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大学英语 阅读实践教程

第一册

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A
COLLEGE ENGLISH
READING
PRACTICE COURSE

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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。

本书为第一册,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的,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。

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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

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于哈尔滨工业大学

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UNIT ONE

I. WE ARE IN THE SAME BOAT

1. Tom was once out of work. He did not know how to earn his living. One day he read in a newspaper that a man was wanted to work in a zoo.
2. So Tom went to the manager of the zoo and asked for the job.
3. "You look like a smart boy," said the manager. "You can start work tomorrow."
4. "What must I do?" asked Tom.
5. "Well, you see, it's like this," said the manager. "Our big monkey has just died. It'll be two months before we can get another one, so we want you to replace it."
6. "You want me to replace a monkey!" cried Tom. "Replace him yourself. You look more like a monkey than I do."
7. "Don't take it like that," said the manager. "I know you don't look like a monkey. But we'll dress you up. When you put on a monkey's skin, no one will know you. Then all you have to do is to play about in the cage. It's a nice easy job and the wages are good."
8. Tom thought about it. He did not like the idea much. But, as the manager said, the money was good. So he took the job.
9. The next day he started work. He quite enjoyed it. He climbed up the bars of the cage. He stood on his head. He swung himself from branch to branch of a big tree in the age.
10. He ate bananas people gave him. He threw the skins at those who did not give him anything. There was good warm hay to sleep on in a little room behind the cage. The only thing he did not like much was the lion in the next cage. But, as there were strong bars between them, he soon got used to his neighbour.
11. One day he climbed to the top of the bars between the cages. Suddenly he fell—not on his own side of the bars, but into the lion's cage.
12. The lion was sleeping at the time. But the sound of Tom's fall woke him. He stood up and looked around.
13. Tom had only one idea. It was to climb up the bars quickly and to get back safely into his own cage. He tried to get up. But he had hurt his foot so badly that he could not move. He hid his face in his hand, so as not to see the lion coming.
14. The next few seconds seemed like hours. Then he heard the lion whisper in his ear. "Don't be afraid, old man, I'm in the same boat as you."

(437 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. manager n. 经理, 管理人 | 5. bar n. 围栏, 栏杆 |
| 2. replace v. 替换, 取代 | 6. swing v. (swung; swung) 摇摆, 摆动 |
| 3. cage n. 笼子, 囚笼 | 7. hay n. 干草, 草堆 |
| 4. wage n. (常用复数) 工资, 工钱, 报酬 | |

* * * *

1. in the same boat; 处境相同, 面临同样的危险
2. dress up; 给……乔装打扮, 给……穿上盛装
3. out of work; 失业
4. stand on one's head; 倒立
5. get/be used to something; 习惯于……

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.

1. What does the title WE ARE IN THE SAME BOAT mean according to the passage?
 A. We share a boat and travel together. B. We have the same unpleasant conditions.
 C. We are afraid of each other. D. We are happy and enjoyable.
2. Why did Tom take the job although he didn't like it?
 A. He liked the monkeys. B. He liked the manager.
 C. He liked the wages. D. He looked like the monkey.
3. Where should Tom stay during the working days?
 A. In the little room. B. In the manager's office.
 C. In the cage. D. On the top of the bars.
4. When Tom _____ the lion's cage, the lion was sleeping.
 A. fall into B. went into C. fell into D. hid into
5. The sentence "The next few seconds seemed like hours." implied that Tom was
 A. fearful B. asleep C. unconscious D. impatient

CLOZE TEST

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

He ^{gave} bananas people gave him. He threw the skins ^{off} those ^{who} did not give him ^{any} ^{food}. There was good warm hay to sleep ⁱⁿ in a little room ^{near} the cage. The ^{only} thing he did not like much was the lion in the ^{same} cage. But, as there ^{were} strong bars between them, he soon got ^{used} to his neighbour.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

Directions: In this part, you are asked to rearrange the words in each group in correct sentence order. Capitalize, punctuate and change the form of verbs or nouns where necessary.

1. his, he, foot, badly, not, that, have, so, hurt, move, can, yesterday
2. no, coat, when, put, you, on, will, this, know, you, one
3. do, to, work, a, farm, be, there, on, a, lot, of, hard

DISCUSSION CLUES

1. What do you know about Tom from this passage?

brief

2. What happened at the end of the passage?
3. Can you summarize the whole passage in a few words?

II. A FUNNY THING HAPPENED TO ME

1. A funny thing happened to me last Friday. I had gone to London to do some shopping. I wanted to get some Christmas presents, and I needed to find some books for my course at college. I caught an early train to London, so by early afternoon I had bought everything that I wanted. Anyway, I am not very fond of London, all the noise and traffic, and I had made some arrangements for that evening. So I took a taxi to Waterloo station to get the 3:30 train. Unfortunately the taxi had a breakdown on the way. The driver said sorry to me and tried hard to repair the engine. Seeing that there was little hope to get it work again immediately, I changed the taxi. However, by the time I got to the Waterloo, the train had just gone. I had to wait an hour for the next one. I bought an evening newspaper *The Standard* and wandered over to the station coffee bar. At that time of day it was nearly empty, so I bought a cup of coffee and a packet of biscuits — chocolate biscuits. I am very fond of chocolate biscuits.

2. There were plenty of empty tables at the coffee bar and I found one near the window. I sat down and began doing the crossword. I always enjoy doing crossword puzzles.

3. After a couple of minutes a man sat down opposite me. There was nothing special about him, except that he was very tall. In fact he looked a typical city businessman, wearing a dark suit and carrying a briefcase. I did not say anything to the man and just carried on with my crossword. Suddenly he reached across the table, opened my packet of biscuits, took one, dipped it into his coffee and put it into his mouth. I was too shocked to say anything. Anyway, I did not want to make a fuss about such a small thing, so I decided to pay no attention to it. I always avoid trouble if I can. I just took a biscuit myself and went back to my crossword.

4. When the man took a second biscuit, I did not look up and make no sound. I pretended to be very interested in the puzzle. After a couple of minutes, I casually put out my hand, took the last biscuit and glanced at the man. He was staring at me furiously. I was ready to get up and go when the man suddenly pushed back his chair, stood up and hurried out of the coffee bar. I felt happy that the man had left and I decided to wait two or three minutes before going myself. I finished my coffee, folded my newspaper and stood up. To my surprise, I found on the table, where my newspaper had been, was my packet of biscuits.

(476 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

1. breakdown *n.* 故障, 损坏
2. wander *v.* 漫步, 徘徊
3. biscuit *n.* 饼干
4. puzzle *n.* 难题, 困惑

5. briefcase *n.* 公文包
6. dip *v.* 浸, 汲
7. fuss *n.* 大惊小怪
8. furiously *ad.* 狂怒地

* * * *

1. happen to: 发生(强调偶然性)
2. a packet of: 一盒
3. pay no attention to: 不注意

4. a couple of: 一对, 三两个
5. glance at: 看一眼
6. stare at: 盯着看

NOTES

1. Waterloo
2. crossword puzzle

滑铁卢(伦敦一火车站名)
一种纵横填字游戏字谜

READING COMPREHENSION

1. What funny thing happened to the author?
A. He lost his way in London.
B. The taxi he took had a breakdown on the way.
C. A tall man had the author's biscuits and thought the author had his.
☒ D. The author had the tall man's biscuits and thought the tall man had his.
2. Why did the author get into a coffee bar?
A. He liked London and wanted to stay there longer.
B. He wanted to read the newspaper in the bar.
C. He wanted to do some crossword.
☒ D. He stayed there to wait the train.
3. What did the author like to do according to the passage?
A. Make a fuss.
C. See the traffic in London.
☒ B. Do crossword puzzles.
D. Go to college.
4. Why did the author go to London?
A. To travel and meet friends.
☒ C. To buy some books and presents.
B. To repair his car and take it home.
D. To make a fuss and stare at the tall man.
5. What can you infer from the passage?
A. The story happened on Christmas day.
B. The author would study in London that day.
☒ C. The author tried to go home that day.
D. The author tried to solve the crossword puzzles that day.

CLOZE TEST

After a 1 *couple* of minutes a man sat down opposite me. There was 2 *nothing* special about him, except that he was very tall. In fact he looked a typical city businessman, wearing a dark suit and 3 a briefcase. I did not say anything to the man and just carried on 4 my crossword. Suddenly he reached across the table, opened my packet of biscuits, took one, dipped it 5 his coffee and put it into 6 mouth. I was too shocked 7 say anything. Anyway, I did not want to make a fuss about 8 a small thing, so decided to 9 no attention to it. I always avoid trouble 10 I can. I just took a biscuit myself and went back to my crossword.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

1. bar, the, table, of, be, there, plenty, empty, at, coffee
2. pretend, be, interested, the, puzzle, in, very, to, I
3. by, afternoon, have, everything, I, that, want, buy, I, early

DISCUSSION CLUES

1. Describe the characters of the author.

2. What happened at the end of the passage?
3. What kinds of funny things happened to you?

III. CHILDREN AND TELEVISION

1. There are many kinds of entertainment for children today — books, movies, games, and sports are only a few of the possibilities. Television is one of the newest kinds of entertainment. It has existed for less than thirty years, but it had a great influence on children. Studies show that elementary school children in the United States watch television about twenty-five hours a week, and that preschool children watch about thirty hours a week.

2. Some people feel that television had had a good influence on children because it offers educational programs for them. One of the best and most popular programs is Sesame Street. One study claims that Sesame Street helps children do better at school. Many people hope that programs like this will provide a better education for children from poor communities and schools.

3. Other people feel that television is bad for children. They feel that there are too many programs about crime and violence, and that even educational programs don't help a child's education. Children simply watch too much television, and therefore they don't do a lot of other things that are important for their education. Preschool children need to learn to speak their language and communicate with people. When they are watching television they are only listening to the language, and they aren't communicating with anyone. When elementary school children watch television, they read a lot less. Because of this, they don't learn to read and write as quickly at school.

4. All children learn by doing, and they need time to play in order to learn about the world. When they watch television, they play less. They also have less time to develop relationships with their parents and friends, and they have less time to exercise and develop their bodies.

5. Recently fifteen families in Denver decided to stop watching television for a month or more. At first it was difficult, but there were a lot of good results. The children read, played, and exercised more, and the families became closer. But at the end of the experiment all of the families began to watch television just as much as before. Not one family was able to give up television completely.

(440 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. entertainment <i>n.</i> 娱乐 | 6. program <i>n.</i> 节目, 程序 |
| 2. exist <i>v.</i> 存在 | 7. popular <i>a.</i> 流行的 |
| 3. influence <i>v.</i> 影响 | 8. claim <i>v.</i> 声称, 主张 |
| 4. elementary <i>a.</i> 小学的, 基础的 | 9. community <i>n.</i> 暴力 |
| 5. preschool <i>a./n.</i> 学龄前的, 幼儿园 | 10. crime <i>n.</i> 犯罪 |
| * * * * | |
| 1. provide for: 提供, 抚养 | 3. give up: 放弃 |
| 2. communicate with: 与……交流 | |

READING COMPREHENSION

1. According to the passage, what is not included in the entertainment for children today?

- A. books B. games C. sports D. communication
2. In paragraph two, there is a word "Sesame Street", what does it mean?
- A. The name of a street. B. The name of a person.
C. The name of a family. D. The name of a program.
3. Why has television had a good influence on children?
- A. It can be acted as a teacher. B. It can play with children.
C. It can take care of children. D. It can talk with children.
4. Why is television bad for children according to the passage?
- A. Children only communicate with television and not speak to others.
B. Watching television destroys the relationship with their parents.
C. Television teaches children to do bad things such as crime and violence.
D. Television programs are full of crime and violence and children learn from it.
5. What can you infer from the passage?
- A. Not one family can watch television completely.
B. Children watch too much television and it destroys their health.
C. Children watch too much television and it makes them able to learn well at school.
D. Because of television, people become closer to each other.

CLOZE TEST

Some people feel that television is bad 1 children. They feel that there are too 2 programs about crime and violence, and that even educational programs don't help a child's education. Children simply watch 3 much television, and 4 they don't do a lot of other things that are important 5 their education. Preschool children need to learn to speak their language and communicate 6 people. When they are watching television they are only 7 to the language, and they are not 8 with anyone. When elementary school children watch television, they read a lot 9. Because 10 this, they don't learn to read and write as quickly at school.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- one, of, television, be, newest, kinds, of, the, entertainment
- that, feel, people, television, some, have, good, a, have, on, children, influence
- children, time, play, to, need, to, order, learn, in, about, world, the

DISCUSSION CLUES

- Is television good or bad for children? Why?
- Have you seen much television in your spare time? Do you like it? Why?
- Describe one program on television you have seen.

UNIT TWO

I. FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The basic flag of the United States is one of the world's oldest national flags. Only the basic flags of Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland are older.

2. During the discovery and settlement of what is now the United States, the flags of various European nations were flown over the land, as symbols of possession. Later, in the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods, flags representing famous persons, places, and events were flown in the American Colonies.

3. The first official flag of the United States was created by Congress on June 14, 1777. It consisted of 13 alternate red and white stripes and 13 white stars in a field of blue, representing the 13 colonies that had declared their independence in 1776. Congress adopted a new flag of 15 stars and 15 stripes in 1795, to give representation to the two new states admitted into the Union, Vermont and Kentucky.

4. By 1817, there were 20 states in the Union, and it became apparent that adding one stripe for each new state would destroy the shape of the flag. As a result, Congress in 1818 restored the original design of 13 stripes and provided that each state was to be represented by one star. In 1912, President William H. Taft made the first official provision for the arrangement of the stars. He ordered that there be six even rows of eight stars each. Previously the arrangement of the stars had been left to the flag-maker's fancy.

5. The evolution of the Stars and Stripes reflects the growth of the United States. After the admission of Hawaii into the Union in 1959, the flag was officially changed for the 26th time since its creation.

6. There are many government flags flown in the United States in addition to the national flag. Among them are the president's and vice-president's flags and those of the federal departments and some federal agencies. Each state in the Union has an official flag. The United States Navy uses special flags for signaling.

(390 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. settlement <i>n.</i> 新住处, 定居点, 解决 | 7. destroy <i>v.</i> 破坏, 破坏 |
| 2. various <i>a.</i> 各种各样的 | 8. provision <i>n.</i> 规定, 条文 |
| 3. alternate <i>a.</i> 轮流的, 交替的 | 9. even <i>a.</i> 均匀的, 水平线的, 偶数的 |
| 4. stripe <i>n.</i> 条子, 条纹 | 10. fancy <i>n.</i> 想象力, 爱好, 幻想 |
| 5. adopt <i>v.</i> 采用, 采纳 | 11. agency <i>n.</i> 构想, 机构, 代理 |
| 6. admit <i>v.</i> 承认, 接纳 | 12. signal <i>v.</i> 发信号, 做手势 |

* * * *

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. consist of: 包括, 由……组成, 由……构成 | 3. in addition to: 除……以外, 又 |
| 2. as a result: 结果, 因而 | |

NOTES

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. the Netherlands | 荷兰 (国名, 常用 Holland) |
| 2. Congress | 国会 |
| 3. Vermont | 佛蒙特 (美国州名) |
| 4. Kentucky | 肯塔基 (美国州名) |

READING COMPREHENSION

- The basic flag of the United states is _____.
A. the oldest national flag in the world B. older than the basic flag of Denmark
C. the oldest among Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland
D. not older than the basic flag of Denmark
- According to the passage, the changes of the flag are symbols of _____ in the United States.
A. changeabilities B. development and growth
C. occupation by other countries D. seeking for perfection
- What are the basic colors of the flag of the United states?
A. Red, white and blue. B. Red, white and green.
C. White, blue and brown. D. Blue, red and brown.
- How were the stars in the flag arranged before 1912?
A. Six even rows of eight stars each. B. One row of thirteen stars.
C. In the shape of the map of the U. S. D. Freely.
- Which is true according to the passage?
A. A flag is willingly changed by the flag-makers.
B. Hawaii has a special start in the flag.
C. Revolution often occurred in the United States.
D. There are many government flags in the United States.

CLOZE TEST

1 1817, there were 20 2 in the Union, and it became apparent that adding one stripe for 3 new state would destroy the 4 of the flag. 5 a result, Congress in 1818 restored the original design of 13 stripes and provided 6 each state was 7 be represented by one star. In 1912 President William H. Taft made the first official provision 8 the arrangement of the stars. He ordered that there 9 six even rows of eight stars each. Previously the arrangement of the stars had been left 10 the flag-maker's fancy.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- the United States, one, flag, flag, the, oldest, the world's, basic, national, of, be, of
- the, of, stars, stripes, the, growth, the United States, evolution, the, and, reflect, of
- each, in, have, official, state, the Union, an, flag

DISCUSSION CLUES

- Try to give a brief description of the first official flag of the United States.
- According to the passage, why was the flag of the United States changed so many times?

3. Can you describe the national flag of our own country?

II. GETTING LOST ON PURPOSE

1. I didn't know the city at all and what is more, I couldn't speak a word of the language. After having spent my first day sightseeing in the town-centre, I decided to lose my way deliberately on my second day, since I believed that this was the surest way of getting to know my way around. I got on the first bus that passed and descended some thirty minutes later in what must have been a suburb.

2. The first two hours passed pleasantly enough. I discovered mysterious little book-shops in back streets and finally arrived at a market-place where I stopped and had coffee in an open-air cafe. Then I decided to get back to my hotel for lunch. After walking about aimlessly for some time, I determined to ask the way. The trouble was that the only word I knew of the language was the name of the street in which I lived — and even that I pronounced badly.

3. I stopped to ask a friendly-looking newspaper-seller. He smiled and handed me a paper. I shook my head and repeated the name of the street and he thrust the paper into my hands. Seeing that it would be impossible to argue about the matter, I gave him some money and went on my way. The next person I asked was an old lady who was buying vegetables. She was very hard of hearing and I repeated the word several times. When she finally heard me, she seemed to take offense and began shouting and shaking her walking-stick at me. I hurried away quickly and was relieved to see a policeman on a corner. He certainly would be able to help me. The policeman listened attentively to my question, smiled and gently took me by the arm. There was a distant look in his eyes as he pointed left and left again. He glanced at me for approval, and repeated the performance. I nodded politely and began walking in the direction he pointed. About an hour passed and I noticed that the houses were getting fewer and green fields were appearing on either side of me. I had come all the way into the country. The only thing left for me to do was to find the nearest railway-station!

(380 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. sightseeing <i>n.</i> 观光 | 7. argue <i>v.</i> 争论, 争执 |
| 2. deliberately <i>ad.</i> 故意地 | 8. stick <i>n.</i> 棍 |
| 3. descend <i>v.</i> 下来 | 9. attentively <i>ad.</i> 注意地 |
| 4. mysterious <i>a.</i> 神秘的, 不可思议的 | 10. distant <i>a.</i> 冷淡的 |
| 5. aimlessly <i>ad.</i> 无目的地 | 11. approval <i>n.</i> 同意, 赞成 |
| 6. thrust <i>v.</i> 用力推, 插入 | 12. gently <i>ad.</i> 轻轻地 |
| * * * * | |
| 1. be hard of; 艰难, 费劲 | 3. take offense (at); 对……生气 |
| 2. in the direction (of); 向……方向 | |

READING COMPREHENSION

1. In the last sentence of paragraph one, there is a word "descended", what does it mean? A B
A. get off B. hand down C. passed by D. attacked on
2. What trouble did the author have in the city? A D

- A. He didn't know the city at all. B. He could speak a word of the language.
 C. He didn't have a friend to help him. D. All of the above.
3. How many days has the author stay in the city? B
 A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
4. Why did the author decide to lose his way deliberately? B
 A. He wanted to have a sightseeing aimlessly. B. He wanted to know his way around.
 C. He wanted to meet different people. D. He wanted to see a policeman.
5. What can you infer from the passage? D
 A. The policeman helped the author to find his way.
 B. The newspaper-seller helped the author at last.
 C. The old lady helped the author to find his way.
 D. The author helped himself to find his way.

CLOZE TEST

I stopped to 1 a friendly-looking newspaper-seller. He smiled and handed 2 a paper. I shook my head and repeated the name of the street and he thrust the paper 3 my hands. 4 that it would be impossible to argue 5 the matter, I gave him some money and went on my way. The next person I asked was an old lady 6 was buying vegetables. She was very 7 of hearing and I repeated the word several times. When she finally 8 me, she seemed to take offense and began shouting and shaking her walking-stick 9 me. I hurried away quickly and was relieved to see a policeman 10 a corner.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- I, to, get, to, hotel, my, lunch, for, decide, back
- nod, politely, I, begin, walk, and, the, in, he, direction, point
- the, thing, leave, only, me, for, do, to, be, find, to, nearest, the, railway-station

DISCUSSION CLUES

- Describe the author's experience in the city.
- Why did author always have trouble when asking the way?
- What are the attitudes of the other three persons toward the author?

III. FOREIGN CUSTOMS AND HABITS

- In England recently three foreign gentlemen came to a bus stop and waited. About five minutes later, the bus they wanted came along. They were just going to get on when suddenly there was a loud noise behind them. People rushed on to the bus and tried to push them out of the way. Someone shouted at them. The bus conductor (公共汽车售票员) came rushing down the stairs to see what all the trouble was about. The three foreigners seemed all at sea and looked embarrassed (不知所措). No one had told them about the British custom of lining up for a bus so that the first person who arrived at a bus stop was the first person to get on the bus.
- Learning the language of a country isn't enough. If you want to have a pleasant visit, find out as much as possible about the manners and customs of your host country. You will probably be surprised just how different they can be from your own. A visitor to India would

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

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

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

- B. They didn't know what was wrong or what to do
 C. They didn't care about the British people's anger
 D. They didn't fall into the sea
3. What should you learn if you want to have a pleasant visit in a foreign country? C
 A. Just try to learn enough language of the host country.
 B. Try to find out as much as possible about the manners and customs of the host country.
 C. Try to learn as much as possible the customs and the language of the host country.
 D. You should know that in many parts of India, shake of the head means agreement.
4. What does the last sentence mean? A
 A. In Europe, women are respected more than ever.
 B. Just as in Japan, European men can plan evening entertainment for themselves.
 C. In Europe, women can plan their entertainment freely.
 D. Japanese women should fight for their rights.
5. What conclusion can we draw from this passage? D
 A. We should know that in some countries, the shake of head means "yes", but a nod means "no".
 B. Customs in some countries are very strange.
 C. We should remember that in Thailand we could not cross our legs when we are talking to someone at a meeting.
 D. A knowledge of foreign customs and habits is most useful when you are traveling.

CLOZE TEST

If you want to 1 a pleasant visit, find out as much as 2 about the manners and customs of your 3 country. You will 4 be surprised just how different they can be 5 your own. A visitor to India would do 6 to remember that people 7 consider 8 impolite to use the left hand 9 passing food 10 table.

SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- foreigner, look, three, the, embarrassed
- British, of, custom, one, no, tell, line, up, bus, a, them, about, the, for
- informal, such, consider, it, too, be, attitude, an, for, an, occasion

DISCUSSION CLUES

- Can you give some examples to show how the customs of your own country differ from those of other country's?
- Why is it most important to learn other peoples' customs and habits?
- Can you list some possible reasons why different countries have different customs?

UNIT THREE

I. THE UNITED STATES

1. Visitors to the United States are often surprised to learn the distance from the east coast to the west coast. It is more than 3 500 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast to the Pacific Ocean on the west. A jet plane crosses the continental United States in about five hours, but a fast railroad train needs more than forty-eight hours to cross the country.
2. The new state of Hawaii is very far from the states on the east coast of the continent. Hawaii is in the Pacific Ocean. It is more than 3 000 kilometers from Hawaii to the mainland of the United States.
3. There is a great deal of land in the fifty United States, but there are also a great many people. Where did the people come from?
4. The first Americans were Indians. Today there are about 900 000 American Indians. There is one part of the country with an especially large Indian population. That is the southwest.
5. Negroes first came to America from Africa as slaves. President Lincoln freed the slaves in 1863. About eleven percent of the present population are Negroes.
6. The first immigrants in American history came from England and the Netherlands. Soon immigrants began to arrive from many other countries, and they are still arriving. In 1790 the new nation had fewer than four million people. Today there are more than 210 million. These include people from every part of the world.
7. The United States has many different kinds of climate. On the west coast, the temperature changes very little between summer and winter, but the north central light clothing during the summer, and they need heavy wool or fur clothing in the winter.
8. In the southwest, the climate is pleasantly warm during the winter, but the summer is unpleasantly hot.
9. In the eastern part of the United States, summer temperatures are very different from winter temperatures. Summers are usually hot, and winters are usually cold. Spring temperatures are comfortably warm, and fall temperatures are pleasantly cool.
10. Years ago, people in the cold parts of the United States did not often get fresh vegetables and fresh fruits during the winter. Today, however, trucks and trains carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to all parts of the United States. In this way, Americans "send their climates" to people in other states.

(480 words)

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. coast | n. 海岸, 海滨 | 5. Indian | n. 印第安人, 印度人, 印第安语 |
| 2. jet | n. 喷气式发动机 | 6. Negro | n. 黑人 |
| 3. continental | a. 大陆的 | 7. free | v./a. 使自由, 解放; 自由的, 免费的 |
| 4. mainland | n. 大陆 | | |