

现代英语

第一级

泛读

EXTENSIVE
READING

STUDENTS'
BOOK 1A

S. Lake
G R. Evans



M
Macmillan

China
HEP

MODERN ENGLISH

for University Students

Extensive Reading

Students' Book

Grade 1 A

S. Lake and G.R. Evans



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现代英语

泛读 1A

第1级

S. 雷克 G. R. 埃文斯

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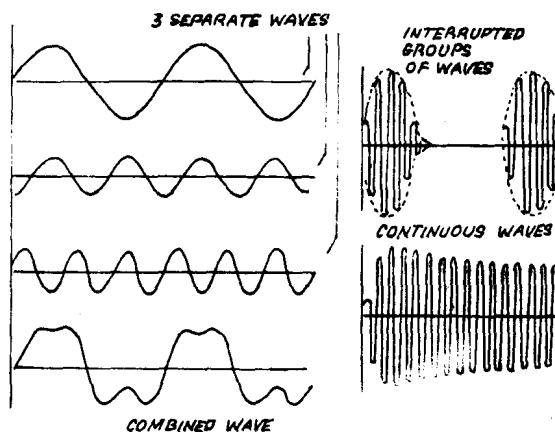
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UNIT 1

BEFORE READING

- 1 (a) Look up the following words in your dictionary. Make a note of their meanings.
- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| wavecrest | coherence | generate | electromagnetic | radiation |
| microwave | mirror | moderate | atom | molecule |
| vaporise | endoscopic | | | satellite |
- (b) Write down as many properties of laser light as you can think of.
- (c) Read the text quickly, and as you read, underline any properties of laser beams mentioned that you didn't write down in 1 (b).

READING TEXT ONE



Light is a wave. It can be characterised by its frequency (number of wavecrests passing a certain point per second) or wavelength (distance between wavecrests). Coherence is also an important property. To understand the importance of a laser in various applications, it will be useful first to list some characteristics of light in general, and of laser-generated light in particular.

- 5 1 Nothing travels faster than light in empty space.
- 2 Light in empty space travels in a straight line.
- 3 Information can be carried by electromagnetic radiation. Light has a higher frequency than radio waves or microwaves, which gives it a greater information carrying capacity.
- 4 Light has a shorter wavelength than radio waves or microwaves and therefore spreads less

- 10 and can be usefully transmitted over greater distances. Coherent light can be focused into a smaller point than the radiation of longer wavelength.
- 5 Light beams can be easily manipulated by delicate, fast moving mirrors and can be switched on and off quickly.
- 6 A laser can produce light of a single frequency.
- 15 7 Quick application of moderate amounts of energy to a small area can produce dramatic localised effects. For example, a small area of the surface of a metal block can be melted without causing permanent change to nearby regions.

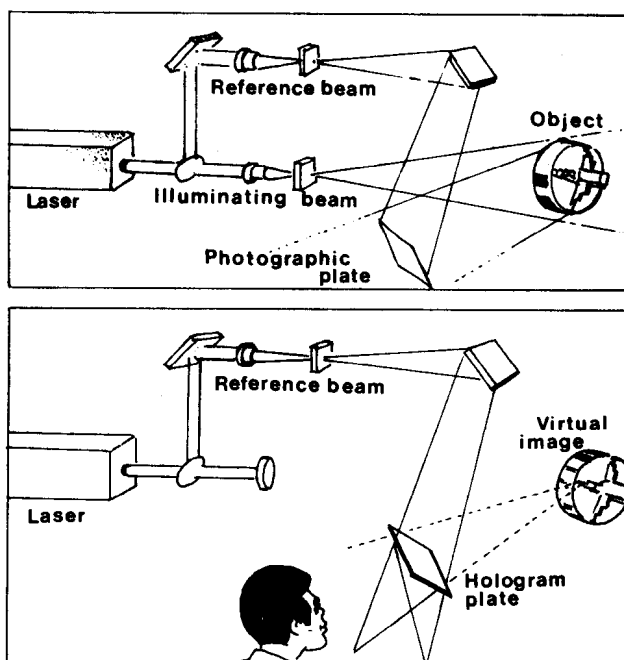
(d) Read the text again, paying special attention to the properties of lasers mentioned in the passage. Then say which of the following purposes lasers can be used for. Tick (✓) each column, according to whether you agree, disagree or don't know.

- 1 Communications
- 2 By people working with metal
- 3 By doctors
- 4 Teaching languages
- 5 Measuring distances
- 6 Working with atoms and molecules

Yes	No	Don't know

(e) Now continue reading the text and find out which of the above uses are mentioned.

One of the most important uses of lasers is in the world of communications; they are already used for telephone and satellite communications. Another area where they are useful is to treat metals. In the past, the problem was how metals could be melted and welded without introducing too much heat and thus destroying them. Lasers have solved this problem. Narrow cuts can be made and holes can be drilled. Among the advantages over other techniques are that tools do not become dull with use and computer control of cutting and drilling operations is straightforward. Delicate work can be done.



25 In the world of medicine too, laser beams have their importance. They can be used to help perform operations without damaging deep tissues. For example, tumours can be painlessly vaporised, eye surgery can be done without cutting the eye (laser light enters through the eye lens), and stomach ulcers can be treated by introducing light through an endoscopic fibre.

30 A further use is for measuring distances. Through the use of laser beams and mirrors and detectors, distances in land and space can be measured. Molecules and atoms can be detected, separated and investigated.

Yet another use of laser beams is for military purposes. Here lasers are used for range finding and target designation.

COMPREHENSION

2

Answer the following questions. Give line references where necessary to support your answers.

- 1 In the past, metals were sometimes damaged or destroyed during welding. Do you agree?
- 2 What are the main advantages of the use of lasers when treating metal?
- 3 Why might a patient having an operation feel happier if laser beams were used?
- 4 Which of the following people would use laser beams and why?

secretaries scientists cooks journalists soldiers car mechanics
artists

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

3

(a) Try to guess the meanings of the following words from the way they are used in the text. Do not use your dictionary yet.

- 1 *Capacity* (line 8) probably means
 - (i) the amount or quantity something can contain
 - (ii) knowledge
 - (iii) frequency
- 2 *Delicate* (line 12) is the opposite of
 - (i) careful
 - (ii) quick
 - (iii) rough
- 3 *Dramatic* (line 15) is used here to mean
 - (i) surprising
 - (ii) weak
 - (iii) fast
- 4 *Treat* (line 19) probably means
 - (i) deal with
 - (ii) cut
 - (iii) melt
- 5 If you *weld* (line 20) metals, you
 - (i) drill
 - (ii) break
 - (iii) join
- 6 If something or someone is *straightforward* (line 24) it means it/he/she is
 - (i) quick
 - (ii) easy to understand

(iii) efficient

7 The word *tissues* (line 26) is used here to mean

(i) handkerchiefs

(ii) soft paper

(iii) special material of a plant/animal

8 *Range finding* (line 32) must mean finding

(i) the distance between two points

(ii) a good place to shoot

(iii) a military camp

(b) Now check your answers by looking up the words in your dictionary. Repeat them aloud, paying special attention to where the stress falls, as shown in *italics*.

capacity dramatic *tissues* delicate straightforward

(c) Now choose the right word from the text to complete each of the following sentences.

1 He _____ the two pieces of metal together to make one piece.

2 I don't think we'll have problems with Dave. He seems a very _____ person.

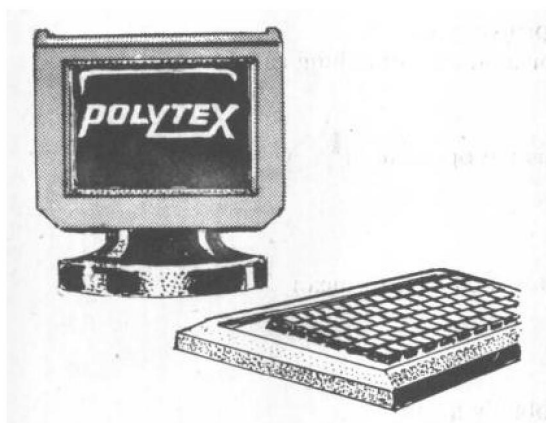
3 Were you pleased with the way the doctor _____ your illness?

4 My goodness! There have been some _____ changes since I last visited China.

5 The _____ of the tank is 10,000 litres.

READING TEXT TWO

- 4 (a) One of the most effective means of communication is the telex. You will see an advertisement for one below. Look at it for a few moments and study all the advantages of this telex machine. Then, without looking again at the text, write down as many of these advantages as you can remember.



- 1) * Polytex gives you access to world-wide telex and its 1.600.000 users direct from your desk.
- 2) * Polytex transforms your existing micro computer, word processor or electronic terminal into two-way national or international telex-at a fraction of the cost.
- 3) * Polytex keeps you in touch with clients, your own salesmen, factories, or other departments 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- 4) * Polytex gives you low-cost access to the fast-growing network of other Polytex subscribers.
- 5) * Polytex is never engaged, so you never miss a message.
- 6) * Polytex is totally confidential.

7) * Polytex is affordable. Joining the service costs just £40, with additional numbers at £10 each. Monthly subscription is just £12.95.

* To know more about how your micro can talk to the world, fill in coupon below, call at one of our dealers or call us right now on FREEFONE POLYTEX (Dial 100).

WORLD-WIDE LOW-COST TELEX DIRECT FROM YOUR DESK

Name _____ Company _____

(b) Match the following descriptive sentences (i)-(vii) about the Polytex telex with the corresponding points 1)-7) in the advertisement.

- (i) You can keep in constant touch with your staff.
- (ii) Easy communication with other Polytex users all over the world — from your office!
- (iii) All information is kept private.
- (iv) Lines are never busy, so you receive all messages.
- (v) Polytex is inexpensive.
- (vi) Turn your computer into a telex — with Polytex!
- (vii) Communicate with other Polytex users — cheaply!

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

5 (a) Match the words in Column A with those in Column B which have the same or a similar meaning.

A	B
1 access	(a) secret
2 transform	(b) entrance
3 fraction	(c) person who pays money for something
4 network	(d) extra
5 subscriber	(e) change the form or appearance of something
6 confidential	(f) a small part of
7 additional	(g) a connected group

(b) The following sentences include some of the words from Column A in scrambled form. Rearrange these words to make sense. Note that some changes may have been made to verb tenses etc.

- 1 Her new hairstyle has *fdranotrmes* her appearance. She looks completely different.
- 2 There are millions of *ssshubeirer* to that magazine from all over the world.
- 3 There is no easy *sescac* to my house from the main road.
- 4 This news is *noctliaifned* — please don't tell anyone!
- 5 We can install your computer with no *dadlaliotn* costs. Everything is included in the price.

STYLE

6 (a) Look again at Text One, lines 18-33. Note the ways in which sentences are introduced.
One of the most important uses
Another area

Among the advantages over other are
In the world of
For example
A further use
Through the use
Yet another
Here

- (b) Now use the information given in Text Two to write a paragraph about the Polytex telex, using as many of these introductory and linking words as you can.

UNIT 2

BEFORE READING

- 1 (a) Look up the following words in your dictionary. Make a note of their meanings.

bat tarantula spider rattlesnake owl evolutionist evolve
sight hearing smell touch taste

- (b) The headings in the following table represent the five senses. Tick (✓) under each heading which you think each of the following creatures depends on most. Give reasons for your answers.

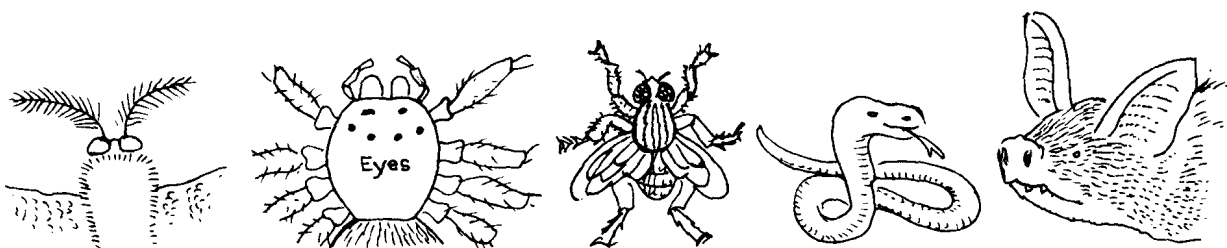
	Sight	Hearing	Smell	Touch	Taste	Don't know
1 human beings						
2 dogs						
3 bats						
4 tarantula spiders						
5 rattlesnakes						
6 owls						

- (c) Now read the text quickly. As you read, underline the creatures for which you gave wrong or 'Don't know' answers.

READING TEXT ONE

Evolutionists teach that every characteristic possessed by living things has evolved for a reason. Looking at the senses of perception (sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste), we can see how these vary according to the creature involved.

- For his perception of the world, man depends about 70% on sight, 10% on smell, 10% on hearing, 5% on taste and 5% on touch. Dogs, on the other hand, live 60% by smell, 30% by hearing, 8% by sight and only 2% by taste and touch. Bats 'see' the world through their ears; they depend almost totally on sound. A dog seems to 'see' more accurately with its nose than we do with our eyes. A tarantula spider is almost blind and lives mostly by touch. A rattlesnake 'sees' a mouse accurately in total darkness with a third eye. This eye detects heat radiation from the mouse's body. Owls don't so much see in the dark as detect movement, hear accurately and memorise their environment.



- (d) Look up these words in your dictionary. Write down their meanings.

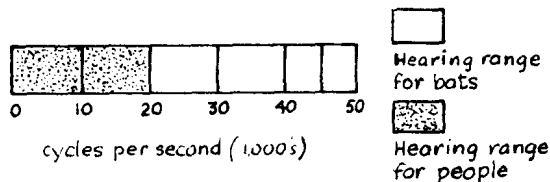
fly grasshopper moth bull

Now write down how you think these animals use their senses. Some of them recognise certain colours. Do you know which animals do this? Write your answers like this, eg 'I don't know how or if flies see. I think bulls probably...' etc.

- (e) Now continue reading the text. As you read, underline the creatures for which you gave wrong or 'Don't know' answers.

The sense organs of some animals are strangely located and sensitive. Flies 'taste' with their feet, grasshoppers 'hear' with their hind legs, snakes 'smell' (taste) the air with their tongues and moths 'smell' with their feelers. Whereas man's hearing range extends from 20-20,000 cycles per second, bats hear from 45,000-50,000.

The eyesight of animals varies too. It appears that a large proportion is colour-blind. The bull in the famous Spanish bull-fights responds to the waving of the cape, not to its red colour. Bees can see ultraviolet light and all colours except red. Snakes appear to be colour-blind. So do butterflies.



COMPREHENSION

2

Match the information given in Column A below with the information in Column B. In some cases, there may be more than one correct answer.

A

- 1 Flies
- 2 Grasshoppers
- 3 Moths
- 4 Bulls
- 5 Bees
- 6 Butterflies

B

- (a) can only see red.
- (b) put out their tongues to 'smell' the air.
- (c) couldn't smell if you cut their feelers off.
- (d) would not see a red apple, but that's the only colour they can't see.
- (e) are probably colour blind too.
- (f) probably don't recognise colours.
- (g) would be deaf if you removed their back legs.
- (h) would lose their sense of taste if you removed their feet.

FURTHER PRACTICE

3

Answer the following questions. Give line references where necessary to support your answers.

- 1 What is the subject of *has* (line 1)?
- 2 What does *these* (line 2) refer to?
- 3 Bats cannot see. How is it that they can fly without hurting themselves or hitting objects?
- 4 How does a dog find food?
- 5 Why does the writer of the text use the word *strangely* (line 12)?
- 6 Can you explain the use of inverted commas ('.....') around the words *taste*, *hear*, and *smell* (lines 12-13)?
- 7 Which of the following is correct?
Snakes appear to be colour-blind (line 18) means that
 - (i) Snakes are definitely colour blind
 - (ii) Snakes are probably colour blind
 - (iii) Snakes look colour blind
- 8 Choose the right answer.
So do butterflies (lines 18-19) means that
 - (i) Butterflies are not colourblind though snakes are
 - (ii) Butterflies are probably colour blind too
 - (iii) Butterflies look colour blind

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

4

Find words or phrases in the text which mean approximately the same as the following words or phrases.

- 1 feature (line 1)
- 2 depending on (line 3)
- 3 on the contrary (line 5)
- 4 completely (line 7)
- 5 find out (line 9)
- 6 surroundings (line 11)
- 7 placed (line 12)
- 8 changes or is different (line 16)
- 9 number (line 16)
- 10 reacts (line 17)

EXPRESSING PROBABILITY

5

(a) Look at these sentences:

A dog seems to 'see' more accurately with its nose ... (line 7)

It appears that a large proportion is colour-blind ... (line 16)

Snakes appear to be colour-blind ... (line 18)

The above examples express probability. Now look at the following sentences. Which ones express probability?

- 1 If I have enough time I'll go to the cinema next week.
- 2 I'm sure I'll be able to finish the work.
- 3 I may be able to meet you. I'll phone and let you know.

- 4 He seems to be very pleasant.
- 5 He's a hard worker.
- 6 See you tomorrow!
- 7 I'll probably see you tomorrow.
- 8 Whether I go to university or not depends on my exam results.

(b) **Complete these sentences. Where possible, give true information about yourself/your friends, etc.**

- 1 If I pass my exam
- 2 This book seems
- 3 I'll probably tonight.
- 4 Whether I depends on
- 5 My family may

BEFORE READING

6 Unlike some of the animals you've read about, most human beings are not colourblind. In fact, there is some evidence that our colour preferences are influenced by our characters or the way we feel. Try the following colour test on yourself and a friend.

(a) **First choose your favourite colour(s) from those listed below.**

Dark blue Blue-green Red
Yellow Violet Brown

(b) **Now read the following comments and decide if they are correct as they apply to you.**

READING TEXT TWO

Dark blue

If you choose this colour it means that you feel you need peace and quiet at the moment. Maybe you've been working hard and need to relax. You like calm, problem-free relationships with others and an orderly environment.

Blue-green

5 You have a strong will. When you decide to do something, you don't change your mind easily. You don't like to fail in what you do. Because of your determination to do a job well, you must be careful of tension which can cause stomach upsets. So make sure you get enough physical exercise to give yourself time to relax!

Red

10 People who like red enjoy life, and like to achieve results. You probably like sports and good food. In fact, you are active and energetic and would make a good leader. Be careful not to overdo things and make sure you relax by following restful interests such as listening to music, reading, etc. This will give your life a balance between activity and relaxation.

Yellow

15 You are an open, cheerful and friendly person and you enjoy change. You are energetic but in fits and starts; a few days of hard work followed by a less energetic period, and then more hard work again. Your energies are often directed towards the future; you want to modernise and improve the present.

Violet

20 You are charming and very sensitive. People may find you fascinating

and a little mysterious. You enjoy literature and music and have a tendency to live in a 'dream world' — and then feel disappointed when you see reality!

Brown

25 Brown is the colour of the earth and nature. People who favour brown have often had a few problems recently which have made them feel some discomfort. Has this happened to you? If so, you may feel you need a quiet and comfortable environment, surrounded by nature.

COMPREHENSION

7 Using the information from the passage, choose suitable colours for the following people. Give line references to support your answers.

- 1 A poet or artist
- 2 Someone who works so hard (s)he must make sure (s)he finds time to relax and not overdo things!
- 3 Someone who is determined to do a job well if (s)he decides to do it. (S)he too must find time to relax or (s)he may suffer from ill-health.
- 4 This person's room is probably very tidy.
- 5 This person needs to spend some time in natural surroundings as (s)he may have had some problems recently.
- 6 Although this person works hard (s)he will need to stop at certain periods before the work is finished.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

8 Complete the words in the following sentences with suitable words from the text:

- 1 I can only study in a quiet en....m....t.
- 2 He passed his exams because of his d....n....n to do well.
- 3 She is always c....r....f.... In fact, I've never seen her depressed.
- 4 In order to speak English well you must i.....e your pronunciation.
- 5 That's very m.s....r....us. I left my pen here a few minutes ago and now it's gone!
- 6 He felt very d....pp....n.... because he didn't pass his exam.

BEFORE READING

- 9**
- (a) We've seen how colour can show certain characteristics in people or how they feel. In what other ways do people show how they feel? Are there universal gestures which are true for human beings in every culture? Darwin, a British naturalist who formed the theory of evolution, believed that there were.
 - (b) Write down some of the ways in which you might communicate with a foreigner whose language you didn't speak. How would you show pleasure? How would you show displeasure? How would you gesture YES and NO?
 - (c) Read the text quickly and find out if Darwin's theory is supported nowadays.

READING TEXT THREE

Darwin believed that facial expressions of emotion are similar among humans, regardless of culture. He based his belief on man's evolutionary origin. Yet in the early 1950s, two researchers, Bruner and Taguiri, wrote, after thirty years of study, that the best available research showed that there were no unchanging patterns accompanying specific emotions.

5 And then fourteen years later some American researchers found that new research supported Darwin's old belief. They had conducted studies in five widely different cultures on three different continents and concluded: 'Observers in these cultures recognise some of the same emotions when they are shown a set of facial photographs'.

(d) **Answer the following questions. Give line references to support your answers.**

1 Is Darwin's theory supported nowadays?

2 Describe how the three researchers proved that some gestures are recognised by all cultures.

(e) **Continue reading the text. Underline any points which you find interesting.**

10 The brains of all humans are programmed to turn up the corners of the mouth when they are happy, turn them down when they're unhappy, wrinkle the forehead when they're puzzled, lift the eyebrows etc., according to what is being fed into the brain.

In opposition to this, they list other 'culturally variable expressions and rules learnt early in life'.

(f) **Are all expressions and gestures the same all over the world? Find a sentence in the text to support your answer.**

(g) **Continue reading the text. Underline points which you find interesting.**

15 'These rules,' say the researchers, vary according to the social standing and demographic characteristics and should vary across cultures'.

The study that the three conducted tried as much as possible to avoid influences such as the spread of television, films and written matter. They avoided much of this by studying isolated regions.

20 What their work proved seems to be the fact that we can inherit in our makeup certain basic physical reactions. We are all born with the elements of a nonverbal communication. We can make hate, fear, amusement, sadness and other feelings known to other human beings without ever learning how to do it.

25 Of course, this does not contradict the fact that we must also learn many gestures that mean one thing in one society and something else in another society. People in the Western world shake their head from side to side to indicate no, and up and down to indicate yes, but there are societies in India where just the opposite is true. Up and down means no, and side to side means yes.

COMPREHENSION

10

Answer the following questions. Give line references to support your answers.

1 Why did the researchers want to avoid influences of television, etc?

How did they manage to do this?

2 What did their work prove? Choose the right answer.

(i) We don't inherit basic means of communication.

(ii) We inherit certain gestures and 'learn' others.

(iii) We inherit the ability to show all our feelings to every culture.