

大学英语泛读教程

第一册



上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写,包括40篇课文,并配有注释、练习和答案,课文主要选自国外阅读教材和书刊。选材广泛、体裁多样,符合可读性、趣味性、信息性和语言规范性等原则。课文篇幅以400词为起点,最长不超过1000词。超纲词汇约占1%。本书是大学英语基础阶段的泛读教材,也可供英语专业低年级学生和英语业余爱好者阅读。

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前 言

- 一、《大学英语泛读教程》是根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写的。全书由四册组成。每册40篇课文，并配以注释、练习和答案。
- 二、课文主要选自国外阅读教材和书刊。选材力求体裁多样，题材广泛，符合可读性、趣味性、信息性和语言规范性等原则。课文篇幅以400词为起点，最长的不超过1000词。超纲词汇约占1%。
- 三、这套课本是大学英语基础阶段的泛读教材，也适应英语专业低年级学生和英语业余爱好者提高英语阅读技能和熟巧的需要。
- 四、本书经美籍专家 Mary Bossel 校阅。因编者水平有限，切望读者和外语界同仁不吝赐教。

编者

1990年1月

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1. Using a Dictionary

One important study skill is knowing how to use the dictionary. You may use the dictionary to increase your vocabulary or to refer to when you are preparing an examination paper. You may need to check your spelling for writing a composition, or your pronunciation for an oral report. In all of these and similar cases, you will find the dictionary a helpful study aid.

Words are listed alphabetically in the dictionary. If you know the order of the letters of the alphabet, you can find the word you are seeking in a very short time.

In your reading or listening, you may find that you need the dictionary definition of a word in order to know its correct meaning. The word you look up may have several meanings, numbered separately in the dictionary.

Do not hastily accept the first definition and stop there. Try out the definition in the sentence and paragraph where you found the word. If it fits, fine. If not, look further. Always check the meaning by the context in which the word is used. Sometimes you do not need to look up an unfamiliar word in the dictionary. You can figure out its meaning by using the clues around it.

When you use a word in speech, it is not enough to know its meaning. You must know how to

pronounce the word. You have to find out where the accent is placed and how the syllables are pronounced.

The syllables which receive stress in pronunciation are shown by accent marks. In most dictionaries, you will find the pronunciation shown in parentheses after each entry word. The accent mark is usually shown before the stressed syllable, inside the parentheses.

Different dictionaries use different systems to show the pronunciation of a word. Usually the system is explained in the front pages of the dictionary.

When you write, you use the dictionary if you are not sure of the correct spelling of a word.

Sometimes you may have to look in more than one place for a word. This is because the beginning sound of some words could be represented by more than one letter. For instance, if you did not know the spelling of the word photo, you might look first in the "f" section of the dictionary. You need to know that some words beginning with an f sound are actually spelled with ph.

The dictionary is very useful in your studies and is one of the most valuable of all study tools because it can provide so much information.

Notes

1. refer to

v. 参考, 引证

2. oral	/ˈɔːrəl/	adj. 口语的
3. alphabetically	/ælfəˈbetikəli/	adv. 按字母顺序排列地
4. definition	/defɪˈnɪʃən/	n. 定义
5. hastily	/ˈheɪstɪli/	adv. quickly and not very carefully
6. figure out	/ˈfɪɡə/	v. think out; understand
7. clue	/kluː/	n. 线索
8. accent	/ˈæksənt/	n. 重音
9. syllable	/ˈsɪləbl/	n. 音节
10. parenthesis	/pəˈrenθɪsɪs/	n. (pl-ses)括弧

Exercises

A. Recalling Facts

- Which of the following is NOT used to describe the dictionary in the article?
 - Useful.
 - Different.
 - Helpful.
 - Valuable.
- Words in dictionaries are usually arranged
 - in logical order.
 - in alphabetical order.
 - differently in different dictionaries.
 - according to their pronunciation.
- When using a word in speech, you must
 - know its pronunciation

- b. know the word stress.
 - c. know its meaning.
 - d. all of the above.
4. Which of the following choices is not mentioned in the article? You use a dictionary
- a. to enlarge your vocabulary.
 - b. to check the part of speech of the words you don't know.
 - c. to know words' meanings.
 - d. to be sure of the correct spelling of a word.
5. Where is the accent mark usually placed?
- a. Before the stressed syllable.
 - b. Between syllables.
 - c. After the stressed syllable.
 - d. After each entry word.

B. Understanding Ideas

6. When you meet an unfamiliar word in your reading,
- a. you must look it up in a dictionary.
 - b. you don't need to look it up.
 - c. you may look it up in a dictionary if you can't figure out its meaning from the context.
 - d. don't worry about it and go on reading.
7. What can I do if I don't understand a dictionary's pronunciation system?
- a. You can find the explanation in the front pages of the dictionary.

- b. You can figure it out.
 - c. You can look it up in another dictionary.
 - d. You can read its accent marks.
8. The article
- a. is an introduction to different dictionaries.
 - b. tells us the advantages of using a dictionary.
 - c. mainly tells us how to use a dictionary.
 - d. both a and c.
9. Why does the author say that the dictionary is a helpful study aid?
- a. It can help you when you are busy.
 - b. It can help you while you are in trouble.
 - c. It can help you with your study and supply you with much information.
 - d. It is portable; you can carry it with you.

2. Why the Doctor Was Late

One Night, a little before nine o'clock, the doctor answered his telephone. "Glens Falls calling Dr. Van Eyck," said the voice on the telephone.

"This is Dr. Van Eyck speaking," said the doctor.

A moment later Dr. Van Eyck heard another voice: "This is Dr. Haydon at the hospital in Glens Falls. We have a very sick boy here in our hospital. He has just been brought in with a bullet in his brain. He is very weak and may not live. We should operate at once, but

I'm not a surgeon, you know."

"I'm 60 miles from Glens Falls," said Dr. Van Eyck. "Have you called Dr. Mercer? He lives in Glens Falls."

"He is out of town," said Dr. Haydon. "I am calling you because the boy comes from your city. He was visiting here and shot himself while playing with a gun."

"You say that the boy is from Albany?" asked Dr. Van Eyck. "What is his name?"

"Arthur Cunningham."

"I don't think I know him. But I'll get there as soon as I can. It is snowing here, but I think I can get there before 12 o'clock."

"I should tell you that the boy's family is very poor. I don't think they can pay you anything."

"That's all right," said Dr. Van Eyck.

A few minutes later, the surgeon's car had to stop for a red light at the edge of town. A man in an old black coat opened the door of the car and got in.

"Drive on," he said. "I've got a gun."

"I'm a doctor," said Van Eyck. "I'm on my way to the hospital to operate on a very sick--"

"Don't talk," said the man in the old black coat. "Just drive."

A mile out of town he ordered the doctor to stop the car and get out. Then the man drove on down the

road. The doctor stood there for a moment in the falling snow.

A half hour later Dr. Van Eyck found a telephone and called a taxi. At the railway station he learned that the next train to Glens Falls would not leave until 12 o'clock.

It was after two o'clock in the morning when the surgeon arrived at the hospital in Glens Falls. Dr. Haydon was waiting for him.

"I did my best," said Van Eyck, "but I was stopped on the road and my car--"

"It was good of you to try," said Dr. Haydon, "The boy died an hour ago."

The two doctors walked by the door of the hospital waiting room. There sat the man in the old black coat, with his head in his hands.

"Mr. Cunningham," said Dr. Haydon to the man, "this is Dr. Van Eyck. He is a surgeon who came all the way from Albany to try to save your boy."

Notes

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. bullet | /ˈbulɪt/ | n. 子弹 |
| 2. surgeon | /ˈsɜːdʒən/ | n. doctor who performs operation |
| 3. come all the way | | come a long way |

Exercises

A. Recalling Facts

1. Who is NOT a doctor?

- a. Van Eyck.
- ✓ b. Arthur Cunningham.
- c. Mercer.
- d. Haydon.

2. Why did the boy have to go to a hospital?

- ✓ a. He had shot himself with a gun.
- b. He had cut himself.
- c. He had been very sick with a brain disease.
- d. He had been shot by the man in an old black coat.

3. why did the surgeon stop his car at the edge of town?

- ✓ a. He was ordered to by a man with a gun.
- b. The boy's family could pay him nothing and he changed his mind.
- ✓ c. He responded to the red light.
- d. The policeman told him to stop because he was driving too fast.

4. What did Dr. Van Eyck do after his car was taken?

- a. He went to find his car.
- b. He telephoned Dr. Haydon.
- ✓ c. He waited for the next train while standing in the falling snow.

- ☒ d/ He called a taxi.
- 5. What happened to the boy before Dr. Van Eyck got to the hospital?
 - a. He got worse.
 - b. He got better.
 - ☒ c. He died.
 - d. They operated on his head wound.

B. Understanding Ideas

- 6. Why did Dr. Haydon ask a doctor in Albany to come to Glens Falls?
 - ☒ a. He couldn't perform the operation by himself.
 - b. It was the duty of doctors in Albany, not his, to give the boy medical treatment.
 - c. The surgeon who worked in the hospital in Glens Falls was at home with his wife.
 - ☒ d. The boy needed the help of a surgeon.
- 7. How did Dr. Haydon learn that the boy's family was very poor and they couldn't pay anything?
 - a. He telephoned the police station and was told about it.
 - ☒ b. He got in touch with the boy's father and learned it from him.
 - c. The wounded boy told him about it.
 - d. He got the idea by guessing.
- 8. How did Dr. Van Eyck get to the hospital after his car was taken?
 - a. On foot.

b. By taxi.

☒ c. By train.

☒ d. All of the above.

9. Who had taken the doctor's car?

a. The taxi driver.

☒ b. The boy's father.

c. A robber wearing an old black coat.

d. Someone whose name was not mentioned.

10. Why was the doctor late?

a. He had to stop for a red light.

b. He lost his way.

c. He had not really tried his best.

☒ d. He had been robbed of his car.

3. What Is a Zombie

A zombie is a part of the belief in voodoo magic. The word zombie comes from the Congo. It means one of the living dead. In voodoo, the living dead are corpses who have been revived by a sorcerer. Once he does this, the sorcerer has a slave. The zombie acts like a robot. It has no will, is stupid, and does not enjoy what it does. It speaks in a nasal tone.

Believers in voodoo will tell you that when a Haitian sorcerer needs a zombie, he first chooses his victim. Then he rides backwards to the victim's house after dark. He puts his mouth to a crack in the door.

Then he sucks out the victim's soul. The victim dies. As soon as the body is buried, the sorcerer goes to the grave at midnight. He brings the soul in a bottle. After he digs up the body, he wakes the corpse by passing the soul under its nose. He also bangs it on the head. Then he leads the zombie away.

The zombie is used as a servant. It is overworked and whipped. It eats poor food. It must not be given salt because that would restore its will-power. Some sorcerers turn the zombie into stone. They keep it in front of the house. Others change it into an animal. They sell it as meat. One Haitian woman once dropped a piece of meat three times. Then she knew it came from a zombie.

Families try to save their kin from being turned into zombies. Some bury a body face down. They leave a dagger for protection. The body cannot be revived if it does not answer the call of the sorcerer. So the mouth is often sewn up.

So much for zombie as part of voodoo. In fact, many so-called zombies are simply slow-witted people. Being retarded, they look dazed and robot-like. There is a drug made from the root of an African tree that can cause a trance-like state. The use of this drug may have led to the belief in zombies.

Notes

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|
| 1. voodoo | /ˈvuːduː/ | <i>n.</i> 伏都教, 巫术信仰
<i>adj.</i> 伏都教的 |
| 2. corpse | /kɔːps/ | <i>n.</i> a dead body, esp. a person |
| 3. revive | /riˈvaɪv/ | <i>n.</i> make or become conscious or healthy again |
| 4. sorcerer | /ˈsɔːsərə/ | <i>n.</i> a person believed to do magic by using the power of evil spirits |
| 5. retard | /riˈtɑːd/ | <i>v.</i> 妨碍 |
| 6. robot | /ˈrəʊbɒt/ | <i>n.</i> a machine that can move and do some of the work of a man |
| 7. trance | /traːns/ | <i>n.</i> a sleeplike condition of the mind in which one does not notice the things around one |

Exercises

Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. In voodoo, the zombies
a. are robots.