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高等学校教材

Extensive Reading
英语泛读

(第二册)

姜德杰 赵德玉 刘肖沛

ENGLISH

中国矿业大学出版社

英 语 泛 读 EXTENSIVE READING

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内 容 简 介

本书一套四册,供本、专科英语专业、各专业研究生及涉外专业使用,也是大学英语四级、六级考试、研究生入学考试、EPT 考试以及 TOEFL、GRE 等出国考试的优选阅读材料。本教材选材广泛,生词及词组注释简单明了,极易记忆,练习分阅读理解、替换填空、词汇强化等三形式以利提高学生的阅读理解能力。在阅读的过程中,学生通过对优秀作品阅读,可一方面提高英语水平,同时又陶冶情操、提高修养!这是其它类似读物所没有的,是一种鼓舞人心的挑战,此书不可不读。

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出版说明

《英语泛读》教材(1套4册)是一套供本、专科英语专业,各专业研究生及各涉外专业使用的英语泛读教材,也是大学英语四、六级考试、研究生入学考试、EPT考试以及TOEFL、GRE等出国考试良好的阅读材料。

本套教材是编著者经过不断地探索、研究、实验,综合国内外阅读教材的特点,本着思想性、知识性、趣味性、实用性、挑战性相结合的原则,采纳现代外语教学理论中交际法的某些观点,即以培养学生使用英语的能力为目的,通过在我院英语专业、各涉外专业、研究生、英语辅修专业及TOEFL培训班中试用几轮后而推出的一套全新教材。

本教材有以下特点:(一)选材广泛,涉及政治、经济、历史、地理、人文、文化、教育、体育、科技、贸易、宗教等领域,既有经典之篇,又有崭新之作。(二)生词及词组注释力求简单明了,个别词复现率高旨在增强记忆。(三)练习形式分为阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、替换式填空(Replacement)、词汇强化(Vocabulary Building)三种形式。阅读理解意在提高学生的阅读理解能力,检验学生对于课文内容的理解程度;单词替换可帮助学生记忆每篇文章所学的典型词汇;词汇强化是通过同根词、派生词、复合词、相似词及词组等的辨析例句,扩大学生的词汇量,同时理解各词、词组之间的异同。(四)本教材的思想性和挑战性是其编著者的一种新的尝试,在试用过程中收到了良好的效果。学生通过阅读鼓舞人心的经典之篇、催人泪下的真实故事、正气盎然的爱国之作、无情自然灾害之生动描述、与人交往的精辟论证、各种职业的苦乐分析、社会问题的剖析暴露等等无所不及的优秀文章,既在不知不觉中提高了自己的英语水平,又同时陶冶了情操,提高了修养。教材内容可读性强,难度适当,练习形式新颖,目的性强,都较好地实现了编著者突出挑战性的特点。

全套教材共分四册,每册分十六个单元,每个单元包括二至四篇文章(根据文章的长短而定),每篇文章后都附有生词、词组解释和练习。

在本教材的编写过程中,我们得到了青岛化工学院各级领导极大的关怀和支持,也得到了外语系外籍教师以及广大同仁的指导和帮助,在此一并表示衷心地感谢。

欢迎使用本教材,恭请广大读者批评指正。

编著者

1995年11月

于青岛化工学院

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UNIT 1

Passage One

Journey to the Moon(1)

Date: 16th July, 1969

Place: Cape Kennedy, Florida, U. S. A.

Time: Before dawn

1 Three astronauts, Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins, are sleeping quietly. They have been chosen for a special journey. During the last two months they have been carefully guarded. Their guards are not afraid of human enemies. They are guarding them against accidents and illness. Anybody who might give them any disease has been kept away. Preparing for this journey has taken their whole lives. Now, like precious instruments, they are ready for the final event.

2 While they sleep, scientists and the ground-crews have been working all night on Apollo 11. Everything must be all right at the time of the take-off, when the space-ship will rise from its pad into the air.

3 Fuel has started flowing fast into the great Saturn rocket. The count-down has begun. The count-down is the counting aloud of every hour and minute and second until the actual take-off.

4 "T minus 3 hours; T minus 2 hours 59 minutes; T minus 2 hours 58 minutes. . ." says the voice in the control-room. In plain English this means "3 hours until the take-off; 2 hours and 59 minutes until the take-off..."

5 The count-down never stops until the take-off. During the last hour the officer counts every second. Everyone knows the second when his work must start and the second when it must be finished. The count-down on the radio reminds him of the need for haste.

6 All around Cape Kennedy a million people have made their camps. They have come from all over the world to see the Apollo take off for the moon. As the sun rises they are cooking breakfast over thousands of fires.

7 The astronauts are woken as the sun rises. They eat their breakfasts and are dressed in their heavy space-suits. Smiling behind the windows of their helmets they drive to the smooth pad of Apollo 11.

T minus 2 hours and 40 minutes

8 The crew have climbed into the command module of Apollo 11. Each is fixed into his seat, half-lying, half-sitting. The astronauts and a small ground crew are now the only men within three miles of the space-ship. These last hours are very dangerous. While the rocket is full of fuel any flash or small flame could cause an instant accident. One way of escape remains for the astronauts. They can push themselves down a long pipe into a deep cave under the

rocket. They can be safe there from an explosion. But they may not have time to reach the cave.

T minus 43 minutes

9 The entrances to the Apollo are locked now. The astronauts are locked away from the world.

10 In the big control-room at Houston, Texas, hundreds of men are watching their instruments with keen eyes. They can see instantly any indication of any mistake or accident in the space-ship. They are ready to warn the astronauts.

11 The work of these men is guided by a great computer. Everything about space travel known to science can be instantly remembered by the computer. It can recognize any indication of trouble. It can send instant advice about correcting the trouble.

12 The crew of the control-room have also been drilled for years in giving instant answers to anxious questions. The astronauts trust them completely.

13 Inside Apollo 11 the crew prepared for the final moment on Earth. "Go" is the word that they use meaning "ready" and "all right."

14 "All is go," they repeat to the control-room. "Everything is all right and we are ready for the take-off" is the meaning of the message.

15 Outside there are no clouds in the sky. The hot sun and the blue sky make it a fine day for a holiday. It is also fine weather for a trip to the moon.

T minus 5 minutes

16 A message comes from the control-room to the astronauts. "Thank you very much," Neil Armstrong replies. "We know it will be a good flight."

17 It is quiet in the control-room. More than a million people outside are looking anxiously at the huge rocket. More millions are watching television all over the world.

T minus 10 seconds

18 The take-off is very near. Water begins pouring into deep wells around the Apollo. If there is an explosion now this water will keep the flames inside a closed circle.

T minus 8 seconds

19 The engines of the first part of the Saturn rocket start. Instantly fierce flames shoot out of the rocket. The light is too bright for the human eye. The world around the rocket seems to get dark. At first there is no sound. Then the flash is followed by a sharp roar. Roar follows roar. The noise is terrible...

T minus 2 seconds

20 All engines are now roaring. The flames pour out like a tail of fire. The noise grows louder and louder, reaching the ears of people miles away. Ten thousand pounds of fuel are burning every second. Everyone's eyes remain fixed upon the great space-ship. Now it will either rise into space or it will fail terribly.

T minus 0 seconds

21 Take-off time! The last controls on the space-ship are loosened. All engines are roaring. There is a breathless pause — a sigh — and then Apollo 11 rises gently into the sky.

22 The sound of excited shouts is lost amid the roar of the engines. The heads of a million people turn as Apollo 11 swings across the Atlantic Ocean.

23 In the sand beside the ocean children have written in huge letters, "GOODLUCK!" Perhaps the astronauts read the message as they say goodbye to Earth.

T plus 4 minutes

24 Now the "count-down" has become a "count-up." It is four minutes after the take-off time.

25 Everything has been perfect. The crew can admire the view as they flash up into a clear blue sky. Apollo 11 is already travelling at seven thousand miles an hour (7,000 m. p. h.). Everything is going smoothly. The first part of the Saturn rocket has already been dropped. A smaller and lighter Apollo is flying faster into space.

T plus 12 minutes

26 The second part of Saturn is dropped. Apollo 11 is in orbit, circling the Earth at 17,000 m. p. h.

27 "It was beautiful!" Armstrong reports to the control-room. They are all happy at the good start to their journey.

28 The astronauts can take off their helmets and make themselves comfortable. But there is a lot of work to be done. Every part of the Apollo must be examined before they leave the orbit of Earth. The radio between the control-room and Apollo is busy with messages, advice and orders.

T plus 3 hours

29 The space-ship has been thoroughly examined. Everything is all right. The astronauts are satisfied. The crew in Houston control-room indicate their agreement. They agree to alter the direction of Apollo 11. The space-ship swings away from Earth and the engines of the last part of the Saturn rocket roar.

30 After leaving its orbit, Apollo 11 reaches a height where the engines can be shut down. Gravity no longer controls the space-ship.

T plus 5 hours

31 The crew have now finished their first difficult task. They have separated the command module from the last part of Saturn and dropped the used rocket into space together with the shield protecting the lunar module. They have also moved the service module to the front of the space-ship, where its engines can control Apollo's movements, and put the lunar module at the back, ready for use on the moon. They have also given new names to their command module and lunar module. Command module is named Columbia and lunar module Eagle.

(from English Readings for Knowledge 太空旅行)

New Words and Expressions

crew *n.* a group of people working together

count-down: 倒计时

pad *n.* = launching pad 发射台

haste *n.* rapidity; urgency

helmet *n.* 头盔

command module 指挥舱

keen *a.* sharp; eager; strong

sigh *n.* 叹气; 叹息

alter *v.* change or become different

Saturn: 土星

Houston, Texas: (美国)德克萨斯州休斯顿市

module *n.* (宇宙飞船上各个独立的)舱

lunar module 登月舱

drill *v.* discipline train; instruct

roar *n.* a deep loud continuing sound

Apollo: 太阳神

Cape Kennedy: 肯尼迪角, 美国航天发射中心

Exercises

I. Reading Comprehension:

- The three astronauts are guarded because they are _____.
(A) afraid of human enemies (B) faced with accidents and illness
(C) precious instruments (D) going to have a journey to the moon
- A million people have made their camps around Cape Kennedy _____.
(A) to spend their holidays (B) to see a historic event happen
(C) to have a picnic (D) to have a worldwide gathering
- The last hours are very dangerous because _____.
(A) flashes are easy to happen (B) it's the time to escape
(C) accidents are easy to happen (D) there is going to be an explosion
- The astronauts trust the crew of the control-room because they _____.
(A) are honest (B) are good friends
(C) are skillful in answering anxious questions quickly
(D) have drills to give instant answers to anxious questions.
- Inside Apollo 11, if everything is all right, what will the crew say?
(A) "Everything is all right." (B) "Thank you very much."
(C) "We know it will be a good flight." (D) "All is go."
- When all the engines of the space-ship are roaring, people _____.
(A) are shouting (B) are holding their breath
(C) are sighing (D) are jumping with joy
- We can infer from the passage that the three astronauts are chosen for the journey because they _____.
(A) like to have the journey (B) are outstanding scientists
(C) are qualified in every respect (D) are strong and clever
- From the passage, we know that the event happened at about _____.
(A) 5 a. m. to 8 a. m. (B) 5 p. m. to 10 a. m.
(C) 4 a. m. to 9 a. m. (D) 4 p. m. to 7 p. m.
- Which of the following statements is true?
(A) The count-up never stops until the space-ship takes off.
(B) Apollo 11 was the first space-ship that travelled to the moon.
(C) The event did not happen in the U. S. A.

(D) Apollo 11 was launched on 16th June, 1969.

10. How long did it take Apollo 11 to travel out of the gravity?

(A) 4 minutes (B) 12 minutes (C) 3 hours (D) 5 hours

II. Replacement: Choose a word from the list below to replace the word in brackets in each of the following sentences. Change the form if necessary.

among; door; please; check; easy; fully; change; immediately; answer; nervously

1. In (plain) English, "T minus 3 hours" means "3 hours until the take-off."
2. They can see (instantly) any indication of any mistake or accident in the space-ship.
3. The astronauts trust them (completely).
4. "Thank you very much," Neil Armstrong (replies).
5. More than a million people outside are looking (anxiously) at the huge rocket.
6. The sound of excited shouts is lost (amid) the roar of the engines.
7. Every part of the Apollo must be (examined) before they leave the orbit of Earth.
8. The astronauts are (satisfied).
9. They agree to (alter) the direction of Apollo 11.
10. The (entrances) to the Apollo are locked now.

III. Word Formation: Fill in the blanks with the words given. Change the form when necessary.

indicate; indication; indicative; indicator

1. Is a cold wet nose an _____ of health in dogs?
2. He _____ that I could leave.
3. There are _____ that the weather is changing.
4. His presence is _____ of his wish to help.

advice; advise; advisable; adviser/advisor

1. I _____ her that she should wait.
2. He is an _____ on legal affairs to the committee.
3. On his _____ I am staying in bed.
4. It is _____ that you leave now.

high; height; highly; heighten

1. His _____ makes him stand out in the crowd.
2. The performance _____ my admiration for the actor.
3. He speaks very _____ of the boy's behaviour.
4. They met at _____ noon, with the sun's heat beating down on them fiercely.

Passage Two

Journey to the Moon (2)

1 The journey now continued with fixed hours for work, rest and meals. Sometimes the engines of the service module were started in order to alter direction slightly. At other times the Apollo moved onward, rolling gently. Rolling was necessary. Unless Apollo rolled from one side to another, it would be damaged by the sun shining all the time on one side. Both sides had to share the heat.

2 The crew of the Apollo were seen on television on Earth. They described the scene from their windows. The whole of South America was viewed at one time. Later they saw the whole of Europe from the green British Isles to the brown sand of Africa. The seas were dark blue. A bright line along the edge of the planet showed the rising sun. The astronauts could see clouds forming and warned control-room in Houston about coming rain.

3 The crew liked being weightless and floating around their cabin. From time to time they showed their loose, easy movements on television. They did experiments and Michael Collins described living in a space-ship:

4 "We do have a happy home. There's plenty of room for the three of us and I think we all find our favourite little corner to sit in. You get tired of floating around so you find a little corner somewhere and that seems more like home."

5 The astronauts were also seen preparing their food. Their meals were frozen in small bags. When it was time for a meal the open end of a bag was held under a hot water tap. Water was added to the frozen food. The bag was closed again and pressed together until the water and food was thoroughly mixed. Then it was ready to eat.

6 The crew said that the food tasted good. Perhaps they did not want to be rude to the cook! Any loose food was carefully collected in bags. Nothing was left floating in the air. The crew had to look after their cabin all the time and keep it very clean.

7 The astronauts had hours for sleep every day. They slept well. Often they slept for seven or eight hours. Instruments in the control-room on Earth showed their hearts were beating normally. None of them suffered from anxious doubts. They had duties to do and instruments to look after. They had no time for fear.

8 After three days the astronauts changed their hours. The time was near for landing on the moon. The door between Columbia and Eagle was opened. Two of the astronauts had been chosen to look after the lunar module landing. They were Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin. This couple now crept through the narrow hole into Eagle and began to get the lunar module ready.

9 Michael Collins continued looking after the command module. His work was as difficult as theirs. He was going to stay alone in Columbia while the others went down to the moon.

10 Now the Earth was only a bright ball in the distance in the black sky. Its splendid light

pleased the astronauts. The "Earthshine" was brighter than the brightest moon-shine we have on Earth. They could read by its light.

11 The moon, however, was now huge. It filled the window of the space-ship. "It's a view worth the price of the trip!" said one of the astronauts excitedly. The price of his trip was about three hundred and fifty million dollars!

12 Apollo 11 was now ready to enter moon orbit. A space-ship circling the moon has to disappear behind the moon. When it disappears it cannot be reached by radio. This is always an anxious time. After the space-ship has disappeared, no one on Earth can help it.

13 The crew of the Apollo altered direction while they were behind the moon. There was a long silence in the control-room on Earth. No one knew for half an hour whether this risky movement had been a success. Then the voice of Neil Armstrong was heard again, loud and clear. Everything was all right. Apollo 11 was moving in the right direction for the moon landing. They could see the landing place. They were flying one hundred miles above the moon.

14 Control-room listened carefully and then advised the astronauts. They were going to land the next morning.

20th July, 1969

15 The next day the sun rose on the moon after a night which had lasted thirteen Earth-days. Armstrong and Aldrin in their space-suits crept back into Eagle and fixed the locks on the door. Columbia, the command module, was under the separate control of Michael Collins.

16 Now all three men had five hours for examining every instrument. Nothing was forgotten during these hours of hard work. Everything was all right.

17 Eagle and Columbia disappeared again behind the moon. There was another anxious pause. They made their appearance again when it was time to separate. Michael Collins in Columbia touched his control handles. The locks between the two cabins opened. They were not now locked together.

18 Over the radio came Neil Armstrong's words, "The Eagle has wings!"

19 Many great events happened while the space-ship was behind the moon. During Eagle's next absence her direction was altered. When she appeared again she was on a down-ward slope. Eagle was moving smoothly down towards the moon.

20 Now Neil Armstrong had to determine their final path. He could still return to Columbia if the landing place looked too dangerous. He and Aldrin examined it carefully. As it came nearer they could see many large rocks all over the ground. This was not a place for their gentle Eagle with her soft skin! But Armstrong thought he could miss the rocks. He pressed the handle of the controls. Eagle moved downwards again.

21 Five hundred feet above the moon Neil Armstrong saw trouble coming. They were moving straight into a hollow crater and rocks were everywhere. Instruments could not find the right path here. Only a good pilot could guide Eagle to a smooth place among these dangers. Their success depended on the man and not on the instruments. Armstrong took full control of Eagle.

There were some breathless, anxious seconds. The Eagle's long legs touched the moon gently and without damage. The lunar module rested in the moon dust. All over the world people breathed again with a long sigh.

Man had arrived on the moon.

(from English reading for Knowledge 太空旅行)

New Words and Expressions

roll *n*. 循环运行

isle *n.* an island (小島)

cabin *n.* 机舱

circle *v.* move in a circle around(sth)

hollow *a.* having an cavity or space within **crater** *n.* 火山口

Exercises

I. Reading Comprehension :

1. Apollo rolled in space because _____.
(A) of the wind (B) of the gravity of the sun
(C) it had something wrong (D) it was designed so
2. What kind of line was the "bright line along the planet"? (Para. 2)
(A) an outline of the earth. (B) a straight line.
(C) a line around a planet. (D) a line on the earth.
3. "We do have a happy home." What can we infer from this sentence? (Para. 4)
(A) The three astronauts were from the same family.
(B) Each astronaut had a happy home.
(C) The three astronauts had a happy home together.
(D) The three astronauts compared the spaceship to a happy home.
4. "Loose food" (Para. 6) means _____.
(A) the food in the bag is not hard (B) the food in the bag is dissolved
(C) the food lost when they ate (D) the food that can help lose weight
5. How can we know that "Earthshine" was brighter than the brightest moon-shine? (Para. 10)
(A) The astronauts said so.
(B) The astronauts could read by the "Earthshine".
(C) The astronauts did an experiment and proved this.
(D) The astronauts guessed so.
6. What was the price of the trip to the moon?
(A) exactly 350 million dollars. (B) about 35,000,000 dollars.
(C) around 350 million dollars. (D) about 30,050,000,000 dollars.
7. One night on the moon is about _____ hours on the earth.
(A) 12 (B) 156 (C) 312 (D) 360

8. Why did people on the ground worry when the space-ship disappeared behind the moon?
 - (A) They could not know what was happening behind the moon.
 - (B) They were afraid that the three astronauts would escape.
 - (C) Behind the moon it was more dangerous.
 - (D) The spaceship stopped behind the moon.
9. When a danger was coming in space, who or what should the astronaut rely on?
 - (A) The spaceship.
 - (B) The people in the control room.
 - (C) The instruments.
 - (D) Himself.
10. Which of the following is wrong?
 - (A) The crew cooked good meals themselves in their space-ship.
 - (B) The astronauts slept very well every day.
 - (C) The Earth turns bright when it faces the sun.
 - (D) Eagle rested in the moon dust gently.

II. Replacement. Choose a word or phrase from the list below to replace the word in brackets. Change the form if necessary.

take care of; decide; a bit; view; make; big; dangerous; completely; beautiful; impolite

1. Sometimes the engines of the service module were started in order to alter direction (slightly).
2. They described the (scene) from their windows.
3. The astronauts were also seen (preparing) their food.
4. The bag was closed again and pressed together until the water and food was (thoroughly) mixed.
5. Perhaps they did not want to be (rude) to the cook!
6. The crew had to (look after) their cabin all the time and keep it very clean.
7. Its (splendid) light pleased the astronauts.
8. The moon, however, was now (huge).
9. No one knew for half an hour whether this (risky) movement had been a success.
10. Now Neil Armstrong had to (determine) their final path.

III. Word Formation: Fill in the blanks with the words given. Change the form when necessary.

favour; favourable; favoured; favourite

1. This is my _____ type of chocolates.
2. He sat in his _____ corner by the fire.
3. A teacher should not make _____ in class.
4. The doctor gave a very _____ report on my health.
5. A mother mustn't _____ one of her children more than the others.
6. We would esteem (=think) it a great _____ if you would reply at once.
7. He did all he could to win her _____.
8. Do me a _____ by turning off that radio, please.

succeed, success, successful, successive

1. Chinese women swimming team set _____ records these days.
2. She _____ the second time she took the examination.
3. Her ability makes her _____ in everything she does.
4. Failure is the mother of _____.
5. We are sure of _____ this time.

Passage Three

On the Moon

- 1 "There's a lot of smiling faces in this room and all over the world," Houston control-room radioed to Eagle.
- 2 "There's two of them up here!" was the message from Neil Armstrong.
- 3 "...and don't forget one in the command module," Michael Collins added as Columbia continued to circle the moon.
- 4 Everyone breathed more easily; Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin removed their helmets and looked out of the windows of Eagle. They saw a rough, grey world with great hollow craters and big rocks everywhere. The astronauts could not wait to see it closer. Their orders were clear. They should eat now and then rest for four hours. But after eating a quick meal they asked control-room to agree to a change of plans. They could not rest. They wanted to get out of Eagle and stand upon the moon.
- 5 At last control-room agreed and the two astronauts began dressing in their special moon-suits.
- 6 These moon-suits cost one hundred thousand dollars each. They are made of fifteen thicknesses of light, thin material. The material is so warm that the astronauts do not feel the coldness of the moon. It also protects them against the great heat of the sun. It is so strong that the small meteorites which fall cannot make holes in it. But it stretches so that the astronauts can move freely. Wires and hollow pipes run through every part of the suit. Through some of these the astronauts are supplied with oxygen. Through others they are able to talk to each other and to the control-room. Through others they get drinks. Each suit is heavier than the man who wears it. But weight does not matter much on the moon.
- 7 When the astronauts were ready the door of the lunar module was unlocked. Buzz Aldrin helped Neil Armstrong to climb out backwards through the small hole. At last the astronaut was standing at the top of steps leading down to the ground. A television camera in Eagle was made to start by control-room in Houston. Millions of people on Earth saw a lot of flashes and then a movement. The flashes cleared away and they could see a human figure climbing down the steps. The ground of the moon was black, the sky was white. The man was like a grey

shadow.

8 Neil Armstrong's voice could be heard clearly as he reached the bottom step. He described the scene. The legs of Eagle had rested two or three inches in the dust. The dust was thin and fine.

9 "I'm going to step off the lunar module now," the astronaut said. He lifted his left leg and reached out. No step was ever watched so closely by so many people.

10 "That's one small step for a man, one great jump for the human race," Neil Armstrong said.

11 The fears of some scientists were proved wrong. Neil Armstrong did not sink deep into the moon dust. It was not difficult to move around. He could see everything clearly although it was very dark in the shadow of Eagle. Doctors at control-room on Earth watched his movements. They could not see any ill effects.

12 The first man on the moon immediately began work with his camera. He wanted to bring back to Earth as many good photographs as possible. Control-room became anxious. They urged him again and again to collect rocks from the moon. Scientists all over the world wanted pieces of moon-rock to study. Their hopes depended on the actions of the astronauts. They were afraid that Neil Armstrong might have to leave the moon suddenly. In a hurry he might leave the precious rocks behind.

13 But there was no hasty escape from the moon. Armstrong had plenty of time. He collected a piece of rock and put it carefully in a special pocket. Buzz Aldrin was following him down the steps. He was careful, he said, not to lock the door behind him! His own first words on the moon were, "Beautiful, beautiful!"

14 The couple did a little exploration of the strange scene around them and they collected some pieces of rock. Sometimes they found it was difficult keeping their feet underneath their bodies. Then they began moving more smoothly. They liked practising little jumps.

15 Their next work was placing a little metal plate on the moon with these words written on it:

Here men from the planet Earth

first set foot upon the moon.

July, 1969

We came in peace for all men.

16 Beneath these words were the names of the three astronauts of Apollo 11 and of the President of the United States.

17 Every minute of the visit to the moon was busy. Having raised the American flag the astronauts received a message of praise from the President. They examined Eagle carefully. Had the lunar module been cracked or damaged in the landing? They had to look closely. But there was no damage. Its legs had hardly sunk into the dust.

18 They moved down equipment from the lunar module for several experiments. Through these instruments scientists on Earth were going to continue watching conditions on the moon after Apollo 11 returned to Earth.