

总主编 张学君
总主审 陈福民

大学英语 阅读实践教程

第二册

主编 宋彩霞 潘 丽

A COLLEGE ENGLISH READING PRACTICE COURSE

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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主编	宋彩霞	潘 丽
编委	吴甲锋	宋彩霞
	胡 杰	潘 丽

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总 主 审 陈福民

大学英语阅读实践教学

DaXue Yingyu Yuedu Shijian Jiaocheng

总主编 张学君

总主审 陈福民

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前 言

这套教程是根据国家教委审定的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级通用词汇表》以及大学英语分级标准考试题型设计而编写的系列英语阅读实践教程。本教程共分四册,可分别用于大学英语1—4级阅读教学和语言实践训练。

本书为第二册,共15个单元,每单元3篇阅读文章。所选阅读材料在内容上力求集知识性、科学性、实用性和趣味性为一体。每篇文章后,配有阅读理解试题、完形填空练习、组词成句练习和文章内容讨论题,目的是既能培养学生的阅读能力,又能提高学生综合运用语言的能力。此外,该书每5个单元后附有一套词汇和语法结构测试题(100道题)。所有测试题都是结合前5个单元内容编写而成,可供学生自测和巩固已学的语言知识,进一步扩大词汇量和掌握语法要点。我们相信这套教程对提高学生的英语水平一定会大有裨益。

该套教程由张学君任总主编,王达坤、李小红任副总主编,陈福民任总主审。

本册主编:宋彩霞、潘丽

编写人员:(按姓氏笔划为序)吴甲锋、宋彩霞、胡杰、潘丽。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏和不足之处在所难免,恳请读者与同仁批评指正。

编委会

1996年8月

于哈尔滨工业大学

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UNIT ONE

I . INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ADOLESCENCE

1. The period of adolescence(青春期), i. e. , the period between childhood and adulthood, maybe long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what consists maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

2. In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation(开始)ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation consist such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, rights, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increases his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can get a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult.

3. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are got as a function of age after majority status has been got. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged(延长, 拖延) period of adolescence.

(462 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. adult | a. /n. 已成熟的, 成年人(的) | 3. significance | n. 意义, 含义, 重要性 |
| 2. frontier | n. 国境, 边境, 尖端, 新领域 | 4. legal | a. 法律的, 合法的, 正当的 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. grant v./n. 同意,准予,给予,授予物 | 9. contract n./v. 契约,合同,缩短,订(约) |
| 6. responsibility n. 责任,责任心,职责 | 10. provision n. 供应,准备,口粮 |
| 7. individual a./n. 个人的,单独的,独特的
的;个人,个体 | 11. graduate n./a./v. (大学)毕业生,研
究生(的);毕业 |
| 8. financial a. 财政的,金融的 | 12. graduation n. 毕业 |
- * * * *
1. take for granted; 想当然,认为……理所当然 2. be responsible for; 对……负责

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this part, there are five questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

- The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because _____.
A. the definition of maturity has changed
B. the industrialized society is more developed
C. more education is provided and laws against child labor are made
D. ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance
- Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to _____.
A. graduations from schools and colleges B. social recognition
C. socio-economic status D. certain behavioral changes
- No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood special rights until he is _____.
A. 11 years old B. 16 years old C. 21 years old D. between 12 and 21
- Starting from twenty-two years old, _____.
A. one will get more basic rights
B. the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have
C. one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21
D. one will enjoy more rights given by society
- According to the text, it is true that _____.
A. in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed
B. no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of twenty-one
C. one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license
D. one is not free from the limit of child labor laws until he can join the army

CLOZE TEST

Directions: In this part, there are ten blanks. You are asked to fill in the blank with a word or a phrase according to the context. And then check them.

The period 1 adolescence, i. e. , the period 2 childhood 3 adulthood, may be 4 or 5 , depending 6 social expectations and on society's as to 7 consists maturity and adulthood. 8 primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short 9 of time, while in 10 societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

Directions: In this part, you are asked to arrange the words in each group in correct sentence

order. Capitalize, punctuate or change the form of verbs or nouns where necessary.

1. understand, I, this, type of, change, can, not
2. no, longer, he, friend, trustful, be, a
3. political, economic, development, depend on, development
4. position, your, be replaced, a, new, one, by
5. be, it, from, nine to eleven, I, come, to, understand, kind, how, be, he, that

DISCUSSION CLUES

1. How do you understand the prolonged period of adolescence?
2. Do you think you have enjoyed fully the responsibilities and rights as an adult?
3. Do you have some troubles during the period of adolescence?

I . PROBLEMS OF LANGUAGE LEARNING AND SOLUTIONS

1. I am going to discuss the basic problems of learning a language first and then I'll go on to suggest various possible solutions. The students I have in mind here are those who have been learning English in order to begin a course of studies taught in that medium.
2. Probably the most fundamental problem that the student meets is the feeling that the problem is too great for him. Difficulties occur on all sides and progress can be uncertain and slow. Unknown items of grammar and vocabulary appear in texts which attempt to explain new and often difficult information. Difficulties with the language interact with difficulties as regards the subject matter. The student reading in his own subjects slows down, and his comprehension becomes less secure. He expresses himself slowly and often fails to express his ideas exactly. He is disappointed to find that under pressure he makes a lot of unnecessary mistakes in areas where he knows the correct language forms. His social relations are difficult as he cannot find the right ways quickly enough to keep a conversation going, so his language often betrays (暴露) him into dullness, coldness or worst of all rudeness. Instead of the student being in control of the language, the language seems not to be in control of the students.
3. All of this can be very depressing and the student can start to feel very anxious. Working in a foreign language is also very tiring, and the concentration and self-discipline required to correct one's mistakes is very great indeed.
4. But what can be done about these problems? Well, there are many ways in which the student can help himself. It might be helpful if we deal with them under three broad headings. Firstly, the student must set himself a number of realistic targets. Secondly, he must work out a proper method of study. Thirdly, he must try to adopt a set of attitudes which encourage progress.
5. Bearing this in mind the student must concentrate on immediate short-term improvements rather than vague long-term aims; he must adopt a systematic, thorough, economical, and flexible method of study; furthermore, he must take positive attitudes towards language learning. The student should, therefore, involve himself as much as possible with the foreign culture, and should seek out opportunities to enjoy himself through it. Such enjoyment always makes language learning quicker and more efficient.

(401 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. various <i>a.</i> 各种各样的, 不同的 | 6. positive <i>a.</i> 积极的, 肯定的, 确实的, 明确的 |
| 2. adopt <i>v.</i> 采用, 采纳 | |
| 3. medium <i>n. / a.</i> 中间, 适中, 传导体, 媒介; 中等的, 适中的 | 7. involve <i>v.</i> 卷入, 陷入, 连累, 包含, 含有, 涉及 |
| 4. fundamental <i>a. / n.</i> 基础的, 基本的; 基本原则, 基本原理 | 8. opportunity <i>n.</i> 机会 |
| 5. flexible <i>a.</i> 柔韧的, 易弯曲的, 灵活的 | 9. efficient <i>a.</i> 有效的, 有能力的 |
| | 10. economical <i>a.</i> 节约的, 经济(学)的 |

* * * *

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. as regards: 关于, 至于 | 4. bear in mind: 记住, 记下 |
| 2. worst of all: 最糟糕的, 最坏的 | 5. seek out: 寻找, 发现 |
| 3. in control of: 受控制 | |

READING COMPREHENSION

- In this passage, the writer mainly talked about _____.
A. the basic problems of learning a language
B. various possible solutions to these problems
C. both A and B
D. learning a language very useful
- Which of the following is not the difficulty that a student meets in learning a language?
A. Unknown grammar and vocabulary. B. Reading slowing down.
C. Comprehension becoming less secure. D. Misunderstanding words.
- How many solutions does the writer suggest in dealing with these difficulties?
A. one B. two C. three D. four
- The student should adopt the following methods except _____ one.
A. systematic B. thorough C. flexible D. advanced
- In this passage the writer suggested that the student should take _____ attitudes towards language learning.
A. negative B. positive C. critical D. ill

CLOZE TEST

Bearing this 1 mind the student must concentrate 2 immediate 3 term improvements 4 than vague 5 term aims; he must 6 a systematic, thorough, economical, and 7 method of study, 8, he must take 9 attitudes 10 language learning.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- I, problem, the, bear, be, how, look, baby, after, the, in mind, to
- Japan, often, occur, in, earthquakes
- try, explain, why, Tom, to, be, he, late
- liberation, China, in, of, Japan, control, be, before
- our, must, advanced, technique, country, catch, with, other, up, countries, adopt, in order, to

DISCUSSION CLUES

1. Do you have any difficulties in learning a language?
2. What do you think of the solutions the writer suggested?
3. What kind of persons do you think most suitable in learning a foreign language?

II. WHAT INFLUENCES OUR COLOUR

1. Heredity(遗传) is not the only thing that influences our colour. Where we live and how we live after we are born are important too. For instance, our genes influence how fat or thin we are. But our weight depends mainly on how much we eat and how much exercise we get. In the same way, our skin colour depends to a large extent on how much sunshine we get.
2. During the cold winter months, people keep themselves covered. A group of light-coloured people will all seem to be pretty much the same colour in these months. But when summer arrives and they go to the beaches, some will tan(晒黑) darkly, some will tan lightly and a few will not tan at all. Each one has inherited a different ability to tan, but the differences do not appear until the conditions are right. An outdoors man will soon become pale if he changes to an indoor job, while a desk clerk will take on a tan after a short vacation in the sun.
3. Sometimes people decide that being tanned is better than being pale. Sometimes they decide the opposite.
4. Centuries ago, most of the people in Europe were peasants and had to work in the fields all day. Noblemen, on the other hand, did not have to work. They stayed indoors and remained pale. You could always tell a nobleman from a peasant because the peasant had a tan. As a result, noblemen did their best to keep their skins as light as possible. A skin so pale that the veins showed was considered a mark of great beauty.
5. During the Industrial Revolution things changed. Farmers left their fields and went to work in factories, mines and mills. Working for long hours in dimly-lit factories and mines made their skins pale. Wealthy people, however, could afford to travel to sunny countries. They had the leisure to lie around on the beaches and get a tan. Having a tan became a sign of wealth.
6. In Western Europe and North America pale skin is no longer desirable. Instead of bleaching themselves white with lemon(柠檬) juice, many women spend their time under a sun-lamp. The desire for a quick tan has led to the invention of pills(药丸) and lotions(洗剂) that darken the skin artificially without exposure to sunlight.
7. This has brought about another change. These pills and lotions can be bought by anyone at any drugstore. A rich man can spend hundreds of dollars on a vacation in the sunny West Indies and get his suntan there. But his lowest-paid clerk can have what looks like the same tan out of a bottle for a few cents.
8. So there are three answers to the question "Where does our colour come from?" It comes from the genes we inherit. It comes from the conditions in which we live. And it can come from a bottle that we buy at the drugstore on the corner.

(489 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

1. mill *n.* 工厂, 磨粉机
2. dim *a.* 暗淡的, 朦胧的, 模糊不清的

3. dimly *ad.* 不明亮地, 暗淡地
 4. leisure *n.* 空闲, 安逸
 5. juice *n.* (水果) 汁, 液

6. artificial *a.* 人工的, 人造的
 7. drug *n. / v.* 药物, 麻醉品, 毒品; 下麻药
 8. drugstore *n.* 药店

* * * *

1. to a large extent: 在很大程度上 2. bring about: 带来

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The factors that influence our colour are the following except that _____.
 A. the genes we inherit
 B. the conditions in which we live
 C. a bottle that we buy at the drugstore on the corner
 D. how expensive our cosmetic is
2. Our skin colour depends on mainly how much _____ we get.
 A. sunshine B. water C. bath D. wind
3. During cold winter months, a group of light-coloured people will all seem to be pretty much the same colour in these months because _____.
 A. they do not go to the beaches B. they stayed at home
 C. they kept themselves covered D. they use more cosmetic
4. Centuries ago, in Europe, you could always tell a nobleman from a peasant because _____.
 A. a nobleman is born more beautiful than a peasant
 B. the peasant had to work in the field and had a tan
 C. the peasant wore ragged clothes
 D. a nobleman is easy to get pale
5. During the Industrial Revolution, What happened?
 A. Farmers' colour changed to be pale. B. Farmers lost work.
 C. Wealthy people got a tan in the fields. D. Having a tan became a sign of poorness.

CLOZE TEST

_____ 1 _____ Western Europe and North _____ 2 _____ pale skin is _____ 3 _____ longer desirable. _____ 4 _____ of bleaching themselves _____ 5 _____ with lemon juice, many women _____ 6 _____ their time _____ 7 _____ a sunlamp. The desire _____ 8 _____ a quick tan has led to the _____ 9 _____ of pills and lotions that _____ 10 _____ the skin artificially without exposure to sunlight.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

1. only, the, person, not, John, attend, meeting, yesterday, be, who, the
2. healthy, whether, you, or, be, not, depend, how much, exercise, on, get, you
3. I, go, sleep, to, do not, until, come, he, back, night, last
4. past, during, city, have taken, a, look, the, year, few, new, on, the
5. desirable, China, no, now, longer, in, abroad, going, be

DISCUSSION CLUES

1. Why do people's opinions to colour change in different times?
2. What do you think of the use of pills and lotions?
3. What colour do you prefer? Why?

UNIT TWO

I. THE MEANING OF MARRIAGE

1. The cohesiveness(内聚力) of a family would seem to depend on members sharing certain routine practices and events. For a growing share of the American labor force, however, working shifts outside the normal daylight hours——“what we here call shiftwork”——makes the lives of families difficult.
2. Existing research shows that both male and female shiftworkers report high levels of stress and a sense of conflict(冲突) between the demands of work and family life. But shiftwork couples still maintain a traditional attitude regarding the meaning of marriage and the expected roles of husband and wife. They expressed a willingness to do “whatever it takes” to approximate their view of a proper marriage, including giving up sleep and doing conventional(常规的) things at unconventional hours. For the most majority of couples interviewed——even when wives worked outside their homes a proper marriage is characterized by a very clear division of roles; husbands are “providers” whose main responsibility is supporting the family; wives are “homemakers” who clean, cook, and care for husbands and children.
3. As couples met shiftwork schedules(时间表), however, initial expectations about what it would take to create a marriage and family were put to test. One woman expressed her dreams about what marriage was supposed to be;
4. It would make me feel like I had more of a home atmosphere, you know. That’s the way I always expected being married having the husband go off, come in the evening and spend the rest of the evenings together, you know that’s the way we thought it would be. It does not work out that way.
5. The women’s definitions of a “good husband” are typified by the following wife’s response.
6. I expect him to be a good provider, and be there when I need him, loyal about the same things as he would expect out of me, except that I expect him to control over me. But in a manner of speaking when it’s time to be a man I expect him to stand up and be one instead of sitting back expecting me to do everything.
7. To husbands, a good wife was someone who was;
8. Understanding of what I feel go through at work. I need that respect at work, I hope I get it at work. I want my wife to realize what I expect at work. I do not want her to give me a lot of shit(胡说) when I come home from work because——I do not know if this makes much sense.
9. These views seemed critical to maintaining families of the shiftworkers.

(431 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. routine | n. 例行公事,日常工作,常规 | 3. male | a./n. 男性(的),雄性(的) |
| 2. shift | v./n. 替换,转换,移动 | 4. female | a./n. 女性的,雌性的,女子 |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. stress <i>n. /v.</i> 压力, 应力, 重音; 强调, 着重 | 9. typify <i>v.</i> 作为典型, 代表, 象征, 预示 |
| 6. characterize <i>v.</i> 表示 特性, 刻画性格 | 10. loyal (to) <i>a.</i> 忠诚的, 忠贞的 |
| 7. division <i>n.</i> 分, 分割, 部门, 科, 处, 除法 | 11. critical <i>a.</i> 批评的, 评论的, 危急的, 紧要的 |
| 8. provider <i>n.</i> 供应者, 设备者 | 12. approximate <i>a. /v.</i> 近似的, 大约的; 近似, (使)接近 |

READING COMPREHENSION

1. In spite of _____, shiftwork couples still hoped to maintain a stable life.
☒ A. traditional beliefs about marriage B. lack of control over time
☒ C. a very clear division of roles D. the demands of work
2. From the selection, we can conclude that female shiftworkers were not satisfied with _____.
 A. their work
 B. their children
☒ C. their husbands' inability to protect the family and provide companionship
 D. leisure activities
3. What is implied by the author?
☒ A. Shiftwork had a direct effect on the attitudes and behavior of family members.
☒ B. Shiftworkers could live a normal life.
☒ C. Shiftwork couples had different ideas about marriage.
 D. Female shiftworkers were satisfied with the time spent with their families.
4. In order to maintain the marriage of the shiftworkers, _____.
 A. wives must learn to care for the children in the absence of their husbands
☒ B. shiftwork couples must manage their time and activities
 C. wives must adapt their own feelings of boredom to their husbands' work
 D. all of the above
5. The main idea of this selection is _____.
☒ A. constructing family life B. managing time and activities
☒ C. the meaning of marriage D. living a normal life

CLOZE TEST

I expect him to 1 a good provider, and be there when I 2 him, 3 about the same things as he would expect 4 of me, 5 that I expect him to control 6 me. But in a manner of 7 when it's 8 to be a man I expect him to stand up and be one 9 of sitting back 10 me to do everything.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- all, go, countryside, the, to, him, except
- parent, us, expect, my, to, become, useful, society, to
- would, tomorrow, fine, it, be, it, wouldn't
- tell, what, man, me, the, no, make, sense
- expect, come, him, when, need, him, I, to, I

DISCUSSION CLUES

- What do you think the role of man and woman in a family?

2. What's your understanding of "good husbands" and "good wives"?
3. Would you like to have a family or remain single in the future?

II . THE BRANCH OF MATHEMATICS

1. Mathematics is an essential and fascinating(迷人的) branch of human knowledge. It has important uses in many areas of modern life, including science, industry, and business.
2. Mathematics can be defined simply as the study of quantities and relations. It used numbers and symbols to do this. This definition, however, does not explain that mathematics can be divided into many different branches. There are, at least eight areas of maths generally studied by elementary, secondary, and college students: arithmetic, algebra(代数学), geometry, trigonometry(三角学), analytic geometry, calculus, probability(概率), and statistics.
3. Arithmetic can be divided into four basic operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. It is the simplest branch of math and is usually studied early in school. After arithmetic, students usually study algebra. Algebra is more general than arithmetic. It uses letters such as "x" and "y" to find unknown numbers. One interesting invention of algebra is logarithms(对数). These are usually found by referring to a logarithmic table.
4. Geometry is generally learned in secondary schools. This branch of mathematics deals with lines, angles, planes, and solids(立体). For purpose of teaching, geometry is often divided into two branches, plane geometry and solid geometry. Plane geometry deals with shapes, such as circles and squares, that lie on a flat surface. Such shapes are in two dimensions. Solid geometry deals with shapes that have three dimensions. Such shapes are spheres, cubes, and pyramids.
5. The branch of mathematics that deals with the relations between the sides and angles of triangles is trigonometry. Trigonometry also is often divided into two branches: plane trigonometry and spherical trigonometry. Plane trigonometry deals with triangles on a flat surface. Spherical trigonometry deals with triangles on the surface of a sphere. Trigonometry is very useful to navigators, astronomers(天文学家), and surveyors.
6. Analytic geometry is the branch of mathematics that applies algebra to geometry. It is often used by engineers and physicists. An example of analytic geometry is the drawing of a curved line to represent an algebraic equation(方程式)(e. g. "y = 3x").
7. The branch of mathematics that deals with changing quantities is calculus. Calculus has applications in all areas of science. Without calculus, the calculations necessary for landing on the moon could not have been made.
8. Two final subdivisions of mathematics are probability and statistics. Probability is used to make predictions about whether something will happen, and has a wide range of applications. Statistics is used to analyze large bodies of numbers. It is used in all the sciences to organize and analyze masses of facts and draw conclusions from them.

(528 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. define v. 给 下定义, 限定, 规定 2. geometry n. 几何(学) 3. subtract (from) v. 减去 4. subtraction n. 减法 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. multiply (by) v. 乘, 使相乘, 倍增, 增加, 繁殖 6. multiplication n. 乘法 7. division n. 除法, 分割, 科, 部门 |
|--|---|

8. angle *n.* 角, 角度, 方面 12. survey *v. / n.* 俯瞰, 眺望, 全面审视
 9. sphere *n.* 球, 球体, 范围 13. surveyor *n.* 勘定员, 测量员
 10. cube *n.* 立方体, 立方形, 立方, 三次幂 14. curve *n. / v.* 曲线, 弯曲, 弯曲物, 弄弯
 11. navigator *n.* 领航员, 驾驶员

READING COMPREHENSION

- What is mathematics?
 - It is numbers and symbols.
 - It is addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
 - ☒ It studies quantities and relations.
 - It is a very uninteresting branch of human knowledge.
- Which of the following is NOT the branch of mathematics?
 - arithmetic
 - calculus
 - statistics
 - ☒ engineering
- Which is NOT true about geometry?
 - It is generally learned in secondary schools.
 - It deals with lines, angles, planes, and solids.
 - It is often divided into plane geometry and solid geometry.
 - ☒ Solid geometry is more important than plane geometry.
- Analytic geometry is the branch of mathematics that applies _____.
 - geometry to algebra
 - ☒ algebra to geometry
 - arithmetic to algebra
 - geometry to trigonometry
- _____ is necessary for the calculations landing on the moon.
 - Probability
 - Statistics
 - ☒ Calculus
 - Algebra

CLOZE TEST

Two 1 subdivisions of mathematics are probability and statistics. Probability is 2 to make predictions 3 whether something 4 happen, and has 5 wide range of 6. Statistics is 7 to analyze large bodies of 8. It is used in 9 the sciences to organize and analyze masses of facts and 10 conclusions from them.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- oil, many, in, life, modern, have, including, important, cooking, use, heating, lightning, and
- phenomenon, kind, this, of, define, be, can, as, corruption
- multiply, four, be, twelve, three, to, by
- purpose, stealing, of, for, thief, close, the, to, Mary, come
- energetic, deal, a, problem, number, large, of, with, manager, the, every, have to, day

DISCUSSION CLUES

- Why is trigonometry very useful to navigators, do you know?
- Do you know some uses of mathematics in business or industry?
- Do you have some difficulties in learning mathematics?

III. LESSONS FROM OVERSEAS

- As world travel increases, nation learn from each other. In the United States today there

do well to remember that people there consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. The left hand is supposed to be used for washing yourself. Also in India, you might see a man shaking his head to another and think that he is disagreeing. But in many parts of India, shake of the head means agreement. Nodding your head when you are offered a drink in Bulgaria will most probably leave you thirsty. In that country, you shake your head to mean "yes" — a nod means "no". At a meal in countries on the Arabic Peninsula, you will find that your glass is repeatedly refilled as soon as you drink up. If you think that you have had enough, you should take the cup or glass in your hand and give it a little shake from side to side or place your hand over the top.

3. In Europe it is quite usual to cross your legs when you are sitting talking to someone even at an important meeting. Doing this in Thailand, however, could bring about trouble. It is considered too informal an attitude for such an occasion. Also you should try to avoid touching the head of an adult—it's just not done in Thailand.

4. Attitudes to women differ from place to place, in Japan, for example, it is quite usual for men to plan evening entertainment (娱乐) for themselves and leave their wives at home. In Europe, such attitudes are disappearing.

(450 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. custom <i>n.</i> 习惯, 风俗, 海关, 关税 | 7. disappear <i>v.</i> 不见, 消失 |
| 2. pleasant <i>a.</i> 令人愉快的, 讨人喜欢的 | 8. disagree (with) <i>v.</i> 有分歧, 不同意, 不一致, 不适宜 |
| 3. manner <i>n.</i> 态度, 举止, 礼貌, 规矩 | 9. offer <i>v. / n.</i> 给予, 提供; 提供物, 提议 |
| 4. probably <i>ad.</i> 或许, 大概, 很可能 | 10. informal <i>a.</i> 不拘礼节的, 非正式的, 非正规的 |
| 5. consider <i>v.</i> 认为, 把……看作, 考虑, 关心, 顾及 | 11. occasion <i>n.</i> 场合, 时刻, 时机, 机会 |
| 6. impolite <i>a.</i> 不礼貌的, 粗鲁的, 失礼的 | |
| * * * * | |
| 1. line up: (使)排成队, 排成行 | 3. be supposed to: (被)认为应该, (被)期望 |
| 2. at table = at a meal: 在进餐, 进餐, 席间 | 4. bring about: 导致, 引起 带来 |

NOTES

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. the Arabic Peninsula | 阿拉伯半岛 |
| 2. Thailand | 泰国(国名) |
| 3. Bulgaria | 保加利亚(国名) |

READING COMPREHENSION

- What's the main reason for these three foreign gentlemen's trouble at the bus stop?
 - They wanted to get on to the bus first.
 - The English people got angry with them.
 - They didn't know the British custom of lining up for a bus.
 - They didn't want to obey the British customs.
- "The three foreigners seemed all at sea" means "_____".
 - They were sailing across the sea