Second Edition

NEW ENGLISH COURSE 第二版

新英语教程

READING

4

! 读

第四册



蒋毅君 李碧嘉 杨 芳 纳 李相崇 程慕胜 审阅

清华大学出版社



新英语教程

(第二版)

Reading Book Four

阅读

蒋毅君 李碧嘉 杨 芳 编 李相崇 程慕胜 审阅

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内 容 提 要

本册是大学英语四级阅读课本,包括8个单元,2个阶段复习。每单元分两部分, PART A 为精读,课文前有思考题,文后有第一、二次读后阅读理解题,其他习题包 括词汇与语法结构、完形填空、翻译、口语与写作等项;PART B 为泛读,用来扩大阅 读量和训练阅读流利程度。

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第二版前言

《新英语教程》是一套全国通用的大学英语教材,由清华大学外语系主持编写,国家教育委员会大学外语教材编审委员会(现更名为"大学外语教学指导委员会")审定,清华大学出版社出版。该书自1987年问世以来,经过几十所院校的反复使用,证明这套教材较好地体现了国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的指导思想和教学要求,但也存在一些缺点和不足,在改革开放的形势下,迫切需要修订和完善。

《新英语教程》第二版在继承和发扬第一版优点和特色的基础上,力图反映国内外外语教学理论研究的成果,吸取我国 80 年代末 90 年代初以来的大学英语教学实践经验,使教程获得新的活力,同时注意解决如下问题:一是处理好语言能力与交际能力的关系,它们分别是基础和目标,二者相辅相成,不可偏废;二是根据我国学生的实际状况,加强写作基础的训练;三是加强实践环节,围绕各种能力的培养目标,设计出形式多样的练习,并尽可能提供各种课外学习资料,使大学英语课程"寓学于用,学用结合,以用促学";四是注意学生独立学习能力的培养,为他们今后的提高和知识深化打下一个潜在的基础。

第二版在课文选编方面本着保持相对稳定的原则,以便于任课教师积累教学经验,并能腾出部分精力致力于教学方法的改进,以促进教学质量的提高。

《新英语教程》全套教材的结构及对第一版内容的修订如下。

- 1. 阅读: 更新了第一版少数课文,保留原课文约 70%;重编了大部分练习,使阅读理解从整体到局部,再由局部到整体逐步加深;设置多种形式的词汇练习,确保重点词汇的理解和运用;加强汉译英从句子到段落翻译能力的训练。另外,为一、二级增编两册补充读物,为三、四级增编两册快读教材(全部采用活页形式),旨在扩大阅读量,培养学生独立阅读的兴趣,增强语感。
- 2. **写作**: 写作是目前英语教学中的薄弱环节,学生写作水平与阅读和听力相比,没有明显的提高,亟需一本针对非英语专业学生实际状况的写作教材。故此,第二版将原分散在阅读教材中的写作部分独立成册,以练习为主组织教材,重点放在句子的表达、句间衔接及中英文语言表达的差异上。
- 3. **听说**:第一版《综合英语》原承担听说能力培训之任,但缺点较多,第二版作了根本性的修改,并更名为《英语听说》。全书重在交际能力的培养,使听说教学融贯于近似真实语境的实际交流中。此教材在试用过程中受到欢迎。
- 4. 修订**听力练习册,重编语法练习册,**补编**词汇练习册,**以适应当前的教学要求。

- 5. 编辑**大学英语通用词汇(1—4级)例句库**及阅读、听说配套**教参**,以方便教师根据实际情况灵活组织教学。
 - 6. 新编**文史哲系列读物,**供有余力的学生课外选用。

要特别指出的是,以上各册教材均以 1993 年 12 月版《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4 级)为依据统计词汇,提高纲内词汇的覆盖率。

《新英语教程》自出版以来,有幸被众多院校采用,并得到广大师生的关心爱护。他们提出的宝贵意见和建议无不是对修订工作的启示和鞭策。为了更好地吸取兄弟院校的教学经验,使第二版更具广泛的适应性,清华大学外语系特邀华中理工大学、河北师范大学、北方交通大学、国防科技大学等多所院校共同承担教程的修订工作。从这个意义上说,《新英语教程》第二版又是兄弟院校通力协作的结果。考虑到协调和指导整套教材修编、出版的需要,清华大学外语系特成立了编写委员会。编委会成员为:主任 杨庆午,副主任 侯一麟、刘平梅,委员 蒋毅君、萧家琛、方琰、何福胜。

承蒙清华大学教材委员会、清华大学出版社慷慨资助,清华大学外语系领导、教工积极支持与配合,以及各参编单位和其他兄弟院校热情鼓励和帮助,《新英语教程》第二版方得以尽快付梓并广泛发行。在此,谨向有关单位和人士表示最衷心的感谢和诚挚的敬意。

《新英语教程》第二版编写委员会 1994年1月于清华园

第一版前言

本书为清华大学外语系所编《新英语教程》(New English Course) 的《英语阅读》第四册 (Guided Reading, Book 4)。

经过大学英语一、二、三级的学习,学生应已掌握 3200 个左右的基本词汇以及基本语法知识和功能意念。本书为大学英语第四级的阅读及写作教材,除继续培养学生阅读理解能力外,着重训练阅读速度及短文的写作能力,以使学生适应国家教委举办的全国性四级英语水平考试。

本书共 10 个单元。每个单元需用约 4 个课内学时,总授课时数约 40 学时。每个单元分为三个部分: PART A 为精读,包括课文、注释和练习; PART B 为阅读技巧训练以及泛读; PART C 为写作。全书精读部分有 10266 词,新词 408 个,词组 77 个;泛读部分有 16460 词,新词 484 个,词组 91 个。加上阅读技巧训练及写作部分要求阅读的短文,全书总词汇量为 41886 词。本书共出现新词 960 个,要求记住 568 个 (用 * 号标明);出现词组 190 个,要求掌握 128 个 (用 * 号标明)。

本册课文主要选自近年来英美出版的书籍和报刊杂志。内容有一般生活、政治、人物以及科普文章。课文基本上未加改动及删节,以保持原文的风格。个别原文太长的,删去了一些次要性内容,以利于课堂教学使用。

本册在阅读技能方面着重训练学生略读(Skimming)的能力。除了编有专门的练习外,泛读材料也结合略读能力的培养。同时还训练学生在阅读中注意逻辑对应关系以及作读书笔记等的初步实践。

根据教学大纲,这阶段写作的要求是"能运用学到的词汇、语法结构和功能意念按规定的题目和提示在半小时内写出 100 词左右的短文"。我们在每单元的写作部分编有范文,并有将句子排列成短文、添加各种逻辑承接语、改错及独立写短文等练习。

根据我们的教学实践,中国学生在理解英语的分离及省略现象方面,存在不少困难,因此我们在复习单元中专题总结了这两方面的材料。同时这一册的泛读材料中有相当多的单词要求学生掌握,因此在复习单元中也对部分积极词汇及词组进行了复习。

本书经国家教委大学外语教材编审委员会审定,参加审阅的有吴银庚(上海交通大学)、郭杰克(华南理工大学)、耿宪章(哈尔滨工业大学)、潘能(西安交通大学)、王学铭(昆明工学院)、孔庆炎(大连理工大学)等六位同志。我们对他们表示感谢。清华大学外语系程慕胜同志审校了部分初稿,李碧嘉、徐君儒同志以及哈尔滨工业大学外语系的

教师提出了宝贵的意见,我们也表示感谢。

由于编者水平所限,书中的缺点错误一定不少,热忱希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1988 年 5 月

September 1988 - September 1988 - September 1988
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编写说明

《新英语教程》(第二版)阅读第四册供大学英语四级的学生使用,重点在于培养学生的阅读能力,并兼顾培养写、说等能力。

第二版包括 8 个单元和两个阶段复习材料。每单元包括 PART A 和 PART B 两个部分,另有单独发行的《快读》一册 20 课。每单元一般可安排 4—6 个学时。两次阶段复习可安排 1—2 个学时。

PART A 为精读部分,课文有一定难度,主要用来训练准确理解的能力,培养准确无误地进行书面交际的本领,同时也是积累词汇和句型、熟悉语法规则、掌握语言技能及促进语言表达能力提高的重要途径。

PART B 为泛读部分,与各单元的 PART A 在内容或文体上基本互相联系,但语言 难度有所降低,主要目的是扩大学生阅读量和训练阅读的流畅性,同时也对精读所学知识和能力起到巩固、加深和检验的作用。

本版阅读第四册修订的主要内容如下:

- (一) 更新了部分课文。取消原书的 UNIT 1 PART A "Robert Owen" 及 UNIT 2 PART A "Down and Out in the Soup-kitchen Queue"。将原书中 UNIT 6 PART B I "The Method of Scientific Investigation"改为 UNIT 4 PART A。增选了一组反映经济、证券等的课文。UNIT 3 PART A 是一篇序言,谈到美国的经济由生产型转变为服务型,语言有一定难度。全书 32 课中有 16 课是新选的,但是 PART A 只变动了两课,以保持原书的连贯性。
- (二)根据 1994 年 9 月开始执行的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇(1—4 级)》重新统计本册出现的词汇,确定各单元要求掌握的词汇量及全书的总词汇量。
 - (三) 重新设计全书的练习,充实练习内容,丰富练习的形式,提高练习的质量。
- 1. 将 PART A 的练习划分为三个层次。Pre-reading 将学生引入积极的阅读状态。 First Reading 帮助学生宏观地理解全文,也可用来检查预习的效果。在了解全文概貌后再进行 Second Reading,细读各段文章,以宏观理解促进微观理解,而对句内关系、文章各部分之间的关系和词义的了解等反过来又促进对全文的深入理解。
- 2. 通过各种形式的词汇练习保证对重点词汇的理解和运用。PART B 各课中对要求掌握的重点词,也都编了相应的练习。
- 3. 本册各单元中 PART A 的汉译英练习除了短语外,还有 1─2 段成段的翻译,以训练学生的汉译英的能力。
 - 4. PART A 增设一项口语及笔头表达练习。有条件的班级可结合课文内容,采用小

组或结对活动的形式,训练学生的口头表达能力,使读说结合,活跃课堂气氛。还可在口头表达的基础上让学生写短文,使读写有机结合。

- (四) 删去原书的 PART C (Writing),增设 WRITING 一书,以加强对英语写作基本 技能的训练。
- (五)将 REVIEW 1 和 REVIEW 2 改为期中测验和期末测验,形式与 CET4 相同, 使学生逐步适应 CET4。
- (六)将原书 36 开本改为国际开本,每页上端加书眉,标出单元和页码,短文一侧留出"栏外"(margin),便于学生作笔记,重新设计封面,使之更加美观大方,便于使用。

本书词汇仍采用英汉双解,对难于用简单英语释义的词则用汉语注释。分课词汇表中的词汇按课文中出现的先后顺序列出。书后总词汇表按字母顺序排列,总词汇表中只列本书中出现的纲内词。词组在总词汇表之后,按词组第一个词的字母顺序排列。

本书词汇表中共出现 1080 个生词,其中要求掌握的大纲 1-4 级词汇有 446 个。标有 Δ 者为 5-6 级词汇。对 PART B 和 REVIEW 中少量大纲 1-4 级以外的词汇,我们采取了在文中该词后面加注中文的办法。

《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇(1—4 级)》中规定在大学阶段应掌握的 2400 个词汇中,在《新英语教程》(阅读)(第二版)一、二、三册中要求掌握的共计 1695 个,加上本册要求掌握的,还剩余大约 260 个词没有在课文中出现。这部分较常用的词汇,我们分散编入各课的 Practice on Syllabus Words 一项练习中,以帮助学生掌握这些词汇。剩余 105 个词,多为单义词,我们将它们分门别类,列入书后的 Appendix 中。这样,在第二版《新英语教程》1—4 册的阅读课本中,覆盖了大纲中所有 4000 词汇。

本书 PART A 有 8 篇课文,共 9220 个词;PART B 有 24 篇,共 20120 个词;《快读》 第二册 20 篇,约有 12000 个词。总计阅读量为 41340 词。

《新英语教程》第二版阅读第四册的编写人员为清华大学外语系蒋毅君、李碧嘉和杨芳。

本书经国家教委外语教学指导委员会审订。参加审订的有:吴银庚(上海交通大学)、 郭杰克(华南理工大学)、潘能(西安交通大学)、孔庆炎(大连理工大学)、邢志春(哈尔滨工业大学)等五位教授。李相崇、程慕胜教授审阅了全部书稿。

值此《新英语教程》阅读(第四册)修订再版之际,谨向上述专家以及一切关心和支持本书出版的同志表示衷心的感谢。对原书的副主编杨庆午、编者王维霞、吴琼、刘平梅、萧立齐等同志表示最诚挚的谢意。

热情欢迎对本书的缺点和不当之处提出批评和指正。

第二版编者 1995年3月于清华园

SHORT FORMS USED IN THE BOOK

	11
a.	adjective
ad.	adverb
AmE	American English
BrE	British English
colloq.	colloquial
conj.	conjunction
E	East
e.g.	for example
esp.	especially
etc.	et cetera; and so on
fml	formal
i. e.	that is
infml	informal
int.	interjection
n.	noun
N	North
pl.	plural
prep.	preposition
S	South
sing.	singular
sb	somebody
sl.	slang
sth	something
usu.	usually
v.	verb
vi.	verb intransitive

verb transitive

West

vt.

W

符号说明

- 1. 方括号[]
 - 1) 说明和注解。例如:「心理学」。
 - 2) 方括号内的字可以替换前面那个(或几个)字。例如:"收据[条]",意思是"收据"或"收条"。"和...接触「联系]",意思是"和...接触"或"和...联系"。
- 2. 圆括号()
 - 1) 是词义的一部分。例如: 现实(主义)的。意思是"现实的"或"现实主义的"。
 - 2) 圆括号内是词形变化。例如: knit (knitted 或 knit, knitting)。
 - 3) 圆括号内是前一词的汉语释义。例如: retail (零售)。
 - 4) 圆括号内是某词要求的介词搭配。例如: frown 不满, 不赞成 (on)。
- 3. / / 内是国际音标。例如: vain /vein/。
- 4. △ 表示该词属 5-6 级词汇。
- 5. * 表示要求记住的"大学英语教学大纲 1-4 级词汇"。

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UNIT 1

PART A Why People Work

PART B I Job Hunting

I Choosing a Career

II Four Minutes That Get You Hired

PART A

Pre-reading

Discuss the following questions before you read the passage.

- 1. In your opinion why do people work?
- 2. Do you think work is only a means of earning a living?
- 3. What's your attitude towards study?

 Do you consider it something dull and painful or something desirable and creative? Give your reasons.
- 4. Suppose you had no financial trouble one day, would you still continue working? Why so?

UNIT 1

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WHY PEOPLE WORK

Jobs and work do much more than most of us realize to provide happiness and contentment. We're all used to thinking that work provides the material things of life—the goods and services that make possible our version of modern civilization. But we are much less conscious of the extent to which work provides the more intangible, but more crucial, psychological well-being that can make the difference between a full and an empty life.

Why is it that most of us don't put work and human satisfaction together, except when it comes to the end product of work: automobiles and houses and good food?

It's always useful to blame someone else, and the Greeks of the ancient world deserve some blame here. At that time work was restricted to slaves and to those few free citizens who had not yet accumulated adequate independent resources. The "real" citizens of Greece—whom Plato¹ and others talked about—expected to spend their time in free discussion and contemplation.

Historically, work has been associated with slavery and sin, compulsion and punishment. And in our own day we are used to hearing the traditional complaints: "I can't wait for my vacation." "I wish I could stay home today." "My boss treats me poorly." "I've got too much work to do and not enough time to do it." Against this backdrop, it may well come as a surprise to learn that not only psychologists but other behavioral scientists have come to accept the positive contribution of work to the individual's happiness and sense of personal achievement. Work is more than a necessity for most human beings; it is the focus of their lives, the source of their identity and creativity.

For large numbers of people, the absence of work is

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debilitating. Retirement often brings many problems surrounding the "What do I do with myself?" question, even though there may be no financial cares. Large numbers of people regularly get headaches and other psychosomatic illnesses on weekends when they don't have their jobs to go to, and must take care of themselves. It has been observed that unemployment, quite aside from exerting financial pressures, brings enormous psychological discomfort and that many individuals deteriorate rapidly when jobless.

But why? Why should work be such a significant source of human satisfaction? A good share of the answer rests in the kind of pride that is stimulated by the job, by the activity of accomplishing. After all, large numbers of people continue working when there is no financial or other compulsion. They are independently wealthy; no one would be surprised if they spent their time at leisure. But something inside drives them to work: the unique satisfactions they derive from it.

Pride in Accomplishment

The human being longs for a sense of being accomplished, of being able to do things, with his hand, with his mind, with his will. Each of us wants to feel he or she has the ability to do something that is meaningful and that stands outside of us as a tribute to our inherent abilities. This extension of ourselves—in what our hands and minds can do—fills out our personality and expands our ego.

It is easiest to see this in the craftsman who lovingly shapes some base material into an object that may be either useful or beautiful or both. You can see the carpenter or bricklayer stand aside and admire the product of his personal skill.

We've watched programmers and engineers work fifteen and eighteen hours at a stretch, seven days a week, 70

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when a job really got tough and they knew that a crucial deadline had to be met, or when a major project would fail unless some tough problems were solved. They received a substantial personal payoff from their efforts in the knowledge that they could tackle tough, almost insurmountable problems, yet overcome them. They enjoyed "making it,"—winning despite difficult odds; proving their capacities against the outsider: nature, a competitor, a complex problem; mastering something new every day.

Even on simple jobs one can observe pride at work. Cleaning men will tell you that while the job looks uncomplicated, there are countless subtleties one needs to know: whose desk can be dusted and whose can't; how to get the most out of cleaning compounds; the best sequence to handle a variety of jobs; even how to sweep a great deal without getting tired. Machine operators often make comments like this:

"See this machine? Anyone looking at it thinks you can master it in an hour or two. But every machine has a personality of its own. I know just how fast I can run it on every different kind of material we get around here; what it will take and what it won't take; how to coax it along; how much oil; what every sound means that it makes. You know it actually takes a year before you know everything about a piece of equipment like this—so you feel it is just part of you, of your arms and legs and head."

Some are deceived into thinking that people like to store up energy, to rest and save themselves as much as possible. Just the opposite. It is energy expenditure that is satisfying. Expending energy, in a sense, creates its 100 own replacement—there is no reservoir such that the more you use the less you have. The measure of your capability is in being active and being able to control that