



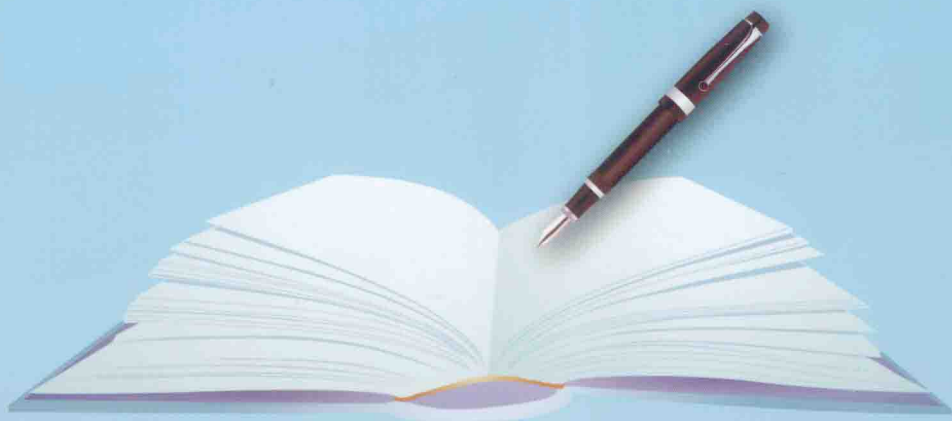
普通高等教育农业部“十二五”规划教材  
全国高等农林院校“十二五”规划教材


# 大学英语

## 阅读与写作

COLLEGE ENGLISH READING & WRITING

王云燕 唐滢◎主编



 中国农业出版社

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# 前 言

《大学英语阅读与写作》系普通高等教育农业部“十二五”规划教材、全国高等农林院校“十二五”规划教材，供高等院校非英语专业一、二年级使用，亦适用于同等程度的英语自学者。本教材旨在通过阅读提高学生的阅读理解和写作能力，以读促写、读写结合，扩大词汇量和巩固英语表达方式，掌握阅读、写作技巧，达到大学英语教学的基本要求。

根据语言学习规律，语言输入为语言输出的基础，语言输出需与语言输入相结合，外语学习尤其如此。因此，本教材采用了以读促写、读写结合的编写理念。同时，根据语言教学经验，要掌握一门语言的读写能力需遵循一定的先后顺序，如先学组词、造句、写段落，然后是篇章文体等的写作，在此基础上，才能进行更高层次的读写学习，如综述读写、论文读写等。

本教材主要特点为：

一、本教材选材广泛，内容新颖，针对我国学生英语写作困难，强调理论和实践紧密结合，教学内容的安排深入浅出地体现英语写作元素，从用词和句子结构入手，要求学生根据提示或模仿或在一定的情境中进行串写，进而过渡到掌握段落写作技巧、篇章布局、文章摘要和短文写作，难度适中，练习实用。突出“在练中学，在学中用，在用中提高”的特色，贴近学习者、贴近现实生活，从而更易于操作和自主学习。

二、本教材通过把篇章阅读和写作实践相结合，讲授英语写作基本知识和技巧，旨在使学生较好地掌握英语写作的基本原理、表现手法和写作技能，特别强调进行大量的阅读、写作实践，以培养学生“读中写、写中读”的英语读写能力。内容包括句子、文章摘

要、段落和各种文体短文的结构及写作的各种要素和技能，使学生具有必要的写作基本功，同时加强写作速度和阅读技能的训练。

本教材共包括9个单元，每个单元包括同一个主题的2篇阅读篇章，单元由4个部分组成：**Part I**为课前热身准备活动，设置与本单元主题相关的讨论问题或快速写作等活动，为学生顺利进入写作状态做好必要的铺垫。**Part II**为单元主题阅读篇章以及针对该篇章设计的阅读理解、词汇、相关句子写作技能的练习，使学生掌握英语句子的起承转合，为主题写作准备，设有**Comprehension Check**，**Vocabulary Study**，**Sentence Structure**等，旨在在实践中掌握语言表达方式。**Part III**为单元写作主题阅读篇章以及针对该篇章展开的段落的有效组织和短文写作技能的分析及练习，帮助学生掌握包括过程控制、观点把握、比较和对照等不同文体段落的常用写作方式，设有**Essays Writing**，**Essay Discussion**，**Essay Organization**，**Writing Assignments**，**Steps in the Writing Process**等形式的练习。**Part IV**为本单元写作知识的总结练习，旨在使学生对本单元所学内容进行进一步的巩固和整理。书后附有练习答案、10篇大学英语六级考试作文范文改写与练习和大学英语六级考试说明文、议论文阅读选篇，供教师和学生参考。

受编写时间与编者经验和水平所限，教材中不当之处在所难免，诚望广大读者不吝指正。

编者

2014年10月



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# Unit 1 Happiness

## Part I Unit Preview

### Warm-up Activities

#### **Direction 1:** *Questions for Discussion and Reflection*

1. It is often said that “wealthy people are not necessarily happy while poor people are not necessarily miserable”. What’s your personal opinion on this topic?
2. What factors do you think contribute to happiness?
3. How do you plan to improve the level of your happiness?

#### **Direction 2:** *Quick Writing*

Make a list of those things in your life which make you miserable and those which make you happy and cheerful. Then check your list with your classmates for the similarities and differences between your lists.

## Part II

### Passage 1 Realizing Your Ultimate Aim

(1) Have you ever wondered why you do all that you do? What is the aim of all the effort? Why get a job, why earn, why build a house, why get a car, why save for the future? Think about it for a moment...

(2) You might say, we do this to ensure security and comfort for the rest of our lives... And why do we need security and comfort?

(3) I think security and comfort are both geared towards one final aim, to ensure lasting and genuine happiness. Happiness is the ultimate aim of everything we do. Again, take a moment to think about this...

(4) *Happiness is the meaning and the purpose of life, the whole aim and end of human existence. —Aristotle*

(5) The question I will raise is, do security and comfort really make us happy?

### **A Secure Life**

(6) Look at some senior folks who have pursued security all their lives and are about to finish their journey. How happy do they look?

(7) Has your own pursuit of security thus far, kept you happy?

(8) And then how real is safety? As I read in this thought provoking article, how helpful was security for the people in Japan who were hit by the tsunami recently?

(9) Life and future are too uncertain for anything, even money, to secure. There is absolutely no security in life. This realization need not be traumatic; in fact, it can be liberating! You don't have to be a slave to the future any more!

(10) Security is mostly a superstition. It does not exist in nature, nor do the children of men as a whole experience it. Avoiding danger is no safer in the long run than outright exposure. *Life is either a daring adventure, or nothing. —Helen Keller*

### **Do Possessions Make Us Happy?**

(11) You may say that happiness requires nice comforts like a house, a car, big bank balance, a high paying job.

(12) Here in India where I live, I have traveled through villages where people seemed to earn just enough to make ends meet. I have seen happiness there. I have seen smiling faces and smiling eyes that readily gave me directions to my destination, and that displayed a friendly curiosity in me and my journey.

(13) I have also worked for 3 years on Wall Street, in a big Investment Bank. I have seen some people with a lot of money but still unhappy. I am not implying that all rich are unhappy (or the poor, happy). But the fact that there are some rich who look angry or listless and there are some people of modest means who look happy, points out that there must be something else to happiness, than just money, luxury and comfort.

(14) *Most of the luxuries and many of the so-called comforts of life, are not*

*only not indispensable, but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind. — Henry David Thoreau*

(15) Happiness, it seems, is not a factor of how much you have. You can feel happy listening to a good song, you can feel happy witnessing a beautiful sunrise, and you can feel happy in any number of ways that don't require any possessions at all.

### **So What Causes Happiness?**

(16) Happiness, to me, is the result of a decision to be happy. I feel all the happy people I have met, whether in villages or on Wall Street, had just decided to be happy. No matter what the situation, they just smile. The ones who are not happy have postponed their happiness, and they have made it contingent upon some event, some amount of money, a certain status... They have put certain limitations on their happiness. They don't believe that the only limitations we have are the ones we put on ourselves.

(17) The happy ones remove all conditions on their happiness. They are dedicated to their decision to be happy, they focus on it constantly. They are not perfect, they falter sometimes. But their focus comes back quickly. They have brought happiness into routine, and they have made it a habit.

### **A Few Things to Try**

(18) Go ahead and make your own resolve to be happy. Practice it, and try to be happy no matter what. If you falter (and you will falter, many times), don't feel guilty, just bring your focus back to your resolve. Slowly, you will find a sense of lasting happiness.

(19) Denounce the idea of working for a 'future happiness'. Instead, form goals that make you feel happy right now, form goals that make you feel enthusiastic and passionate in this present moment.

(20) Listen to that favorite song of yours. Make a resolution not to think about anything till it ends. This is a simple choice, totally in your hands. No one can force you, without your complicity, not to enjoy.

(21) Look at a beautiful picture, play with your kid, talk to a genuine friend...

(22) Happiness is so readily available, right now!

(840 words)

## Exercises

### Comprehension Check

**Direction:** *Answer the following questions after reading the text.*

1. According to the author, why do we need security and comfort?
2. What does “This realization” (Para. 9) mean?
3. What does the sentence “You don’t have to be a slave to the future any more!” (Para. 9) mean?
4. Why does the author talk about the lives of people in an India village and of those on Wall Street?
5. What is the greatest difference between happy people and unhappy people according to the author?

### Vocabulary Study

**Direction 1:** *Make a guess about the meaning of each following word based on the context.*

1. gear (Para. 3)
2. genuine (Para. 3)
3. ultimate (Para. 3)
4. hit (Para. 8)
5. traumatic (Para. 9)
6. liberating (Para. 9)
7. indispensable (Para. 14)
8. contingent (Para. 16)
9. denounce (Para. 19)
10. complicity (Para. 20)

**Direction 2:** *Find the English versions of the following phrases from the text.*

1. 确保今后的生活舒适、有保障 (Para. 2)
2. 长长久久、实实在在的幸福 (Para. 3)
3. 最终目标 (Para. 3, 4)
4. 提出问题 (Para. 5)
5. 老人 (Para. 6)
6. 寻求安全感 (Para. 6)
7. 走完人生之旅 (Para. 6)
8. 发人深思的文章 (Para. 8)
9. 完全暴露 (Para. 10)
10. 大胆的冒险 (Para. 10)
11. 高薪工作 (Para. 11)
12. 中等收入 (Para. 13)
13. 使之成为习惯 (Para. 17)
14. 下定决心 (Para. 20)
15. 唾手可得 (Para. 22)

**Direction 3:** *Please find more phrases of this kind in the essay and check your findings with your classmates.*

### Sentence Structure: Attributive Clause

**Direction 1:** *Pick out all the attributive clauses in the text, and discuss the importance of attributive clauses in writing.*

1. Para. 5
2. Para. 6
3. Para. 8
4. Para. 12 (two attributive clauses)
5. Para. 13 (two)
6. Para. 16 (three)
7. Para. 19 (two)

**Direction 2:** *Divide the following complex sentences into two simple sentences.*

1. Look at some senior folks **who** have pursued security all their lives.
2. As I read in this though provoking article, how helpful was security for people in Japan **who** were hit by the tsunami recently?
3. I have traveled through villages **where** people seemed to earn just enough to make ends meet.

**Direction 3:** *Combine the two sentences in each group into a complex sentence with an attribute clause.*

1. I have seen smiling faces and smiling eyes. They gave me directions to my destination.
2. I feel all the happy people have just decided to be happy. I have met them whether in villages or on Wall Street.
3. Many people think happiness is genetic. That's only half the story.

**Direction 4:** *Make sentences with the following expressions and structures.*

1. Life and future are too uncertain for anything, even money, to secure. (Para. 9)
2. I am not implying that all rich are unhappy (or the poor, unhappy). (Para. 13)
3. The fact that there are some rich who look angry or listless and there are some people of modest means who look happy, points out that there must be something else to happiness, than just money, luxury and comfort. (Para. 13)
4. Happiness, it seems, is not a factor of how much you have. (Para. 15)
5. Happiness, to me, is the result of a decision to be happy. (Para. 16)

## Part III

### Passage 2 Fun, Oh Boy. Fun. You Could Die from It

Suzanne Britt Jordan

(1) Fun is hard to have.

(2) Fun is a rare jewel.

(3) Somewhere along the line people got the modern idea that fun was there for the asking, that people deserved fun, that if we didn't have a little fun every day we would turn into (sakes alive!) puritans.

(4) "Was it fun?" became the question that overshadowed all other questions: good questions like: Was it moral? Was it kind? Was it honest? Was it beneficial? Was it generous? Was it necessary? And (my favorite) was it selfless?

(5) When the pleasures got to be the main thing, the fun fetish was sure to follow. Everything was supposed to be fun. If it wasn't fun, then by Jove, we were going to make it fun, or else.

(6) Think of all the things that got the reputation of being fun. Family outings were supposed to be fun. Sex was supposed to be fun. Education was supposed to be fun. Work was supposed to be fun. Walt Disney was supposed to be fun. Church was supposed to be fun. Staying fit was supposed to be fun.

(7) Just to make sure that everybody knew how much fun we were having, we put happy faces on flunking test papers, dirty bumpers, sticky refrigerator doors, bathroom mirrors.

(8) If a kid, looking at his very happy parents traipsing through that very happy Disney World, said, "This ain't fun, ma," his ma's heart sank. She wondered where she had gone wrong. Everybody told her what fun family outings to Disney World would be. Golly gee, what was the matter?

(9) Fun got to be such a big thing that everybody started to look for more and more thrilling ways to supply it. One way was to step up the level of danger or licentiousness or alcohol or drug consumption so that you could be sure that, no matter what, you would manage to have a little fun.

(10) Television commercials brought a lot of fun and fun-loving folks into the picture. Everything that people in those commercials did looked like fun: taking Polaroid snapshots, swilling beer, buying insurance, mopping the floor, bowling, taking aspirin. We all wished, I'm sure, that we could have half as much fun as those rough-and-ready guys around the locker room, flicking each other with towels and pouring champagne. The more commercials people watched, the more they wondered when the fun would start in their own lives. It

was pretty depressing.

(11) Big occasions were supposed to be fun. Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter were obviously supposed to be fun. Your wedding day was supposed to be fun. Your wedding night was supposed to be a whole lot of fun. Your honeymoon was supposed to be the epitome of fundom. And so we ended up going through every Big Event we ever celebrated, waiting for the fun to start.

(12) It occurred to me, while I was sitting around waiting for the fun to start, that not much is, and that I should tell you just in case you're worried about your fun capacity.

(13) I don't mean to put a damper on things. I just mean we ought to treat fun reverently. It is a mystery. It cannot be caught like a virus. It cannot be trapped like an animal. The god of mirth is paying us back for all those years of thinking fun was everywhere by refusing to come to our party. I don't want to blaspheme fun anymore. When fun comes in on little dancing feet, you probably won't be expecting it. In fact, I bet it comes when you're doing your duty, your job, or your work. It may even come on a Tuesday.

(14) I remember one day, long ago, on which I had an especially good time. Pam Davis and I walked to the College Village drug store one Saturday morning to buy some candy. We were about 12 years old ( fun ages ). She got her Bit-O-Honey. I got my malted milk balls, chocolate stars, Chunkys, and a small bag of M&M's. We started back to her house. I was going to spend the night. We had the whole day to look forward to. We had plenty of candy. It was a long way to Pam's house but every time we got weary Pam would put her hand over her eyes, scan the horizon like a sailor and say, "Oughta reach home by nightfall," at which point the two of us would laugh until we thought we couldn't stand it another minute. Then after we got calm, she'd say it again. You should have been there. It was the kind of day and friendship and occasion that made me deeply regretful that I had to grow up.

(15) It was fun.

(808 words)



## Exercises

### Essays Writing

**Direction:** Answer the following questions based on your knowledge of writing.

1. What is “definition”? What are the three components of “definition” in an exposition?
2. How to define a word?
3. What is an extended definition?

### Essay Discussion

**Direction:** Answer the following questions based on the essay.

1. What language style does the title present to us?
2. Why does the author raise so many questions in paragraph 4?
3. What are those things which should not be supposed to have fun?
4. How do people manage to get fun?
5. What do we expect to get from big occasions and what are the results?
6. Compare the two events in paragraphs 8 and 14. What effects are produced by the two paragraphs?

### Essay Organization

**Direction:** Answer the following questions based on the essay.

1. Which paragraphs respectively serve as the introduction, the body and the concluding part of the essay? And how does the author develop the essay?
2. What techniques does the author employ in the introduction part?
3. Illustrate the language style of the essay with examples from the text.
4. What skills does the author use in paragraphs 4 and 6? What effects does that produce?
5. How does the author develop paragraph 13?