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序 言

在我国实施科教兴国和即将进入‘WTO’之前，应沈阳工业大学和沈阳大学师范学院的邀请，为他们的科研新成果《新编大学英语泛读教程》作序，我非常高兴。

国内以前出版的英语泛读教材大多数课文冗长，单调，选材陈旧。广大师生迫切需要能有升级换代产品。我现在向广大师生推荐这套由辽宁教育出版社出版的《新编大学英语泛读教程》。该教材给人耳目一新的感觉，其特点是：

第一，材料新，信息量大，知识性强。

第二，形式灵活多样，短小精悍，趣味性强。

第三，练习题针对性强，备有参考答案。使阅读建立在科学的指导之下，读者对自己的不足与进步了如指掌。

除此而外，本套教程也适用于英语爱好者，对其参加多种多样的英语考试也有指导作用。

在此，我对参加编写的同行表示衷心的感谢。感谢他们的辛勤劳动。我坚信本教材对提高英语教学水平有巨大的推动作用。

辽宁省翻译学会主席

2000年9月

前 言

应广大师生的急需，我们沈阳工业大学和沈阳大学师范学院两家单位合作，出版了这套大学英语泛读教程，希望对广大师生以及自学成才者的英语学习有所帮助。现将本套教材的编写体系和使用方法介绍如下。

教材的编写体系：

本套教材共四册，每册有10篇课文，其中大部分选自1999年以后出版的国外杂志和报刊，有相当一部分选自今年刚出版的材料。还有一部分是首次与国内读者见面。

书中内容涉及最新国际时事政治、人文历史、奇闻轶事、科学新动态以及网上信息，林林总总，基本描绘了信息社会的方方面面。

一、二册课后练习题参照辽宁省二、三级考试水平，三、四册课后练习题以全国统考四、六级的题型(包括新题型)为主，兼顾国内外有影响的流行的英语考试题型，包括TOEFL、GRE以及国内研究生各类考试等。

课后练习题均附有参考答案，每册还提供英语统考相应等级的三套全真试题及模拟试题，供学生自测。

忠告：

阅读是所有英语考试占比例最大的部分，建议使用者持之以恒，加强自测。

首先读完每单元，然后及时完成相应的练习题。

其次，要控制阅读时间，以便提高阅读速度。

另外，还要记录好自己的答题成绩。否则，自己就无法了解自己的阅读进展情况。

最后，每一单元读完课文后，再完成相应的练习。千万不要边答题，边看参考答案。否则，既影响提高答题速度，同时使自己不能清楚地了解自己的阅读水平。

致谢

借此机会，我们对提供信息及材料的单位和有关作者表示由衷地感谢，由于篇幅所限，未能一一注明出处，请多加谅解；另外由于时间仓促，还有许多不尽人意之处，不当之处诚请指正，以便再版时及时修订。

最后，祝广大读者的英语水平有一个质的飞跃。

编 者

2000年9月于沈阳

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On Tidiness

论 整 洁

A great textbook on tidiness remains to be written, with chapters on theory and practice, with footnotes, bibliography, appendices and index. It would be shown, from historical example, that tidiness is easier where space is sufficient, with attics and cupboards, with outbuildings and cellars. (It would be proved from case-histories and depth interviews that the best workmen cannot even begin work before they have brushed the floor and laid out their tools in their accustomed sequence) It could be argued, on the other hand, that the most precise order has its origin in the more confined space. When men live under canvas or at sea they are often compelled by their surroundings to keep everything, literally, ship-shape. Whatever may be needed, from a rope to rifle, can be found in *pitch*¹ darkness within a matter of seconds. Tidiness can thus be made to seem an aspect of efficiency.

But is it? For some work is always performed under conditions of squalor. Backstage at the theater is always chaos and so are the working parts of a television studio. What is true, moreover, of an English cabinet-maker or research scientist is quite untrue of the Chinese woodcarver or *joiner*^②. The most intricate patterns are carved by Chinese workmen on the sidewalk of busy streets amid a confusion of *hawkers*^③ and children and poultry and dogs. Nor is the tidiness of a British warship repeated faithfully on the deck of a Cantonese *junk*^④, which nevertheless earns its living and makes its landfall. The truth is that tidiness is not so much practically necessary as it is aesthetically and psychologically satisfying.

Tidiness means keeping things out of sight and yet available when wanted. It implies that there is a place for everything and that each thing used finds its way back to its place by a continuous process, not by a *spasmodic*^⑤ effort. The process depends, however, upon the drawer, cupboard and storage space being provided, for lack of which some things may literally have no place to go. Like the perambulator and trolley, the luggage and the golfclubs may be homeless. The same way may be true of the deck-chairs and bulkier plastic toys. As there is no place for them, it is no good telling people to put them away. The architect who thus economizes on storage space is apt to claim that a good-sized sitting-room is the result. What advantage is there in that, however when half the living-room has to be used for storage? The aesthetic order depends, in turn, upon storage space. While it may be true

that no house ever had cupboards enough, there are some houses which have practically no cupboards at all. In these our choice must lie between chronic untidiness and ruthless destruction. That is not to say, however, that cupboard space will itself create tidiness. Some people are happier, it would seem, in chaos. There is the question, furthermore, whether the cupboards themselves are tidy. That everything has been swept out of sight is no proof, in itself, that anything can be found.

Words: 520

Time: _____

Notes:

- ① pitch: 沥青; as black as pitch: 一片漆黑
- ② joiner: carpenter
- ③ hawkers: a person who carries goods from place to place and tries to sell them 小商贩
- ④ junk: a flat-bottomed Chinese sailing ship with square sail
- ⑤ spasmodic: irregular

Exercises:

I. Vocabulary: For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that Best completes the sentence.

() 1. Please check that the page numbers are _____.

A. in sequence

B. in question

- C. in order D. in condition
- () 2 Many of the problems had their _____ in the post-war US
A. initial B. initiative
C. origin D. original
- () 3 Their old quarters were very ugly and _____.
A. confirmed B. confined
C. disregarded D. disquieted
- () 4 The runner _____ flew round the track
A. fast B. briefly
C. definitely D. literally
- () 5 Everything is clean and _____ in Jane's office.
A. cut-and-dry B. cut and thrust
C. ship-shape D. ship-wreck
- () 6 The failure of electricity supplies created complete _____ in the city.
A. chaos B. confusion
C. untidiness D. protest
- () 7 A detective story usually has a(n) _____ plot.
A. delicate B. gloomy
C. intricate D. imaginative
- () 8 Hard as they tried, they couldn't move the _____ piece of furniture.
A. grand B. bulky
C. lumpish D. awkward
- () 9 The country was poverty-stricken, as a result of a _____ state of civil war

A slack

B. cold

C long

D. chronic

()10 The problem is unimportant _____ , but its effects could be very serious in a long run.

A. for itself

B. in itself

C. to itself

D. of itself

II. Translation: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

11. A great textbook on tidiness remains to be written, with chapters on theory and practice, with footnotes, bibliography, appendices and index.

12 It would be proved from case – histories and depth interviews that the best workmen cannot even begin work before they have brushed the floor and laid out their tools in their accustomed sequence.

13. The truth is that tidiness is not so much practically necessary as it is aesthetically and psychologically satisfying.

14. The process depends, however, upon the drawer, cupboard and storage space being provided, for lack of which some things may literally have no place to go.

15. While it may be true that no house ever had cupboards enough, there are some houses which have practically no cupboards at all

III. Cloze: For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

In my neighborhood there were two reject stores. They were right next door 16 each other, and the owners were bitter enemies. They were having price wars constantly.

In one window would appear the 17 sign "For sale Irish linen sheets, with such minor flaws that 18 hawk-eye could find them. The ridiculous low price of \$6.50." Everyone would then traditionally 19 the reply from the other bargain house, and in about two hours it would appear in the window "My sheets are 20 Romeo is to Juliet and only \$5.95."

21 the sign war, the two 22 would often appear outside their stores, screaming and 23 at each other, and often times coming close to actual blows. Finally one of the owners would stop 24 the price war, claiming the other one was crazy. 25 was anyone who bought from him. That was the starter's gun. 26 Everyone in the neighborhood would rush into the 27 bargain store and buy out the entire stock of sheets and pillowcases.

One day one of the owners 28. A few days later, the other owner moved out of the neighborhood, 29 again. When the new occupants of the stores 30 their properties more closely, they discovered a secret passageway 31 the two apartments above the stores. 32 the previous owners had lived. Further research 33 that these two