

NEW CENTURY
ENGLISH

新世纪
英语 1

主 编 李 寄 金 燕



南京大学出版社

New Century English

新世纪英语 1

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南京大学出版社

(苏)新登字 011 号

0490/23

新世纪英语 (1)

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插图绘制:郑小焰·封面摄影:钱厚生

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南京大学出版社出版

(南京大学校内、邮政编码:210008)

江苏省新华书店发行 扬中市印刷厂印刷

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开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 6.5 字数 180 千

1995 年 9 月第 1 版 1995 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—5000

ISBN 7-305-02096-6/H·109

定价:9.50 元

前 言

《新世纪英语》是依据《大学英语教学大纲(文理本科用)》、《大学英语教学大纲(理工本科用)》，针对中国学生学习英语的特殊困难编写而成的大学英语阅读教材。本教材重视英语语言基础训练，熔精读、泛读、快速阅读于一炉，保证了文、理、工科的通用性，适用于文、理、工科各类院校，也适合具有中级英语水平的读者自学。

《新世纪英语》分为四册。第一册侧重语言基础训练，照应了中学至大学英语学习的衔接；第二册侧重各种技能的操练及综合阅读水平的提高；第三册则提供有一定深度和广度的阅读材料，侧重测试技巧的训练及应试水平的提高；第四册编选了部分英美名家的篇什，以便读者得窥纯正英语的堂奥。各册有所偏重，自成一体；又相互呼应，形成整体。读者可根据自己的实际情况，灵活选择使用。

本册为《新世纪英语》第一册，供大学英语一年级学生使用。全书共 15 个单元，每单元分为 Text A 和 Text B 两部分。Text A 为教材的主体，供读者研读操练。Text B 可作快速阅读处理，可根据需要限时完成阅读及随后的练习。

15 个单元中的 30 篇文章均选自英美书刊教材，语言素材新颖地道。选材时我们注意了文章的合宜性、趣味性、知识性和启发性。文章难易适度，梯度明显。

生词释义采用了汉注的形式，顾及了中学至大学英语学习的衔接。

在练习安排和编写中，我们尽量做到既重点突出，又简明扼要。课文理解主要采用多项选择和对错选择两种通用形式，便于考察读者阅读判断能力。词汇练习的重点是课文中出现的常用单

词和词组的操练和巩固,同时兼顾相关常用单词和词组的练习,以举一反三,扩大读者视野。词汇辨析练习旨在帮助读者注意近义词在意义和用法上的细微区别,便于读者准确理解、正确使用。在构词练习中,采用了英美教材中常用的选择正确形式填空,使读者对同一词根单词的各种形式一目了然,又提供了供操练的具体语境,避免了提供常用词根、词缀做法的单调乏味。在练习的最后,我们安排了广为师生欢迎的完形填空,为读者学习英语写作做了必要的铺垫。

如何使英语教材丰赡厚实,又不显累赘滞重;如何使之对教学实践既有指导约束作用,又给教学留下充分个性发挥的空间;如何体现语言知识传授与教学操作的最佳结合点;这些都是我们在本教材编写中认真思考的课题,也是我们孜孜以求的目标。得与失,优与劣,留待读者与专家评判指正,以利今后修订提高。

黄大仓同志参加了本书部分编写工作,谨此致谢。

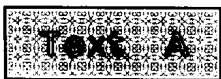
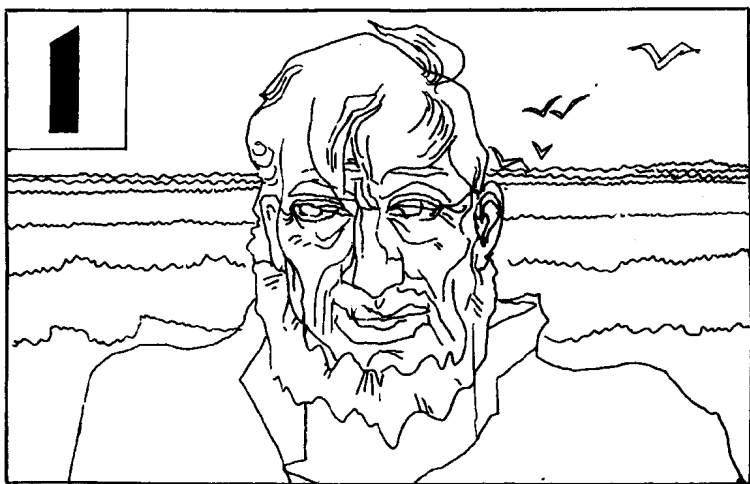
编 者

1995年7月

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The Old Man and the Sea

On the coast of Cuba lived an old fisherman. He was thin and had many deep lines in the back of his neck. His skin was very brown, and his hands were marked by pulling heavy fish at the end of ropes. But all these marks were old. Every part of him seemed old except his eyes. These were cheerful and the same colour as the sea.

For eighty-four days the old man did not catch any fish. People said that he was unlucky. But the old man still loved the sea. He was still strong and a good fisherman. On the eighty-fifth day the old man sailed farther out to sea than any of the other boats. He sailed to where the water was very deep. Then he felt his fishing-line being pulled gently by a big fish which was swimming very deep in the water.

The fish was so powerful that it pulled the boat after it. It took the small boat far out to sea. The old man could no longer see the land.

'Fish,' he said softly, aloud, 'I'll stay with you until I am dead.'

The old man pulled the line a little tighter, but he did not dare to pull it suddenly. The fish might jump and escape. Or it might dive down into the sea and pull the boat after it. But the fish was strong and brave. It pulled the boat on and on.

When the fish rose at last to the top of the water, the old man saw that it was two feet longer than his boat. The old man had seen many great fish, but this one was the greatest fish he had ever seen. It was also the most beautiful.

On the morning of the third day, the end came. Tired and full of pain, the old man threw his harpoon into the heart of the great fish. The fish rose high out of the water, showing all its power and beauty. The next moment it was dead.

Slowly and painfully, the old man tied the fish to the side of the boat. Then he turned back and sailed towards the distant shore. He sailed well and he looked often at the huge fish.

Then the first shark came. The old man killed it, but he lost his harpoon and all his rope. Two hours later two more sharks came. The old man fought them with his oar and his knife. Then he used a stick. Then the tiller. But he knew he was beaten. When he sailed into the little harbour and pulled his boat on shore, no fish was left. Only the giant white backbone.

The next morning the fishermen in the village gathered round the small boat. They measured the big bone of the fish. It was eighteen feet long. 'What a fish it was,' someone said. 'There has never been such a fish.'

New Words and Expressions

coast /kəʊst/ *n.* 海岸
 fisherman /'fɪʃəmən/ *n.* 捕鱼人, 渔夫
 neck /nek/ *n.* 颈
 brown /braʊn/ *adj.* 褐色的
 mark /mɑ:k/ *vt.* 留痕迹于; 标明 *n.* 痕迹; 标志
 cheerful /'tʃiəfʊl/ *adj.* 快乐的
 unlucky /ʌn'lʌki/ *adj.* 不幸的
 sail /seil/ *vi.* 航行 *n.* 帆
 fishing-line /'fɪʃɪŋlaɪn/ *n.* 钓线
 gently /'dʒentli/ *adv.* 轻轻地; 柔和地
 powerful /'paʊəfʊl/ *adj.* 强有力的; 强大的
 softly /'sɒftli/ *adv.* 轻声地; 温和地
 aloud /ə'laʊd/ *adv.* 出声地
 tight /taɪt/ *adv.* 紧紧地
 escape /ɪs'keɪp/ *vi.* 逃跑; 逃脱
 dive /daɪv/ *vi.* 跳水; 潜水
 harpoon /hɑ:'pu:n/ *n.* 鱼叉

beauty /'bjʊ:ti/ *n.* 美; 美丽
 painfully /'peɪnfuli/ *adv.* 痛苦地
 shore /ʃɔ:/ *n.* 岸边
 huge /hju:dʒ/ *adj.* 巨大的
 shark /ʃɑ:k/ *n.* 鲨鱼
 oar /ɔ:/ *n.* 桨; 橹
 stick /stɪk/ *n.* 棍棒
 tiller /'tɪlə/ *n.* 舵柄
 beat /bi:t/ *vt.* 打败
 harbour /'hɑ:bə/ *n.* 港; 港口
 giant /'dʒaɪənt/ *adj.* 巨大的
n. 巨人
 backbone /'bækbəʊn/ *n.* 脊骨; 脊柱
 gather /'gæðə/ *vi.* 聚集
 measure /'meʒə/ *vt.* 测量
 foot /fʊt/ *n.* 英尺

Proper Name

Cuba /'kju:bə/ 古巴(国名)

Understanding the Text

Mark each of the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text:

() 1. There lived in Cuba an old fisherman who was always sick

and depressed.

- ()2. The old fisherman was so unlucky that he didn't catch any fish for over two months.
- ()3. A huge fish pulled the old fisherman's boat far out to sea.
- ()4. The fish was so powerful and beautiful that the old fisherman decided to give it up.
- ()5. The fish was two feet long and it was the longest fish the old fisherman had seen.
- ()6. The old fisherman killed the fish on the morning of the third day.
- ()7. The old fisherman beat the sharks which came to eat the huge fish.
- ()8. When the old fisherman pulled his boat on shore, what was left was only the giant white backbone.

Exercises

I . For each word or phrase under Column A find one with similar meaning under Column B:

A

B

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. mark | a. not roughly |
| 2. powerful | b. closely, firmly |
| 3. gently | c. be a sign of |
| 4. tight | d. extremely large |
| 5. giant | e. come together |
| 6. escape | f. happy, glad |
| 7. cheerful | g. get away |
| 8. coast | h. jump into the water |
| 9. dive | i. forceful |
| 10. gather | j. the land on the edge of the sea |

II . Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases given below.

Change the form if necessary:

mark (v.), dive, the same ... as, harbour,
sail, beauty, tight, measure, gather, gently,
cheerful, beat, aloud

1. We _____ the room and found it was 20 feet long and 15 feet wide.
2. Meet me at _____ place _____ you did yesterday.
3. We _____ around the Atlantic in five days.
4. His face _____ with grief.
5. She _____ refused to accept the gifts.
6. Our champion can _____ all runners in the country.
7. She smiled back at the _____ faces of her students.
8. He could hardly restrain himself from shouting _____.
9. I shall never forget the _____ of that lake.
10. A crowd _____ to see what had happened.
11. You _____ in first and test the temperature of the water.
12. Hold _____ to the railing or you may slip and fall.
13. Hongkong has been known as one of the finest natural _____ in the world.

III. Fill in the blanks with the following words and phrases and pay close attention to the difference of meaning and usage between them:

1. rise, raise, lift, elevate
 - a. This box is too heavy for me to _____.
 - b. Susan _____ her voice when she gets angry.
 - c. Peter _____ to manager of the company.
 - d. When summer comes, the temperature keeps _____.
2. powerful, strong, tough
 - a. The rug is made of very _____ material.

- b. He is a man of _____ will.
- c. The motor isn't _____ enough to drive the car up steep hills.
3. pull, draw, drag, tug
- a. He _____ the door open and went out.
- b. Don't _____ your feet when you walk.
- c. The huge ship _____ into the harbour.
- d. After some time, the fisherman began to _____ the net in.
4. live, stay, remain, reside, settle, inhabit
- a. Who will _____ after class to clean the chalkboard?
- b. They insisted that I _____ for lunch.
- c. He has decided to _____ in the country after his retirement.
- d. Queen Elizabeth generally _____ in Buckingham Palace, but sometimes _____ at Windsor Castle.
- e. They _____ the tropical forest.
- IV. Choose the correct form to fit into each sentence, making changes where necessary:
1. beauty, beautiful, beautifully, to beautify
- a. That is a _____ coat, but it is too expensive for me.
- b. How _____ your wife dances!
- c. Paris was modernized and _____ on a most elaborate scale.
- d. He has no real feeling for _____.
2. high, highly, height
- a. The street was wide and the houses _____ and yellow.
- b. The industrial life of France was not yet _____ developed.
- c. What is the _____ of the radio station?
3. to cheer, cheerful, cheerfully, cheerfulness

- a. She wore a more _____ expression than usual.
 - b. He _____ mentioned this to Terry.
 - c. Everybody _____ by the good news.
 - d. He came home in high _____.
4. power, powerful, powerfully, powerless
- a. He's very _____ built.
 - b. The athlete should have a _____ body.
 - c. The mouse was _____ in the cat's claws.
 - d. Knowledge is _____.
5. soft, softly, to soften
- a. I tried to _____ the bread with milk, but it was too hard.
 - b. Would your friends mind speaking a little more _____?
 - c. Her voice was _____, full of kindness and affection.
6. luck, luckily, lucky, unlucky
- a. Did you have any _____ in finding a job?
 - b. _____ it was not so hot.
 - c. It is _____ that we won't be able to get away this weekend.
 - d. It was a _____ accident that the train was late.
7. to pain, pain, painful, painfully
- a. Is your tooth still _____?
 - b. I hope that I have said nothing to _____ you.
 - c. He had _____ written out a first draft.
 - d. If the _____ comes on again, give him another dose.
- V. Choose the best for each of the following blanks:

Tom and Jack went 1 one morning. They caught a big fish and decided to cut it in half. Tom said, "I'll take the half with the head, and you take the other half with the tail." Jack said, "I suggested the idea of fishing in this place today, 2 I should get the head half." Tom got 3 and said, "but I caught

the fish. You didn't do anything 4." And so they kept quarreling. 5 finally an old man came down the road. He stopped and asked 6 when the two boys explained 7 him what the trouble was. He said, "You shouldn't be angry with each other." Then he cut the fish into three parts: the head, the middle and the tail. He gave the head to Tom and the tail to Jack. The two boys waited to see 8 he was going to do with the middle part. The old man said, "I hope you both will be happy and 9 quarrel any more. I'll just take this. Good-bye." With that, the old man walked away, leaving the two boys to think 10 foolish they had been.

1. A. to fish B. fish C. fishing D. to fishing
2. A. so B. because C. but D. since
3. A. exciting B. angry C. worried D. interested
4. A. too B. also C. either D. at all
5. A. to B. until C. still D. though
6. A. what was the matter B. what the matter was
C. what was the wrong D. what the wrong was.
7. A. for B. with C. to D. on
8. A. how B. what C. when D. which
9. A. don't B. not to C. not D. to not
10. A. so B. such C. what D. how



Beethoven

About 150 years ago a musician sat quietly at a concert in Vienna while his new symphony was played for the first time. At the end he had to face the audience to know that they were clap-

ping wildly. He was totally deaf. The musician was Beethoven, one of the greatest composers who ever lived.

Beethoven wrote about 300 pieces of music. Some of his most beautiful pieces he wrote after he became deaf.

It is hard for anyone to be deaf. But probably it is worse for a composer than for anyone else. Think of not being able to hear the music you have written!

Even as a child Beethoven did not have a happy life. His father, who was a singer with the court band in Bonn, Germany, drank a great deal, and was lazy besides. When the boy was only four, his father decided to make a musician of him. Hour after hour Beethoven had to practise on the violin and the clavier. Whenever he did not work hard, his father was cruel.

It is a wonder that the boy did not hate music. But he did not. He learned so fast that he was able to make a concert tour when he was only 11. When he was 17, the great Mozart praised him.

A few years later Beethoven went to Vienna to study with Haydn. Soon he was writing a great deal of music himself.

Beethoven had an ugly face and a very bad temper. But he also had a great deal of charm. The wealthy people of Vienna invited him time after time to their homes. They forgave him when his temper flared up. Illness made him become deaf when he was only 31. During the rest of his life he was often ill. He was often worried about money, too.

Beethoven wrote long compositions and short ones, gay ones and sad ones, gentle ones and exciting ones. His nine symphonies are among his masterpieces.

Exercises

I . Mark each of the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text:

- () 1. Beethoven was one of the greatest composers of his time and all time.
- () 2. Beethoven was deaf to the criticisms of his audience.
- () 3. Beethoven had to practise a lot when he was only a small boy.
- () 4. His father drank a great deal and beat Beethoven when he didn't work hard enough.
- () 5. In spite of the cruelty of his father, Beethoven loved music.
- () 6. Mozart taught Beethoven how to compose music pieces.
- () 7. Because of his bad temper, people tried to avoid him.
- () 8. Beethoven spent most of his life in illness and poverty.

II . For each word or phrase under Column A find one with similar meaning under Column B:

A	B
1. flare up	a. completely
2. wealthy	b. masterwork
3. gay	c. listeners
4. masterpiece	d. burst into a rage
5. tour	e. in addition, also
6. audience	f. rich
7. besides	g. attractiveness
8. totally	h. miracle
9. charm	i. cheerful, happy
10. wonder	g. trip, journey
11. clap	k. pardon