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高等专科学校英语教材

# 英语精读

INTENSIVE READING

上海市高等专科学校《英语》编写组

第三册



上海科学技术出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本教材由上海市高等教育局组织编写，全套教材包括精读、泛读、语法三种教程，每种教程各有三册。

本书共有12个单元，每个单元由课文、生词、练习等部分组成。课文全都选自英语原版材料，内容新颖，体裁多样，具有一定的趣味性、知识性和科学性，并注意到语言点的教学价值。生词释义采用英汉双解，每课都配有形式多样的理解性练习，书末附有总词汇表可供查阅。

本书可供高等专科学校使用，同时也可供各类成人高校以及自学英语者阅读。

# 前 言

本教材由上海市高等教育局组织编写，供高等专科学校使用。全套教材包括精读、泛读、语法三种教程。总学时数不得低于180学时。

根据专科学校的实际情况，本教材以培养学生的阅读和翻译能力为主，注意语言基础训练，使学生能以英语为工具，获取与本专业有关的信息，并为进一步学习和使用英语打下必要的基础。

参加本教材编写的单位有：上海化学工业专科学校、上海石油化工专科学校、上海立信会计专科学校、上海公安专科学校、上海电力学院、上海机械专科学校、上海冶金专科学校、上海第二冶金专科学校、上海纺织专科学校、上海医疗器械专科学校、上海轻工业专科学校及上海建筑材料工业学院。

全套教材由华东师范大学外语系郭念祖教授审定。

本书为精读教程第三册。参加编写的有：陈汉钮（主编）、朱玉龙、邢福骥、沈行仪、陈受成、陈雪翎、林璇珠（按姓氏笔划为序）。插图由阮忠同志绘制。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平和经验有限，书中欠妥之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者

1988年11月

## 使用说明

本书为高等专科学校英语教材精读教程第三册，教学对象为已学完专科英语教材第二册的学生、或具有同等程度的英语学习者使用。

本册共有 12 个单元。每单元主要由课文 (Text)、生词及词组 (New Words and Expressions) 和练习 (Exercises) 等部分组成。

课文全部选自原版材料，仅略作删改。选材新颖、有趣，并注意到语言点的教学价值。生词释义采用英、汉双解，以培养学生阅读原文词典的能力，也提供了复习巩固旧词的机会。为便于查阅，书后附有总词汇表。练习分两大部分：预习题练习 (First Reading Exercises) 和复习性练习 (Follow-up Exercises)。预习题练习包括对课文内容和关键词语的理解，要求学生在上新课之前先做好，以提高听课效果，并逐步培养学生自学能力。复习性练习旨在巩固课文中所学的常用词和词组的用法，对多义词、同根词配有专门练习，以便加深理解和扩大词汇量。“回答问题”旨在训练和培养用英语表达思想和传递信息的能力。第三册取消了“中译英”练习，除增加“综合填充”以培养语言综合运用能力外，还增加了“连词成句，连句成篇”练习，让学生在应用方面得到初步训练。

编者

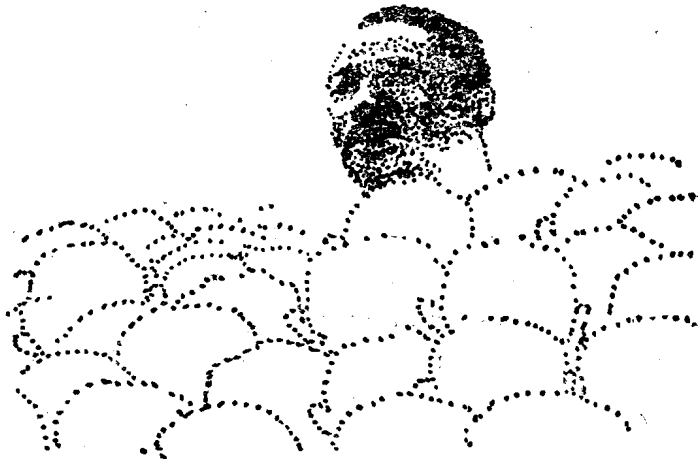
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## Martin Luther King, Jr., A Man of Peace



Martin Luther King, Jr. was the son of a black Baptist clergyman. His mother was a schoolteacher. Young Martin spent a fairly quiet childhood in Atlanta, Georgia. After high school, he went to college and studied to be a minister, like his father. Nobody could have guessed, in those days, the place in history that Martin Luther King, Jr., was to have.

It all started in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1, 1955. The buses in Montgomery were segregated,



Black people had to sit in the back of the bus, or stand, if the back was full. One day, a black woman, Rosa Parks, was returning home after a hard day's work. She sat in the front of the bus, and then refused to give up her seat to a white passenger who got on the bus after her. Rosa Parks was arrested, and the black community of Montgomery was outraged.

Martin Luther King, Jr., persuaded the black citizens to protest peacefully. He organized a boycott of the bus service. For 381 days, the buses of Montgomery rolled back and forth on their routes, virtually empty. It was not easy for the blacks to give up riding the buses. For most of them, the buses were their only means of transportation. They walked, hitch-hiked, rode in car pools—even in horse-drawn wagons—and the buses stayed empty. King and his supporters were threatened. King's house was destroyed by a bomb. But still, the buses rolled on empty. At last, the bus company gave in. The law was changed. Martin Luther King, Jr., had won his first protest against injustice—peacefully. King's name became synonymous with non-violent demonstrations.

King led protests and demonstrations all over the country during the next few years. Everywhere he went, he preached love, patience, and most of all, non-violence. He believed that blacks could win their struggle for equal rights without violence. Millions of

people all over the world knew about King and his beliefs. He was both admired and ridiculed, loved and hated.

In 1964, King won the Nobel Peace prize. He was only thirty-four years old—the youngest man to ever receive this high honor.

In the years he had worked so hard for equality, new laws had been passed. Many promises had been made. Real change, for most black people, however, was very slow in coming. For millions of blacks, life was scarcely better than it had been before. Some of King's supporters began to question his belief in peaceful protests. They were tired of waiting. They wanted change NOW. Suddenly, there was a period of terrible violence and hatred between blacks and whites. Everything King had worked so hard for seemed lost. The nation was divided by fear, hatred, and violence.

In April of 1968, King was in Memphis, Tennessee. He had gone there to help garbage workers strike peacefully for better pay and working conditions. The strike had not been peaceful, however, and King pleaded for both sides to be patient and calm. In the last speech he made, he also talked of death. He had been threatened many times, but he said, "... But it really doesn't matter with me now, because I've been to the mountaintop ... And I have looked over, and I've seen the promised land. I'm not fearing any man ..."

He stayed in his hotel most of the next day, talking to friends and supporters. About dinner time, King was on the balcony outside his room. He was chatting with his friend Jesse Jackson, about the meeting that night.

It was time to leave. King's driver suggested that he put on a coat, as it was getting cold. King said that he would. He stood up to go inside. Suddenly there was a rifle shot. King fell backwards, shot in the neck. He didn't live to say another word.

Martin Luther King, Jr., a man of peace, had been killed by an assassin's bullet.

"We must learn to live together as brothers, or we will perish together as fools ..."

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Memphis, 1968

## New Words and Expressions

- clergyman ['kle:dʒimən] *n.* a christian priest 牧师; 教士
- schoolteacher a person who teaches in a school below the college level 教师
- segregated ['segrigeitəd] *a.* separated or kept apart; making separate arrangements for different, esp. racial, groups 被分离的; 实行种

族隔离政策的

give up (to)	hand over (to sb.) 把… 让出, 交给某人
arrest [ə'rest] v <sub>2</sub>	seize (sb.) by the authority of the law 逮捕, 拘捕
community [kə'mju:niti] n <sub>2</sub>	a group of people living in the same locality and under the same government; the public 同一地区的全体居 民; 公众
outrage ['aʊtreɪdʒ] v <sub>2</sub>	to produce anger or resent- ment in 引起…的义愤
persuade [pə(:)'sweɪd] v <sub>2</sub>	cause (sb.) (to do sth.) by reasoning 说服, 使……相信
protest [prə'test] v <sub>2</sub>	to express one's disagreement of unfairness 对不公平的 事表示反对; 抗议
['prəʊtest] n <sub>2</sub>	formal statement or action objecting of official policy, 抗议
organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz] v <sub>2</sub>	to form (parts) into a whole 组织
boycott ['bɔɪkət] n <sub>2</sub>	the act of boycotting 联合 抵制(行动)
back and forth	来来往往地; (前后) 来回
route [ru:t] n <sub>2</sub>	way taken or planned from one place to another 路线

virtually ['və:tjuəli] <i>adv.</i>	实质上, 事实上
give up (doing sth.)	停止 (做某事)
transportation [ˌtræns'pɔ:t'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	the act of transporting 运 送, 运输
hitch-hike [ˈhɪtʃhaɪk] <i>vi.</i>	travel by asking motorists or lorrydrivers for free rides 沿途搭乘他人便车旅行
pool [pu:l] <i>n.</i>	common supply or service, provided by or shared among many (由众人出资 或共有的) 供应物或服务
ride in car pools wagon ['wæʒən] <i>n.</i>	乘坐共同出钱(买)的汽车 four-wheeled vehicle for carrying goods, pulled by horses or oxen 四轮运货 马(牛)车
threaten ['θretn] <i>v.</i>	to express a threat against (someone) 威胁
give in	屈服
injustice [ɪn'dʒʌstɪs] <i>n.</i>	lack of justice: unjust act, etc. 不公正, 不公正的行动
synonymous [sɪ'nɒnɪməs] <i>a.</i>	同义的
non-violent [ˈnɒn'vaɪələnt] <i>a.</i>	非暴力的
demonstration [dɪməns'treɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	demonstrating (all senses) 示威; 证明

preach [pri:tʃ] v.	recommend; urge 倡导; 鼓吹
ridicule ['ridikju:l] v̄.	make fun of 嘲弄; 嘲笑; 奚落
scarcely ['skeəsli] adv.	almost not 几乎没有
be tired of (doing) sth.	厌烦(做)某事
garbage ['gɑ:bidʒ] n.	worthless matter; trash 废料; 垃圾
plead [pli:d] v.	ask earnestly 恳求; 祈求
mountaintop	山顶
['mauntintɒp] n.	
the promised land	any state of future happiness 未来的幸福境界
balcony ['bælkəni] n.	阳台
rifle ['raɪfl] n.	来福枪
shot [ʃɒt] n.	(sound of the) firing of a gun 射击; 枪声
assassin [ə'sæsin] n.	刺客
perish ['peri:] v.	be destroyed, come to an end, die 毁灭; 死亡

### Proper Nouns

Martin Luther King, JR. (1929—1968)	小马丁·路德金 December 10, 1964, Oslo, Norway Dr. Martin Luther King receives the Nobel Peace Prize. He is the twelfth American
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	to be so honored.
Baptist ['bæptɪst]	浸信会 (基督教新教)
Atlanta [ət 'læntə]	亚特兰大 (美国佐治亚州之首府)
Georgia ['dʒo: dʒjə]	佐治亚 (美国南部的一个州)
Montgomery [mɒnt 'gʌməri]	蒙哥马利 (城)
Alabama ['ælə 'bæmə]	阿拉巴马 (美国南部的一个州)
Rosa Parks ['rəʊzə 'pɑ:ks]	罗沙·帕克斯 (人名)
Memphis ['memfɪs]	孟斐斯 (美国田纳西州西南部一城市)
Tennessee [tenə 'si:]	田纳西 (美国东南部的一个州)
Jesse Louis Jackson [dʒesi lu:is 'dʒæksn]	杰西·路易斯·杰克逊 (生于1941年, 美国民权领袖)

### First Reading Exercises

#### I. Comprehension questions:

- King received the Nobel Peace Prize in \_\_\_\_\_,
  - Atlanta, Georgia
  - Montgomery, Alabama
  - Memphis
  - Oslo, Norway
- One of the examples of segregation was that in Montgomery, the black \_\_\_\_\_,
  - had to have their own buses
  - were not allowed to take the same bus with the white

- c. were only allowed to sit in the back of the bus, or stand if the back was full
- d. could only stand in the bus
3. King is a man of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. church
  - b. American history
  - c. Georgia state government
  - d. Nobel Foundation
4. For 381 days, the buses of Montgomery stayed empty because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the buses were out of order
  - b. King and his supporters were threatened
  - c. the blacks protested against injustice
  - d. the bus drivers and conductors were on strike
5. King won the Nobel Peace Prize for his \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. place in history
  - b. success at a young age
  - c. high honor
  - d. belief in peaceful protests
6. In the years King had worked hard for equality \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. but things changed little
  - b. and he kept his promise
  - c. but all his efforts were in vain
  - d. and most blacks began to live a better life
7. According to the text, King was assassinated by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. one of his former friends



- b. his driver
- c. one of his supporters who betrayed him
- d. a murderer whose name was not mentioned in the passage

I. Choose the best item to explain the italicized part of each sentence:

1. After high school, he went to college and studied to be a *minister*, like his father.
  - a. Christian clergyman    b. politician
  - c. government official    d. non-violentist
2. The buses in Montgomery were *segregated*.
  - a. divided                      b. degraded
  - c. graded for people of different ranks
  - d. arranged separately for different racial groups
3. Some of King's supporters began to *question* his belief in peaceful protests.
  - a. ask questions              b. raise doubts about
  - c. investigate                  d. think over
4. He organized a *boycott of the bus service*.
  - a. an act of damaging the bus
  - b. boys' going on strike
  - c. an act of refusing to take the bus
  - d. an act of closing the bus company
5. For most of them, the buses were their only *means* of transportation.
  - a. meaning                      b. significance
  - c. way                            d. income