根据国家教育部最新《大学英语课程教学要求》编写 大学英语选修课系列教材(非英语专业本科用)

大学英语 实用阅读(下)

College English 主编管兴忠副主编 郭 巍 李英梅



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前言

《大学英语选修课系列教材》(非英语专业本科用)根据国家教育部最新《大学英语课程教学要求》编写,包括《大学英语实用阅读》(上,下),《大学英语实用写作》,《大学英语实用翻译》,《最新英美报刊选读》和《最新大学英语统考词汇手册。(上,下)。该系列教材适应我国大学英语教学改革的最新要求,应用最新的英语教学理念,吸收最新的英语教学成果,旁征博引,兼收并蓄,在参编院校试用的基础上出版发行,是一套宽口径的大学英语选修课系列教材。该套教材供非英语专业高年级本科生或研究生使用,尤其可以作为备考英语四、六级和研究生的广大学子使用。

《大学英语实用阅读》(下)选材内容丰富,题材多样,涉及文学、政治、经贸、金融等多个领域,既有传统文学大师的华彩乐章,又有跨国公司和比尔·盖茨的真知灼见;既有风俗介绍,又有励志进取的文章。该书选材注重原汁原味,力图使学生在浩瀚的知识海洋中多方汲取营养,真正架起中西沟通的桥梁。

为矫正学生实用性英语技能差的问题,本书课后习题主要针对课程内容讨论并写成书面文字,既加深了对课文的了解,又提高了学生的书面表达能力,一举数得。相信对于解决学生虽然有单词量,却不知道如何使用和表达的问题有良好的效果。所提问题给人启迪,促人思考,有利于培养学生的批判思维能力。针对全国研究生入学英语考试,书中还针对所选文章的重点段落设计了翻译练习和填词练习等,并附有参考答案。对于文章中出现的生词和背景知识,本书也提供了注释;生词表按照字母顺序排列,方便实用。

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Unit One PROSES 小品文

Text 1

比尔·盖茨被誉为当今世界的电脑奇才。下面是他给年轻人的 11 条 忠告,将令你终生受益。

Bill Gates' 11 Rules (比尔・盖茨的 11 条人生规则)

by Bill Gates*

Bill Gates, CEO of Microsoft, with his experience as a highly successful businessman, gives students something to think about for their future.

For high school and college graduates, here is a list of 11 rules you did not learn in school. In his book, Bill Gates talks about how feel-good, politically-correct teaching created a full generation of kids with no concept of reality and how this concept sets them up for failure in the real world.

Rule 1

Life is not fair; get used to it.

Rule 2

The world won't care about your self-esteem. The world will expect you to accomplish something BEFORE you feel good about yourself.

Rule 3

You will NOT make 40 thousand dollars a year right out of high school. You won't be a vice president with a car phone, until you earn both.

Rule 4

If you think your teacher is tough, wait till you get a boss. He doesn't have tenure.

Rule 5

Flipping burgers is not beneath your dignity. Your grandparents had a different word for burger flipping; they called it opportunity.

Rule 6

If you mess up, it's not your parents' fault, so don't whine about your mistakes, learn from them.

Rule 7

Before you were born, your parents weren't as boring as they are now. They got that way from paying your bills, cleaning your clothes and listening to you talk about how cool you are. So before you save the rainforest from the parasites of your parents' generation, try "delousing" the closet in your own room.

Rule 8

Your school may have done away with winners and losers, but life has not. In some schools they have abolished failing grades; they'll give you as many times as you want to get the right answer. This doesn't bear the slightest resemblance to ANYTHING in real life.

Rule 9

Life is not divided into semesters. You don't get summers off and very few employers are interested in helping you find yourself. Do that on your own time.

Rule 10

Television is NOT real life. In real life people actually have to leave the coffee shop and go to jobs.

Rule 11

Be nice to nerds. Chances are you'll end up working for one.

New Words

self-esteem

n. 自尊

tenure

n. 教职

flip

...

burger n. 汉堡包

whine vi. 哀诉

parasite n. 寄生虫

delouse vt. 灭虱

resemblance n. 相似性

n. 乏味的人, 讨厌鬼

vi.

翻

Notes

*Bill Gates (比尔·盖茨): 1955 年出生,父亲威廉·亨利·盖茨是一位律师,母亲是一位教师。1973 年进入哈佛大学法律系学习,19 岁时退学,与同伴保罗·艾伦 (Paul Allen) 创办电脑公司,直到后来创办了微软公司。盖茨被誉为电脑奇才、20 世纪最伟大的计算机软件行业巨人。他 36 岁时成为世界上最年轻的亿万富翁,自 1994 年至今一直享有这一殊荣。2002 年 3 月出版的《福布斯》杂志的全球富翁排名中仍居首位,个人资产为 528 亿美元。盖茨热心慈善事业,被英国《金融时报》评为全球最受尊重的企业家。

Exercises

Part I. Discuss with your classmates and write short answers to the following questions.

- 1) What do you learn from the 11 rules? Which rule strikes you most?
- 2) According to the text, Bill Gates talks about how feel-good, politically-correct teaching created a full generation of kids with no concept of reality and how this concept sets them up for failure in the real world. Do you agree or disagree? Give your reasons.
- 3) What should higher education offer contemporary students, according to your understanding?

Part II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1) The world won't care about your self-esteem. The world will expect you to accomplish

something BEFORE you feel good about yourself.

2) Your school may have done away with winners and losers, but life has not. In some schools they have abolished failing grades; they'll give you as many times as you want to get the right answer. This doesn't bear the slightest resemblance to ANYTHING in real life.

Part III. Enlarge your vocabulary.

Directions: Study the meaning of "self-" in the following words. Then translate them into proper Chinese.

1) self-assessment n.	11) self-assured adj.
2) self-centered adj	12) self-conscious adj.
3) self-contradictory adj.	13) self-control <i>n</i>
4) self-defense n	14) self-denying adj
5) self-discipline n	15) self-esteem <i>n</i>
6) self-fulfilling adj	16) self-government n
7) self-made <i>adj</i>	17) self-pity <i>n</i>
8) self-portrait n	18) self-reliant adj
9) self-respect <i>n</i>	19) self-rule <i>n</i>
10) self-service <i>n</i>	20) self-sufficiency n

Keys to the Exercises

Part I.

Omitted.

Part II.

- 1) 这个世界不在乎你的自尊。这个世界要求你在自我感觉良好之前先做出点成绩来。
- 2) 你就读的学校也许已经不区分赢家输家,但生活却非如此。有些学校已取消了不及格分数,而给予学生多次机会去得出正确答案。这与现实生活没有丝毫相似之处。

Part III.

1) self-assessment 自我评估

11) self-assured 自信的

- 2) self-centered 自我为中心的
- 3) self-contradictory 自相矛盾的
- 4) self-defense 自卫
- 5) self-discipline 自我约束
- 6) self-fulfilling 自我实现的
- 7) self-made 自力更生的
- 8) self-portrait 自画像
- 9) self-respect 自尊
- 10) self-service 自助

- 12) self-conscious 害羞的
- 13) self-control 自我控制
- 14) self-denying 自我否定的
- 15) self-esteem 自尊
- 16) self-government 自治
- 17) self-pity 自怜
- 18) self-reliant 依靠自己的
- 19) self-rule 自我管理
- 20) self-sufficiency 自足

Text 2

"给我三天的光明",这是发自海伦·凯勒心灵深处的呼喊。遑遑奔忙中的我们,不妨扪心自问,我们是否真正懂得生活的真谛?

Three Days to See (给我三天光明)

by Hellen Keller*

I have often thought it would be a blessing if each human being were striken blind and deaf for a few days at some time in his early adult life. Darkness would make him more appreciative of sight, silence would teach him the joys of sound.

Now and then I have tested my seeing friends to discover what they see. Recently I was visited by a very good friend who had just returned from a long walk in the woods, and I asked her what she had observed. "Nothing in particular," she replied. I might have been incredulous had I not been accustomed to such responses, for long ago I became convinced that the seeing see little.

How was it possible. I asked myself, to walk for an hour through the woods and see nothing worthy of note? I who cannot see find hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch. I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch, of the rough bark of a pine. In spring I touch the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. I feel the delightful, velvety texture of a flower, and, discover its remarkable convolutions; and something of the miracle of Nature is revealed to me. Occasionally, if I am very fortunate, I place my hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song. I am delighted to have the cool waters of a brook rush through my open fingers. To me a lush carpet of pine needles or spongy grass is more welcome than the most luxurious Persian rug. To me the pageant of seasons is a thrilling and unending drama, the action of which streams through my fingertips.

At times my heart cries out with longing to see all these things. If I can get so much pleasure from mere touch, how much more beauty must be revealed by sight. Yet, those who have eyes apparently see little. The panorama of color and action which fills the world is taken for granted. It is human perhaps, to appreciate little that which we have and to long for that which we have not, but it is a great pity that in the world of light the gift of sight is used only as a mere convenience rather than as a means of adding fullness to life.

If I were the president of a university, I should establish a compulsory course in "How to Use Your Eyes." The professor would try to show his pupils how they could add joy to their lives by really seeing what passes unnoticed before them. He would try to awake their dormant and sluggish faculties.

New Words

appreciative adi. 欣赏的;感激的 不相信的,不轻信的 incredulous adi. 对称;对称美;匀称 symmetry 黄桦树,欧洲桦(树) silver birch velvety 丝绒般的; 光滑柔软的 adj. convolution 卷曲: 盘旋结构 n. lush adi. 繁茂的; 旺盛的 adi. (似)海绵的;湿软的;松软的 spongy 盛大华丽的场面; 庆典 pageant n. 强制的; 必须做的 compulsory adj. 睡着的; 休眠的 dormant adj. sluggish 懈怠的; 缺乏活力的 adj.

Notes

* Hellen Keller (海伦·凯勒), 1880 年 6 月 27 日生于美国亚拉巴马州。幼时就无法听见声音和看到东西,生活在漆黑的世界里。但是苦难并没有使她屈服,在老师苏利文小姐的帮助下,海伦·凯勒克服了常人想像不到的困难,顺利地完成了大学学业,成

为著名的作家、演讲家和社会活动家,她的事迹激励着千千万万的人。

Exercises

Part I. Discuss with your classmates and write short answers to the following questions,

- 1) What are the differences between the blind and the normal people?
- 2) Analyze the psychology revealed by the writer in the statement "It is human perhaps, to appreciate little that which we have and to long for that which we have not." Do you agree that we don't cherish things until they are lost?

Part II. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

How was it possible, I asked myself, to walk for an hour through the woods and see nothing worthy of note? I who cannot see find hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch. I feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch, of the rough bark of a pine. In spring I touch the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. I feel the delightful, velvety texture of a flower, and, discover its remarkable convolutions; and something of the miracle of Nature is revealed to me. Occasionally, if I am very fortunate, I place my hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song. I am delighted to have the cool waters of a brook rush through my open fingers. To me a lush carpet of pine needles or spongy grass is more welcome than the most luxurious Persian rug. To me the pageant of seasons is a thrilling and unending drama, the action of which streams through my fingertips.

Part III. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write T for true and F for false.

1)	Hellen Keller didn't believe her good friend was telling the truth.]
2)	The author maintained that the seeing see little, failing to make full use of	the	ir
	faculties.]
3)	According to Hellen Keller, it is necessary to establish a compulsory cour-	se	in
	university to teach young people how to use their eyes to add fullness to life.	Γ	٦

Part IV. Enlarge your vocabulary.

Directions: Select 5 words from the wordlist and fill them in the blanks with correct form.

	incredulous	miracle	compulsory	delightful	appreciative	thrive
1	He that will _	m	ust rise at five;	but he that w	will never	may lie till
	eleven.(若想)	业成,必起	五更。)			
2)	Education is _	fo	r children over	seven years old	d in China.	
3)	It was even me	ore	that he survi	ved the big ea	rthquake.	
4)	I wish you a _	vo	yage.			
5)	The artist was	rather	of the be	eautiful landsca	ape beside the la	ke.

Keys to the Exercises

Part I.

Omitted.

Part II.

这怎么可能?我自问,在林中漫步一个小时却没有看到任何值得注意的东西?看不见的我仅凭触摸就能发现成百上千种让我感兴趣的东西。我感受到一片叶子精致的对称。我用双手抚摸着黄桦树那光滑的、松树那粗糙的外皮。在春天,我满怀希望地触摸着树枝,寻找嫩芽,那是大自然从冬眠中苏醒的第一个征兆。我感受到鸟儿欢唱时快乐的颤动。我喜欢张开手指,让清凉的溪水从指缝间流过。对我来说,地毯般覆盖地面的松针或碧绿松软的草皮远胜过最豪华的波斯地毯。对我来说,绚丽多彩的季节更替是一出激动人心而永不终结的戏剧,一幕幕地在我的指尖上缓缓流过。

Part III.

1) F 2) T 3) T

Part IV.

1) thrive 2) compulsory 3) miraculous 4) delightful 5) appreciative

Text 3

你可知道《友谊地久天长》这首歌的由来,还是只知道《魂断兰桥》 使它闻名遐迩?

Auld Lang Syne—The World's National Anthem (全世界的歌《友谊地久天长》)

by Stephen Lynch

Depending on where you celebrate New Year's Eve tonight, the turntables will spin Prince's 1999, Barry Manilow's It's Just Another New Year's Eve, or even, heaven forbid, Will Smith's Will 2K.

But at midnight, in almost every nightclub and home, on every television and radio, the song will be the same: Auld Lang Syne.

"It just fits the moment," says Tyrone Traher, who has studied the origins of the song. "It's traditional. Kind of like how Amazing Grace is always played at a funeral."

Except that most people can make it past the first line of Amazing Grace.

"Yes," Mr. Traher agrees with a chuckle. "No one seems to know all the words." He pauses for a moment.

"Come to think of it, I've honestly never read all the words to the song," he concedes.

So there you have it: a Gaelic¹-riddled song with an old-fashioned melody that many Americans sing as "Should auld acquaintance be forgot ..." and then trail off into a hum.

Our national New Year's anthem. How'd it happen? Glad you asked.

Auld Lang Syne means "old long since" and is adapted from a traditional Scottish folk tune. The basic words date to at least 1711, though some scholars say it was mentioned as early as 1677. Scottish poet Robert Burns² is credited with first publishing it, in the mid-1790s, and, researchers say, smoothing out some of the verses and changing the melody.

It wasn't Burns, however, who turned this misty-eyed tune into a New Year's tradition.

That would be Guy Lombardo³, who first heard the song in his youth from Scottish immigrants in his hometown of London, Ontario.

Mr. Traher, who organizes the Royal Canadian Big Band Music Festival and tribute to Lombardo every year in London, says the song stuck in the musician's head. When Lombardo formed an orchestra with his brother in 1919, they arranged the piece and made it part of their repertoire.

"It seemed appropriate for New Year's—a time to look back," Mr. Traher says. So when the Lombardo brothers got the chance to headline a New Year's Eve party in New York in 1929, they played *Auld Lang Syne* near midnight, then counted down.

For nearly 50 years after that, Guy Lombardo and his orchestra played New Year's Everadio, and later, television specials from the Waldorf Astoria.

"Prior to Dick Clark, there was Guy Lombardo," Mr. Traher says, and though Lombardo died in 1977, Auld Lang Syne became a staple.

Now there are pop versions of the song, disco remixes—even a controversial British single of the Lord's Prayer sung to the tune of *Auld Lang Syne* topping the charts in the United Kingdom this month. George Reynoso, an independent music retailer in El Paso, Texas, sells a CD through his Web site (www.newyearseve-song.com) that includes country, polka⁴ and dance versions of the standard.

"The Lombardo version is sleepy, dreamy, it definitely needed an update," Mr. Reynoso says.

He adds that he got the idea from Corrido de Auld Lang Syne, a hard-to-find Mexican dance version of the song.

"It's engrained in the consciousness," Mr. Reynoso says of Auld Lang Syne's appeal.

And even though people aren't sure what it means, it sounds sad and soothing at once, he says. "It's a song about loss, but also about love—a hope that you'll see the same people you love next year."

Really?

"Well, that's the way I think about it." Mr. Reynoso says. "But no, I don't know the words."