

大 学 英 语 阅 读 教 材

3

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语主题阅读

● 主
编 / 王
轮



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大学英语主题阅读

(第3册)

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内 容 提 要

本书是《大学英语主题阅读》系列的第3册，所选文章的程度相当于大学英语3级水平。全书共分9个单元，每一单元针对同一主题分别安排了3篇课文——1篇基础课文，1篇快读课文，1篇泛读课文。基础课文和泛读课文后有注释及难句讲解，快读课文则在文中注释生词含义。泛读课文属于深入阅读课文，以同行侧排释义的形式，帮助学生理解课文。在词汇表中标出4级、6级词汇标识，方便学生自主学习。

书中文章选材丰富，内容涉及爱情、语言学习、战争、妇女解放、环境保护、疾病与健康等方面，贴近生活，时代感强。

学生通过该书的使用，在提高阅读技能的同时，也会掌握一定的应试技巧，为能顺利通过大学英语四级考试打下一定基础。

前 言

《大学英语主题阅读》(1~4 册)是按照教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中关于英语阅读理解能力的一般要求而编写的一套阅读教材。该教材以 4 个学期来安排 1~4 级的阅读课程,并根据我国高等教育多样化的特点,将学习者定位于绝大多数普通高等院校的学生。该教材可以作为独立的阅读教材使用,也可以配合大学英语主干教材使用,从而丰富语言表达方式,提高阅读能力。该教材的作者来自直接授课的大学英语教师,他们教学经验丰富,熟悉教学大纲,了解学生的现实基础和教学中的实际环境。根据教学实践活动的反映,帮助学生答疑解惑,提高英语阅读能力,进而完成大学英语阅读课程的任务。同时,为体现教学中的循序渐进原则和多样化形式的结合,各册的编排形式和体例基本统一,又根据学期和进度,各有特点。

该教材的选材特点是注重题材的新颖性与信息性,所选课文大多来自近期出版的英美书籍、报刊,贴近生活、时代感强。为配合教学需要,对选材的部分内容进行适当的简化和删改,选材内容丰富,涉及教育、体育、文化、通信、广告、科技等社会生活的方方面面。每一单元三个部分的阅读文章围绕同一个主题选材,这样有利于语言点的重复率;同时,这三篇文章又注意涉及该主题的不同侧面,照顾到了该主题的广度。

该教材的结构特点是每个单元的总标题给出了该单元的主题,每个单元三个部分题材相近,但体裁、目的和要求不尽相同。基础课文,要求学生反复阅读,深刻理解。浏览课文后有初读后的问答题提示与训练,可鼓励学生形成思考性的积极阅读习惯。初读目的在于了解文章大意,抓住主题,培养学生见“树”亦见“林”的能力。在了解词汇的基础上进行复读,复读目的在于了解细节信息,要求学生深入理解并掌握相关词汇和表达方式的使用。快读课文,主要目的在于培养学生快速阅读的能力。泛读课文,旨在扩大学生的知识面,培养阅读兴趣。三篇课文的长度根据不同学期的不同要求而不同,快速阅读为了计时方便,文章稍短,字数约为 300~400 字,泛读文章较长,600 字以上,而基础文章适中,大约为 500 字。具体如下。

第 1 册共 12 个单元。每个单元对同一主题安排 3 篇课文——基础课文、快读课文、泛读课文。基础课文要求学生通篇基本掌握。快读课文属于快速阅读的范畴,要求学生在限时限字的条件下了解大意。泛读课文属于拓展阅读之类,目的是扩大词汇量和知识面,训练阅读技巧。

第 2 册共 12 个单元。每个单元对同一话题安排 3 篇课文——基础课文、快读课文、泛读课文。基础课文通过初读和复读,来了解要点和信息,再完成课后习题。快读课文主要是训练阅读速度与方法。泛读课文有一定的阅读深度,目的是通过扩大词汇量和阅读量,输入更多的信息。

第 3 册共 9 个单元。每个单元安排了 1 篇基础课文、1 篇快读课文、1 篇泛读课文。基础课文注重通篇课文的理解,安排了句子分析的内容,并有适量的练习。泛读课文各有不

同重点。在难句分析中以举例和类比的形式加强训练,有利于学生在已有基础上理解词汇和结构的运用。

第4册共9个单元。每个单元安排了1篇基础课文、1篇快读课文、1篇泛读课文。基础课文有注释和难句讲解。泛读课文属于深入阅读课文,但程度不一,有一定层次要求。

由于3篇课文考查角度、层次各异,选材篇幅、体裁多样,练习方式、难度不同,可以激发学生的学习兴趣,也使学习过程富于变化,生动活泼。另外,编排形式注重以学生为主体,充分考虑学生的自主学习实际,词汇表标出4级、6级、6级后词汇标志(词汇右上角数字标注,未标注的即为6级后词汇),采用同行侧表注释等。总之,通过该系列教材的学习,满足大学英语1~4级阅读教学要求,使学生们顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

该教材经过各位主编、编者和策划编辑对框架结构的讨论而确定,在编写过程中得到有关院系领导、老师们以及出版社领导、英语编辑的支持,在此表示谢意;不足之处恳请广大读者和同仁指教。

编 者

2004年7月

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Mother, Women

1

Intensive Reading

The Day I Met My Mother

Mine was, at times, a solitary childhood. Born in Chungking,^① China, of missionary parents, I lost my mother at birth. I was two months old when my distraught father sent me to Mother's favorite sister in Morgantown, W. Va.^② There I grew up in the house where Mother had spent her girlhood.

5 When Aunt Ruth was at home, I was surrounded by love. But she was our sole breadwinner and worked in an office six days a week. Left with a procession of hired girls, I felt the loneliness of the big, old house.^③

10 In the evenings, before Aunt Ruth came home, I often sat on the floor beneath a picture of my mother—a sweet-faced young woman of 20, with dark eyes and black curly hair. Sometimes I talked to the picture, but I could never bear to look at it when I'd been naughty. There was one question always in my mind: *What was my mother like?*

Twenty years passed. I had grown up, married and had a baby, named Lucy for her grandmother—the mother I'd so longed to know.

15 One spring morning, 18-month-old Lucy and I boarded a train for Morgantown to visit Aunt Ruth. A woman offered me half her seat in the crowded car. I thanked her and busied myself with Lucy, while the woman turned her attention to the landscape speeding by.

20 After settling my baby in my arms for a nap, I started to talk with the woman. She said she was going to Morgantown to see her daughter and brand-new grandson. "Surely you know my aunt, Ruth Wood," I said. "She's had a real-estate office in Morgantown for years."

"No," she answered. "I've been away a long time, and that name is not familiar to

me.”

For several minutes, the woman looked out the window. Then, without turning her head, she began to speak.

25 “There was a Miss Lucy Wood, a teacher, in Morgantown years ago. She probably left there before you were born. You said the name Wood, and, suddenly, I can’t stop thinking about her.⁽¹⁾ I haven’t thought of her for years, but once I loved her very much. She was my teacher. My parents owned a bakery on Watts Street. They were on the verge of divorce.⁽²⁾ They fought and quarreled all the time. I had to work very hard at home and in the bakery, 30 too.

“I loved school, though I didn’t make good grades. Miss Wood’s room was a happy place; it seemed like heaven to me. One day, after my folks had a big fight at breakfast, I came to school late, holding back the tears. Miss Wood kept me after school.⁽³⁾ I thought she would scold me but, instead, she let me tell her my troubles. She made me feel how much 35 my brothers and sisters and even my parents, needed me and from that day on, my life was worth living.⁽⁴⁾

“A few months later, I heard a little girl say: ‘Miss Wood’s going to China!’ I went home crying. My parents stopped in the middle of a fight to ask me what was wrong, but they could not know how great a light was going out in my life, I couldn’t sleep that 40 night.

“The next day, Miss Wood again kept me after school to see what was wrong. When I told her, she looked surprised and tender. ‘Please don’t go way off to China!’ I begged.

“‘Viola!’ she answered, ‘I can’t give up China. I’m going where my heart calls me, with the man I love. But I’ll think of you often, and I’ll send you a postcard.’

45 “I’d never had any mail of my own, so that made me feel better. When I told my mother, she shook her head, saying, ‘Don’t feel too bad, Viola, if she forgets; she’ll have so many folks to write to.’⁽⁵⁾

“Two months later, I got a postcard with a picture of the Yangtze River, postmarked Chungking,⁽⁶⁾ China. ‘Are you still making me proud of you, my little brave one?’ it asked. 50 If anyone had given me a million dollars, it couldn’t have made me more proud.

“Right after that, my parents broke up⁽⁷⁾ and we moved away from Morgantown. I raised my five brothers and sisters, married, and raised four children of my own.

“Goodness, we are almost there! I’ve talked too much. I do hope I haven’t bored you.”

Then, for the first time, she turned to me and saw the tears in my eyes.

55 “Would you like to see Lucy Wood’s granddaughter?” I asked. My baby was waking from her nap. My heart was singing. The burning question of my childhood had been richly answered. At long last, I knew exactly what my mother had been like.

1 First reading — Reading for gist

True or false.

1. The author grew up without brothers or sisters.
2. The author's mother died when she was two months old.
3. The author was sent to her mother's favorite sister because her father was mad.
4. When her aunt was at home with her, the author felt very happy.
5. The author had only one babysitter to look after her during her childhood.
6. The author named her child after her own mother.
7. The author's mother taught in Morgantown before leaving for China.
8. The author's mother had a favorite student whose name was Lucy Wood.
9. Aunt Ruth once owned a bakery at her hometown.
10. The story told by a stranger on a train revealed to the author exactly what her mother had been like.

Vocabulary

solitary ⁶	['sɒlɪtəri]	adj.	1. spending a lot of time alone, usually because you like being alone 喜欢独自一人的, 孤僻的 2. alone without companions (文学用词) 孤独的, 无伴的, 孤零零的
missionary ⁴	['mɪʃənəri]	n.	a person who is sent, usu. to a foreign country, to teach and spread religion 被派去(国外)传教的人员, 传教士
distraught	[dis'trɔ:t]	adj.	very anxious and troubled almost to the point of madness 忧心如焚的, 心神错乱的, 几乎发狂的
girlhood ⁴	['gɜ:lhud]	n.	the state or time of being a young girl [一般用单数] 少女时期(时代)
sole ⁴	[səʊl] ⁴	adj.	being the only one 惟一的, 仅有的
breadwinner ⁴	['bred.wɪnə]	n.	a person in a family whose wages provide what the family needs to live on 挣钱养家的人
procession ⁶	[prə'seʃən]	n.	a line of people, vehicles, etc., moving forward in an orderly way (人或车的)行列, 游行队伍
curly ⁴	['kɜ:li]	adj.	having curls or tending to curl 有卷毛(发)的, 卷曲的
board ⁴	[bɔ:d]	v.	to get into (a ship or public vehicle); go on board 登

			上 (船或公共交通工具)
brand-new ⁴		<i>adj.</i>	new and completely unused 崭新的, 未使用过的
real-estate ⁴		<i>n.</i>	又作 real-property —— property in the form of land and houses (正式或法律) 房地产, 不动产
verge ⁴	[və:dʒ]	<i>n.</i>	the edge or border, esp. of a road, path, etc. (路的) 边缘, 边界
divorce ⁴	[di'vɔ:s]	<i>n.</i>	(a case of) the official ending of a marriage, esp. as declared by a court of law (尤指经法院宣判的) 离婚 (案)
folks ⁶	[fəuks]	<i>n.</i>	1. one's parents or relations [非正式] (父母) 双亲, 亲属 2. people (尤用作友好的称呼) 朋友, 各位
hold back ⁴		<i>phr. v.</i>	1. to make (sth.) stay in place; prevent from moving, esp. in spite of pressure 阻挡, 抑制 2. to prevent the expression of (feelings, tears, etc.) 控制 (感情、眼泪等)
scold ⁴	[skəuld]	<i>v.</i>	to speak angrily and complainingly to (sb. has done sth. wrong) 责骂, 斥责
postmark ⁴	['pəustmɑ:k]	<i>n.</i>	an official mark made on a letter, parcel, etc., usu. over the stamp, showing when and from where it is sent 邮戳
		<i>v.</i>	[一般用被动态] 盖邮戳
break up ⁴		<i>phr. v.</i>	1. to come or bring to an end, esp. by separating 结束, 解散 2. to stop being together 分离, 断绝关系
raise ⁴	[reiz]	<i>v.</i>	to produce, cause to grow or develop, and look after (living things) 抚养, 养育, 饲养, 种植
goodness ⁴	['gudnis]	<i>n.</i>	used in expressions of surprise and annoyance (表示惊讶或恼怒) 哎呀 (!)

Notes

- ① Chungking: 重庆, 现多为: Chongqing.
- ② Morgantown, W. Va.: Morgantown 摩根城, 美国西弗吉尼亚州北部城市; W. Va. = West Virginia 西弗吉尼亚州。
- ③ Left with a procession of hired girls, I felt the loneliness of the big, old house.
在美国英语中, 雇人用 hire, 但在英国英语中, 只为某种用途而非长期雇用才用 hire,

否则用 appoint。如：

We hired an advertising company to help sell our new products.

We're going to appoint a new history teacher.

- ④ ...I can't stop thinking about her.

注意以下句型：He **stopped** to listen (=he paused in order to listen) (他停下来听), He **stopped** listening (=he didn't listen any more) (他不再听了), 和 He **stopped** me (from) listening (=he didn't allow me to listen) (他不让我听)。

比较课文中另外一句：My parents **stopped** in the middle of a fight to ask me...

- ⑤ They were on the verge of divorce.

on the verge of: 濒于, 即将。如：

She was on the verge of tears. 她几乎就要哭出来了。

- ⑥ Miss Wood kept me after school: 放学后, 伍德小姐把我留了下来。

- ⑦ ...my life was worth living.

worth 是形容词, 后面接动词时, 要用动词的-ing 形式。如：

It isn't worth waiting for him. 不值得等候他。

The food is not worth eating. 这种饭不值一吃。

- ⑧ ...Don't feel too bad, Viola, if she forgets; she'll have so many folks to write to. 假如她忘了给你寄明信片, 你也别太伤心。她有很多朋友要写信呢。

- ⑨ ...postmarked Chungking: postmark 作动词时, 用于“动词 + 宾语 + 名词”的句型, 而且一般用被动态。如：

The parcel was postmarked Brighton. 这个邮包盖着布赖顿地方的邮戳。

- ⑩ Right after that, my parents broke up... 就在那以后, 我父母离异了。

break up 在这里可理解为父母(因婚姻走到了尽头而)分手。比较：

Their marriage broke up. 他们的婚姻破裂了。

2 Second reading — Reading for information

I. Fill in each of the blanks with appropriate words from the text.

1. Aunt Ruth had to work on weekdays because she was the only one _____.
2. Aunt Ruth often came home _____ from work.
3. In the large, old house of Aunt Ruth hung _____.
4. When the author grew up, she moved away from _____.
5. Once, on her way to _____, the author met a woman who told her an unforgettable story.
6. Lucy Wood promised to _____ before she left for China.
7. Viola felt extremely _____ when Lucy Wood's postcard arrived.
8. When Viola finished her story, "I" was _____.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the author's father send her to her Aunt Ruth?
2. What was the question that was always in the author's mind?
3. Why was the stranger woman the author met on the train also going to Morgantown?
4. What did Lucy Wood do after Viola told her troubles?
5. How did Viola feel when she heard that Lucy Wood was going way off to China?
6. How did Lucy Wood try to soothe Viola?

Fast Reading

Dear Mother...Now I Have Only the Memory

*A young Indonesian woman, emigrating to America, discovers
a powerful source of strength in the world she left behind.*

Mother, I remember the day I left you in Jakarta (雅加达) to emigrate (永久移居) to the United States. We were hugging (拥抱) sadly in your room while the taxi waited to take my husband, my son and me to the airport. My heart was broken by the thought that I might never see you again. On the plane, I could hear your voice: "Do not worry about what you have left behind; look forward and be a strong woman. Good luck and God bless you."

I mailed postcards to you at every stopover (中途停留). I sent you my first long, long letter from Los Angeles, telling you how excited we were to be in our new country, about the new experiences, about everything from the hot dogs, hamburgers and french fries (炸薯条) to the garbage disposal and vacuum cleaner (真空吸尘器).

Mother, I did not tell you how I cried when I could not find a job. Everybody turned me down because I did not have experience and did not speak English very well. I told you that I was not working only after I decided to go to business school instead. Yet I was strong as you wanted me to be. I finished school and got my first job. I told you about that and you wrote me that you were so happy.

With two persons working, things went a lot better. We paid back the money our church sponsors (资助者) gave us when we first came here. They never asked for the money back, but we come from a proud family and we want to keep that pride.

I remember the first time we were able to rent a nice home with our own furniture. I was so thrilled (激动). I sat alone at night on the front porch thinking of you. How I missed

you, how I wished I could share my joy at that moment with you. Tears rolled down my cheeks.

25 Mother, I was so proud to be able to invite you here after seven years. I remember how shocked I was when I met you at the airport. You looked different, so old and confused. I remember how we tried to show you everything in your three-month visit, from the electric garage-door opener to a drive-in car wash; from a garage sale to Disneyland.

30 I remember the day you told me how Father died two months after I left Indonesia, and how you prayed to God to let you see me one more time; you said you could die in peace then. I saw you fighting back the tears when we took you to the airport. I know why — you did not want to me to cry. But I was not sad. I was thinking about how I would visit you in a year or two.

35 Mother, I got pregnant (怀孕) right after you left, so I was not able to visit you that year. After that, every time you wrote you mentioned getting older and not feeling well but not to worry; everything would be okay. When I received your last letter I knew something was wrong. It was very short. You were probably so sick you had to force yourself to write even that.

There are still so many things I want to share with you — how we enjoyed the harvest of snow peas (糖荚豌豆) from our garden, how our baby girl is just starting to speak in sentences. But before I had a chance to write, you left us.

40 Mother, it hurts whenever I go to our mailbox, knowing there will be no more letters from you. Even though I am a mother, I still need a mother for myself. I feel lost; there is nobody to replace you in my heart. Now I have only the memory of you, my wise and perfect mother. I hope I will be like you. I love you.

(671 words)

Write down the time you started	
Write down the time you finished	
Work out your reading speed	
Check your answers	

Fill in each of the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Ellen Ho would never forget _____ to emigrate to the U.S.
2. Ellen Ho's family probably permanently settled down in _____.
3. At first Ellen Ho was unable to find a job because _____.
4. _____, Ellen was so excited that she couldn't fall asleep, and so she sat alone thinking of her mother.

5. _____ passed before Ellen Ho was able to see her mother in the U.S.
 6. Ellen's mother stayed in the U.S. for three months and the parting at the airport _____.

Extensive Reading

Women Who Mattered

The U.S.'s *Time* magazine^① named a *trio* of female *whistle-blowers* as its Persons of the Year^② on Sunday, praising them for *unearthing malfeasance* that *eroded* public confidence in their institutions.

5 Two of the women, Sherron Watkins, a vice president at Enron Corp^③, and Cynthia Cooper, of WorldCom Inc^④, uncovered massive *accounting frauds* at their respective companies, both of which went *bankrupt*.

10 The third, Coleen Rowley, is an agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation^⑤.

In May, she wrote a *scathing* 13-page memo to FBI Director Robert Muller detailing how *supervisors* at a Minnesota field office ignored her requests to investigate Zacarias Moussaoui^⑥, now charged as an *accomplice*, weeks before the September 11 attacks.

Unknown

20 Time's 2002 picks are unusual in that most people cited by the magazine in the past have been well-known public figures^⑦. Time said the three women were selected "for believing that the truth is one thing that must not be moved off the books, and for stepping in to make sure that it wasn't."

25 They aren't people looking to *hog* the *limelight*. All initially tried to keep their criticisms *in-house*. They became public figures only because their memos were leaked. One reason you still don't know much about them is that none has given an *on-the-record* interview until now.

trio *n.* 三人一组, 三件一套

whistle-blower [美]告密者, 告发者

*unearth*⁶ *v.* 揭露, 使公开

malfeasance *n.* (尤指公职人员) 不法行为, 渎职

*erode*⁴ *v.* (尤指水、风等) 侵蚀, 腐蚀

*accounting*⁴ *n.* 会计, 会计学, 结账, 结算

*fraud*⁶ *n.* 欺诈, 欺骗行为
*bankrupt*⁴ *adj.* 无力还债的, 破产的

scathing *adj.* (言词、文章) 严厉的, 尖刻的, 不留情的

*supervisor*⁴ *n.* 主管

*accomplice*⁴ *n.* 同谋者, 同犯, 从犯, 帮凶

hog *v.* 攫取, 独占

*limelight*⁴ *n.* 公众注意的中心

*in-house*⁶ *adj., adv.* 机构内

*on-the-record*⁴ 记录在案的

What more do they have in common? All three grew up in small towns in the middle of the U.S., in families that at times lived paycheck to paycheck. All three are married but serve as the chief breadwinners in their families.

Rowley, 48, in later *Senate testimony*, charged that the FBI was *plagued* by a *hidebound* culture that was too *bureaucratic*. "Ordinary people do find themselves in those types of situations, and certainly government employees do," said Rowley, who was raised in Iowa. "And it's going to be beneficial to everyone to bring out the concerns earlier rather than later."

Cooper, 38, was an internal auditor[®] at WorldCom who alerted the telecom firm's board of directors[®] to US\$3.8 billion in accounting *irregularities*.

A month later, WorldCom declared the biggest corporate *bankruptcy* in the U.S. history. Investigators have since uncovered more than US\$9 billion in accounting fraud at WorldCom.

Cooper had spent her *career* trying to get the *higher-ups* to take her internal-auditing division seriously. And it is quite *obvious* that she is heartbroken.

Watkins, 43, warned company chairman Kenneth Lay in 2001 that the firm could *collapse* as a result of extensive false accounting. Enron also *filed for* bankruptcy, and Watkins *resigned* last month.

"It's an amazing recognition," Watkins said. "It's *mind-boggling* because we are just ordinary average Americans."

Unlike the FBI's Coleen Rowley and WorldCom's Cynthia Cooper, she does not *shy away from* describing herself as a whistle-blower or suggesting that her gender may have played a role in her decision to act.

Tough decision

At the same time, Watkins is the most *self-critical* of the three. She regrets "naively [thinking] that I would be handing

Senate⁴ *n.* (美国国会) 参议院

testimony⁴ *n.* 证词

plague⁶ *v.* 折磨, 不断困扰

hidebound *adj.* 守旧的

bureaucratic⁴ *adj.* 官僚的

irregularity⁴ *n.* 违规的事

bankruptcy⁴ *n.* 破产, 倒闭, 无偿付能力

career⁴ *n.* 事业, 职业

higher-up *n.* 上司

obvious⁴ *adj.* 明显的

collapse⁴ *v.* 崩溃

file for⁴ 申请

resign⁴ *v.* 辞去 (职务)

mind-boggling *adj.* 非常惊人的

shy away from⁶ 回避, 避开, 退缩

self-critical⁴ *adj.* 自我批评的, 律己严格的