

高等专科学校英语教材

英语精读

INTENSIVE READING

上海市高等专科学校英语教研组

第一册

上海科学技术出版社

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上海市高等专科学校《英语》编写组 编

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内 容 提 要

本教材由上海市高等教育局组织编写,全套教材包括精读、泛读、语法三种教程,每种教程各有三册。

本书共有12个单元,每个单元由课文、生词、注释和练习四部分组成。课文全都选自原版材料,内容新颖、体裁多样,具有一定的趣味性、知识性和科学性,并注意到语言点的教学价值。生词释义采用英汉双解、每课都配有形式多样的理解性练习,书末附有总词汇表可供查阅。

本书可供高等专科学校使用,同时也可供各类成人高校以及自学英语者阅读。

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第 一 册

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前 言

本教材由上海市高等教育局组织编写，供高等专科学校使用。全套教材包括精读、泛读、语法三种教程。总学时数不得低于180。

根据专科学校的实际情况，本教材以培养学生的阅读和翻译能力为主，注意语言基础训练，使学生能以英语为工具，获取本专业有关的信息，并为进一步学习和使用英语打下必要的基础。

参加本教材编写的单位有：上海化工专科学校、上海石油化工专科学校、上海立信会计专科学校、上海公安专科学校、上海电力学院、上海机械专科学校、上海冶金专科学校、上海第二冶金专科学校、上海纺织专科学校、上海医疗器械专科学校、上海轻工业专科学校和上海建筑材料工业学院。

全套教材由华东师范大学外语系郭念祖教授审定。

本书为精读教程第一册。参加编写的有：林璇珠（主编）、朱玉龙、邢福骥、沈行仪、陈汉钮、陈雪翎〔按姓氏笔划为序〕。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平和经验有限，书中欠妥之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者

1987年9月

使 用 说 明

本书为高等专科学校英语教材精读教程第一册，教学对象为大专一年级学生，即在学习本书以前，已掌握基本语音和语法知识及高中应掌握的英语词汇。

本册共有12个单元，每个单元由课文 (Text)、生词 (New Words)、注释 (Notes)、练习 (Exercises) 四部分组成。

课文全部选自原版材料，但有删改。选材力求新颖、有趣，并注意语言点的教学价值。生词释义采用英汉双解，以培养学生阅读原文词典的能力，也提供复习巩固旧词的机会。注释主要介绍有关的背景知识，说明一些难理解的语言现象，供学生预习时参考。练习分两大部分：预习性练习 (First Reading Exercises) 和复习性练习 (Follow-up Exercises)。预习性练习包括课文内容和关键词语的理解，要求学生在上新课前全部做好，以提高听课效果，培养学生自学能力。复习性练习包括词汇、结构、问题回答、翻译等部分。词汇练习旨在巩固课文中所学的常用词和词组的用法，对容易混淆的词组配有专门练习。本书的结构练习主要是对中学里学过的语法现象进行纵向复习。“问题回答”和“翻译”旨在检查学生使用英语表达思想和传递信息的能力。本书练习的编写既注意到语言点的掌握，也注意到通篇内容的理解。

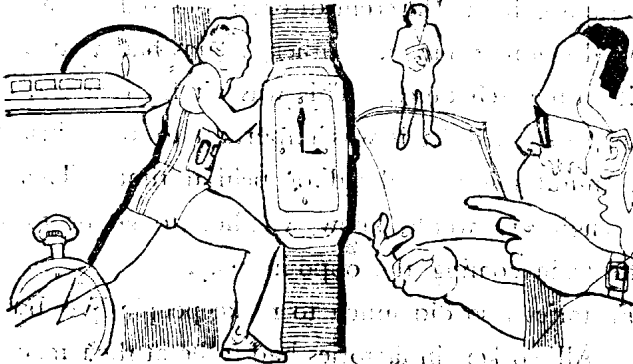
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Learning to Live by Clocks



One small machine that has made a great difference in daily life is the clock. Most people in our country today get up, go to work, and eat according to the time shown by clocks. Your school begins and ends at the same time every day. You probably have classes or lunch at a certain time each day. It would be hard to think of running your school without clocks.

This is not the way people have always lived. Before the invention of clocks, people simply got up when it was daylight. They worked as they needed to, so stores were opened when it suited the owners. When inviting guests

to dinner, a person did not give the time they would eat. The meal was served when it was ready.

People had to learn to live by clocks partly because of other machines. Before trains, for example, people traveled by stagecoach. They did not arrive or depart at any given time. However, when travel by train became popular, such indefinite time would not do for the railroads.

Trains going in different directions used the same rails. To avoid running into each other, trains had to travel on definite time schedules. This was vital. If a train did not keep its schedule, it was important to know just how many minutes it was ahead or behind time. Then the train engineers would know whether to go or to wait for the train coming the opposite way.

Factories also did much to make people live by the clock. All workers in factories had to be at their machines at the same time. The factory whistle blew to tell people when to start work, when to eat, and when to go home. The sound of the whistle became a familiar feature of life.

Today, clocks not only affect people at school and at work, but they also affect them at play. Many sports are played by a time clock. The game of soccer is an example. When it began hundreds of years ago, people played until they were tired. However, "playing against the clock" has now become an important part of the game.

People in countries with much industry are so accu-

stomed to living by the clock time that they think of it as something natural. People eat, sleep, work, study, and play according to the pointers on the dials of clocks and watches.

New Words

run [rʌn] *v.* manage; cause to be in operation 管理, 使活动

invention [in'venʃən] *n.* 1. the act of inventing 发明, 创造 2. something invented 发明

suit [sju:t] *n.* request made to a superior 请求
vt. 1. to satisfy or please 满足 2. to match or look right with 适合

guest [gest] *n.* a person we ask to stay with us, a visitor 客人, 来宾

partly ['pa:tli] *ad.* not completely; in some degree 部分地, 不完全地

stagecoach [steɪdʒ'kəʊt] *n.* horse-drawn public vehicle 公共马车

depart [di'pɑ:t] *v.* to go away, to leave 离开, 起程

popular ['pɒpjulə] *a.* 1. favoured by many people 受爱好的 2. common; widespread 通俗的, 流行的

indefinite [in'defɪnɪt] *a.* vague; not clearly defined or stated 不确定的, 模糊的

rail [reɪl] *n.* the iron tracks on which trains run 铁轨

avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *vt.* to miss, or keep away from, esp. on purpose

pose 避免, 回避

definite ['definit] *a.* sure, certain; clear in meaning 确定的, 一定的, 明确的

schedule ['ʃedju:l] *n.* a list; a list of things that must be done within a certain time 表, 时间表

vital ['vaitl] *a.* very necessary; of the greatest importance 极需的, 极重要的

opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *a.* quite different from 相对的, 相反的

feature ['fi:tʃə] *n.* an important part of anything 特征, 特点

affect [ə'fekt] *vt.* to cause a change 影响

soccer ['sɒkə] *n.* association football (英式)足球

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* to make used to 使习惯

pointer ['pɔɪntə] *n.* indicator on a clock or watch (钟表的)指针

dial ['daɪəl] *n.* the face of a watch or clock 表面, 钟面

First Reading Exercises

- I. Read the text carefully, and then write T (true) or F (false) by the statements.
- () 1. People have always done things according to the clock.
- () 2. Before the invention of clocks, people get up at daybreak and have meals when they are ready.
- () 3. People have to live by clocks just because trains have been invented.
- () 4. Factory work caused people to learn to live by

the clock.

5. Nowadays people even play against the clock.

II. Choose a definition from column B that best matches a word or phrase in column A.

A	B
paragraphs 1,2, run	horse-drawn four-wheeled carriage along a set route
suit	common
guest	leave
stagecoach	satisfy
depart	visitor
popular	control
indefinite	not fixed

A	B
paragraph 4 avoid	meet with force
run into	timetable, timed plan
schedule	very necessary
vital	as different as possible from
opposite	keep away from

A	B
paragraphs 5,6,7 whistle	football
feature	cause some change in
affect	typical part or quality
soccer	be used to

be accus- signal to draw atten-
tomed to tion

Follow-up Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the clock called a machine?
2. Can our school be run without a clock? Why?
3. How did people judge when to get up, when to work and when to eat?
4. How did people travel before trains were invented?
5. Why was it vital for trains to travel on definite time schedules?
6. For what purposes did factory whistles blow?
7. How do clocks affect people at play?
8. How did people play games of soccer hundreds of years ago?

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change forms if necessary.

make, feature, affect, run, suit, according to, vital,
keep, simply, accustomed to

1. _____ the schedule, we have English classes on Tuesday and Friday.
2. Smoking _____ health.
3. You'll soon get _____ the climate here.
4. The factory _____ by a central computer.
5. What are the geographical _____ of China?
6. This kind of food _____ all tastes.

7. Whether he went by air or by sea _____ no difference.

8. Good health is _____ to hard work.

9. It is _____ a matter of working hard.

10. It's their duty to _____ law (法律), and order.

III. Choose the correct words or expressions:

think, think of

A. I don't _____ he will come.

B. She often _____ her home town.

C. We _____ heat as a kind of energy.

run, run into

A. The bus got out of control and _____ a lamp-post.

B. It's no easy job to _____ a country.

because, because of

A. We had to drive very slowly _____ the fog.

B. I do it _____ I like it.

familiar with, familiar to

A. The song is very _____ the young people.

B. He is _____ three languages.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 工程师们靠确定的时刻表管理铁路。

2. 这位老人不习惯于戴手表而习惯戴怀表。

3. 为什么排球比赛不限定时间?

4. 下一班火车下午二点廿分开。

5. 含糊的解释影响了他进一步学习。

6. 没有人人合口味的菜。

7. 你留也好, 走也好, 对我没关系。

8. 我们在旅途中避免开车穿过大城市。

V. Choose the best item to fill in the blanks:

1. I heard some very _____ news this morning.
A. excited B. exciting
C. excited's D. exciting's
2. Before _____ the new machine, Rodger read the instructions, which told him _____ it.
A. worked ... to run
B. work ... run
C. working ... how to run
D. working ... how run
3. Would you mind _____ the door?
A. to close B. closing
C. close D. that I close
4. There is little difference between _____ and _____ English.
A. writing ... speaking B. written ... spoken
C. written ... speaking D. writing ... spoken
5. I'm not used to _____ so late.
A. stay up B. staying up
C. be stayed up D. be staying up
6. The pen _____ on the table is mine.
A. lying B. which
C. which it is D. lies
7. I enjoy _____ to light music.
A. to listen B. to listening
C. listening D. to be listening

8. I'm looking forward _____ you soon.
A. to B. to see
C. seeing D. to seeing you
9. He didn't know _____ or not.
A. to go B. if to go
C. whether to go D. that he went
10. Who is the man _____ over there?
A. to stand B. stood
C. stands D. standing
11. You must pay attention _____ the texts.
A. to reading B. to read
C. reading D. read
12. I've just finished _____ my composition.
A. write B. writing
C. to write D. written
13. Look around when _____ the street.
A. across B. to cross
C. crossing D. crossed
14. We are thinking of _____ somewhere for our holidays, but we haven't decided where _____.
A. going ... going B. going ... to go
C. to go ... going D. to go ... to go
15. I think it impossible to finish such hard work within the time _____.
A. give B. gives
C. giving D. given
16. I asked her but she avoided _____.

A. answer

B. answers

C. answering

D. to answer

17. There isn't much difference between the two, I don't know _____.

A. to choose which

B. which to choose

C. to which choose

D. choose which to

18. More and more people have given up _____.

A. smoking

B. to smoking

C. smokings

D. to smoke

19. Only seven people on the bus luckily escaped _____ in the accident.

A. to injuring

B. injuring

C. to be injured

D. being injured

20. Tom's parents _____ him study because his grades are poor.

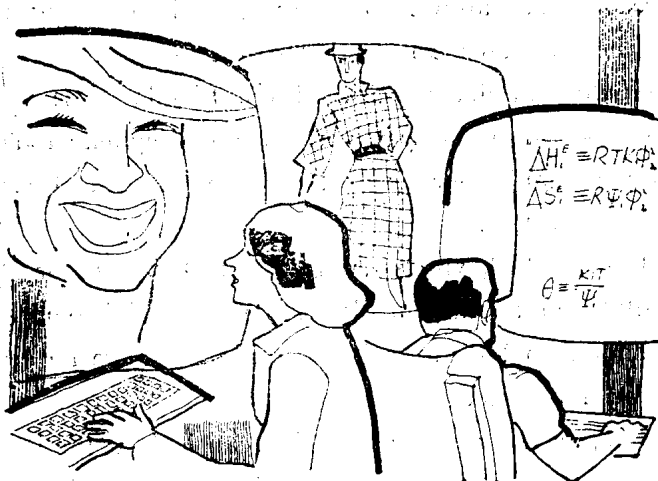
A. want

B. make

C. tell

D. take

Tomorrow's Television



On January 2, 2000, Lani gets up early and prepares for school. Will she jump a high-speed bus and arrive at a modern school building? Probably not. She will probably go no farther than the TV screen in her home.

Here is how TV may work by the year 2000. In one wall of your home will be a large screen. Using its push-button controls, you can tune in one of hundreds of programs being broadcast.

If you decide to watch an old movie, push a few