

大学预科系列教材

# 英语

YINGYU

暨南大学华文学院预科部 编



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JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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暨南大学华文学院预科部 编

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# 大学预科的教与学（序）

大学预科教育即大学预备教育。大学预科教育在暨南大学有着悠久的历史。早在20世纪20年代，当时的国立暨南大学就专为海外学生（当时主要是华人华侨学生）来华学习设立预科，为有需要的学生补习华文等科目，以为进入大学阶段的专业学习奠定必要的专业基础，深受海外学生的欢迎。20世纪80年代以来，暨南大学的预科教育随着大学教育改革的深化，无论是教学水平和质量，还是办学规模与社会效益，又有了很大发展，为大学各专业输送了一批又一批优秀的本科学生。因此，暨南大学预科也成为港澳台及海外华人华侨学生与其他外国留学生进入大学前预科学习的热门选择。

大学预科教育作为高等教育的预备阶段，无疑是高等教育不可或缺的一个组成部分，因而它也是高等教育学科不可或缺的一个分支学科，我们可以把它命名为“大学预科教育学”。大学预科教育有自身特殊的教育规律，有自身特殊的教育对象、内容与方式，这些都是需要从理论到实践进行深入研究和探讨的。在世界范围内，大学预科教育有着悠久的历史，迄今仍在蓬勃发展，而且有着多种多样的形式和内容。如有的只是一种语言教育，称为语言预科，是专门为进入大学专业学习但语言水平尚不达标的学生而设立的；有的只是某专业的补习教育，是专为进入大学某特殊专业学习但专业基础尚达不到大学该专业基础要求的学生而设立的，如艺术预科教育等；有的是一种大学文、理科基础文化知识的综合教育，是专为进入大学文科或理科某专业学习但其文化基础知识尚欠缺的学生而设立的，暨南大学的预科教育就是这样的一种预科教育。多年来，暨南大学预科部的专家学者为此付出了许多艰辛的努力和劳动，认真总结国内外各类预科教育教学的经验和做法，探索出了一条暨南大学预科教育教学的新路子，不仅在人才培养方面取得了很大成绩，而且在大学预科教育学科建设、理论研究、教材编写、教学实践、学生专业指导等方面也取得了丰硕成果。本套“大学预科系列教材”就是暨南大学预科部几代专家学者多年来共同努力的结晶，是长期预科教育经验的总结，是多年来预科教育改革发展的结果，其系统性、科学性、创新性和实用性融为一体，必将为广大预科学生的学习又提供一套优秀的教科书，也必然受到预科师生们的欢迎。

集国内外大学预科教育的经验，可以看出，大学预科教育应根据学习者的实际需要安排教学计划，学生缺什么就补什么，一切为了学生进入大学专业学习做准备。即便是文科或理科的综合性预科教育，也应该根据学生不同的文化程度和知识水平，根据其进入大学学习所选择的专业要求，有所侧重，有的放矢，有针对性地进行教学，确实为其进入大学某专业学习奠定坚实的专业基础。比如有的学生中文水平低一些，

预科学习阶段就应该多补一些中文；有的学生英文水平低一些，预科学习阶段就应该多补一些英文；有的学生数学水平低一些，预科学习阶段就应该多补一些数学……总之，学生缺什么就应该补什么。这是大学预科教育的基本规律，也是大学预科教育的基本要求。同时，大学预科教育也是一种素质教育，为学生进入大学阶段的学习打下良好的素质基础，以便使学生进入大学后尽快地适应大学的学习方式与生活方式，培养创新性学习思维，养成良好的学习习惯与生活习惯，学会与人沟通，培养参与校园文化活动及社会活动能力，培养健康的心理素质和积极的社会实践动手能力。这既是对预科教育教学提出的基本要求，同时也是对广大预科学生学习提出的一般要求。教与学是相辅相成的，所谓教学相长是也。大学预科教育教学也必须教学相长，才能真正实现大学预科教育的目的。

教材既是教育思想的反映，又是教学对象特点与要求的反映，同时也是教学法观念的体现。大学预科教材亦是如此。教材在教学的全过程中发挥着重要作用。教师在教学过程中要认真研究教材，吃透教材，灵活运用教材，指导学生用好教材，学好教材。学生在学习过程中也要学会使用教材，灵活地学习教材，做到举一反三，充分发挥教材在学习过程中的引导作用。无论教师还是学生，都要避免机械、生硬地使用教材，反对教条主义、本本主义。任何好教材都需要老师和学生的密切配合与合作，需要老师和学生的共同努力，才能真正发挥其作用，体现其价值。我们有理由相信，大学预科教育在广大预科教师与学生的共同努力下，一定会越办越好。

是为序。

贾益民

（暨南大学副校长）

2010年8月于暨南园

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# Unit 1 Success

## Listen and Talk

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

What is 1 ? —To laugh often and much; To win the 2 of intelligent people and the 3 of children; To earn the 4 of honest critics and 5 the betrayal of false friends; To 6 beauty; To find 7 in others; To leave the world a bit 8, whether by a healthy child, a garden patch or a redeemed social condition; To know even one life has breathed easier because you 9; This is to 10.

### Warm-up questions:

1. What do you think success is?
2. Could you name some successful people you respect, and say something about their life stories?
3. What do you plan to do in order to become a successful person?

## Text A The Road to Success

1

By Andrew Carnegie

It is well that young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the most subordinate positions. Many of the leading businessmen of Pittsburgh had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office. I notice we have janitors and janitresses now in offices, and our young men unfortunately miss that salutary branch of a business education. But if by chance the professional sweeper is absent any morning, the boy who has the genius of the future partner in him will not hesitate to try his hand at the broom. The other day a fond fashionable mother in Michigan asked a young man whether he had ever seen a young lady sweep in a room so grandly as her Priscilla. He said no, he never had, and the mother was gratified beyond measure, but then said he, after a pause, "What I should like to see her do is sweep out a room." It does not hurt the newest comer to sweep out the office if necessary. I was one of those sweepers myself.

Assuming that you have obtained employment and are fairly started, my advice to you is "aim high". I would not give a fig for the young man who does not already see himself the partner or the head of an important firm. Do not rest content for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say to yourself, "My place



is at the top.” Be king in your dreams.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret: concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line, to lead in it, adopt every improvement, have the best machinery, and know the most about it.

The concerns which fail are those which have scattered their capital, which means that they have scattered their brains also. They have investments in this, or that, or the other, here, there, and everywhere. “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket” is all wrong. I tell you, “Put your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket.” Look round you and take notice, men who do that do not often fail. It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets that breaks most eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up. One fault of the American businessman is lack of concentration.

To summarize what I have said: aim for the highest; never enter a bar room; do not touch liquor, or if at all only at meals; never speculate; never indorse beyond your surplus cash fund; make the firm’s interest yours; break orders always to save owners; concentrate; put all your eggs in one basket, and watch that basket; expenditure always within revenue; lastly be not impatient, for as Emerson says, “No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves.”

*English Salon*, January, 2009 (550 words)

### Answer the following questions based on the text after your reading.

1. According to the author, what young men should do at the threshold of their career?

2. Do not rest content for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. What does the underlined word mean?

3. What is the prime condition of success?

4. “Put your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket.” Why does the author say so?

5. “No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourself.” What does the sentence mean?

### New Words

subordinate /sə'bɔ:dɪnət/ *adj.*

[ ~ (to) ] junior in rank or position; less important 下级的; 次要的; 附属的

janitor /'dʒænɪtə/ *n.*

(US) person hired to take care of a building, offices, etc.  
(美) 受雇看管建筑物、办公室等的人

salutary /'sælju:tri/ <i>adj.</i>	having a good effect (on body or mind) (对身心) 有益的
absent /'æbsənt/ <i>adj.</i>	not present (at) 缺……, 旷……
genius /'dʒi:niəs/ <i>n.</i>	great and exceptional capacity of the mind or imagination; creative or inventive capacity 天才
hesitate /'heziteit/ <i>vi.</i>	show signs of uncertainty or unwillingness in speech or action 犹豫, 踌躇
gratify /'grætifai/ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	give pleasure or satisfaction to 使高兴, 使满意
beyond /bi'jɒnd/ <i>prep.</i>	surpassing, exceeding; out of reach of 超出, 出乎, 为……所不能及
assume /ə'sju:m/ <i>vt.</i>	take as true before there is proof (在未证实前) 假定, 认为
obtain /əb'tein/ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	get, secure for oneself; buy; have lent or granted to oneself 取得, 获得; 买到; 借到
prime /praɪm/ <i>adj.</i>	chief, most important 主要的, 最重要的
concentrate /'kɒnsntreɪt/ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	focus one's attention on 集中注意力于, 注意
exclusive /ɪk'sklʊsɪv/ <i>adj.</i>	excluding all but what is mentioned 唯一的
resolve /rɪ'zɒlv/ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	decide; determine 决定; 决心
adopt /ə'dɒpt/ <i>vt.</i>	take over and have or use (sth.) as one's own 采纳, 采取 (意见、风俗等), 采用
concern /kən'səɪn/ <i>n.</i>	business or undertaking 营业, 业务
scatter /'skætə/ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	throw or put in various directions, or here and there 撒播, 散布
tumble /'tʌmbl/ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	fall, esp. quickly or violently 跌倒, 跌落 (尤指快速或猛烈地)
speculate /'spekjuleɪt/ <i>vi.</i>	buy and sell goods, stocks and shares, etc. with risk of loss and hope of profit through changes in their market value 做投机买卖
indorse /ɪn'dɔ:s/ <i>vt.</i>	(=endorse) write one's name on the back of (a cheque) 签名于支票的背面
surplus /'sɜ:pləs/ <i>n.</i>	(attrib.) exceeding what is needed or used (用作定语) 剩余的, 过剩的
expenditure /ɪk'spendɪtʃə/ <i>n.</i>	spending or using 花费; 使用
revenue /'revənju:/ <i>n.</i>	income, esp. the total annual income of the State; government department which collects money for public funds 收入, (尤指) 国家的岁入; 税务署, 国税局

## Phrases & Expressions

by chance	by accident, not on purpose 偶然地, 故意地
the other day	a few days ago 几天前

not give a fig (for)

be engaged in

apt to do sth.

trip sb. up

not care in the least, consider as valueless or unimportant  
(对……) 毫不介意, 毫不重视

take part in, be busy with 从事, 忙于

having a tendency, likely to do sth. 有……的倾向, 易于  
(cause to) stumble or make a false step (使某人) 绊倒或失足

## Proper Names

Pittsburgh

匹兹堡 (位于美国东海岸的宾夕法尼亚州, 是宾州第二大城市)

Michigan

密歇根州 (美国州名), 简称 MI

Priscilla

普里西拉 (女性英文名)

## Language Points

1. They were introduced to the broom, and **spent** the first hours of their business lives **sweeping** out the offices.

spend some time (in) doing sth. : It takes somebody some time to do sth. .

e. g. She spent eight months living in New York City.

2. What I should like to see her do is **sweep** out a room.

In some SVC constructions, if the subject contains a form of the main verb **do**, the infinitive in the complement may be with or without **to**. However, the bare infinitive usually appears after the preposition **except/but** when there is a form of the main verb **do** before the preposition, which is otherwise followed by a to-infinitive.

e. g. All you do now is (to) complete the form.

They did nothing but wait.

There's no choice but to wait.

3. Do not rest **content** for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive.

= Don't satisfy yourself for a moment with your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any company, no matter how big it is.

4. Concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business **in which you are engaged**.

= Put all your energy, thought, and capital in the business that you are busy with.

In informal English a phrase with "preposition + which" can be used to introduce an attributive clause. Moreover, the preposition can be put in front of "which" or in the attributive clause.

e. g. This is the school in which we studied last year.

This is the school which we studied in last year.

5. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, **which is apt to tumble and trip him up.**  
 = If someone carries three baskets, he has to put one on his head. However, the basket on his head is likely to fall off and will cause him to stumble.

Here "which" introduces an attributive clause, and it refers to the whole situation talked about in the sentence outside the clause.

- e. g. He had failed in the maths exam, which made his father very angry.

## Exercises

### I. Vocabulary.

**Section A** Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words chosen from the box.

give a fig	concentrate	obtain	salutary	absent
beyond	hesitate	exclusive	speculate	resolve

- I don't \_\_\_\_\_ whether he comes or goes.
- The store's customers were almost \_\_\_\_\_ male.
- The results were \_\_\_\_\_ our expectations.
- The accident should be a \_\_\_\_\_ lesson to be more careful.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to quit smoking.
- Most of the executives attended the meeting, but the company president was conspicuously \_\_\_\_\_.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ on the stock market.
- I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to ask for your help if I felt I needed it.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a copy of the original letter yesterday.
- We need to \_\_\_\_\_ on finding ways to work more effectively.

**Section B** Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the italicized parts with the words or phrases from the *New Words and Phrases & Expressions*.

- Supposing* that you have obtained employment and are fairly started, my advice to you is "aim high".  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business which you *are busy with*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Here is the *most important* condition of success, the great secret.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which *is likely to* tumble and trip him up.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- But if *by accident* the professional sweeper is absent any morning, the boy who has the genius of the future partner in him will not hesitate to try his hand at the broom.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Section C Choose the best answer.

- He assumed the customs of his new country.  
A. 假定 B. 穿上 C. 接受 D. 承担
- Her countenance assumed a smile.  
A. 假定 B. 穿上 C. 接受 D. 呈现
- He allowed her to help him to assume his coat.  
A. 假定 B. 穿上 C. 接受 D. 承担
- Farmers will have a bumper harvest, assuming that the weather is favorable.  
A. 假定 B. 穿上 C. 接受 D. 呈现
- She assumed an injured air.  
A. 假定 B. 假装 C. 接受 D. 承担
- The resolution was unanimously \_\_\_\_\_ by the Senate.  
A. adopted B. adapted C. adopting D. adapting
- If you leave the club, you will not be \_\_\_\_\_ back in.  
A. received B. admitted C. turned D. moved
- We need to \_\_\_\_\_ the rain forests from destruction.  
A. protecting B. save C. protest D. safe
- John plays basketball well, \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite sport is badminton.  
A. so B. or C. yet D. for
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my own living since I was seven, doing all kinds of jobs.  
A. took B. brought C. obtained D. earned

## ||. Grammar.

6

Section A Translate the following sentences into Chinese, and pay attention to the italicized parts.

- The man *who is shaking hands with my father* is a policeman.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- July, *in which we can go home for a rest*, is coming soon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The concerns *which fail* are those *which have scattered their capital*, *which means that they have scattered their brains also*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Look out! Don't get too close to the house *whose roof is under repair*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He couldn't give the teacher a good reason *why he was late for school*.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Section B Translate the following sentences into English.

- 如果商店有椅子供男士休息的话, 那么女士就可以在商店里多逛逛了。  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. 光是世界上最快的东西，它的速度达每秒三十万千米。

---

3. 与你谈话的那名运动员是一名著名的长跑运动员。

---

4. 有几个原因使我们不能那样做。

---

5. 我唯一想做的事就是休息一会儿。

---

### Section C Choose the best answer.

- Her sister has become a lawyer, \_\_\_\_\_ she wanted to be.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
- What is the name of the village \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed yesterday?  
A. which                      B. where                      C. whose                      D. what
- What is the name of the chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ we had yesterday?  
A. which                      B. what                      C. all                      D. whose
- He showed me a dictionary, \_\_\_\_\_ I could tell that it was pretty old.  
A. which cover                      B. from the cover of which  
C. of which cover                      D. whose cover
- They talked about the men and the things \_\_\_\_\_ they saw.  
A. that                      B. what                      C. whose                      D. which

### Section D Combine the two sentences into one.

- Is this the watch? (He is looking for it.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The factory is in the west of the city. (His father works there.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Smith is the teacher. (Her house caught fire last week.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The jewel was gone. (She went to the party with it.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The film star and her film are really well-known. (You have just talked about them.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Put the following sentences into English, using as many of the words and phrases you have learned from the text as possible.

- 请把书放回原处。
-



2. 我花了近一个小时才完成作业。(spend)

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3. 除了你之外, 谁也不会这样自私。(but)

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4. 我所能做的是给她一个好机会。(do)

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5. 我几天前在伦敦见过他。

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## Text B It's Never Too Late for Success

By Charles D. Rice

You and your parents can stop worrying—Pasteur, Edison, Darwin and lots more were far from being geniuses in their teens.

History books seldom mention it, but the truth is that many of our greatest figures were practically “beatniks” when they were teenagers. They were given to daydreaming, indecision, hebetude (plain dullness), and they showed no promise of being doctor, lawyer or Indian chief.

So, young men and women, if you suffer from the same symptoms, don't despair. The world was built by men and women whose parents worried that they would “never amount to a hill of beans”. You don't hear too much about their early failure because parents prefer to cite more inspiring examples.

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### A Man They Don't Tell You About

If you take piano lessons and your attitude towards practicing is marked by laziness, your parents might justly complain and flaunt before you the famous picture of little Mozart in his ruffled nightshirt, playing the piano at midnight in the attic. But the point is, your parents would not show you a picture of a certain party who never showed a whit of interest in music during his formative years. In fact he never showed talent in any direction whatever. Finally put to studying law, he barely passed his final exams. It was not until he was 22 that he suddenly became fired with a great passion for music, and his name was Peter Ilyich Tschaikowsky.

In the sciences, there have been hundreds of geniuses who aimed straight at the goal from earliest years, and hundreds who showed no aptitude at all. There were the teenage Mayo brothers, who actually assisted their father in his crude country operating room. On the other hand, Harvey Cushing, one of the world's greatest brain surgeons, might have become a professional ballplayer if his father hadn't pleaded that he give medicine a try.

The great Pasteur's parents were in despair because teenage Louis did nothing but draw pictures and go fishing. Pasteur was 20 years old before he became even faintly interested in science.

### Edison Was “Addled”

So it goes. You have the Wright brothers, who were brilliant at engineering in their early teens,



and you have Thomas Alva Edison, whose teacher tried to get him out of the class because his brain was “addled”. You have the Nobel Prize physicist Enrico Fermi, who at 17 had read enough mathematics to qualify for a doctor’s degree. And you have the great Albert Schweitzer, who wavered between music and the church until he was 30. Then he started his medical studies.

### **Darwin Hated School**

Charles Darwin’s early life was a mess. He hated school, and his father once shouted: “You care for nothing but shooting dogs and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family!” He was sent to Glasgow to study medicine, but he couldn’t stand the sight of blood. He was sent to divinity school and barely managed to graduate. Whereupon he chucked the whole business and shipped to the South Seas on the famous exploring ship Beagle. On that voyage, one of history’s greatest scientists was born. It was here that he collected the material for the book that would revolutionize biological science—*The Origin of the Species*.

### **Faulkner Failed in English**

Politics offers a familiar example of contrast. Herbert Hoover must have learned administration in the cradle. When he was at school he was drafted as football manager, though he didn’t know the game, and the glee club manager, though he couldn’t sing a note. Whatever he touched went smoothly, glee club or food for a starving Europe.

But one of his successors in the White House had about as checkered a youth as can be imagined. Turned down by West Point because of poor vision, Harry Truman tried a dozen jobs, including stretches in a drugstore, a bank, a bottling works, and a railroad yard. But he got there just the same.

Great writers are supposed to be born, not made, but here again there are many fascinating exceptions. William Faulkner quit school in the fifth grade and rattled around the country as a house painter and a dishwasher.

Once he tried attending college, but failed in freshman English and quit. He wangled a postmaster’s job in a small Mississippi town, and infuriated the populace by getting the mail all mixed up and closing the office whenever he felt like it. Faulkner was 25 before he started the writing career that won him a Nobel Prize.

And just to show that girls can be as confusing as boys, take Pearl Buck, who from early youth made it a point to write at least a few lines every day of her life. Then take Edna Ferber, whose sole ambition was to be an actress; she never even thought of writing anything until she was in her 20’s and had to take a \$3-a-week job on a newspaper to help her family.

### **How About those Prodigies?**

And added to all the aforementioned paradoxes you have a small army of child prodigies who were graduated from college when they were 15, and are now obscure clerks in accounting departments. And you have a small army of men who were too stupid or indolent to get into or finish college and who are today presidents of the firms that hire the prodigies.

So who’s to say what about youth? Any young boy or girl who knows what he wants to do in life is probably the better off for it. But no teenager need despair of the future. He has that one special advantage over the greatest man alive—time! If you don’t think time counts, look at Grandma



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1. "It was not until he was 22 that he suddenly became fired with a great passion for music, and his name was Peter Ilyich Tschaikowsky." The underlined word "he" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his brother  
B. Peter Ilyich Tschaikowsky  
C. Mozart  
D. Harvey Cushing
2. According to the passage, why did the teacher try to get Thomas Alva Edison out of the class?  
A. Because he always played truant.  
B. Because he was confused and unable to think clearly.  
C. Because he was too weak to go to school.  
D. Because he couldn't afford the tuition.
3. What did Darwin do on that voyage on the famous exploring ship Beagle?  
A. He finished the great works—*The Origin of the Species*.  
B. He expanded his business to the South Sea.  
C. He decided to study medicine.  
D. He collected the material for the great works—*The Origin of the Species*.
4. Who was turned down by West Point because of poor vision?  
A. Harry Truman  
B. William Faulkner  
C. Edna Ferber  
D. Herbert Hoover
5. According to the text, which of the following is important to success?  
A. Passion.  
B. Talent.  
C. Persistence.  
D. All the above.

sign of the existence of sth. (事物存在的) 表征, 征兆