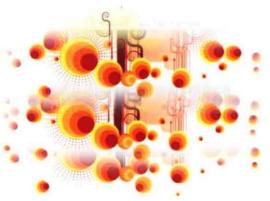


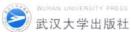
第 4 辑

经济纵横

-XX

主 编 李华田/副主编 曹 彬 彭 雪







第4章 经济纵横

主编 李华田 副主编 曹 彬 彭 雪



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大学校园不仅是大学生学习的天堂,更是大家陶冶情操,塑造自我,展 示自我的人生大舞台。莘莘学子充满活力、渴求知识、思想敏锐,有自己独 特的见解,享受着五彩缤纷的大学生活。《中国大学校园英语》从书专门针 对当代大学生的特点,一方面力求为大家学习英语、快速提高英语水平打造 一个良好的平台,让大家更好地学习英语语言、熟悉英美文学、了解英美文 化,在轻松的语言学习中增加对英语国家历史,地理,政治,文学,艺术,科 学、教育、经济、体育、娱乐、节日、习俗、礼仪、宗教、神话等各方面的了解,加 深对各方面的代表人物、典型事件和成果产物的认识:另一方面,为了让大 家在有限的时间内突破语言和技能两大难关,加强复习备考的针对性,提高 英语应用能力,并在大学英语四、六级考试中取得高分,我们有针对性地编 排了有关复习备考的内容,从而帮助大家增强自信、取得成功。

《中国大学校园英语》丛书的最大特点是时尚、活泼、动感、实用和个性 化,帮助大家在学中玩、在玩中学,真正做到学习和娱乐的有机结合。

本丛书的读者对象是当代大学生及中等水平的英语爱好者。选材难度 适中,有较强的可读性。

本丛书的目的是让大学生学习英语语言、熟悉西方历史、了解英语文 学、认识西方文化,于轻松的阅读中拾取知识的珍贝,因而选材非常注意语 言的优美性和内容的趣味性。

本丛书的选材还有一定的丰富性和代表性,既谈论历史、地理、政治、文 学、艺术、科技等,又有代表当代大学生生活的各个方面,还探讨社会生活中 的一些热点话题。

此外,凡涉及考试的内容,该丛书在精神上严格遵照《大学英语教学大

纲》和教育部颁布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》(新要求)的规定,做到内容上有针对性,帮助他们快速而快乐地通过考试、取得成功。

本丛书共有 12 个分册,分别为:(1)社交礼仪,(2)节日风情,(3)风俗习惯,(4)经济纵横,(5)科技教育,(6)历史文明,(7)人文地理,(8)文学艺术,(9)体育健身,(10)饮食生活,(11)宗教神话,(12)休闲娱乐。

本丛书的每个分册均包括以下几个方面的内容:诗海漫步、异国风情录、名人演讲、音乐 Top、开心一刻、听力突破、口语速成、阅读进阶和写作高手。

本丛书每分册各有一个主题,各部分内容都围绕这个主题展开。从功能上看,它是引导材料、授课材料及师生生活材料,这正是大学生学习英语的乐趣所在。

另外,我们聘请口音纯正的外籍教师并运用最现代化的技术对书中的 诗海漫步、名人演讲、音乐 Top、开心一刻、听力突破、口语速成等内容进行 了数码录音,制作了 MP3 光碟。

本丛书由华中师范大学外国语学院副教授李华田任总主编并完成部分内容的编写,华中师范大学外国语学院博士、副教授曹彬完成"听力突破"部分的编写和"音乐 Top"部分的整理,华中师范大学外国语学院彭雪老师完成"阅读进阶"和"口语速成"部分的编写,其余部分均由李华田副教授执笔,所用绘图由湖北美术学院副教授高慧完成。

在编写过程中,作者参阅了大量国内外有关文献和资料,在此特向所有 给我们提供帮助的老师和朋友表示最诚挚的谢意。我们还要特别感谢刘润 清教授、邓炎昌教授和恩师秦秀白教授,三位老师所给予的无私帮助,晚辈 将永世难忘。

最后还要说明的一点是:虽然我们在本书的编写工作中投入了大量的时间和精力,但由于编者水平及篇幅所限,遗漏和不当之处在所难免,恳请广大专家和读者朋友批评指正。

编 者

2010 年寒冬于桂子山



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Will You Ever? (Anon) 你是否会? 002

异国风情录 ¥

Thomas Alva Edison—Inventor

托马斯·阿尔瓦·爱迪生——发明家 007

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名人演讲 💜

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₩ 开心一刻

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₩ 听力突破

- 045 听力技巧解读——加强速度、记忆、理解三方面的听力训练
- 046 听力训练及解答
- 046 Listening Comprehension Unit 1
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₩ 口语速成

- 075 口语技巧解读——中英文化差异在口语中的体现
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₩ 阅读进阶

- 081 阅读技巧解读——如何猜测生词词义
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- 111 写作技巧解读——应用文写作
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- 118 优秀习作欣赏

英语原文

don't makeyou wille ever fully understand how you've touched my life and made me whall am.

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and without you's don't know where I'd be Having you in life

em lo neg vieva littat backetagome.







Will You Ever?

Anon



I don't think you will ever fully understand how you've touched my life and made me who I am.

I don't think you could ever know just how truly special you are that even on the darkest nights you are my brightest star.

I don't think you could ever feel all the love I have to give and I'm sure you'll never realize you've been my will to live.

You are an amazing person and without you I don't know where I'd be. Having you in life completes and fulfills every part of me.



你是否会?

佚名

我想你不会 完全理解 你是这样触及我的生命 将我变成什么样的人。

我想你不会知道 你对我真的有多么的特别, 在最黑最黑的夜里 你是我最亮最亮的星星。

我想你不会感觉到 我想给你所有的爱, 我想你不会明白 你是我活着的愿望。

你真是个神奇的人 没有你我不知何去何从。 生命中有了你 我的每个部分才会完整。





爱情是诗歌永恒的主题之一,在这首诗中,诗人情感真挚,毫不矫操 造作,真情动人。重复的使用,不仅使全诗前后照应、诨然一体,而且强 化了语气。诗人通过一些情真意切的语句,表达了自己对爱人的那种深深 的眷念。通过重复的修辞手法,读者在那种一咏三叹的韵律之中感受到情 感的跌宕,而诗人对爱人的那种深刻的爱恋也被表达得淋漓尽致。 ADITIOXE





EXOTICA







托马斯·阿尔瓦· 爱迪生——发明家

托马斯·阿尔瓦·爱迪生是一个才华出众的人。他有幸生而逢时,正赶上美国国内战争刚刚结束,百废俱兴。许多人在西部新开发的地区定居下来,人口剧增。铁路和电报把全国各地紧密地联系起来。这正是像爱迪生这样的人施展才能的黄金时代。

爱迪生一家于 18 世纪初 从荷兰迁到美国,后又迁到加拿 大。在那里爱迪生的父亲萨穆 尔•爱迪生和一位出生于苏格 兰牧师家庭的中学教师南茜• 伊丽奥特结婚。萨穆尔参加了 1837 年加拿大反对英国殖民统 治的起义。起义失败后,他穿过 荒原逃到美国俄亥俄州的迈克 镇,后来与全家在此团聚。 1847 年,他的第七个孩子托马 斯•阿尔瓦出生了。

Thomas Alva Edison —Inventor



Thomas Alva Edison was a man of wonderful ability had the good luck to be born at a good time. In the period just after the American Civil War, the United States was growing, new lands were being settled in the West, the population was increasing, the railroads and the telegraph were joining the different parts of the country together, and conditions were right for the talents of a man like Edison.

The Edison family had come to the United States from Holland in the early part of the 18th century. Later, the family moved to Canada, and it was there that Thomas's father, Samuel Edison, married Nancy Elliott (1), a school teacher from a Scottish family and the daughter of a minister. Samuel







Edison took part in the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 against England. When this rebellion failed, he made his way through wilderness country to Milan, Ohio. His family joined him there, and it was there that Thomas Alva, the youngest of Samuel's seven children, was born in 1847.

Edison was an unusually curious child. Even at an early age, he loved to read and make experiments. Because he was so dreamy and quiet, a teacher once accused him of being stupid. Edison's mother was so displeased by this remark that she took her son out of school and never sent him back. She took charge of his education herself and taught him reading history, science, and philosophy. Edison was a very quick reader, and he remembered everything. Once he got the idea of starting at the first shelf of a large library and reading everything in it. But, after reading through fifteen feet of books, he gave up this ambition.

In order to earn money for books and for his scientific experiments, Thomas sold vegetables from the family garden. This work did not bring in enough money, and 爱迪生是个好奇心很强的孩子,小时候就喜欢看书和做言,小时候就喜欢看书和做言,一次,老师竟说他很笨。他是一次,老师竟说他很笨。他儿旁。他们懑,我他阅读,我他阅读是,我他阅读是是一个人,我们要的书籍。爱容客图,对所以为一个书架读完的,他到一个书架读完的,他到一个书架读完。他次,他到一个书架读完。他次把图书馆的书全部以后,他放弃了这个雄心。

爱迪生家里有块菜地,他用 卖菜得来的钱作为购书和做科 学实验的费用。因为所得无几, 他又在密执安的休伦港到底特 律的火车上卖报和卖糖果。不 久,又雇了两个孩子为他卖菜, 而自己专心在火车上工作。因 为人们当时渴望得到正在激烈 进行着的国内战争的最新消息, 所以 1862 年 2 月, 爱迪生决定在他工作的行李车上, 印刷自己的报纸——《先驱周报》, 那年他才 15 岁。不久, 他就在一周内卖出 800 份小报。他常常在火车到达前, 向沿途各站透露部分消息, 并且告知大家详细情节可以在《先驱周报》上看到, 以此打开报纸销路。4 年里, 他共挣了 2 000 美元。

在火车上工作时,他继续进行科学实验,并在行李车上建立了一个实验室。有一天,他不小心把一块磷掉在地板上,引起车厢着火。列车长气愤至极,在下一站把爱迪生撵下车,实验设备也被全部摔了出去。他还狠狠地打了爱迪生一记耳光,给他留下终身残疾——右耳变聋。

一天,刚去卖报,爱迪生忽然看见一个小男孩在铁轨上玩耍,一列火车正向小孩驶来。他跳下月台抢救小孩。碰巧,这个孩子的父亲就是这个车站的站长,他对爱迪生非常感激,说愿意教爱迪生学发电报的技术。他每周利用四个晚上的时间给爱迪生上课,3个星期后,爱迪生的报务技术竟超过了老师。

so he began to sell newspapers and candy on a train that ran between Port Huron, Michigan, and Detroit. Soon he was able to hire two other boys to sell vegetables for him while he worked on the trains. Because people were so eager for the latest news about the Civil War which was then at its height², Thomas decided in February, 1862, when he was fifteen years old, to print a newspaper of his own, the Weekly Herald, in a baggage car of the train where he worked. Soon he was selling 800 copies a week of this little paper. He used to send bits of news to the stations along the way before the train arrived, always saying that the whole story could be read in the Weekly Herald. In this way, he encouraged people to buy his newspaper! In four years he earned two thousand dollars from this business.

While he worked on the train, young Edison continued his scientific experiments, setting up a laboratory in the baggage car. One day a stick of phosphorus fell to the floor and set the car on fire. The conductor of the train was so angry that he threw Tom and all his equipment off the train at the next station; he also struck Tom, causing a permanent injury which later made him deaf in the right ear.

One day, not long after he had started his newspaper, Edison saw a child playing on the tracks in front of a train. He jumped off the station platform and snatched the child from the wheels of the train. The







father, who happened to be stationmaster, was so grateful that he offered to teach Tom to become a telegraph operator. He gave him lessons four days a week after the station had closed for the night, and in three weeks Edison was a better telegrapher than his teacher. Then he asked for work as a night operator of the telegraph at Port Huron. He was only sixteen and still very much interested in the laboratory in his parents' house. Because he spent so much of the day working on his experiments, he was unable to stay awake at night, and he soon lost his job as a telegrapher.

Edison was sober and independent for his age, but he was restless and very careless in his dress. He began to wander from city to city and from job to job. Because his ideas were too strange to please the men who hired him, they often asked him to leave. During this time, he worked in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, and Louisville.

Later, Edison returned home and began to work with something that interested him very much , the telegraph . He and a friend

后来,爱迪生在休伦港找到了一个夜班报务员的工作。那时,他 16岁,还醉心于在父母住处搞试验。由于他白天做实验的时间太长,以至于晚上值班时坚持不下来,不久便被辞退。

与同龄人相比,爱迪生稳重、严肃并且善于独立思考。但他又是一个勤奋、对穿着毫不讲究的人。他喜欢漫游,从一个城市跑到另一个城市,做做这个工作,又干干那个工作。由于他的想法十分古怪,雇用他的人都感到不满意,所以他常常被辞退。这个时期,他曾在印第安内波里、辛辛那提、孟斐斯和路易西维尔等城市干过活。

后来,爱迪生返回家乡,致力于他很感兴趣的工作——电报。他和朋友一起在两家之间架了一条用管子、电线和几片玻璃片做成的电报线路。线路接通了,但是一天晚上,一头牛撞