



大学英语阅读教程 3

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A COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE FOR COMPREHENSION AND SPEED

哈尔滨船舶工程学院出版社

大学英语阅读教程

第三册

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前 言

大量的外语教学实践证明,大学外语教学质量的高低,其中一个十分重要的因素是能否向学生提供充足的,可读性较好的外语语言材料,采用较好的教学方法,从而有效地提高学生的阅读理解能力和口头笔头表达能力。

《大学英语阅读教程》就是从上述目的出发,根据国家教委审定的《大学英语教学大纲》和国家大学英语四、六级标准考试试题设计组制定的《考试大纲》编写而成的系列英语阅读教程。本教程共计四个分册,可分别用于大学英语 1~4 级泛读和快速阅读教学和训练。

本书为第三分册,包括 12 个单元。每单元收泛读和快读文章各 2 篇。全书泛读部分共收课文 24 篇,包括 16 265 词;快读部分 24 篇,包括 9 489 词。所有的阅读材料都选自近年来美国、英国、加拿大等国出版的书籍和报刊杂志,尽量避免国内各种教材中已经使用的材料。内容力求生动有趣,涉及东西方风土人情、政治、经济和科普等方面。每篇文章后面均附有多项选择式阅读理解题。理解题按国家统考标准格式编排。本分册注重培养学生的篇章和段落理解能力和推断能力。

本书所收的文章全部标有词数,可供教师和学生进行阅读速度的训练。教师可根据具体教学情况从 12 个单元中选择 10 个单元进行课内教学,也可以把每个单元的两篇泛读文章在课内使用,把快读文章布置给学生在课外进行阅读,计时完成。

本书每四个单元之后收有词汇和语法结构测试题一套，每套包含 50 题，以便帮助学生复习和巩固所学的知识，进一步扩大词汇量。

本书在编写过程中得到有关方面的大力支持，美籍专家 Andrew Forsyth 审阅了本书初稿，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中疏漏与不足之处在所难免，恳请读者与同仁批评指正。

编 者

序

改革开放,是我国一项长期的方针政策。在改革的时代,作为第一生产力的科学技术已经显示出了巨大的威力,并将发挥越来越大的作用。使我们同世界各国进行更加广泛的技术经济交流与合作,迅速准确传递各种信息,并将它们造福于人类,是时代的需要。形势的发展使人们越来越清楚地认识到外语的重要性。掌握外语,攀登高峰,是时代赋予新一代的历史使命。

大学英语教学大纲明确规定:“大学英语教学的目的是,培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听和译的能力以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础”。

为了达到这一教学目的,在省教委和省大学外语教学研究的关怀和支持下,我省部分高等院校英语教师把多年来教学过程中积累的丰富材料进行了精选、加工、分析、整理而编写了《大学英语阅读教程》。这是一项极有意义的创造性劳动的结晶,是我省高等院校英语教师大协作的成果。

这一丛书共为四册,选材新颖,内容丰富,由浅入深,知识性强,生动有趣,并有适合学生实际水平的阅读及词汇练习。这是一套培养大学生阅读能力的教材,也是广大科技工作者提高阅读能力的良师益友。

衷心祝贺《大学英语阅读教程》丛书的出版。完全可以相信,它的问世,必将对深入贯彻大学英语教学大纲,进一步提

高全省大学英语教学质量起到良好的作用。

刘牟尼

1992年3月8日

于哈尔滨工业大学

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UNIT 1

PART A

I . PEOPLE AND COLORS

1 In general, people talk about two groups of colors: warm colors and cool colors. Researchers think that there are also two groups of people: people who prefer warm colors, and people who prefer cool colors.

2 The warm colors are red, orange and yellow. Where there are warm colors and a lot of light, people usually want to be active. Sociable people, those who like to be with others, like red. The cool colors are green, blue and violet. These colors, unlike warm colors, are relaxing. Where there are cool colors, people are usually quiet. People who like to spend time alone often prefer blue.

3 Researchers do not know why people think some colors are warm and other colors are cool. Perhaps warm colors remind people of warm days and the cool colors remind them of cool days. Because in the north the sun is low during winter, the sunlight appears quite blue. Because the sun is higher during summer, the hot summer sunlight appears yellow.

4 People associate colors with different objects, feelings, and holidays. Red, for example, is the color of fire, heat, blood, and life. People say red is an exciting and active color. They asso-

ciate red with a strong feeling like anger. Red is used for signs of danger, such as STOP signs and fire engines. The holiday which is associated with red is Valentine's Day. On February 14, Americans send red hearts to people they love.

5 Orange is the bright, warm color of leaves in autumn. People say orange is a lively, energetic color. They associate orange with happiness. The holidays which are associated with orange are Halloween in October and Thanksgiving Day in November. On October 31 many Americans put large orange pumpkins in their windows for Halloween.

6 Yellow is the color of sunlight. People say it is a cheerful and lively color. They associate yellow, too, with happiness. Because it is bright, it is used for signs of caution.

7 Green is the cool color of grass in spring. People say it is a refreshing and relaxing color. However, they also associate green with feelings of guilt, fear, and envy.

8 Blue is the color of the sky, water, and ice. Police and Navy uniforms are blue. When people are sad, they say, "I feel blue." They associate blue with feelings like unhappiness and fear.

9 Violet, or purple, is the deep, soft color of darkness or shadows. People consider violet a dignified color. They associate it with loneliness. On Easter Sunday people decorate baskets with purple ribbons.

10 White is the color of snow. People describe white as a pure, clean color. They associate white with a bright, clean feeling. Doctors, dentists, and nurses frequently wear white uniforms. On the other hand, black is the color of night. People wear black

clothes at serious ceremonies such as funerals and graduations.

11 Businessmen know that people choose products by color. Businessmen want to manufacture products which are the colors people will buy. Good businessmen know that young people prefer different colors than old people do and men prefer different colors than women do. Young children react to the color of an object before they react to the shape. They prefer the warm colors. On the whole, women prefer brighter colors than men do.

12 If two objects are the same except for color, they will look different. Color can make an object look nearer or farther, larger or smaller.

13 A red object always looks nearer than a blue object. For example, red letters on a blue sign look as though they are in front of the sign. Why? The lenses in your eyes thicken when you try to see the red letters clearly. Red light from the letters does not bend easily but blue light from the sign does. The thicker lenses bend the red light. When you look at an object which is near, the lenses in your eyes also thicken so you can see the object clearly. In both cases, the eye muscles work hard to make the lenses thicker. The eye muscles feel the same when you look at red objects or objects which are near. Therefore, the red letters look as though they are nearer than the blue sign.

14 Bright objects look larger than dark objects. Large or fat people who want to look smaller or slimmer wear dark clothes.

From *Skillful Reading*

716 words

NEW WORDS

1. sociable *adj.* fond of being with others; friendly 好交际的, 友善的
2. violet *n.* 紫罗兰(色), 紫色
3. energetic *adj.* full of energy 精力旺盛的, 有力的
4. pumpkin *n.* 南瓜
5. caution *n.* taking care; warning words 小心, 警告
6. refreshing *adj.* producing a feeling of comfort and new strength 提神的, 使心神愉快的
7. navy *n.* a country's warships; their officers and men 海军
8. purple *n.* 紫色, 紫红色
9. decorate *vt.* to put ornaments on; make more beautiful by placing adornments on or in 装饰, 修饰
10. funeral *n.* burial or burning of a dead person with religious ceremonies 丧葬, 葬礼
11. lens *n.* 透镜; (眼球的) 晶状体

NOTES

1. fire engine 消防车
2. Valentine's Day 圣瓦伦丁节(2月14日情人节)
3. Halloween 万圣节前夕(10月31日)
4. Thanksgiving Day 感恩节(在美国为每年11月最后一个

星期四)

5. Easter Sunday (Day) 复活节

COMPREHENSION

1. The passage tells us _____.
 - A) there are two groups of colors
 - B) that people are divided into two groups according to their preference of colors
 - C) what warm colors and cool colors are
 - D) about people's association with colors
2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A) A lot of light makes people relaxed.
 - B) Warm colors are better for offices to make people excited.
 - C) People who don't like to be with others usually prefer blue.
 - D) Warm colors stand for warm days and cool colors for cool days.
3. Americans put large orange pumpkins in their windows for Halloween _____.
 - A) for orange is the color of happiness
 - B) so the color of the pumpkins can remind them of warm days
 - C) to show they are energetic
 - D) because the children like them
4. Which color mentioned is not associated with a holiday?
 - A) red
 - B) violet
 - C) orange
 - D) green

5. According to the passage, good businessmen _____.
A) must have a wide knowledge of buying and selling
B) have products of all colors
C) know people's preference of colors
D) know the colors in fashion
6. When young children buy an object they _____.
A) look at the shape first
B) don't care about colors
C) think about the color first
D) think about neither the color nor the shape
7. Paragraph 13 tells us how _____.
A) we feel when looking at objects
B) our eye muscles work when we see red objects
C) the lenses move
D) the blue light bends
8. From the last paragraph we know that _____.
A) there is little difference for the thin people to wear bright or dark clothes
B) bright clothes suit fat people well
C) dark clothes make thin people look fatter
D) colors of clothes have an effect on people's appearance

I . HIS SON, THE ARTIST

- 1 My father never quite knew what I did for a living.
2 My father was a butcher. His father, uncles and brothers