

高等教育
大学专科 系列教材

英语精读

Intensive Reading

● 主 编 杨亚军
● 副主编 翟世骏

2

科学出版社

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第二册

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1998

内 容 简 介

本英语系列教材是一套大学专科改革教材。本系列教材以国家教委颁布的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为编写依据,根据高等职业教育培养目标的特点,突出加强语言能力的培养和应用,具有较强的实用性。

本教材分第一、二册。第二册共十二个单元。每单元由生词表、课文、课文注释、课文练习及语法练习等部分组成。本书生词释义采用中英文相结合的方式,对重点单词均配有简单的英文释义,使学生在学生词的同时能够复习已学过的英语常用词组。课文注释中对文章中的重点、难点、某些背景知识等做了较为详尽的解释,供学生预习时参考。课文练习紧紧围绕所学课文设置,包括课文理解练习、词汇练习、句型结构练习、翻译练习及常用介、副词练习。本书所选课文内容突出了知识性、教育性,并具有一定的趣味性。

本书可供高等职业教育大学专科、普通大学专科及成人教育类大学专科学一年级第二学期使用。

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大学专科 系列教材

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前 言

高等职业教育(又称高等技术教育或高等职业技术教育)是高等教育的重要组成部分,是适应高新技术推动下的现代社会经济发展的产物。联合国教科文组织 1997 年公布的教育分类中,将这类教育称为“高等技术和职业教育”,它大体可以分为本科和专科两个层次。而某些经济发达国家,已开始将这类教育拓展到研究生层次。我国改革开放以来,由于经济的高速发展,产业结构的调整,高等职业教育人才的需求已迫在眉睫。随着教育改革的深化,自 90 年代初以来,我国的高等职业教育从大学专科起步,以培养我国社会主义现代化建设和现代社会经济发展的技术大军为目标,正在蓬勃发展起来。高等职业教育的发展极大地推动了大学专科的改革。和国际高等教育的共同规律一样,我国高中后二至三年的大学专科教育必须以同层次的高等职业教育为共同目标。

北京联合大学是我国发展高等职业教育的重点学校,在国家教委和北京市教委的大力支持下,自 90 年代初以来进行的大学专科改革就是以培养高等技术应用人才为主的高等职业教育为目标。目前,北京联合大学的教育改革正在向课程体系、教学内容和教材改革方面深入。为达到这一目标,在近几年来进行的高等职业教育大学专科改革的基础上组织编写了“高等职业教育大学专科系列教材”供试用。

该系列教材是一套大学专科改革教材,适合高等职业教育学生和普通大学专科学生使用。英语系列教材包括 5 个教程:“精读(第一、二册)”、“听说(学生用书)”、“听说(教师用书)”、“科技英语阅读”、“实用英语”。英语系列教材以国家教委颁布的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》为编写依据,根据高等职业教育培养目标的特点,在选材的科学性、实用性、教育性等方面力求正确处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系,突出加强语言能力的培养和应用,既注重于打好语言基础、教授语法知识、摆正听说关系,又注重于满足高等职业教育对语言应用能力及岗位需要的要求,具有较高的实用价值。

英语系列教程由中国人民大学湛馨荪教授、北京大学孙玉教授和北京理工大学李鹏飞教授等主审,并请 David Sitterley 博士等美籍专家审阅。在编写过程中还得到了姜成坛教授、高林教授等的支持和指导,从而确保了教材的科学性和可靠性。在此一并向他们表示感谢。

由于时间较为仓促,作者水平有限,书中错误在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

高等职业教育大学专科系列教材

英语系列编写委员会

1998 年 3 月

使 用 说 明

本书为“高等职业教育大学专科系列教材”《英语精读》第二册,供高等职业教育大学专科、普通大学专科及成人教育类大学专科学生一年级第二学期使用。

第二册共十二个单元。每单元由生词表、课文、课文注释、课文练习及语法练习等部分组成。

本书课文大部分选自国外原文材料,编写时略有删节。所选文章力求体现职业技术教育的特点,不仅在内容安排上突出了知识性与教育性,而且还具有一定的趣味性。

本书生词释义采用中英文相结合的方式,对重点单词,特别是动词,均配有简单易懂的英文释义,使学生在学生词的同时能够复习已经学过的英语常用词组。

课文注释中对文章中的重点、难点、某些背景知识,以及部分有一定难度的语法项目做了较为详尽的解释,供学生预习时参考。

课文练习主要采用以下几种形式:课文理解练习、词汇练习、特殊语法结构练习、翻译练习以及英语介词和副词练习。全部练习均围绕课文中所学内容进行。

为帮助学生掌握英语语法,我们专门配备了语法练习,使学生在语法练习中能够系统地复习中学阶段所学过的语法知识,同时提高学生对英语语法自觉应用的水平。

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UNIT ONE

DISNEY WORLD

New Words

amusement	[ə'mju:zmənt]	<i>n.</i>	enjoyment 消遣, 娱乐
resort	[ri'zɔ:t]	<i>n.</i>	a holiday place, or a place considered good for health 人们常去之处; (疗养、渡假)胜地
version	['və:ʃən]	<i>n.</i>	版本, 变体, 形式
associate	[ə'səʊʃieit]	<i>v.</i>	connect in one's mind 把……联系起来, 使联想起(with)
cartoon	[kɑ:'tu:n]	<i>n.</i>	卡通, 动画片
vulgar	['vʌlgə]	<i>a.</i>	low, displeasing 庸俗, 粗陋
taste	[teist]	<i>n.</i>	liking, interest 爱好, 兴趣
trail	[treil]	<i>n.</i>	(荒野山区中的)小径, 小路
parking lot	['pɑ:kiŋ-lɒt]	<i>n.</i>	(露天)停车场
castle	['kɑ:sl]	<i>n.</i>	城堡
adventure	[əd'ventʃə]	<i>n.</i>	a journey, experience, etc. that is exciting and often dangerous 冒险
paddle-wheeler	['pædl-'wi:lə]	<i>n.</i>	明轮船(即船的蹢轮能看得见的游船)
glide	[glaid]	<i>v.</i>	move (noiselessly) in a smooth and continuous manner 滑动
streamlined	['stri:mlaɪnd]	<i>a.</i>	流线形的
monorail	['mɒnəʊreɪl]	<i>a.</i>	单轨铁路
facade	[fə'sɑ:d]	<i>n.</i>	门面, 外观
double-decker	['dʌbl-'dekə]	<i>n.</i>	双层结构, 双层车、船等
network	['netwɜ:k]	<i>n.</i>	网络; (如道路、运河等)网状系统
invisibly	[in'vizəbli]	<i>ad.</i>	看不见地
instruct	[in'strʌkt]	<i>v.</i>	give knowledge or information 教育, 指导
model	['mɒdl]	<i>n.</i>	模型, 模特
feature	['fi:tʃə]	<i>n.</i>	特点, 特色

realistically	[riə'listikəli]	<i>ad.</i> of life-like 逼真的, 现实的
carousel	[kə'rauzəl]	<i>n.</i> 旋转木马
pa	[pɑ:]	<i>n.</i> (口语) 爸爸 (papa) 的缩略
equipment	[i'kwipmənt]	<i>n.</i> the things needed to do sth. 设备, 器具
cheerful	[tʃiəfʊl]	<i>a.</i> happy, in good spirits 快乐的, 高兴的
optimistic	[ɒpti'mistik]	<i>a.</i> expecting the best, confident 乐观的, 有信心的
scene	[si:n]	<i>n.</i> a part of a play, opera, etc. (话剧等的)一场
marvelous	[ˈmɑ:vələs]	<i>a.</i> wonderful, astonishing 神奇的, 不可思议的
present	[pri'zent]	<i>v.</i> produce (a play), appear 上演; 呈现; 提交
climax	[ˈklaɪmæks]	<i>n.</i> an event, point of greatest interest or importance 高潮
roller coaster		<i>n.</i> (公园中供游玩的)滑行铁道
whiz	[(h)wɪz]	<i>v.</i> rush through the air, move very fast, esp. with noise 飞速掠过, 咆哮射出
pitch [pɪtʃ]black		漆黑的
limitation	[limi'teɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> a weakness of body or character which limits one's actions 局限, 限制
stretcher	[ˈstretʃə]	<i>n.</i> 担架
escalator	[ˈeskəleɪtə]	<i>n.</i> 自动滚梯
panel	[ˈpænl]	<i>n.</i> 控制台, 操作板
microphone	[ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn]	<i>n.</i> 传声筒, 麦克风
liberty	[ˈlɪbəti]	<i>n.</i> freedom, 自由
fantasy	[ˈfæntəsi]	<i>n.</i> 幻想; 奇妙的作用
explore	[ɪksˈplɔ:]	<i>v.</i> travel into or through(a place) for the purpose of discovery 游历, 探测, 考察

Phrases & Expressions

tend to	have the tendency 倾向于
associate...with	与……联系到一起, 联想到……
on top of	在……之上
above all	most important of all 首先, 首要
at the end of	在结尾, 在……最后
be in charge of	be responsible for 对……负责
free from	save from, untroubled by 没有……, 不受 ……的困扰

Proper Names

Disney World	[ˈdizni]	迪斯尼世界
Florida	[ˈflɒrɪdə]	佛罗里达, 美国州名
Manhattan	[məˈnætən]	曼哈顿, 纽约市中心
Walt Disney	[wɔːlt-ˈdizni]	沃尔特·迪斯尼, 美国著名 动画片制片人
Disneyland	[ˈdizni,lænd]	迪斯尼乐园
Los Angeles	[ləs-ˈændʒiliːz]	洛杉矶, 美国城市名
Mississippi	[ˌmɪsiˈsɪpi]	密西西比河
George Washington	[dʒɔdʒ-ˈwɒʃɪŋtən]	乔治·华盛顿, 美国第一任 总统
General Electric Corporation		(美)通用电器公司
RCA		Radio Corporation of America 美国无线电公司

Pre-reading Questions :

1. Have you ever heard of "Disney World"? What comes to your mind when you think of Disney World?
2. What do you want to see first if you have a chance to visit "Disney World"?

Text

Disney World

Disney World, Florida, is the biggest amusement resort in the world. It covers 24.4 thousand acres, and is twice the size of Manhattan. It was opened on October 1, 1971, five years after Walt Disney's death, and it is a larger version of Disney-land near Los Angeles.

Foreigners tend to associate Walt Disney with his Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, and with his other famous cartoon characters, Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, or with his nature films, whose photography is greatly admired.

There is very little that could be called vulgar in Disney World. It attracts people of most tastes and most income groups, and people of all ages, from young children to grandpas. There are two expensive hotels, a golf course, forest trails for horseback riding and rivers for boating. But the central attraction of the resort is the Magic Kingdom.

Between the huge parking lots and the Magic Kingdom lies a broad artificial lake. In the distance rise the towers of Cinderella's Castle, which like every other building in the Kingdom is built of solid materials. Even getting to the Magic Kingdom is quite an adventure. You have a choice of transportation. You can either cross the lake on a Mississippi paddle-wheeler, or glide around the shore in a streamlined monorail train.

When you reach there, you walk straight into a little square which faces Main Street. There are modern shops inside the buildings, but all the facades are of late 19th century. There are hanging baskets full of red and white flowers, and there is no traffic except a horse-drawn streetcar and an ancient double-decker bus. Yet as you walk through the Magic Kingdom,

you are actually walking on top of a network of under-ground roads. This is how the shops, restaurants and all the other material needs of the Magic Kingdom are invisibly supplied.

The Magic Kingdom provides more than amusement. It instructs as well. Almost everywhere you go, there are models of people. There is, for example, the Hall of Fame, which displays models of all the American Presidents since George Washington. A feature of Disney World is that the models move and talk most realistically. The Presidents talk, using the actual words they once used as living Presidents. Then there's the Carousel of Progress, in which you follow the life of an American family through four generations, starting in the 1890s and finishing in the 1970s. Pa does all the talking. He does not change throughout the years. Nor does his dog. But Pa's clothes change, and so does the furniture, and above all, the equipment in the kitchen. Pa remains cheerful and optimistic, and he clearly thinks progress is wonderful. At the end of every scene he says: "Electricity has improved all our lives. What a marvelous age we live in!" Then you suddenly realize that the show has been presented by the General Electric Corporation!

RCA, the famous electronics corporation, is in charge of the Space Mountain in Tomorrowland. The Space Mountain is for many the climax of the tour of the Magic Kingdom, for deep inside the Space Mountain there is a terrifying roller coaster which whizzes you through a pitch black sky. You are warned before you step into your car that you must be "in good health, free from heart condition, weakness or other physical limitation!" When you step from your car at the end of the space journey you are met by a nurse and a stretcher.

As you leave the Space Mountain, RCA shows you what it imagines life will be like in the future. Carried along on an escalator, you pass by rooms all fitted with special TV sets. Mother is sitting at a table in front of a panel of push buttons. There is a huge TV screen against one of the walls. She wants to know what is happening to baby. She presses a button. Baby appears on the screen. Baby is quite OK! So she decides to do some TV shopping. The press button TV takes her right around the supermarket. She gives her order through a microphone!

There is much else to see: Adventureland, Liberty Square, Fantasy-

land. You need two days to explore the Magic Kingdom properly. But it is worth it—and it is very inexpensive.

Notes to the Text

1. The text is adapted from "Background to the U. S. A." by Richard Musman.
2. Walt Disney (1901—1966): American world famous film producer and cartoon maker. During his life he presented many famous cartoon films and some of the cartoon characters are popular all over the world.

Disneyland: an amusement resort opened in 1955 by Walt Disney Ltd. in California.

Disney World: another amusement resort opened in 1971 near Orlando, Florida.

3. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs: 白雪公主和七个小矮人

Mickey Mouse: 米老鼠

Donald duck: 唐老鸭

这些都是迪斯尼公司出品的动画片或片中的角色。

4. the Magic Kingdom

魔幻王国, 迪斯尼世界里最主要的游乐场所。文中提到的 Hall of Fame, Carousel of Progress, Space Mountain, Tomorrowland, Adventureland, Liberty Square 及 Fantasyland 均为魔幻王国中的景点。

5. Between the huge parking lots and the Magic Kingdom lies a broad artificial lake.

当介词短语作地点状语置于句首时, 句子主谓倒装。如文章下一句:

In the distance rise the towers of Cinderella's Castle.

如按正常语序, 两句分别可改写为

— A broad artificial lake lies between the huge park...

— The towers of Cinderella Castle rise in the...

此类句子中的谓语多用表示位置转移的动词, 如: be, lie, rise, stand, come, go 等等。

6. Cinderella: 灰姑娘

7. Carried along on an escalator, you...

本句采用分词短语作时间状语, 相当于: When you are carried along on an escalation, ... 在书面语中经常采用分词短语替代各类状语从句, 使语言简洁、流畅、富于变化。

Exercises to the Text

1. Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false according to the text. Why or why not? Then write a summary of the text on the basis of the information you have:

- 1) Disney World is located in Manhattan.
- 2) Disney World, as an amusement resort, attracts only foreigners and young people.
- 3) It was Walt Disney who built the Disney World.
- 4) The Magic Kingdom is the central attraction of the resort.
- 5) The shops in the Main Street are of 19th century architectural style inside and out.
- 6) The material needs of the Magic Kingdom are transported by horse-drawn streetcar.
- 7) The Carousel Progress advertises for the General Electric Corporation.
- 8) Though it's worthwhile to visit the Disney World, the cost is very high.

2. Complete the following statements with the information you get from the text:

- 1) Walt Disney is famous for _____, _____, _____.
- 2) Disneyland is located in _____.
- 3) You are warned not to take the trip into space if one _____, _____.

3. Replace the underlined parts with words or expressions from the text, without changing the original meaning:

- 1) Our new campus, now under construction, is as big as ninety-five acres.
- 2) Jessy is likely to get very angry if she is interrupted.
- 3) It's most difficult to explain personal liking for arts.
- 4) Children need many things, but most important of all, they need love.
- 5) Along with the development of science and technology, many man-made materials have taken the place of the natural ones.
- 6) The committee hasn't got a chance to discuss your proposal completely.
- 7) Does your new car have a stereo (立体声音响)?

8) Don't worry! I've already asked for a taxi.

4. First fill in the blanks with the word(s) given below, changing the forms when necessary, and then translate the sentences into English and pay attention to the use of the word(s):

cover	version	pass by	admire	lie	supply
as well	remain	present	free from	worth	on top of

- 1) We all know "Gone with the Wind" very well; but none of us have read the English _____.
- 2) That high hill has a tower _____ it.
- 3) People always complain about their busy lives. However, when really _____ all the worries, they tend to feel lost.
- 4) Modesty is widely _____ by Chinese people.
- 5) There is always a bright future _____ ahead for those who want to work hard.
- 6) Would you please post the letter for me when you _____ the post office?
- 7) Tom said that he once _____ over 30 miles on foot one day.
- 8) I bought a lot of books at the book fair, only a few of which are _____ reading.
- 9) Jimmy is proud that he has been to many European countries and Asian countries _____.
- 10) The little boy _____ silent and bitter while his parents quarreled severely.
- 11) Food, clothing and other necessities were promptly (迅速地) _____ for the village cut off by flood.
- 12) As a feature of advanced education, students _____ many of the topics, reports and discussions in class.
- 13) 托马斯·杰佛逊 (Thomas Jefferson) 非常有学问,但仍保持谦虚。
- 14) 大卫讲一口漂亮的中文,而且能读能写。
- 15) 他无法提出一个令人满意的答复。

16) 旅游者们将步行走完全部旅途。

17) 这个药可使你免除疼痛。

18) 美国人崇尚勤奋工作。

19) 我真希望能读英文版《飘》。

20) 国庆期间将有许多新剧上演。

21) 这个电影值得一看。

22) 日本位于中国的东方。

23) 把纸条放在那些书的上面。

24) 我在上学的路上要经过一家快餐厅。

5. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying special attention to the underlined part:

- 1) The weather of Britain tends to change dramatically (剧烈的) within one day.
- 2) Mrs. Cooper has to tend her sick husband and two young kids.
- 3) Interest rate are tending upwards.
- 4) John has always been in charge of the personnel department.
- 5) When the manager is away, his assistant takes charge.
- 6) After some investigation, the police charged the director with neglecting his duty (职责).
- 7) They are glad to offer service free of charge.
- 8) When the red light on the top goes out, the battery needs to be charged.
- 9) Our holidays have come to an end.
- 10) There is an ancient church at the end of the street.
- 11) The committee passed the proposal in the end.
- 12) We waited and waited at the bus-stop but ended up taking a taxi.