

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材 (试用)

# 英语同步阅读

(一年制)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族预科教材编写委员会 编

下册

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国家行政学院出版社  
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# 教育部“普通高等学校少数民族 预科教材”编写委员会

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# 前言

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,教育部民族教育司组织编写了普通高等学校少数民族预科《大学语文》、《汉语精读教程》、《高等数学》、《英语》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》等系列教材。本套教材的使用对象为普通高等学校少数民族一年制预科与两年制预科的学生。其中《大学语文》、一年制《英语》适用于一年制预科学生;《汉语精读教程》、两年制《英语》适用于两年制预科学生。《高等数学》、《计算机》、《大学预科生入学教育》、《民族理论与民族政策》适用于一年制和两年制预科学生。

本套教材是以教育部制定的各科课程教学大纲为依据,参照近年来预科学生的普遍水平,遵循有利于国家统一、民族团结、贴近生活、贴近社会的原则进行编写的。为保证教材的适用性,教材编写人员与部分预科教学的一线老师进行了充分的沟通。许多预科教学的一线教师承担了一定的编写工作。

本套教材充分考虑了少数民族学生的实际情况,针对预科阶段的教学特点,在高中阶段各科教学内容的基础上,指导学生对应掌握的学科知识进行查漏补缺,补预结合,使之全面提高。同时,教材在编写过程中,渗透了新的教育理念,真正贴近学生的需要,注重对学生学习能力的培养,力求把教材的思想性、科学性、趣味性、综合性统一起来,突出教材的适用性和可操作性,力求做到难易适度,由浅入深,梯度推进,逐步提高,使他们通过一年或两年预科阶段的学习达到教学的目的,成为维护民族团结、促进和谐发展、实现民族复兴的骨干人才。

由于时间仓促,教材中难免有疏漏或不足之处,希望各地有关学校在试用中提出宝贵意见,以待今后进一步修订。

# 编写说明

为适应普通高等学校少数民族预科教学的需要,在教育部民族教育司的组织领导下,在北京邮电大学及北邮民族教育学院、语言学院各位领导的关心、鼓励和帮助下,我们编写了这套英语教材。本教材的使用对象是普通高等学校一年制少数民族预科学生。

大学预科《英语》(一年制)教材是根据国家教育部和国家民委颁发的《普通高等学校少数民族预科英语教学大纲》编写的。为便于更好地承续大学英语本科教学,也参照了高等学校本科《大学英语教学大纲》。民族预科学生经过中学阶段的学习应已掌握了英语基本语音、基本语法知识及一定的词汇量,并在听、说、读、写等方面受过基本训练。本教材力求补预结合,使学生通过学习,以及进行大量的词汇、句型、语法、阅读及综合能力方面的训练,使其英语语言知识在原有基础上有较大的提高,为顺利进入本科阶段并完成《大学英语教学大纲》的学习奠定良好基础。

本教材共两册。每册包括12个单元,供一个学期使用。主要内容包括准备阶段(Preparation)、课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、短语和表达(Phrases and Expressions)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)等。为加强对课文的理解还配有补充阅读一篇(Supplementary Reading),另外,在前10课课后设了语法(Grammar)讲解和练习,以供有需求的学生有选择地使用。

练习形式包括就课文理解回答问题、单词和短语填空、词形转换、词汇配伍、重点结构模仿造句、句型转换、完型填空、汉英翻译、口语练习及补充的综合练习等。

本教材同时配有相应的《英语同步阅读》和《英语同步练习》。

本套教材从编写计划的提出,到样章的编写以及在整个编写过程中承蒙北邮民族教育学院各位领导的关心和鼎力支持,其中朱建平老师做了大量的组织联络等工作,郑素花老师、张耀忠老师、祝东枚老师在样章的编写、选材、练习形式的设置等方面提供了大力的帮助。在此我们一并表示诚挚的感谢。限于编者的水平、精力、时间,教材中难免瑕疵,希望广大英语教师和读者不吝赐教,当不胜感激之至。

编 者

# Contents

<b>Unit One</b>			1
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Under the Weather	1
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	Rhci Dad Poor Dad—Rich Dad’s Money Making Secrets	2
<b>Unit Two</b>			5
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	A Small Loan and an Expensive Car	5
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	Never Say Never	6
<b>Unit Three</b>			10
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Breakfast	10
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	Where Are Your Manners	11
<b>Unit Four</b>			16
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	The Truth about Lying	16
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	The Soft Sell	18
<b>Unit Five</b>			22
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Paradox of Our Times	22
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	Sarah Tops	24
<b>Unit Six</b>			28
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Earth Facts	28
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	The Last Newspaper	29
<b>Unit Seven</b>			33
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Christmas Tree Quiz	33
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	Facts about the Pilgrims and the First Thanksgiving	35
<b>Unit Eight</b>			40
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Not a Joke	40
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	Faces in Sports; Jackie Joyner-Kersey	42
<b>Unit Nine</b>			47
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Body Language –Idioms Using Parts of the Body	47
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	Reorienting	49
<b>Unit Ten</b>			54
Section One	Reading for Enjoyment	Homonyms	54
Section Two	Reading Comprehension	The Changing Concept of Marketing	55





# Unit One

## Section One Reading for Enjoyment

### Under the Weather

Test your knowledge about colds. Decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE. Circle your choice.

- |  |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Colds can be cured by taking lots of Vitamin C.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Cold weather causes colds.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. You should wash your hands after contact with places where germs hang out, like bathrooms and computers, to help stop you from catching a cold. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. Using a tissue can help keep germs where they belong, and not in the air.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. Itchy eyes are a symptom of a bad cold, not an allergy.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. Mucus carries germs and irritants out of the body when you sneeze, which is a reflex your body does automatically.                              | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. You should drink lots of water when you have a cold.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. It's best to cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze.   | TRUE | FALSE |

### EXERCISE

Answer the following questions.

1. How do you feel when you get a cold?
2. What do you think is the best way to cure a cold?

### NEW WORDS

<b>allergy</b> ['ælədʒi] <i>n.</i>	[医]敏感症
<b>automatically</b> [ɔ:tə'mætikli] <i>ad.</i>	自动地,机械地
<b>cure</b> [kjuə] <i>v.</i>	治愈,治疗
<b>germ</b> [dʒə:m] <i>n.</i>	微生物,细菌
<b>irritant</b> ['iritənt] <i>n.</i>	刺激物
<b>itchy</b> ['itʃi] <i>a.</i>	使人发痒的
<b>mucus</b> ['mju:kəs] <i>n.</i>	黏液,胶
<b>reflex</b> ['ri:fleks] <i>n.</i>	反射,反映
<b>sneeze</b> [sni:z] <i>v.</i>	打喷嚏
<b>tissue</b> ['tisju:] <i>n.</i>	薄的纱织品,薄纸,棉纸

### PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

hang out	[非正式]逗留
under the weather	[非正式](人)不舒服的

## Section Two Reading Comprehension

### Rich Dad Poor Dad—Rich Dad's Money Making Secrets

Robert T. Kiyosaki<sup>1</sup>

The most important thing to becoming rich is for you to have a mindset to want to become rich. The reason I say that is this, is because I wanted to become rich when I played Monopoly, that was, I was nine years old. The greatest formula for wealth is found on that board game. When I was nine years old my poor dad, the schoolteacher said, “Ah put the game away. Study, study, study! You’re wasting your time playing Monopoly.”

And my rich dad said the formula, “You must open your mind and see the formula right on Monopoly.” He said, “It’s right in front of you.” And I went on “What’s the formula?” And finally I learned the formula is, four green houses, red hotel, four green houses, red hotel. Today I’m a rich man because all I ever did since the time I was 24 years old was buy four green houses, sell them all, buy a red hotel, four green houses, red hotel. It’s not, you do not have to go to school to become rich. Just play Monopoly; four green houses, red hotel. That is it.

Do not talk to poor people. Poor people will tell you, “Oh it’s too risky. Don’t do that. Don’t take risk. Save your money. Play it safe.” That is a poor person’s mindset. You must have open mindset, open. And if you have an open mindset you will learn from everything. If you have a closed mindset you will learn from nothing. So I think that is the most important thing.

No, I don’t have a salary. I only had a job four years in my life. I don’t want a salary. The middle class and poor, what they want is high income. They think they want money. But they have no wealth because they have no assets. You must know the difference between money and wealth. Money will never make you rich. This makes you rich. I have large companies. I have lots of stocks. I trade options. I have real estate, that’s what makes me rich so the money just comes in whether I work or not.

Bill Gates only makes \$500,000 a year. That’s all. I make more than him. That’s all he makes but he’s worth \$20 billion. I’m trying to tell you there is a very big difference between income, money and wealth. So I have spent my life buying assets, businesses, stocks, real estate, that’s what makes you rich, not a job. The reason the rich in America get richer is they pass this on to their kids. My poor dad always said, “High paying job, high paying job, high paying job.” And my rich dad said, “Assets, assets, assets”. That’s the difference.

There’s a saying in America, the world will not change until the old men die, like me, you know? So the strength that China has is you have the highest growth rate right now. You also have a young population. In the next ten years, you will become, in my opinion, the richest country in the world and you’re in the best place at the best time. I commend you for being brilliant, brilliant students and I wish you the best of luck for the future, so thank you very much, I appreciate it.

(569 words, from *American English Handbook for Recitation*,  
China Construction Material Industry Press, 2000)

## NEW WORDS

<b>asset</b> ['æset] <i>n.</i>	资产
<b>commend</b> [kə'mend] <i>v.</i>	称赞, 表扬
<b>formula</b> ['fɔ:mjələ] <i>n.</i>	公式, 规则
<b>mindset</b> ['maɪndset] <i>n.</i>	思维方式, 心态
<b>monopoly</b> [mə'nɒpəli] <i>n.</i>	一种名为“大富翁”的休闲游戏
<b>real estate</b> [i'steɪt] <i>n.</i>	不动产
<b>stock</b> [stɒk] <i>n.</i>	股票, 股份
<b>trade</b> [treɪd] <i>v.</i>	用……进行交换

## NOTE

1. Robert T. Kiyosaki: 罗伯特·T. 清崎是位生长在夏威夷的第四代日裔美国人, 在商场上成绩斐然, 而后创建了一家国际教育公司, 最为热衷教人如何致富, 叫人如何去做金钱的主人而不是奴隶。

## EXERCISES

## I. Choose the best answer.

1. What is the key to becoming rich according to the author?  
A. You learn how to play Monopoly.                      B. You want to become rich.  
C. You go to school and study.                              D. Don't talk to poor people.
2. What is the poor people's attitude to money according to the passage?  
A. Save as much money as possible.  
B. Buy houses and sell them to buy hotels.  
C. Give them to the poor people.  
D. Use them to learn things.
3. Which of the following are assets?  
A. Clothes.    B. High-paying jobs.  
C. Money saved.    D. Stocks.
4. Which of the following is true about Bill Gates according to the passage?  
A. He earns 20 billion a year.  
B. He earns more than the author does a year.  
C. He has a lot of assets.  
D. He played Monopoly as a kid.
5. Why did the author believe China would become the richest country in the world?  
A. Because of the biggest population in China.  
B. Because the old men in China died.  
C. Because of the highest growth rate in China.  
D. Because of strong leaders in China.

**II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1. The most important thing to becoming rich is for you to have a mindset to want to become rich.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Do not talk to poor people. Poor people will tell you, "Oh it's too risky. Don't do that. Don't take risk. Save your money. Play it safe."

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The middle class and poor, what they want is high income. They think they want money. But they have no wealth because they have no assets.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Money will never make you rich. This makes you rich, I have large companies. I have lots of stocks. I trade options. I have real estates, that's what makes me rich so the money just comes in whether I work or not.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. There's a saying in America, the world will not change until the old man die, you know?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Answer the following questions.**

1. Can you explain the difference between money and assets after reading this passage?
2. Do you agree that people do not have to go to school to become rich? Why or why not?

# Unit Two

## Section One Reading for Enjoyment

### A Small Loan and an Expensive Car

A blonde walks into a bank in New York City. She says she's going to Europe on business for two weeks and needs to borrow \$5,000. The bank officer says the bank will need some kind of security for the loan, so the blonde hands over the key to a new Rolls Royce. The car is parked on the street in front of the bank. She has the title, and everything checked out. The bank agrees to accept the car as collateral for the loan.

Two weeks later, the blonde returns, repays the \$5,000 and the interest, which comes to \$15.41. The loan officer says, "While you were away, we checked you out, and found that you are a multi-millionaire. What puzzles us is, why would you bother to borrow \$5,000?"

#### NEW WORDS

<b>blonde</b> [blɒnd] <i>n.</i>	金发碧眼的女人
<b>bother</b> ['bɒðə] <i>v.</i>	麻烦
<b>collateral</b> [kə'lætərəl] <i>a.</i>	担保物, 抵押品
<b>interest</b> ['intrɪst] <i>n.</i>	利息
<b>loan</b> [ləʊn] <i>n.</i>	(借出的) 贷款, 借出
<b>puzzle</b> ['pʌzl] <i>v.</i>	(使) 迷惑, (使) 为难, 迷惑不解
<b>security</b> [si'kjʊərɪti] <i>n.</i>	保证金, 抵押品
<b>title</b> ['taɪtl] <i>n.</i>	资格, 头衔, 名称

#### PROPER NAME

**Rolls Royce** ['rəʊlz 'rɔɪs] 劳斯莱斯(英国制造的一种豪华汽车)

#### EXERCISE

Answer the following questions.

1. Can you guess what would be the blonde's reply?
2. Is there any other similar case in daily life?

## Section Two Reading Comprehension

### Never Say Never

Rosa Torcasio

I cannot remember a point in my life when I desired anything other than becoming a teacher. As a child, I played<sup>1</sup> school with my little cousins and friends just so I could practice my future career. But what I didn't realize as a child was how expensive my dream was. I came from a middle-class family, and it seemed as though we'd always struggled to make ends meet. My dream of attending the University of Connecticut seemed so out of reach, but I wasn't willing to settle for anything less.

In the beginning of my senior year in high school, I began applying to colleges, but in my heart I had already made my decision. The University of Connecticut was the one. But a huge hurdle stood between me and my dream—lack of financial resources.

At first, I was ready to give up. I mean, who was going to give me, the average high-school girl, that kind of money? I wasn't the smartest person in my class, not even close; but my heart was in the right place, and I was determined. I knew that scholarships were only given to the really smart kids, or so I thought. I applied for every scholarship I could get my hands on. What did I have to lose? And then my guidance counselor<sup>2</sup> told me about the financial aid system. I applied, but I didn't think I would qualify for that either.

After the holidays, my friends started receiving their acceptance letters from college, and I eagerly anticipated mine. Finally, a letter arrived from the University of Connecticut. Feelings of fear and joy overwhelmed me, but I was ready. I opened the envelop with trembling hands as tears came into my eyes. I had done it! I had been accepted to the University of Connecticut! I cried for a while, feeling both extremely excited and afraid. I had worked so hard to get accepted; what if I was denied admission because of my financial status?

I had been working a full-time job, but that was barely enough to pay for tuition. My parents couldn't afford that kind of money, and I wasn't going to pretend that they could. I was the first person in my family who would attend a university, and I knew how proud my parents were; but it was impossible for them to finance my education. However, my parents are incredible people, and they taught me never to give up on my dreams, regardless of the obstacles that I encounter, and never to lose sight of what I truly want out of life. My parents were right, and I continued to believe in both myself and my dreams.

Months went by before I heard anything from the financial aid office. I assumed that I didn't qualify for aid, but I wasn't ready to lose hope yet. At last, a letter arrived. I opened it eagerly, but it was a false alarm. The letter requested more information in order to process my application.

This happened over and over, and my hopes kept getting shot down. Finally, a bulky envelope arrived. I knew this was the one that would determine whether or not I could attend college. I

opened the envelope and could hardly understand what any of the documents inside meant.

The following day, I brought the documents to school and asked my guidance counselor to take a look at them. He looked up at me with a huge smile on his face and told me that not only was financial aid going to help me out with my expenses, but I had also won two of the scholarships I had applied for! I was in shock at first, then I cried. I had actually made my dream come true.

I am now a junior at the University of Connecticut, pursuing a degree in English. In the beginning of the new millennium, my dream will become a reality. I will be a teacher.

I live by this quote: "Reach for the sky because if you should happen to miss, you'll still be among the stars."

(684 words, from *Chicken Soup for the College Soul*,  
Health Communications, Inc., 1999),

## NEW WORDS

<b>aid</b> [eid] <i>n.</i>	帮助,援助
<b>anticipate</b> [æn'tisipeit] <i>v.</i>	预期,期望
<b>apply</b> [ə'plai] <i>v.</i>	申请
<b>average</b> ['ævəridʒ] <i>a.</i>	一般的,通常的,平均的
<b>bulky</b> ['bʌlki] <i>a.</i>	大的,体积大的
<b>counselor</b> ['kaunsələ] <i>n.</i>	顾问,法律顾问
<b>deny</b> [di'nai] <i>v.</i>	拒绝,否认
<b>desire</b> [di'zaɪə] <i>v.</i>	期望,希望
<b>document</b> ['dɒkijumənt] <i>n.</i>	公文,文件,文档
<b>encounter</b> [in'kauntə] <i>v.</i>	遭遇,遇到,相遇
<b>finance</b> [fai'næns] <i>v.</i>	供给……经费,负担经费
<b>financial</b> [fai'nænʃəl] <i>a.</i>	财政的,金融的
<b>junior</b> ['dʒu:njə] <i>n.</i>	(美国大学或中学的)三年级学生
<i>a.</i>	年少的,下级的
<b>hurdle</b> ['hɜ:dl] <i>n.</i>	障碍,跨栏,活动篱笆
<b>incredible</b> [in'kredəbl] <i>a.</i>	[口]难以置信的
<b>millennium</b> [mi'leniəm] <i>n.</i>	一千年
<b>obstacle</b> ['ɒbstəkl] <i>n.</i>	障碍,妨害物
<b>overwhelm</b> [iəʊvə'welɪn] <i>v.</i>	(被一种感情)淹没,覆没
<b>qualify</b> ['kwɒlifai] <i>v.</i>	(使)具有资格,证明合格
<b>quote</b> [kwəut] <i>n.</i>	格言,引用语
<b>request</b> [ri'kwest] <i>v.</i>	请求,要求
<b>scholarship</b> ['skɒləʃɪp] <i>n.</i>	奖学金,学问,学识
<b>status</b> ['steitəs] <i>n.</i>	状况,情形
<b>tremble</b> ['trembl] <i>v.</i>	战栗,发抖,震动
<b>tuition</b> [tju:'tʃən] <i>n.</i>	学费

## PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

false alarm	假警报
lose sight of	不再看见, 忽略, 忘记
make ends meet	收支相抵

## PROPER NAME

**Connecticut** [kə'netikət] 康涅狄格(美国州名)

## NOTES

1. play: 这里的词义不是“玩耍”, 而是“进行角色扮演”的意思。
2. guidance counselor: 辅导咨询师, 他们的主要工作对象是中学生, 对中学生在教育和生活方面的计划给予帮助。他们常对学生进行能力测验并评定兴趣和智力。他们还需要关注那些有情绪问题的学生。

## EXERCISES

### I. Choose the best answer.

1. What did the author want to do in the future?  
A. She wanted to become anything but a teacher.  
B. She wanted to become a teacher.  
C. She wanted to play with her friends.  
D. She wanted to stay with her family.
2. Her dream of attending college seemed impossible because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she was a slow student  
B. her parents disagreed  
C. her family had not enough money  
D. girls were not allowed to do so
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. The author was accepted to a university but not the one she wanted.  
B. The author was accepted to the university which she dreamed of.  
C. The author was not accepted so she applied again.  
D. The author was not accepted but she got a full-time job.
4. What did the author do to solve her problem?  
A. She earned enough money by working full-time.  
B. She asked her parents for help.  
C. She borrowed money from her relatives.  
D. She asked for help from the financial aid office.
5. What happened to the author in the end?  
A. She received a letter and was turned down.  
B. She got the financial aid as well as scholarships.



- C. Her teacher helped her to get the money.
- D. She did not get any reply.

**II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

- 1 . . . . it seemed as though we'd always struggled to make ends meet.

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2. My dream of attending the University of Connecticut seemed so out of reach, but I wasn't willing to settle for anything less.

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3. . . . they taught me never to give up on my dreams, regardless of the obstacles that I encounter, and never to lose sight of what I truly want out of life.

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4. At last, a letter arrived. I opened it eagerly, but it was a false alarm.

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5. I live by this quote: "Reach for the sky because if you should happen to miss, you'll still be among the stars."

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**III. Answer the following questions.**

1. What can you learn from the author?
2. What is your dream? Are there any difficulties in realizing your dream?