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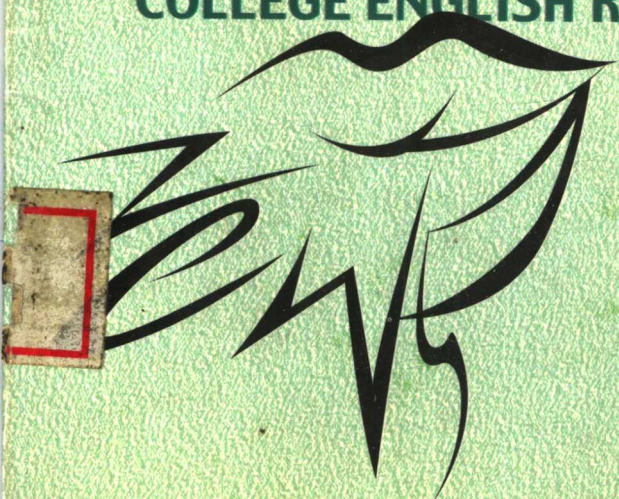
新编

大学英语阅读

1

系列教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH READING SERIES



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前 言

《新编大学英语阅读系列教程》是国内十几所大专院校的英语教师在总结历年来参加国家大学英语四、六级考试基础上,根据国家教委最新下发的 2000 年实行新英语教学大纲关于四、六级考试文件精神,针对学生的实际水平和备考需要精心编写而成。

本教程的编写原则是在国家《大学英语教学大纲》和新文件要求的新题型规定范围内严格按照各级各类考试的模式设计的。

本书的宗旨是从学生一入学就开始正规训练,即达到提高英语语言的目的,加快阅读速度,又能顺利适应二、三、四级统考的要求,删除繁文褥节,系统地掌握统考规律,准确应试。

在统考的项目中,英语阅读占 40 分,为最大分值,它是考试的基础,失此过关就无从谈起。那么如何才能顺利通过呢?我们感到在学生掌握各级基本词汇和短语的同时,再配以适量和相宜程度的阅读文章是关键所在。而难点恰在阅读材料的相宜度上。以此为出发点,本教程分四级编写,每级的词汇严格控制在该级的要求范围内,对个别超纲词汇和文中难点做出注释。从发展的角度看,第四级文章的选择包含了大纲增加的 800 词汇。

本教程一至三级每级为 18 个单元,四级为 16 个单元。每单元 5 篇文章。前 4 篇文章每篇 6 个问题,包括 5 项选择题,一个翻译题。第 5 篇文章设 5 个简答题。各级文章力求选取可读性和趣味性,词汇积极,题材广泛,忠实于原文而又在其它教课书中少见的作品。各级间配合得当,前后呼应,梯度适中。

每个单元可供一次测试之用,即可在课内使用也可由学生参

照书后答案自测。

本教程虽经 30 几位教师的多方努力,紧密协作,但由于编写时间仓促,有很多不完善之处尚待广大使用者指导,以便修改,更好地为读者服务。

编者

2000.5

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Unit One

Passage 1

Every animal is a living radiator—heat formed in its cells is given off through its skin. Warm-blooded animals maintain a steady temperature by constantly replacing lost surface heat; smaller animals, which have more skin for every ounce of body weight, must produce heat faster than bigger ones. Because smaller animals burn fuel faster, scientists say they live faster.

The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen. A chicken, for example, uses one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. The tiny shrew uses four cubic centimeters of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. Because it uses oxygen eight times as fast, it is said that the mouselike shrew is living eight times as fast as the chicken. The smallest of the warm-blooded creatures, the humming-birds, lives a hundred times as fast as an elephant.

There is a limit to how small a warm-blooded animal can be. A mammal or bird that weighed only two and a half grams would starve to death. It would burn up its food too rapidly and would not be able to eat fast enough to supply more fuel.

New Words :

cubic a. 立体的, 立方形的
centimeter n. 厘米, 公分
mammal n. 哺乳动物

Questions :

1. The selection says that every animal is a living radiator because it

- _____.
- A. produces heat in its body cells
 - B. burns fuel to produce heat
 - C. gives off heat through its skin
 - D. requires oxygen to produce heat
2. Warm-blooded animals maintain a steady temperature by _____.
- A. storing heat in their body cells
 - B. regulating the amount of heat produced
 - C. regulating the amount of heat given off
 - D. constantly replacing lost surface heat
3. Small animals are said to live faster than big ones because they _____.
- A. have more skin for every ounce of body weight
 - B. replace lost heat faster
 - C. burn fuel faster
 - D. maintain a higher body temperature
4. The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring _____.
- A. the amount of food it eats
 - B. its body temperature
 - C. the rate at which it uses oxygen
 - D. the amount of oxygen it uses
5. It is implied but not stated _____.
- A. there is no limit as to how large a warm-blooded animal can be
 - B. the humming-bird lives faster than any other warm-blooded creature
 - C. small animals have less skin for their body weight than large ones
 - D. the humming-bird is the smallest of the warm-blooded animals

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese :

Passage 2

In former times doctors in Taiwan, who were considered saviors, were greatly admired. This is not only because they were able to relieve sick people of their pain and save their lives, but because they demonstrated admirable willingness to help the sick.

Now in this industrialized world people are inclined to chase material possessions. This is true of doctors, too. The high income of doctors is the envy of other people. Many high school graduates are eager to get into medical colleges, and countless girls consider doctors to be their best choice of husbands.

For many years the public has charged that doctors in public hospitals demand money from inpatients. The amount of money the patients give determines the kind of treatment they receive.

It has also been said that drug companies have to pay the doctors so that the latter will use their products.

Recently, a large medicine factory set up by U. S. investors declared that it will stop giving kickbacks to doctors as the factory has spent too much to promote sales over the years.

This declaration has caused quite a stir in our society. We wonder what the officials who have denied the dealings mentioned above will say about this.

New Words:

savior	n.	救星
chase	vt.	追求

Questions:

6. According to the passage, the doctors in Taiwan deserve our highest admiration in former times because _____.
A. they were a group of qualified doctors
B. they ranked first in wealth

- C. they were able to cure the sick of poverty
 D. they were the doctors with medical ethics as well as medical skill
7. Why do many maidens regard doctors as their ideal choice of husbands?
 A. Doctors are millionaires by birth.
 B. Doctors are apples of girls' eyes.
 C. Girls are willing to get married to doctors for love, not for money.
 D. Their parents want to have rich sons-in-law who will make their daughters live in great luxury after marriage.
8. Why shouldn't doctors in public hospitals ask the extra money from the sick?
 Because _____.
 A. the so-called extra money is a tip to nurses
 B. the so-called extra money is ill-gotten money
 C. a doctor should live like a saint
 D. a doctor has a special allowance once a year from his father-in-law
9. The word "kickback" in the passage means _____.
 A. a doctor legal income
 B. an additional allowance for doctors long service
 C. a doctor's retiring allowance
 D. bribery
10. From the titles below, choose one which you think is the best for the passage _____.
 A. Money Is a Major Source of Evil in All Ages
 B. Return Good for Good
 C. Doctors Are Sick
 D. Of Two Evils, Choose the Less

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese :

Passage 3

Bats are the only mammals that truly fly. These mammals use their leathery wings differently from birds. Birds flap their wings up and down, while bats use both their wings and legs, which makes them seem as if they are swimming through the air. Even though bats take much longer, stronger strokes than birds, they still can beat their wings as often as twenty times per second!

All bats can see, though some see better than others. However, all depend more on their ears than they do on their eyes. In flight, bats are guided by sounds that only they can hear. These sounds are their own high-pitched screeches that bounce off objects in their path, telling them about an object's size, weight and location. These echoes even tell a bat whether the object is moving! If the object is a moth, you can be sure a bat will quickly go after it and gulp it down.

Bats also make a high-pitched sound that humans can hear. Shrill screeches mean that the bat is upset or excited. Despite tales of bats flying into people's hair, bats have no fondness for human hair. If bats fly close to human beings it's only in the hopes of catching the summer insects that sometimes swarm around their heads. Bats rarely attack humans or other mammals, but are helpful to humans. Every year, all bats consume many thousands of tons of harmful insects.

With wings folded, bats can walk and climb. At rest, they hang head-down by the sharp claws of their hind feet. Sometimes they hang by one foot and use the other to comb their fur and clean their teeth!

New Words :

leathery adj. 坚韧的

stroke n. 一击

gulp v. 吞咽

11. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. how bats fly
B. the construction of bats
C. the difference between bats and birds in flying
D. how birds fly
12. All the following statements are wrong EXCEPT that _____.
A. bats fly like birds
B. a bat is one of the several mammals that can fly
C. bats often fly into people's hair
D. bats rest hanging upside down
13. When bats make loud noise, they _____.
A. are frightened
B. are talking to each other
C. are frightening
D. can't be heard by humans
14. According to Paragraph 3, bats are _____.
A. attractive
B. helpful
C. kind
D. harmful
15. In flight, bats _____.
A. depend on sound as well as their eyes
B. can tell the location of objects by sound
C. can tell the weight of objects by eyes
D. screeches loudly to tell the size of objects

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese:

Passage 4

“Time to Relax”

Leisure plays an important part in British life. There are four main reasons for this.

First of all, people spend less time working now than they used to, mostly due to Friday, 9.00 a. m. to 5.00 p. m., although some people regularly work a few hours' overtime each week. Secondly, all working people get a minimum of two weeks' paid holiday a year. In addition, there are six or more bank holidays a year when all banks and businesses are closed. In some cases the dates of these national holidays change from year to year and in different parts of Britain.

Another reason is that, thanks to modern medicine and higher living standards, people live longer now. This means that after retirement, people have quite a few years of leisure left. Nowadays a much higher proportion of the population is over sixty, but in this group there are more women than men.

Finally, fewer babies are born each year and the average family in Britain has two children. This is one result of changing social attitudes. For example, many more married women now go out to work. The money they earn influences their leisure time. Even married women who do not go out to work have more time for interesting hobbies because most British homes have washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other labour-saving gadgets.

New Words:

leisure	n.	闲暇
minimum	n.	最低限度
vacuum	n.	真空
gadget	n.	工具

16. "Time to relax" means "time for _____."

- Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese:**

The most remarkable weapon invented by primitive man is the boomerang. It is still used by the natives of Australia. Made of hard

wood, it is shaped into a curve over hot coals. It is from two to four feet long, flat on one side and rounded on the other, with a sharp edge. There are several kinds of boomerangs. They are used for war, for hunting, and for amusement. The well-known "return" boomerang is really a toy. Instead of going straight forward, it slowly rises in the air. It whirls around in a curved line until it reaches a certain height, after which it returns to the thrower. This effect is produced by the action of the air on the bulging side and irregular motion. It is said that with one of these weapons, a native can cut a small animal almost in two at a distance of 400 feet.

New Words :

{ boomerang n. 飞镖 }

Questions :

1. Why is the boomerang "remarkable"?
2. What are several of boomerangs used for?
3. What is the returning boomerang invented for?
4. What does the boomerang look like?
5. What does the "return" boomerang look like before it returns to the thrower?

Unit Two

Passage 1

This is how ping-pong is often played today and this is how it started as a friendly game, played for fun without worrying very much about rules. No one knows who invented it. One story is that it started when two students at Cambridge University began knocking a cork to each other across a table, using old cigar-boxes.

In about the year 1800 an American manufacturer of sports goods produced a game which he called Indoor Tennis. The Americans were not very enthusiastic at first but he exported it to his London agents and it became very popular in Britain. The game was then played across dining-room tables, or on the floor with the net strung between chairs. The players used a ball made of cork or rubber, which was covered with a net of soft string to prevent it from damaging the furniture. The bats were covered with sandpaper.

A few years later a hollow ball like the one we use today was invented. The game then quickly spread all over the world. A gentleman called Mr. Wood, of London, had the idea of covering the bats with studded rubber to give greater control over the ball. The London agents who first sold the game in England now called it "ping-pong". "Ping" was meant to be the sound of the bat hitting the ball, and "Pong" was the sound of the ball hitting the table.

From then on, many people began to play the game seriously. Its official name was changed to table-tennis.

New Words :

cork n. 软木

enthusiastic a. 热情的

stud v. 密布

Questions :

1. Who invented ping-pong?
A. Two students.
B. An American manufacturer.
C. The London agent.
D. We are not told.
2. Ping-pong was first played by many people in _____.
A. the U. S. A
B. Britain
C. China
D. London
3. The game was first known as _____.
A. indoor tennis
B. ping-pong
C. table-tennis
D. international table-tennis
4. In the early days the ball was _____.
A. hollow
B. made of cork or rubber
C. covered with rubber studs
D. covered with sandpaper
5. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. The story of ping-pong.
B. The development of ping-pong.
C. The origin of ping-pong.
D. Why is ping-pong called table-tennis.

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese :

Passage 2

Fu Mingxia, a diver on the national women's team, was born to