of five children of James Locke, who served as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Fifth Armored Division during World War II, and his wife Julie, who is from Hong Kong. 作为美国华裔第三代移民, 他的祖辈们来自于中国广东省台山市, 第二次世界大战期间, 父亲詹姆斯·洛克服役于美国陆军第五分队, 母亲朱莉来自香港, 骆家辉在五个孩子中排行第二。“Locke is the second of five children of James Locke and his wife Julie.” 是句子的主干, “A third-generation Chinese American with paternal ancestry from Taishan, Guangdong, China,” 是主语的同位语, 补充说明主语的身份; “who served as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Fifth Armored Division during World War II” 和 “who is from Hong Kong” 是两个定语从句, 分别修饰限定前面的先行词 “James Locke” 和 “his wife Julie”。
3. His grandfather left China in the 1890s and moved to the United States, where he worked as a houseboy in Olympia, Washington, in exchange for English lessons. 他的祖父在 19 世纪末期离开中国移居美国, 在华盛顿的奥林匹亚做仆人来换取上英语课程的机会。“where he worked as a houseboy in Olympia, Washington,” 是定语从句, 修饰限定前面的先行词 “the United States”。地点名词作为先行词, 在定语从句中充当地点状语, 用 where 或 “介词 + which” 引导。
4. Gary Locke did not learn how to speak English until he was five years old and entered kindergarten. Locke graduated with honors from Seattle’s Franklin High School in 1968. 骆家辉直到 5 岁进入幼儿园才开始学习英语, 1968 年以优异成绩毕业于西雅图富兰克林中学。



5. Through a combination of part-time jobs, financial aid, and scholarships, Locke attended Yale University, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in political science in 1972. 通过兼职、经济援助和奖学金，骆家辉进入耶鲁大学学习。他于1972年毕业并获得政治学学士学位。“Locke attended Yale University”是句子的主干；“Through a combination of part-time jobs, financial aid, and scholarships”是介词短语作状语；“graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in political science in 1972”是分词短语作状语，表示伴随方式。
6. NBC: 美国全国广播公司 (National Broadcasting Company) 的简称。总部设于纽约，创办于1926年，是美国历史最久、实力最强的商业广播电视公司。它是全美三大商业广播电视公司之一，其余两家分别是CBS（美国哥伦比亚广播公司）和ABC（美国广播公司）。
7. Regarding his ethnicity and being the only person of Chinese descent to have served as an ambassador to China, he said, “I’m proud of my Chinese heritage. I’m proud of the great contributions that China has made to world civilization over thousands of years. But I’m thoroughly American. I’m proud of the great values that America has brought to the entire world and all that America stands for.” 考虑到他自己的种族以及作为唯一的一位被派往中国的华裔大使，他说：“我为自己的华裔血统感到骄傲，为中国几千年来对世界文明做出的伟大贡献感到骄傲。但我是个百分百的美国人，为美国对整个世界带来的伟大价值观和美国所代表的一切感到骄傲。” “Regarding his ethnicity and being the only person of Chinese descent to have served as an ambassador to China”是伴随状语；“he said”是句子的主干，后面引号中的部分是宾语。
8. *Politico*: 美国政治新闻网，它是美国的一个政治新闻组织机构创办的媒体新闻网站，总部设在弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿，通过电视、互联网、报纸、广播发布国内政治新闻热点内容，内容覆盖美国国会、游说、媒体观点等。
9. At his first news conference after arrival in Beijing, Locke pledged to promote bilateral cooperation and understanding between the two countries. 在骆家辉到达北京后的第一场新闻发布会上，他许诺要促进中美两国的双边合作与理解。“At his first news conference after arrival in Beijing”是介词短语作时间状语；“Locke pledged to”是句子的主干；“bilateral cooperation and understanding between the two countries”作“promote”的宾语。
10. In late November 2013, Locke announced that he would step down as ambassador to spend more time with his family in Seattle. 2013年11月末，骆家辉宣布辞去大使任职，以便在西雅图能够有更多的时间陪伴家人。“that”引导的宾语从句作“announced”的宾语。“step down”意为“辞职，退位”。



Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I. Check whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. Locke is the first governor in the continental United States of Asian descent.
2. New York is the capital of America.
3. Locke married a television reporter.
4. Locke was the 21st Secretary of Commerce in the United States from 2009 to 2011.
5. Locke took economy-class flights to China to take his office as an ambassador.
6. Locke is a shining star in the world.
7. In 1996, Locke won the Republic primary and general election for governor of Washington.
8. Locke was not the ambassador any more.

II. Break into small groups and discuss the following questions with your group members. Later show your answers to the class.

1. If you were given an opportunity to study abroad, which country do you want to visit? Why?
2. Introduce a country that you have been to or you are familiar with, and tell your group members what the city is famous for.
3. How do you understand the sentence “Culture just seems to be in the air, like part of the weather.”?

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in the blanks using *which, that, where, what* and *whose*. Change the form where necessary.

1. Don't talk about such things of _____ you are not sure.
2. Is this the factory _____ you visited the other day?
3. Is this the school _____ students won the competition last Friday?
4. The freezing point is the temperature at _____ water changes into ice.
5. This book will show you _____ you have observed can be used in other contexts.
6. The reason is _____ he is unable to operate the machine.
7. I'll tell you all _____ he told me last week.
8. That tree, _____ branches are almost bare, is very old.
9. He failed in the examination, _____ made his father very angry.
10. Is there anything _____ belongs to you?



II. Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English with the following words or phrases: *until, unless, if and as long as*.

1. You cannot apply for a driving license _____ (除非你已经通过了考试).
2. The letter was passed from one to another _____ (直到每个人都看过).
3. _____ (只要你努力地尝试过了), you will find out the best way to solve the problem.
4. _____ (如果你自己不能完成这项工作), pass it on to someone who can.

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box to complete the following passage. Change the form where necessary.

culture speak descent especial complete continue

Chinese immigrants to the United States brought many of their ideas and values with them. Some of these _____ to influence later generations. Among them is Confucian respect for elders. Similarly, education and the civil service were the most important path for upward social mobility in China. The first Broadway show about Asian Americans was *Flower Drum Song*.

In most American cities with significant Chinese populations, the New Year is celebrated with _____ festivals and parties. In Seattle, the Chinese Spring Festival is held every year. Other important festivals include the Dragon Boat Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Chinese is the third _____ language in the United States, almost _____ spoken within Chinese American populations and by immigrants or the _____ of immigrants, _____ in California.

Part Four Translation & Writing

Translation Activity

定语从句的翻译

英语中，定语从句分为限制性从句与非限制性从句两种。它们在英语中的位置一般是在其所修饰的先行词后面。

限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别只是在于限制意义的强弱。而汉语中定语作为修饰语通常在其所修饰的词前面，并且没有限制意义的强弱之分。因此，限制与非限制在翻译中并不起十分重要的作用，翻译时要考虑英语、汉语的句式结构和特点。

★ 微课



Unit One
Translation &
Writing

从结构上分析，常见的定语从句翻译方法：

1. 前置法：把定语从句翻译到所修饰的先行词前面，可以用“的”来连接。
2. 后置法：把定语从句翻译在所修饰的先行词后面，翻译为并列分句。
3. 融合法：把定语从句和它所修饰的先行词结合在一起翻译。融合法是指翻译时把主句和定语从句融合成一句简单句，其中的定语从句译成单句中的谓语部分。由于限制性定语从句与主句关系较紧密，所以，融合法多用于翻译限制性定语从句。
4. 分译法：分译法是指将主句和从句分开翻译的一种方法，主要用于较长的非限制性定语从句里。采用这种方法可避免句子的冗长。

His laughter, which was infectious, broke the silence.

他那富有感染力的笑声打破了沉寂。

It is John who received the letter that announced the death of his uncle.

正是约翰接到了那封信，说他的叔叔去世了。

There is a man downstairs who wants to see you.

楼下有人要见你。

Nevertheless the problem was solved successfully, which showed that the computations were accurate.

不过问题还是圆满地解决了，这说明计算是很精确的。



Exercises

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Space and oceans are the new world which scientists are trying to explore.
2. Although he is a green hand, he has enterprise and creativity which are decisive in winning success in the field.
3. This was the period when Newton began the research which resulted in the creation of his famous Theory of Gravity.
4. One was a violent thunderstorm, the worst I had ever seen, which obscured my objective.
5. The two countries established formal diplomatic relation, which paved the way for the further communication.



Writing Activity

简历

一份好的个人简历是成功就业的敲门砖！简历的内容通常包括姓名、住址、联系方式、出生日期、性别、婚姻状况、健康状况、教育背景、工作经历、语言程度、资格证书、爱好与特长、求职目标等。写简历不必使用完整的句子，可省略主语和助词。



简历中常出现的项目名称列举如下：

Family Name	姓氏	First Name	名字
Date of Birth	出生日期	Sex / Gender	性别
Place of Birth	出生地	Residence	居住地
Nationality	国籍 / 民族	Telephone Number	电话号码
Address	联系地址	Post Code	邮编
E-mail	电子邮件地址	Height	身高
Weight	体重	Marital Status	婚姻状况
Health	健康状况	Character	性格
Work Experience	工作经历	Foreign Language	外语水平
Honors / Achievements	取得的荣誉或成就	Educational Background	教育背景
Objective	求职目标	Strengths	特长
Salary Expected	期望工资	Position Wanted	意向职位

Sample

Resume			
Name	Wang Wei	Photo	
Nationality	Han		
Date of Birth	July 5, 1995	Gender	Female
Weight	54 kg	Place of Birth	Hubei Province
Major	Tourism Management	Height	173 cm
Home Address	Wuhan, Hubei	Highest Degree	Bachelor Degree
E-mail	Wang9575@yahoo.cn	Telephone	13946658632
Objective	Front Desk		
English Level	CET-4		
Major Courses	Hotel management, Front office management, Housekeeping management		
Education	Wuhan No. 5 High School		
Background	College of Tourism Sichuan University		
Work Experience	Winter vacation in a hotel		
Self-assessment	1. Master office software; master photoshop software. 2. I am cheerful, and my interest is extensive. Strong communication and resourceful.		



Exercises

Directions: Take the sample as an example to complete a resume table for Wang Xiaohua according to the information given below in Chinese.

王小华，男，生于1995年6月15日。

家住东方市滨海路56号，联系电话为18619018764，电子邮箱：wangxiaohua@163.com。

从 2009 年 9 月至 2012 年 7 月就读东方市第一中学。
 自 2012 年 9 月至 2015 年 7 月在东方职业技术学院学习，专业为电气技术。
 曾获得 2013 年和 2014 年度奖学金，并于 2014 年通过计算机考试，获得证书。
 2015 年 1 月至 4 月在 ABC 公司实习。
 个人的兴趣爱好是阅读和旅游。

Words for reference:

东方职业技术学院	Dongfang Vocational College
电气技术	electrical technology
奖学金	scholarship
证书	certificate
实习	internship

Resume			
Name		Photo	
Date of Birth			
Weight		Gender	
Major		Place of Birth	
Address		Highest Degree	
E-mail		Mobile Phone	
Objective			
English Level			
Education Background			
Work Experience			
Hobbies and Interests			

Part Five Grammar



定语从句

定义：用来说明主句中某一名词或代词（有时也可说明整个主句或主句中一部分）而起定语作用的句子称为定语从句。

一、关系代词引导的定语从句

1. 关系代词用来指代先行词是人或物的名词或代词

句子成分	用于限制性从句或非限制性从句		只用于限制性从句
	代替人	代替物	代替人或物
主语	who	which	that
宾语	whom	which	that
定语	whose (= of whom)	whose (= of which)	—



Unit One
Grammar



This is the detective who came from London.

The book which I am reading is written by Tomas Hardy.

2. 关系代词的用法

(1) 如果先行词是 all, much, anything, something, nothing, everything, little, none 等不定代词, 关系代词一般只用 that, 不用 which。

All the people that are burst into tears.

(2) 如果先行词被形容词最高级以及 first, last, any, only, few, most, no, some, very 等词修饰, 关系代词常用 that, 不用 which, who 或 whom。

(3) 非限制性定语从句中, 不能用关系代词 that, 作宾语用的关系代词也不能省略。

There are about seven million people taking part in the election, most of whom are well educated.

(4) which 还有一种特殊用法, 它可以引导从句修饰前面的整个主句, 代替主句所表示的整体概念或部分概念。在这种从句中, which 可以作主语, 也可以作宾语或表语, 多数情况下意思是与 and this 相似, 并可以指人。

He succeeded in the competition, which made his parents very happy.

(5) that 可指人或物, 在从句中作表语, (指人作主语时多用 who) 仅用于限制性定语从句中。

(6) which 可作表语, 既可指人, 也可指物。指人时, 一般指从事某种职业或是有某种特征、品性或才能的人。which 引导的定语从句可以是限制性的, 也可以是非限制性的。

(7) 如果作先行词的集体名词着眼于集体的整体, 关系代词用 which; 若是指集体中的各个成员, 则用 who。

(8) 先行词有两个, 一个指人, 一个指物, 关系代词应该用 that。

(9) 如果先行词是 anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, 关系代词应该用 who 或 whom, 不用 which。

Is there anyone here who will go with you?

3. “介词+关系代词”是一个普遍使用的结构

(1) “介词+关系代词”可以引导限制性定语从句, 也可以引导非限制性定语从句。“介词+关系代词”结构中的介词可以是 in, on, about, from, for, with, to, at, of, without 等, 关系代词只可用 whom 或 which, 不可用 that。

(2) from where 为“介词+关系副词”结构, 但也可以引导定语从句。

We stood at the top of the hill, from where we can see the town.

(3) 像 listen to, look at, depend on, pay attention to, take care of 等固定短语动词, 在定语从句中一般不宜将介词与动词分开。

This is the boy whom she has taken care of.

二、关系副词引导的定语从句

1. 关系副词也可以引导定语从句

关系副词在从句中分别表示时间、地点或原因。关系副词 when 在从句中充当时间状语, where 充当地点状语, why 充当原因状语。

2. that 可引导定语从句表示时间、地点或原因

that 有时可以代替关系副词 when, where 或者 why 引导定语从句表示时间、地点或原因, 在 that 引导的这种定语从句中, that 也可以省略。

三、限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句

1. 二者差异比较

限制性定语从句紧跟先行词, 引导词同先行词之间一般不加逗号, 仅修饰先行词, 可以由关系代词、关系副词或 that 来引导。非限制性定语从句仅作补充或说明, 用逗号与主句隔开, 既可修饰先行词, 又可修饰整个主句, 不可用 that 引导。

2. 关系代词和关系副词的选择依据

弄清代替先行词的关系词在从句中作什么成分, 作状语的应选用关系副词, 作主语、宾语或表语的可选用关系代词。

3. 先行词与定语从句隔离

定语从句一般紧跟在先行词之后, 但定语从句与先行词之间有时也会插入别的成分, 构成先行词与定语从句的隔离。

This is the article written by him that is poke to you about.

四、as 在定语从句中的用法

1. 引导限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

(1) as 多与 such 或 the same 连用, 可以代替先行词是人或物的名词。

(2) as 也可单独使用, 引导非限制性定语从句, 作用相当于 which。

The elephant's nose is like a snake, as anybody can see.

(3) the same...that 与 the same...as 在意思上是不同的。

2. as 引导的非限制性定语从句的位置

as 引导的非限制性定语从句位置较灵活, 可以位于主句前面、中间或后面, 一般用逗号与主句隔开, 但 which 所引导的非限制性定语从句只能放在主句之后。

As is expected, the England team won the football match.



Directions: Choose the appropriate answer from the four choices.

- I think you've got to the point _____ a change is needed, otherwise you'll fail.
A. when B. that C. where D. which
- The hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.
A. when B. that C. in which D. on which
- Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go to the forest when they remembered the scenes _____ people were eaten by the tiger.
A. that B. by which C. which D. in which



4. There were dirty marks on her trousers _____ she had wiped her hands.
A. where B. which C. when D. that
5. _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.
A. Which B. When C. What D. As
6. _____ is reported in the newspaper, talks between the two countries are making progress.
A. It B. As C. That D. What
7. There are many people _____ only online activity is sending and receiving e-mails.
A. who B. that C. which D. whose
8. Amazon, eBay and Wal-Mart are popular websites _____ people can sell goods to each other.
A. where B. which C. when D. whose
9. On his 10th birthday, Marty manages to escape from the zoo and gets onto the subway, _____ he believes that he can go to the wild.
A. which B. from what C. through which D. that
10. I hope _____ the little _____ I have been able to do has been of some use.
A. that; that B. /; by which C. what; what D. /; with which
11. The farmers use wood to build a house _____ to store grains all the year around.
A. with which B. to which C. which D. in which
12. This was a film _____ Spielberg used real actors instead of toys.
A. which B. when C. in which D. there
13. The thought of going home to his family was all _____ kept him happy while he was working abroad.
A. that B. what C. those D. which
14. A container weighs more after air is put in, _____ proves that air has weight.
A. as B. it C. that D. which
15. —Can you tell me where Peter lives?
—Over there. The two-storey house, _____ there is a garden.
A. in front of which B. from which C. in front of it D. near it

★ 测试题

