

最新大学英语阅读教程 1—4 级

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH READING COURSE

最新大学英语阅读教程

ZUIXIN DAXUE YINGYU YUEDU JIAOCHENG

一级

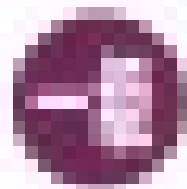
邓 英 主编



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第 1 册



最新大学英语阅读教程 1~4 级 李长庚 俞 进主编

最新大学英语阅读教程

New College English Reading Course

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安徽大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语阅读教程/李长庚,俞进著. —合肥:安徽大学出版社,
2001.10
ISBN 7-81052-441-0

I. 最... II. ①李...②俞... III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 044561 号

最新大学英语阅读教程 一级

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出版发行	安徽大学出版社 (合肥市肥西路3号 邮编 230039)	经 销	新华书店
联系电话	编辑部 0551-5106428 发行部 0551-5107784	印 刷	中国科技大学印刷厂
电子信箱	ahdxchps@mail.hf.ah.cn	开 本	787×960 1/16
责任编辑	曹小虹	印 张	16.125
封面设计	张 犇	字 数	326 千
		版 次	2001 年 10 月第 1 版
		印 次	2001 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN7-81052-441-0/H·46

全四册定价 70.00 元

如有影响阅读的印装质量问题,请与出版社发行部联系调换

前 言

根据国家教育部制定的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,我们组织了一批长期从事大学英语教学,具有丰富教学经验的老师编写了这套《最新大学英语阅读教程》(1-4级),旨在帮助广大学生以英语为媒介,了解当今国际政治、经济、文化、科技等领域最新发展动态,学习和掌握相关词汇及表达方法,加深语言领悟力,从而提高学生阅读英语文章及参加大学英语四、六级应试的能力。

本套书具有以下几个特点:1. 题材广泛、内容新颖、信息量大。所选的文章均来自于英美报刊、杂志、书籍,语言地道、标准。内容涉及政治、经济、文化、艺术、历史、地理、体育、科技等诸多领域,信息量大,时代感强。2. 由浅入深,循序渐进,难易适度。本套书按新大纲要求,从一级至四级,由易到难,循序渐进地来编写各分册内容。3. 编写、选材力求科学性、知识性及趣味性相结合。

本教程共有四分册,第一册(一级)20个单元,计60篇文章。每篇文章均配有练习题,书后还附有参考答案。选编的练习有助于学生理解课文,提高学生阅读理解的能力,也便于学生自我检测。参加《最新大学英语教程 一级》的人员分工如下:

黄 川 Unit 1-5 阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

邓 英 Unit 6-10 阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

陈 鸣 Unit 11-15 阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

光 锋 Unit 16-20 阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

由于时间仓促和经验不足,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者及外语界同仁批评指正。

编者于 2001 年 10 月

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1

UNIT

Passage A

Jamestown

1 In December of 1606, 120 men climbed aboard three small ships in England. They were headed for America and a land called Virginia. They would be the first Englishmen to build a lasting colony in the New World.

2 They were a strange mixture of people. There were 4 carpenters, 20 workmen, and 4 boys. The rest were “gentlemen.” What had brought them together? A chance to start a new life in America? The hope of finding gold? Would you have sailed across the Atlantic in a small ship for any of these reasons?

3 Late in April, they finally reached the shores of Virginia. One of the men described what they found when they arrived:

4 “... the same day we entered Chesapeake Bay. There we landed and explored a little, but we could find nothing worth mentioning but fair meadows and tall trees, with fresh waters running through the woods.

5 At night, when we were returning to our ship, there came the Savages creeping on the ground, like bears, with their bows in their mouths. . .”

6 The English sailed into Chesapeake Bay and then into a river they named the James, after the King of England. The spot they chose to settle on was a small peninsula. They called their settlement Jamestown.

7 Jamestown was not the best place the men could have chosen for their settlement. The water was muddy and salty from the sea. The weather was very hot. And mosquitoes from a nearby marsh carried diseases to the settlers.

8 By the end of the first year in Jamestown, only 38 of the settlers were still alive. The survivors were starving and discouraged. Finally, one of the men, Captain John Smith, declared himself the leader of the colony. He organized the men into work parties to dig wells and build permanent shelters. He made peace with the Native Americans and bought food from them. But his main task was making the men work. His motto was "He who does not work does not eat."

9 In 1609, 600 new colonists arrived. In that same year, John Smith was injured in an accident and had to return to England for treatment of his wounds.

10 The winter after Smith left for England was the worst the colonists had known. Fire, lack of water, attacks by natives, disease, and starvation reduced their number to 60 people. They called that winter "the starving time." They decided to return to England.

11 But, just as the colonists were setting sail, three ships from England arrived! They brought a governor to manage the colony, new settlers, and fresh supplies. It seemed that the colony might survive, after all. And, a few years later, it would even do well.

◇ New Words

colony/'kɒləni/ <i>n.</i>	聚居区; 殖民地
bay/bei/ <i>n.</i>	海湾
explore/'iksplɔ:/ <i>v.</i>	探险
meadow/'medəu/ <i>n.</i>	草地
savage/'sævidʒ/ <i>n.</i>	未开化的人; 残酷的人
creep/kri:p/ <i>vi.</i>	爬行
peninsula/'pɪnɪnsjələ/ <i>n.</i>	半岛
settlement/'setlmənt/ <i>n.</i>	居留地
mosquito/'məski:təu/ <i>n.</i>	蚊子
marsh/mɑ:ʃ/ <i>n.</i>	沼泽, 湿地
survivor/'səvaɪvə/ <i>n.</i>	幸存者
survive/'səvaɪv/ <i>v.</i>	活下来, 幸存
starve/stɑ:v/ <i>v.</i>	挨饿; 饿死
starvation/'stɑ:veɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	挨饿

discourage/dɪskʌrɪdʒ/ <i>vt.</i>	使灰心
well/wel/ <i>n.</i>	井
permanent/pəˈmənənt/ <i>a.</i>	永久的
shelter/'feltə/ <i>n.</i>	住所; 躲避处
motto/'mɒtəu/ <i>n.</i>	座右铭
colonist/'kɒlənist/ <i>n.</i>	殖民地开拓者; 移民

◇ Notes

1. be headed for 朝...行进
2. Virginia/və(:)'dʒɪnjə/ 弗吉尼亚[美国州名]
3. the New World 指美洲大陆
4. the Atlantic/ət'læntɪk/ 大西洋
5. name...after 以...来命名

◇ Exercises

● Short answer questions.

1. When did the first Englishmen arrive in America?
2. What was the first English settlement's name in the New World?
3. Among the 120 men, how many people survived by the end of the first year they arrived in America?
4. What was John Smith's main task?
5. Why did John Smith return to England?

Passage B**Pilgrims and Plymouth**

1 The first permanent English settlement in America was made by men who were looking for adventure and gold. The second was made by men, women, and children who were looking for freedom—a special kind for freedom.

2 In the 1600s, nearly every European country had a national religion. All the people had to follow this religion. Most countries were Catholic, but England had a different church—the Church of England. But not all English people wanted to belong to the Church of England. One group that did not was the Separatists.

3 King James had the Separatist churches closed and Separatist leaders put in prison. Some Separatists managed to escape to the Netherlands. There, the government let them worship as they pleased. But, after several years, they became worried. Their children were growing up speaking the Dutch language. The Separatists wanted their children to be English. Where could they go? The only answer seemed to be America.

4 In September of 1620, 102 men, women, and children began the long, hard voyage to America. Their ship, the Mayflower, was only 90 feet (27 meters) long. Can you imagine what life was like on board such a small ship? Where did they sleep? Was there much seasickness? How did they pass the time—especially the children?

5 The Separatists—now called Pilgrims—had planned to settle in Virginia. But storms blew them off course. Finally, after 66 days at sea, they spotted land. But they saw not thick forests—only sand and rocks. They had landed at the tip of what we now call Cape Cod, in Massachusetts.

6 How did the Pilgrims feel when they finally reached America? One of the Pilgrim leaders, William Bradford, wrote in his diary:

7 “Having arrived safely, in a good harbor, they fell upon their knees and thanked God who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean—again to set their feet on the firm and stable earth.”

8 For more than a month, the men searched for a good place to build a settlement. Finally, they decided on a small clearing on a hill overlooking a harbor. They called it Plymouth.

9 The women and children stayed on board the ship for a few weeks while the men built permanent shelters. Their first building was erected on Christmas Day. It was a Common House to be used as a storehouse, church, and hospital. Then they set about building a hut for each family.

10 The first winter in Plymouth was very hard. The winter was cold, and there was very little food. Many who had become ill on the trip never recovered. By spring, half of the group had died. But those who were still alive stayed to build their settlement.

11 The tiny Plymouth colony had survived its first year. It would never grow as prosperous as Jamestown. Its land was not very good for farming, and it was too far from a source of fur. Nevertheless, the tiny colony would continue to survive.

◇ New Words

religion/ri'lidʒən/ *n.*

宗教

separatist/sepə'retist/ *n.*

脱离国教的人;分离主义者

worship/wə'ʃɪp/ *v. n.*

崇拜;敬奉

Dutch/dʌtʃ/ *a.*

荷兰的 *n.* 荷兰人

voyage/'vɔɪdʒ/ *n.*

航海

seasickness/'si:sɪknɪs/ *n.*

晕船

spot/spɒt/ *v.*

发现

cape/keɪp/ *n.*

岬角

furious/'fjuəriəs/ *a.*

狂暴的

stable/'steɪbl/ *a.*

稳定的,安定的

clearing/'kliəriŋ/ *n.*

(森林中的)空旷地方

overlook/əʊvəlʊk/ *v.*

俯视

erect/'i:ekt/ *v.*

建立;竖立

storehouse/'stɔ:haus/ *n.*

仓库

recover/'ri:kʌvə/ *v.*

痊愈

prosperous/'prɒspərəs/ *a.*

兴旺的;繁荣的

fur/fə/ *n.*

毛皮

nevertheless/ˌnevəðə'les/ *adv.*

然而, 仍然

◇ Notes

1. the Pilgrim/pilgrim/ 清教徒, 指 1620 年到美国建立了普利茅斯殖民地的一批英国人。
2. Catholic/kæθəlik/ *n.* 天主教徒
3. the Netherlands/ˌneðələndz/ *n.* 荷兰 (=Holland)
4. the Mayflower 五月花号(轮船名)
5. ...blew them off course 把他们吹离航道
6. Massachusetts /ˌmæsə'tʃu:sits/ *n.* 马萨诸塞[美国州名]

◇ Exercises

● Short answer questions.

1. Why did the Pilgrims go to America?
2. How were the Separatists leaders punished in England?
3. How many people were on board the ship, the Mayflower, to go to America?
4. Where did they land in America?
5. How many people survived the first winter in Plymouth?

Passage C**Massachusetts Bay Colony**

1 In 1628, an English colony was established in Massachusetts. It was just north of what is now Salem. By 1642, more than 17,000 people were living along the coast of Massachusetts. They called their settlement the Massachusetts Bay colony. Most of the settlers were known as Puritans.

2 The Puritans, like the Pilgrims, were not happy with the Church of England. But they did not want to separate from it. They wanted to purify, or reform it. Like the Pilgrims, however, they were not allowed to worship as they pleased. So they decided to leave England and build a colony in America.

3 The Puritans were very strong-minded people. They were also educated, ambitious, and well-organized. When they left England, it was not in a small, poorly equipped boat. They sailed in boats that were well equipped and well stocked with food. Even the first settlers were carefully chosen. Soon after they landed, they were busy building homes, churches, and shops.

4 In Puritan towns, religion was very important. On Sunday, every man, woman, and child was required to attend church. Anyone who did not attend was punished with a fine or a whipping. Church services often lasted all day, and sermons could go on for four hours.

5 The people of the Massachusetts Bay colony thought it was very important for their children to attend school. In 1636, the Puritans founded Harvard College—the first English college in America. In 1642, the colony passed a law saying that parents who did not provide an education for their children would have to pay a fine. And by 1647, schools were being paid for by tax money.

6 By the middle of the 1700s, 13 English colonies were established in North America. The colonies still belonged to England. But each colony had some sort of government of its own. Each colony had an assembly elected by the voters of the colony. The assembly helped make laws for the colony. The colonists also controlled the governments of their cities and towns.

7 By 1750, the colonies were not just settlements of English people. People from all over Europe were beginning to come here. Some came to farm, and some came to open stores or start businesses in the cities and towns. In the port cities, you could hear almost every language being spoken. Many different kinds of people were building a new land together.

◇ New Words

establish/ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ <i>vt.</i>	建立, 创办
purify/ˈpjʊərɪfaɪ/ <i>v.</i>	净化; 使纯洁
reform/ri'fɔ:m/ <i>v.</i>	改革, 改造
ambitious/æm'bɪʃəs/ <i>a.</i>	有雄心的, 有抱负的
stock/stɒk/ <i>v.</i>	贮备, 装备
sermon/sə'mən/ <i>n.</i>	布道, 说教
assembly/ə'sembli/ <i>n.</i>	立法机构, 议会
voter/'vəʊtə/ <i>n.</i>	投票人, 选民

◇ Notes

1. strong-minded 意志坚定的
2. Harvard/'hɑ:vəd/ College 哈佛学院

◇ Exercises

● Short answer questions.

1. When were the Massachusetts Bay Colony established?
2. _____ wanted to separate from the Church of England, while _____ tried to reform it.
3. What was the punishment if someone did not attend church on Sunday in Puritan towns?
4. When was Harvard College founded?
5. How many English colonies were there in America by 1750?