

(艺体类学生专用)

# 大学通识 英语阅读

College General English

主 编：刘文媛 石秀虹  
副主编：齐 欣 许晓津 何凤艳

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# 前言

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《大学通识英语阅读》是以教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导思想，经过多年的教学研究和实践编写的特色英语教材，主要供全国各高校艺体类学生使用。

本教材的编写原则是：从培养应用型人才的总体目标出发，结合学生毕业后的工作实际，力求围绕学生未来工作岗位所需要的业务知识和技能，培养学生了解本专业领域的英语知识，提高其应用能力。同时考虑到艺体类学生英语基础较薄弱，因此教师在编写教材时重视学生英语语言的训练，强调英语基础知识的学习。

教材所选用的课文语言规范、内容新颖、题材广泛、文体多样，尽力将知识性、时代性、趣味性融于一体，把第二语言习得与专业学习融合在一起，提高了学生学习英语的积极性和参与意识。语法讲解简明扼要，讲求实用，进一步加强学生英语知识学习。练习是本教材的重要组成部分，本教材贯彻了以“以练为主”“以学生为中心”的教学理念，强调听、说、读、写、译全面发展。练习数量大、覆盖面广、复现率高，有利于知识的巩固和产出，把知识转化为技能。

本书注意从易到难、循序渐进的教学原则，且各单元既相关联，又可单独使用。因此，教师可以根据学生的不同水平选择教学内容，做到因材施教。

本教材的编写经历了一段漫长而艰苦的历程，真可谓是“三易其稿”“韦编三绝”，才得以与广大教师和学生见面。但是，由于时间仓促和编者水平有限，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请读者不吝指正。

本教材在筹划、编写和修改的各个阶段中，学院的领导给予了极大的帮助和支持，在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2017年1月

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# Unit 1

## Text A

### Pre-reading Questions



1. What do you know about tennis?
2. What do you know about Gustavo Kuerten?

### The Master of Tennis

Since he won the French Open, in 1997, Gustavo Kuerten who comes from Brazil has been conquering the world of tennis. The champion's game consists of a very potent forehand, a solid backhand and a serve that is considered one of the best of the circuit.

Initially known as being a clay court player, Guga has been improving his game on hard courts, too, with an effective service return, bringing on the slice into his game, and besides, using his powerful fore and backhands; the serve has also become one of his best weapons. Gustavo Kuerten has been named the ATP's player of the year for 2000 after becoming the first South



American to finish the year ranked No. 1. Kuerten headed the winner's list at the ATP's annual rewards, announced ahead of Indian Wells Masters tournament in California.

Kuerten, who takes over from Andre Agassi as Player of the Year, won five titles in 2000 — including the French Open, the Hamburg Masters and the season-ending Masters Cup in Lisbon.

Heading into Lisbon, Kuerten needed back-to-back victories over Pete Sampras and Andre Agassi to overtake Marat Safin for the yearend world No. 1 ranking. The only player to have achieved that double had been Michael Chang in Toronto in 1990, but Kuerten achieved what many had thought impossible, beating both on his way to taking the title — and winning the ATP Champions Race to finish No. 1. Kuerten also won the Fans' Favorite award, voted for the first time by fans on-line at the ATP's website.



### Tips from Guga

First, play with pleasure and enjoy what you're doing. And if you're just beginning to play without even thinking about becoming a pro. Above all, be sure that you really like to play tennis, if there is anything you'd like better, and you will also need a financial support, because costs are often high. As a kid I practiced several sports and I only began to dedicate myself to tennis at 13, 14 years old, and I was very lucky to always have someone sponsoring me. Even so, I finished High School and enrolled to do the Vestibular, a test similar to SAT, and I missed it, because I was away in a trip — you never know what is ahead of you!

Words: 379

### New Words



<b>conquer</b>	[ˈkɒŋkə]	vt. ① to take control of (a place or people) by use of military force 攻克, 征服 ② successfully overcome 破除, 克服 vi. to gain the love, admiration, or respect of 得胜
<b>champion</b>	[ˈtʃæmpiən]	n. 冠军, 获胜者
<b>potent</b>	[ˈpəʊtənt]	adj. having great power, influence, or effect 强有力的; 影响巨大的
<b>forehand</b>	[ˈfɔ:hænd]	n. 前方; (网球等的) 正手打
<b>backhand</b>	[ˈbæk'hænd]	n. (网球等的) 反手打
<b>circuit</b>	[ˈsɜ:kɪt]	n. 联赛; 巡视; 巡回
<b>initially</b>	[ɪˈnɪʃəlɪ]	adv. 开始, 最初
<b>effective</b>	[ɪˈfektɪv]	adj. ① successful in producing a desired or intended result 能产生(预期)效果的, 有效的 ② (especially of a law or policy) operative (尤指法律或政策)生效的, 起作用的
<b>slice</b>	[slaɪs]	n. 削球; (切)片, 薄片; 一份, 部分

**powerful** ['paʊəfʊl] *adj.* ① having great power or strength 强大的, 强有力的  
 ② having control and influence over people and events 强大的, 有影响力的  
 ③ having a strong effect on people's feelings or thoughts 效力大的, 影响大的

**weapon** ['wepən] *n.* 武器, 兵器; 斗争手段

**rank** [ræŋk] *n.* ① a position in the hierarchy of the armed forces 军阶, 军衔  
 ② a position within the hierarchy of an organization or society 地位; 阶级  
*vt.* to give (someone or something) a rank or place within a grading system 把……分等; 给……评定等级

**annual** ['ænjʊəl] *adj.* occurring once every year 每年的; 年度的

**announce** [ə'naʊns] *vt.* ① to make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact, occurrence, or intention 宣告, 宣称  
 ② to give information about (transport) via a public address system 广播 (信息)

**tournament** ['tuənəmənt] *n.* 比赛, 锦标赛

**overtake** ['əʊvə'teɪk] *vt.* ① to catch up with and pass while traveling in the same direction 赶超, 超过  
 ② to become greater or more successful than 赶上, 超越  
 ③ to (of a feeling) affect (someone) suddenly and powerfully 受不了; 压倒

**pro** [prəʊ] *adj.* (of a person or an event) professional 专业的, 职业的  
*n.* professionals 职业运动员  
*prep.* in favor of 赞成, 支持  
*adv.* 正面地

**financial** [faɪ'nænʃəl] *adj.* 财政的, 财务的, 金融的

**dedicate** ['dedɪkət] vt. ① to devote (time, effort, or oneself) to a particular task or purpose 把(时间, 精力, 自身)用于……, 献身  
② to cite or nominate (a book or other artistic works) as being issued or performed in someone's honor 谨以(书或其他艺术品)献给……

**sponsor** ['spɒnsə] vt. to provide funds for (a project or activity or the person carrying it out) 为(计划、活动或其实施者)提供资金  
n. 发起者, 主办者; 资助者

**enroll** [ɪn'reʊl] vt. to register as a member of 登记, 招收, 参加

### Phrases & Expressions

- ◇ consist of 由……组成
- ◇ bring on 引起, 导致, 使发展, 提出
- ◇ be known as 以……著名, 被认为是, 称为
- ◇ take over 接管; 领……到另一地
- ◇ dedicate oneself to 专心致力于……

### Proper Names

- ◇ the French Open 法国网球公开赛
- ◇ Gustavo Kuerten 古斯塔沃·库尔滕(前世界排名第一的巴西网球选手, 曾多次在世界重要网球赛中获冠军)
- ◇ ATP (Association of Tennis Professionals) 职业网球联合会
- ◇ Andre 安德烈(男子名, Andrew 的异体)
- ◇ Agassi 阿加西(美国著名网球运动员, 曾长期排名世界第一)
- ◇ Lisbon 里斯本(葡萄牙首都)
- ◇ Pete Sampras 皮特(Peter 的昵称男子名)·桑普拉斯
- ◇ Michael 迈克尔(前美国职业网球选手, 曾在 ATP 的世界排名前 10, 在 20 世纪 90 年代, 世界排名第二)
- ◇ Toronto n. 多伦多(加拿大城市)
- ◇ Vestibular (美国)一种类似 SAT 的高中升学能力测试
- ◇ SAT (Scholastic Assessment Test) (美国)升学能力测试(对高中生的统一学历测试, 作为升学录取条件之一)



## 英语中的概数

## 一、按概数的功能分类

(1) 限定可数名词的概数有 many, a good/great many, many a, (not/quite) a few, few, several, a (good) multitude of, a couple of, dozens of, scores of, a score of, hundreds/thousands/millions of, a (great/large) number of, numbers of, a group of, a team of, one out of/in ten, a pack of (一群), 等等。

**Examples:**

Many a ship has been wrecked on the rocks.

My friend speaks several languages.

There are a couple of vacant rooms behind the office.

Few words are best.

They're just a pack of liars.

(2) 限定不可数名词的概数有 a little, little, much, a bit of, a good/great deal of, a large/great amount of, amounts of, 等等。

**Examples:**

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The English do not drink much wine.

He has given me a great deal of help.

A large amount of damage was done in a very short time.

(3) 限定可数或不可数名词的概数有 some, any, a lot of, lots of, lots and lots of, plenty of, a great/large/vast/quantity of, quantities of, enough, no end of (不少), 等等。

**Examples:**

Now you can give me some advice.

Ask some boys to help you.

What a lot of time you take to dress!

There are lots of things I can do.

I had not enough confidence to go head.

We have enough seats for everyone.

## 二、按概数的构成分类

(1) 以容器量化的方式表达概数的有 a bag of, two baskets of, a mouthful of, a plate of, a pot of, a mug of, a pack of (一包), a pail of (一桶), a bowl of, a basin of, three

cups of, 等等。

**Examples:**

We bought three bags of groceries.

On the table was a plate of beef and vegetables.

My father is a heavy smoker. He smoked a pack of cigarettes a day.

(2) 用介词结构表达概数有 in large quantities, in great numbers, in large amounts, in pairs, in groups, in pieces, in dozens, in scores, in one's thirties, in bulk, in multitude, in plenty, in the 1990s, in quantity, in pack, by ones and twos, by twos and threes, over, around, about, below, more than, without numbers, 等等。

**Examples:**

Resources in plenty can be found in this territory.

The farms have water in plenty to last through the dry season.

Heroic fighters emerged in multitude.

It is often less expensive to buy goods in quantity.

(3) 借比喻或引申表达概数: a mountain of, an ocean of, oceans of, bags of (很多), a dose of (大量), a stream of, a suggestion of (一点点), a suspicion of (少许), 等等。

**Examples:**

He has a mountain of dirty clothes to wash.

A mountain of letters arrived just after the report.

Streams of cars were passing by.

There was a suggestion of boredom in his tone.

**Exercises**



**I Read the following paragraph aloud until you can say it from memory.**

Initially known as being a clay court player, Guga has been improving his game on hard courts, too, with an effective service return, bringing on the slice into his game, and besides using his powerful fore and backhands; the serve has also become one of his best weapons. Gustavo Kuerten has been named the ATP's player of the year for 2000 after becoming the first South American to finish the year ranked No. 1. Kuerten headed the winner's list at the ATP's annual rewards, announced ahead of Indian Wells Masters tournament in California.

**II Read and recite the following proverbs.**

1. Least talk, most work. 少说多做。

2. Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

### III Comprehension of the text.

1. What made Gustavo Kuerten conquer the world of tennis?
2. What was he famous for in playing tennis at the beginning of his success?
3. What happened in 2000?
4. Why is it said that Kuerten achieved what many had thought impossible?
5. What tips can the fans of tennis players get from Guga?

### IV Choose the proper interpretation from column B that best matches each word in column A.

#### Column A

- ( ) 1. mixed doubles
- ( ) 2. backhand
- ( ) 3. runner-up
- ( ) 4. penalty kick
- ( ) 5. quarterfinal
- ( ) 6. shoot a basket
- ( ) 7. clay court
- ( ) 8. free kick
- ( ) 9. defend title
- ( ) 10. tennis

#### Column B

- a. 红土场地
- b. 罚点球
- c. 投篮
- d. 反手
- e. 卫冕
- f. 亚军
- g. 男女混合双打
- h. 网球
- i. 四分之一决赛
- j. 任意球

### V The suffix -ency is added to adjectives ending in -ent or verbs to form nouns, showing a state or quality.

**For example:**

dependent—dependency

#### Give the noun form of the following words.

efficient—	proficient—
emerge—	urgent—
fluent—	sufficient—
frequent—	tend —

1. You may be able to pass the test by memorizing the vocabulary list, but you will only develop real \_\_\_\_\_ by using the language to communicate.
2. A person's \_\_\_\_\_ in a language should be measured in terms of both accuracy and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This door must always be kept unlocked so that people working in this building can escape safely in a (an) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. \_\_\_\_\_ in your study must be increased to set aside enough time for sports and recreation.
5. I've noticed a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ for first-year students to do well in their first semester and then not to work hard enough in the second semester.
6. The high \_\_\_\_\_ of road accidents is largely due to careless driving.

#### VI Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the words given.

financial	annual	announce	effective	consist of
enroll	dedicate	overtake	sponsor	powerfully
rank	(oneself) to initially	known as	potent	think about

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people held the Olympic Games every four years.
2. The football club was in deep \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ walk (受赞助的竞走) became an \_\_\_\_\_ event.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ his retirement from international football.
5. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ goalkeeper (守门员).
6. The match \_\_\_\_\_ three stages.
7. Joan has \_\_\_\_\_ physical education.
8. In 1997, Gustavo Kuerten has been conquering the world of tennis. So he was once a \_\_\_\_\_ ruler in tennis.
9. The tennis player \_\_\_\_\_ No. 1 in the world.
10. The football club \_\_\_\_\_ approximately 1,000 students.

#### VII Fill in the blanks with the appropriate numerical words according to the Chinese given in blanket.

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ vacant rooms behind the office. (办公室后有两三间空房。)
2. I like the country, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity of seeing it. (我喜欢这个国家, 但少有机会去观光。)
3. I'd escaped death \_\_\_\_\_ times by a hair's breadth. (我多次死里逃生。)
4. He has given me \_\_\_\_\_ help. (他已给我不少帮助。)
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ things that I must see to. (我有很多事情要处理。)
6. Two \_\_\_\_\_ jam were used in cooking. (做饭用了两瓶果酱。)
7. There was \_\_\_\_\_ tears in her eyes. (她的眼中有一丝泪痕。)
8. In \_\_\_\_\_ parts of Britain, \_\_\_\_\_, by the age of thirty, has no teeth left. (英国有些地方十分之一的人年方三十, 牙齿就掉光了。)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ food were on the table. (桌上有很多食物。)

10. Three are too \_\_\_\_\_ to keep a secret and too \_\_\_\_\_ to be merry. (人多难守密, 人少不成欢。)

**VIII Complete the following sentences, using -ing phrases after the words *after*, *before*, *while* and *so on*.**

1. He has a habit of reading a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ (在吃早饭之前).
2. He likes to listen to light music \_\_\_\_\_ (在做作业的时候).
3. An exchange student from Bristol University, learned to do taijiquan \_\_\_\_\_ (在北京大学学习中国近代史期间)
4. The professor left the hall \_\_\_\_\_ (做完演讲后).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (在写之前), I often divide my page into two parts.

**IX Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 他从小就投身于网球运动。(dedicate oneself to)
2. 凭着强有力的正手击球、扎实的反手击球, 他被公认为网球场上最出色的球员之一。(powerful)
3. 由于他过硬的技术, 没有人能超过他。(overtake, potent)
4. 他用头顶入的一个角球使他跻身于“十大优秀运动员”之列。(head the top-ten excellent players list)
5. 库尔滕以红土网球和硬地网球著称。(known as)
6. 经过不懈的努力, 他终于在年度获奖排名上名列第一。(the yearend world No. 1 ranking)

**X Guided writing.**

假如你是一家旅行社的雇员, 叫李明。你社将接待一批外国游客来观看奥运比赛, 现要求你在这批游客到来之前给他们寄去一封信, 说明入境后你将如何安排他们的行程。请依据以下要点用英语写一封 100 词左右的信。

入住酒店: 吉祥酒店, 位于北京北部。

用餐时间: 早餐: 8:00; 午餐: 12:00; 晚餐: 19:00。

用餐地点: 酒店二楼餐厅。

活动安排: 第一天上午: 在鸟巢 (Bird's Nest) 观看体操 (artistic gymnastics) 比赛; 下午在鸟巢观看现代五项 (modern pentathlon) 比赛。

第二天上午: 在鸟巢观看跆拳道 (taekwondo) 比赛; 下午在水立方 (Water Cube) 观看女子花样游泳 (woman synchronized swimming) 比赛。

第三天上午: 游览长城; 下午游览颐和园 (The Summer Palace)。

交通工具: 40 座的空调大巴。



## Extra Reading Practice



## Table Tennis

Like many other sports, table tennis began as a mild social diversion descending, along with lawn tennis and badminton, from the ancient medieval game of tennis. It was popular in England in the second half of the nineteenth century under its present name and various trade names such as Gossima and Whiff-Whaff. After the name Ping-Pong (an imitation of the sound made by the ball striking the table and the vellum bats that were used) was introduced by J. Jaques & Son, the game became a fashionable craze. The game was popular in Central Europe in 1905 ~ 1910, and even before this as a modified version had been introduced to Japan, where it later spread to China and Korea. After a period when it had dropped out of favor in Europe, the game was revived in England and Wales in the early twenties. By that time, Ping-Pong had been registered as a trademark, so the earlier name of table tennis was re-introduced. National associations were formed and standardization of the rules began, both in Europe and the Far East. Then, over the next sixty years, table tennis developed into a major worldwide sport, played by perhaps thirty million competitive players and by uncountable millions who play less seriously. However, the game itself has not changed in essence since its earliest days, though it is faster, more subtle and more demanding than it was even only twenty years ago.



## Text B

## The History of the Olympic Games

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. **The Olympian athletic festival, held every four years in honor of Zeus, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event, and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been waived, international. 1)**

No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 BC. The Games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events was uncertain, but