

大学核心英语

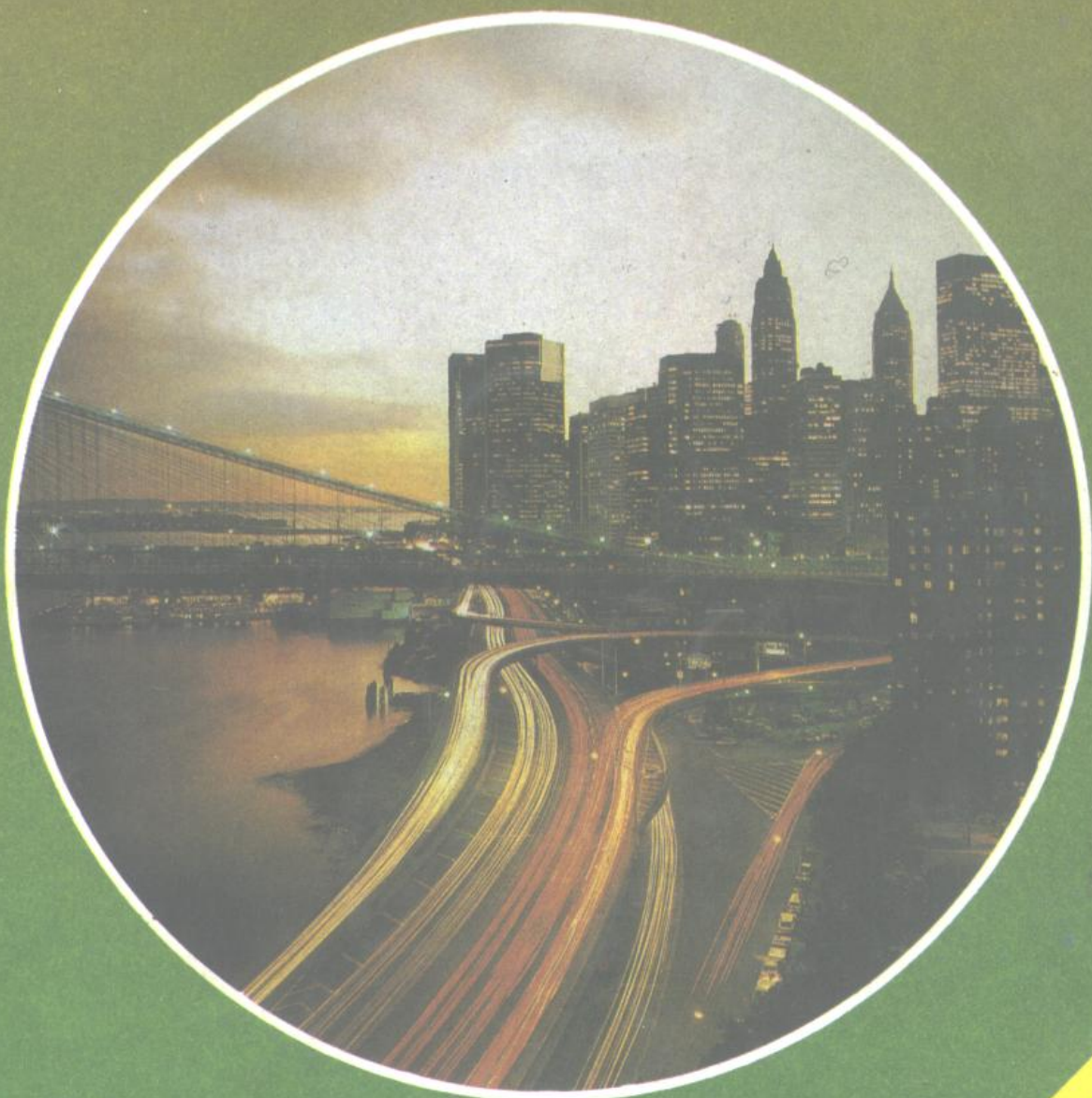
College Core English

Reading and Writing

读 · 写 · 教 · 程

【修订版】 第二级

● 杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编



Higher Education Press

根据《大学英语教学大纲》
通用词汇表(1-4级)调整

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内 容 提 要

《大学核心英语》(修订版)是根据1985年国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》而编写的系列教材。《读写教程》(修订版)第二级按照书面语言的特点培养学生的阅读技能,提高其阅读能力并帮助学生打下初步的写作基础。本书共有十二单元,除第六、第十二单元为复习单元外,每一单元由三部分组成:第一部分为基本教学材料,包括A篇阅读材料、阅读技能和写作实践;第二部分是B篇阅读材料;第三部分是C篇阅读材料。

本书材料均选自原文,题材广泛,语言规范,内容活泼,练习丰富,图文并茂,融科学性、知识性、实用性、趣味性于一体。配有限时补充阅读材料和本书出现的四级词汇总表、词组表。本书适用于大纲规定的第二级教学,也可供同等程度的英语学习者使用。

编者根据1994年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(1-4级)》对本教程出现的四级词汇予以重新标注。谨此向词表调整工作组的全体同志致以真挚的谢意。

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前 言

(修订版)

《大学核心英语》(修订版)是一套供理工科大学使用的大学英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》为依据。大纲规定:大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听和译的能力以及初步的写与说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。”根据大纲的要求,大学英语教学分为基础阶段和专业阅读阶段;为了便于组织教学,基础阶段共分六级,在大学一、二年级中开设。本教材就是供基础阶段英语教学使用的。

为了体现上述教学目标,在编写《大学核心英语》过程中,我们采纳了现代外语教学理论中交际法的某些观点,即认为英语课应以培养学生使用英语的能力为根本目的,而不只是传授英语知识。教材要着重发展学生的英语交际能力。我们力求正确处理以下几点:在理解方面,主要是培养学生通过英语获取信息的能力;在表达方面,则在大纲规定的范围内培养学生表达思想的能力;语法是手段而不是目的,重点应是发展运用语法结构的能力;流畅与准确两者并重,根据大纲要求,当前更应注重流畅,因此在阅读与听力训练中要有一定的量与速度的要求。本教程还力求有利于发展学生独立学习英语的能力。为了体现上述教学指导思想,编者未采用以语法为纲进行编写的传统做法,而是根据语言技能及语言功能来设计教材,安排教学内容。整套教材分为两条主线:一条为读写教程,一条为听力教程,分六级,每级一册。此外,配有《课堂活页练习》,供上课使用,检查学生预习情况及阅读理解能力;还配有《词汇练习册》(共四级),可以在课内使用,也可供学生在课外自学。

本书是读写教程(修订版)第二级,是在原《大学核心英语读写教程》第一版第二册的基础上修订改编的。

《大学核心英语读写教程》第一版第二册主编为杨惠中、张彦斌;编者 of 张彦斌、孔庆炎、刘鸿章、沈子文等。

《大学核心英语》(修订版)系列教材主编为杨惠中、张彦斌、郑树棠。

参加《大学核心英语读写教程》(修订版)第二级的编写人员有:上海交通大学郑树棠、陈永捷、陈砾利、潘萌;上海工业大学张锡九、胡晓灵、蔡玉英;上海科技大学马名权、庄恩平;上海机械学院沈伟栋、王建敏等。

读写教程修订版第二级是在保持原第一版第二册的总体结构和特色的基础上改编的,即保留了原有的以传递信息为主的课文,注重培养学生在语篇水平上获取信息和表达信息的能力,以及融精泛读于一书等特点。修订版在适当减轻教学负担的同时,增加了语言基础训练分量,增设分课词汇表,新编多种形式的练习,进一步发扬原书特色和体现大纲的指导思想。

修订后全书有十二个单元及限时补充阅读材料,阅读总量为 32,000 词左右,出现四级词汇 544 个,完全达到大纲规定的相应指标。每个单元(除第六单元和第十二单元为复习单元外)有三篇阅读材料和二十项左右的练习,分为三个部分。第一部分为基本教学材料,这一部分包括 A 篇阅读材料,阅读技能和写作技能,其练习量和出现的四级词汇量占该单元的 60% 至 70% 左右。第二部分包括 B 篇阅读材料及五项练习,出现的四级词汇量占该单元 30% 左右。第三部分包括 C 篇阅读材料及两项阅读理解方面的练习,这一部分出现的单词不作掌握要求,也不列入词汇统计。这一设计无疑进一步增强了组织教学的灵活性。在练习内容安排上,每个单元有阅读理解练习九项,阅读写作技能练习

三至四项,词汇与结构练习七项,较好地处理了发展语言技能和进一步奠定语言基础的关系。修订版还增设分课词汇表,书末附有本级教程出现的四级词汇总表,进一步方便学生自学、复习及组织考试。

《大学核心英语》读写教程(修订版)第二级承大学外语教学指导委员会主任 清华大学陆慈教授、大学外语教学指导委员会工科组副组长 重庆大学韩其顺教授及工科组成员程恩洪教授、钟小满教授审定。在本教材修订初期,于1989年6月间,曾邀请郭杰克、孔庆炎、张青彦、沈子文、卢思源、李宝琨等教授讨论全书的修改方向、结构安排等总体设计问题。英籍专家 Andrew Meecham 对全书进行了详尽的阅。对于上述各位教授和专家的宝贵意见和无私贡献,编者表示衷心的感谢。

本书编写过程中,编者得到卢国梁、陈庆昌、金晓晨、刘路喜、葛维雷等在出版、词汇统计、校对等方面的帮助,对此,编者致以诚挚的谢意。

编者相信,通过这次修订,《大学核心英语》的实用性、灵活性及教学上的科学性得到了进一步的提高。为了使《大学核心英语》不断完善,编者迫切希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

1991年1月

Table of Contents

Unit	Reading Passages	Reading Skills	Writing Practice
1	<p>(A) Spectator Sports (1)</p> <p>(B) Tennis as a Major Sport (17)</p> <p>(C) Origin of Dancing (24)</p>	<p>Different Forms of Writing (12)</p>	<p>(I) Avoiding Illogical or Incomplete Comparisons (14)</p> <p>(II) Sentence Reduction (15)</p>
2	<p>(A) Western Manners (27)</p> <p>(B) School Manners (43)</p> <p>(C) Table Manners (50)</p>	<p>Distinguishing Between Main Idea and Details (I) (39)</p>	<p>(I) Taking Care of the Voice (41)</p> <p>(II) Cutting off Unnecessary Words or Phrases (42)</p>
3	<p>(A) The Vatican City (54)</p> <p>(B) Leaving Home (72)</p> <p>(C) Contrasts in Living Standards (78)</p>	<p>Distinguishing Between Main Idea and Details (II) (68)</p>	<p>(I) Watching out for Modifiers (70)</p> <p>(II) Appositives (71)</p>

4	<p>(A) Women in Combat? (83)</p> <p>(B) Calling for Equality with Men (99)</p> <p>(C) Female Roles in Britain (105)</p>	<p>Inside the Paragraph (I)(94)</p>	<p>(I) Infinitive with or Without "To" (96)</p> <p>(II) Using Parallel Structure (97)</p>
5	<p>(A) Air Pollution (109)</p> <p>(B) Waste Disposal (124)</p> <p>(C) How Doctors Look at Death (131)</p>	<p>Inside the Paragraph (II)(120)</p>	<p>(I) To V or V-ing (122)</p> <p>(II) Repeating Important Words (123)</p>
6	<p>(A) Burial Customs in Ancient Egypt (134)</p> <p>(B) Underwater Treasure (145)</p>		
<p>Review Exercises (I) (152)</p>			
7	<p>(A) The Credit Union Loan (159)</p> <p>(B) The Stock Market (175)</p> <p>(C) What Is a Patent? (180)</p>	<p>Inside the Paragraph (III)(170)</p>	<p>Writing a Topic Sentence (172)</p>
8	<p>(A) Problems of the Computer Age (184)</p> <p>(B) Say AAAH... for the Computer (202)</p> <p>(C) Hello, I'm Doctor Computer (208)</p>	<p>Inside the Paragraph (IV)(196)</p>	<p>Taking Care of Controlling Ideas (199)</p>

9	<p>(A) What Is REM (Rapid Eye Movement) Sleep? (213)</p> <p>(B) Hypnosis (230)</p> <p>(C) Have You Seen a UFO? (237)</p>	Inside the Paragraph (V) (226)	Place of a Topic Sentence (228)
10	<p>(A) Museums in the Modern World (240)</p> <p>(B) Reuters — the Oldest News Service in the World (I) (256)</p> <p>(C) Reuters — the Oldest News Service in the World (II) (263)</p>	Inside the Paragraph (VI) (252)	Paragraph Unity (255)
11	<p>(A) Alfred Nobel — a Man of Contrasts (267)</p> <p>(B) Alexander Graham Bell (I) (286)</p> <p>(C) Alexander Graham Bell (II) (294)</p>	Matching Verbal and Non-verbal Information (280)	Paragraph Coherence (283)
12	<p>(A) Communication (298)</p> <p>(B) To Measure the Stars (310)</p>		
Review Exercises (II) (317)			
<p>Supplementary Reading (325)</p> <p>Glossary (357)</p> <p>List of Phrases and Expressions (384)</p>			

UNIT 1

- (A) Spectator Sports
 - R. S. Different Forms of Writing
 - W.P. I. Avoiding Illogical or
Incomplete Comparisons
 - II. Sentence Reduction
- (B) Tennis as a Major Sport
- (C) Origin of Dancing

Passage A

Pre-reading

Ex. 1 Answer the following questions before reading the passage.

1. How do you like playing or watching ball games?
2. Can you list the games you often play or watch and point out which one you like best?
3. Do you know what sport is best liked by the British people?

Now read the passage to learn more about the different kinds of sports which attract the British people.

Spectator Sports

Para 1 In spite of their reputation for sportsmanship, the British tend to be spectators rather than players: the top spectator sport is, of course, football. This sport has been played in some form since the Middle Ages but was not seriously adopted as an organized game until 1848; later, in 1863, the Football Association was formed to draw up rules and promote the interests of the game. Over 360 clubs are registered with the FA and about 37,000 local clubs are members of regional associations.



Para 2 Strong national interest is focused on the top professional teams — 92 in England and Wales, 38 in Scotland — that are controlled by the Football League and the Scottish Football League. During the season, from September to April, some 23 million spectators attend the professional matches played by League teams; matches take place every Saturday afternoon and occasionally on weekday evenings and bank holidays. Teams often play international matches and when an England team is required, players are selected from different League teams. Some of the country's most famous football teams are known world-wide.

Para 3 Another kind of football invented in England is rugby. It started at the famous Rugby public school in 1823 when one of the pupils, during an ordinary football game, picked up the ball and ran with it. Rugby is generally a much tougher game than football and for a long time has had upper class associations, as until recently it was generally only played in public schools, not in state schools. Now, both kinds of football are played in most schools. There are about 1,700 Rugby Union clubs in Britain which play against each other on a purely amateur basis. Rugby League has slightly different rules and is played by professional teams, mostly in north England. International matches of the amateur Rugby Football Association are played between England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and France; Rugby League international matches are played against professional teams from countries like New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

Para 4 The sport most associated with England and known as the English game is cricket. There are records of it having been played as early as 1550 and it became so popular that by the late 1700s several famous clubs had been founded. During the summer, cricket is played in schools, colleges and universities and most towns and villages have their own cricket clubs. Every English county has its official team and during the season these teams played

30 against each other; the 17 counties ranked "First Class" compete in three-day matches for
 60 the First Class County Championship. The highlights of the cricketing year are the Test
 Matches played between the professional English team and teams from India, Pakistan, the
 West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. The English team also goes on tour in these countries.

Para 5 Another popular spectator sport, known as the sport of kings is horse-racing,
 35 which is controlled by the Jockey Club. There are 56 race courses in England and Wales, 6 in
 Scotland and 2 in Northern Ireland, and licenced by the Jockey Club. Put together, these
 courses provide over 900 days' racing annually, watched by some 4 million people; 11,000
 horses are in training at various places, many of them in the Newmarket area, which is the
 centre of racing in Britain.

40 Para 6 The most fashionable of all race meetings is held in early June at Ascot, a short
 distance from Windsor Castle. It lasts four days and is always attended by the Queen, who is
 a very keen race-goer. Ticket applications for the Royal Enclosure have to be made months in
 advance and are only granted after careful scrutiny. Gentlemen must wear morning dress and
 ladies must wear formal day dresses with hats. Very often the ladies' fashions at Royal Ascot
 45 attract more attention than the horses! There are, of course, plenty of other areas round the
 course where members of the public can watch the race, dressed as they please.

New Words

* spectator /spek 'teitə/ <i>n.</i>	a person who watches (esp. an event or sport) without taking part
△ reputation /ˌrepju 'teɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	(an) opinion held by others (about someone or something); the degree to which one is well thought of 名声, 声誉
* sportsmanship /'spɔ: tsmənʃɪp/ <i>n.</i>	a spirit of honest fair play and graceful winning and losing 运动员精神
adopt /ə 'dɒpt/ <i>v.</i>	to take (an idea, custom, etc.) and use
promote /prə 'məʊt/ <i>v.</i>	1. to help in the growth of; support 2. to advance (someone) in position or rank
register /'redʒɪstə/ <i>v.</i>	to put into an official list or record; enter one's name on a list 登记, 注册
<i>n.</i>	a record or list; a book containing such a record
regional /'ri:dʒənəl/ <i>a.</i>	of or in a particular region

注: 凡有“△”符号的词汇属大纲规定的五、六级词汇; 凡有“*”符号则为超纲词汇; 不做任何符号的为四级词汇。下同。

- focus /'fækəs/ *v.*
- n.*
- occasionally /ə'keɪzənəli/ *ad.*
- weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ *n.*
- invent /ɪn'vent/ *v.*
- * rugby /'rʌɡbi/ *n.*
- tough /tʌf/ *a.*
- n.*
- purely /'pjʊəli/ *ad.*
- basis /'beɪsɪs/ *n.*
- slightly /'slaitli/ *ad.*
- * cricket /'krikit/ *n.*
- county /'kaunti/ *n.*
- rank /ræŋk/ *v.*
- n.*
- * championship /'tʃæmpjənʃɪp/ *n.*
- * highlight /'haɪlaɪt/ *n.*
- licence(-se) /'ləɪsəns/ *v.*
- n.*
- △ annually /'ænjʊəli/ *ad.*
- keen /ki:n/ *a.*
- application /æpli'keɪʃən/ *n.*
- royal /'rɔɪəl/ *a.*
- △ enclosure /ɪn'kləʊzə/ *n.*
- grant /grɑ:nt/ *v.*
- * scrutiny /'skru:tɪni/ *n.*
- formal /'fɔ:məl/ *a.*
1. to concentrate 集中于 2. (on) to adjust (an instrument, etc.) so that it is in focus (使)聚集
焦点
- now and then
a day of the week or any day except Sunday
to make or produce (especially a new or useful thing or idea) for the first time 发明, 创造
橄榄球
1. rough and violent 2. strong; not easily weakened; able to suffer uncomfortable conditions 3. difficult to do; not easy; demanding efforts
completely; wholly; only
基础, 根据
to a slight degree; in a light way 轻微地, 有点
板球
(英国的)郡
1. (as, among, above, etc.) to be or put in a certain class 2. to arrange in regular order 排列
1. (a) degree of value, ability, importance, etc., in a group 等级 2. (high) social position 社会地位
the position of a person, a team, etc., taking the first place in a competition
an important detail which stands out from the rest
发许可证给...
1. 许可 2. 许可证, 执照
yearly; every year or once a year
1. having a strong active interest; eager 2. (of the mind, the feelings, the 5 senses, etc.) good, strong, quick at understanding, deeply felt, etc.
1. (for, to) the act of requesting, esp. officially and in writing; such a request 请求, 申请, 申请表 2. putting to use
belonging to, supported by, or connected with a king or queen
a piece of land with fence or walls so as to shut in or close 围栏, 围墙
to give (esp. what is wanted or requested); admit (a) careful and thorough examination
1. 正式的 2. 形式的

Phrases and Expressions

In spite of

in spite of	尽管
adopt ... as	作为... 而加以采用
draw up	制定, 草拟
be registered with	在... 处登了记的, 在... 处注册了的
be focused on	集中于
compete for	为... 竞争, 为... 竞赛
select ... from	从... 中挑选
on a ... basis	在... 基础上
put together	把... 合在一起, 把... 放在一起
in advance	提前

be registered with

Proper Names

the Middle Ages	中世纪
the Football Association (the FA)	足球协会
Wales /weɪlz/ n.	威尔士 [英国]
the Football League	足球联盟
the Scottish Football League	苏格兰足球联盟
Rugby public school	拉格比公学
Rugby Union clubs	(英式)橄榄球俱乐部
Rugby League	(英式)橄榄球联盟
Rugby Football Association	(英式)橄榄球协会
Ireland /'aɪələnd/ n.	爱尔兰 [欧洲]
the First Class County Championship	甲级郡际冠军
the Test Matches	国际板球决赛
Pakistan /pɑ:kɪs'tɑ:n/ n.	巴基斯坦 [亚洲]
the West Indies /,west 'ɪndɪz/	西印度群岛 [拉丁美洲]
Jockey Club /'dʒɔki klʌb/	赛马总会
Northern Ireland /nɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd/	北爱尔兰 [英国]
Newmarket n.	纽马克特 [英格兰东南部一城镇]
Ascot /'æskɒt/ n.	阿斯科特 [英国南部一城镇], 英国的一赛马场
Royal Ascot Enclosure	皇家围场
Royal Ascot	阿斯科特皇家赛马场

Comprehension

Ex. 2

Analysis of Ideas and Relationships: Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

1. The top spectator sport in Britain is _____.
 - a) football
 - b) cricket
 - c) rugby
 - d) horse-racing

2. Which statement is TRUE according to Paragraph 1?
 - a) The British people are well known for their sportsmanship.
 - b) Most of the British people are players instead of spectators.
 - c) Most of the football clubs in the United Kingdom are members of the Football Association.
 - d) The sport of football became an organized game in Britain long before 1800.

3. Which statement is FALSE according to Paragraph 3?
 - a) Compared with football, rugby is much tougher and was less popular.
 - b) Rugby Union clubs sometimes hold games played between amateur teams.
 - c) Rugby League only holds games played between amateur teams in England.
 - d) Rugby Football Association is an amateur organization, which holds international matches between England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and France.

4. The main idea of Paragraph 4 is _____.
 - a) about when and where cricket is played
 - b) that cricket enjoys enormous popularity among the British people
 - c) that every English county has its official team
 - d) that matches should be held to decide which "First Class" county team is the best one

5. Which statement is FALSE according to Paragraphs 5 and 6?
 - a) Horse-racing is a sport attended by the Kings of the U. K.
 - b) There are more than 60 licenced race courses in the U. K.
 - c) The horse-racing centre in Britain is the Newmarket area.
 - d) The most attracting race meeting is held near Windsor Castle.

6. According to the writer, people often show more interest in _____ at Royal Ascot.
 - a) the race course
 - b) the horses

- c) the ladies' fashionable dresses
d) the Queen
7. According to the information given in the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- a) When an England football team is required, players are selected from different League teams.
b) In general, the British people prefer watching sports games to becoming players themselves.
c) Football in an organized form started earlier than rugby.
d) Ladies and gentlemen should be well dressed when they attend the race meeting in the Royal Enclosure.
8. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- a) The passage is mainly about spectators as can be seen from its title "Spectator Sports".
b) "The sport of kings" refers to football rather than horse racing.
c) Rugby is called "the English game".
d) The earliest spectator sport of the four mentioned in the passage is cricket.

Ex.3

Fill in the following table with the information you have got from the passage. If the information needed here is not mentioned in the passage, you just write "not mentioned" in that box.

Sport	The time it first started	The number of its annual spectators	The number of its clubs, teams or race courses	The highlights of the sport and the time they take place
Football				
Rugby				
Cricket				
Horse-racing				

Ex. 4 Complete the following statements with the information you can get from the passage.

1. The Football Association was formed in _____.
2. In England, during the summer every year the _____ First Class county teams compete in the matches which last _____ days for _____.
3. There are altogether _____ licenced race courses in the United Kingdom. Every year, these provide over _____ days' racing, and _____ horses are in training at various places.
4. The race meeting held in early June at Ascot lasts _____ days.

Vocabulary and Structure

Ex. 5 Find the missing word to complete each sentence with the help of the first letter.

1. We must a _____ strict measures in the lab to see to it that no harmful gas escapes.
2. The Secretary of State who is now on a goodwill mission will p_____ friendly feelings between the two countries.
3. Every citizen above 18 years of age must r_____ to be able to vote.
4. In this city public attention at the moment is f_____ on the problems of housing and transportation.
5. In arithmetic the rules of addition are basic, and all the other rules are built on this b_____.
6. The book certainly r_____ as one of the most valuable contributions to general geography which appeared many years ago.
7. When a kid, Louis had to sell newspapers on the streets. And as a result, he had little f_____ education.
8. This word is s_____ different from that word, but not much.
9. Permission has not yet been g_____ to open a restaurant in this street.
10. Spectators from different countries have made ticket a_____ in advance.
11. Beethoven wrote music p_____ because he was in love with music not because he was interested in making money from music.
12. He does not like to work, but he has to work for a few hours o_____ to earn enough to pay for his meals.

Ex. 6 Write an appropriate preposition or an adverb in the blank to complete the

sentence.

1. Table tennis was not adopted _____ an organized game until the Olympic Games in Seoul.
2. Strict rules are drawn _____ so that the athletes can have an equal chance of winning.
3. Many regional associations are registered _____ the government so that they may promote their common interests together.
4. In the County of Kent public attention is focused _____ the problems of noise and pollution.
5. The astronaut picked _____ some rocks from the moon's surface for the purpose of making a detailed study of them.
6. Several well-known teams met in Rome and competed _____ the World Cup.
7. We run the meals-on-wheels service _____ a voluntary basis.
8. The houseowners told the tenants to pay the rent _____ advance.

Ex. 7

Make and use new words according to the instructions given.

In Book One you have learned to make nouns by adding suffixes *-ation*, *-ion* and *-ment* to verbs.

- e.g. imagine — imagination
 act — action
 develop — development

Now add *-ation*, or *-ion* or *-ment* to the words listed below. Then choose some of them with their proper forms to complete the following sentences.

achieve	translate	civilize	establish	explore
arrange	observe	create	express	excite
collect	advertise	expect	separate	select
inspect	agree	process	manage	eliminate
automate	entertain			

1. They have introduced _____ in the industry and this will eliminate the need for unskilled workers and encourage specialized training in certain departments.
2. The _____ of books for a college library should be based on the needs of the students as well as the teachers.
3. In the United States a man needing a job sometimes puts an _____ in