

主
编

郑
忠
耀

大学 英语

时 文 阅 读 教 程

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Once there was a scarecrow
in Farmer Smith's cornfield
to scare away the crows.
He kept those grubs
and eating them.
But he was not
Since he was
nor go into
Neither could
for his slouch
Also he was very lonely
in the wide outdoors with
that he frightened away and
that took a short-cut thro

There was a scarecrow who stood all summer long
in Farmer Smith's cornfield and waved his arms in the air
to scare away the crows. He did a good job of it, too.
He kept those great, black birds from flying down out of the sky
to eat the corn before it could grow.
The scarecrow was not very comfortable and not at all happy.
When he was tied to a fence post he could never lie down at night
to go into the house to cool himself in the heat of the day.
Sometimes he could look up and watch the white clouds sailing across the sky,
but his slouch hat was pulled too far down on his forehead.
He was very lonely standing by himself
in the wide outdoors with no one to talk to but the birds.
The birds frightened away and occasionally a cottontail rabbit
took a short-cut through the field.

煤炭工业出版社

大学英语时文阅读教程

3

总主编 赵增虎

主 编 郑忠耀

编 委 郑忠耀 王凤香 翟中伟 刘庭华

煤炭工业出版社

·北 京·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语时文阅读教程. 第3分册/赵增虎总主编; 郑忠耀分册主编. —北京: 煤炭工业出版社, 2006

ISBN 7-5020-2929-X

I. 大… II. ①赵…②郑… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教材 IV.H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 103310 号

煤炭工业出版社 出版

(北京市朝阳区芍药居 35 号 100029)

网址: www.cciph.com.cn

北京盛兰兄弟印刷装订有限公司 印刷

新华书店北京发行所 发行

*

开本 787mm×1092mm^{1/16} 印张 64^{1/2}

字数 1723 千字 印数 1—6,700

2006 年 9 月第 1 版 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

社内编号 5728 定价 78.00 元

(共四册)

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前言

在英语学习中,阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。从语言学习规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量阅读基础之上的。阅读不仅是语言输入的主要来源,也是听、说、写、译其他技能发展的基础和源头。没有足够的语言输入,其他技能的发展与提高也是有限的。本套教材是按照《大学英语课程教学要求》,在兼容大学英语泛读教程和快速阅读教程特点的基础上,针对大学英语四级考试的特点而专门设计编写的辅助性教材。其主要目的就是在扩大学生英语词汇量的基础上,拓宽学生知识面,提高逻辑思维能力,培养学生独立分析和理解语言的能力,培养学生良好的阅读习惯,巩固熟练各种阅读技巧,增强语感,提高常用词汇和语法现象的识读速度,进而促进学生语言综合能力的全面提高。

本套教材所选文章皆出自国内外 20 世纪 90 年代以来出版的书籍、报刊、杂志以及互联网络。汇集英文名篇,透过名家之眼观察世界,内容原汁原味、新颖别致。注重趣味性、信息性、可思性、时代性和前瞻性。题材既包括暴力、种族歧视、艾滋病等敏感话题,也涉及家庭教育、好莱坞电影、经济、环境保护、网络等大众话题;既有科普文章、社会人文,也有独特人物、异地风情,不一而足。与国内同类读物相比,该教材具有以下特色:

一、经典时新,兼容并蓄。文章的选取,既注重经典名篇的精华选辑,也注重最新报刊杂志上时文、美文的挑选。选取的文章均具有知识性、趣味性、时代性和可读性。

二、主题明确。每单元设一个主题,都是目前学生关注的热点话题,所选文章都是此话题的卫星文章。

三、实用性、针对性强。第一,超纲词汇的注解,既扩充词汇量,又节省阅读时间,降低阅读难度,有利于对文章的整体理解;第二,阅读技能的讲解可以帮助学生在短时间内正确理解文章内容,提高阅读速度;第三,每单元设置了精读和快速阅读文章,并顺应大学英语四、六级考试改革的要求,有针对性地配置了多元化的题型。

本套教材共分 1、2、3、4 分册,每册共 10 单元。每单元围绕某一话题精选 4 篇精读和 4 篇快速阅读文章,内容丰富,体裁多样。题型涉及阅读理解、英汉翻译、词汇选择、简短回答、判断正误、选择填空等,适应大学英语四、六级考

试改革，以帮助学生熟悉新题型、提高应试能力。

本套教材适合非英语专业本科一、二年级和新高职学生使用，建议与课堂精读教材同步使用，也可作为广大英语爱好者提高英语水平的自学教材。

本套教材总主编为赵增虎，本册主编为郑忠耀。本册编写分工如下：1、8单元由郑忠耀编写，2~4单元由翟中伟编写，5~7单元由刘庭华编写，9、10单元由王凤香编写。

本教材在编写过程中，得到了河南理工大学学校领导、教务处的的大力支持，同时也得到了英语界同仁的倾力相助，在此向他们表示衷心的感谢！

限于水平，书中肯定存在一些缺点和不足，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年6月

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Unit One

Holidays and Special Days

Background

People in every culture celebrate holidays. Although the word "holiday" literally means "holy day," most American holidays are not religious, but commemorative in nature and origin. Because the nation is blessed with rich ethnic heritage it is possible to trace some of the American holidays to diverse cultural sources and traditions, but all holidays have taken on a distinctively American flavor. In the United States, the word "holiday" is synonymous with "celebration"!

In the strict sense, there are no federal (national) holidays in the United States. Each of the 50 states has jurisdiction over its holidays. In practice, however, most states observe the federal ("legal or public") holidays, even though the President and Congress can legally designate holidays only for federal government employees.

Part I Intensive Reading

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter.



Passage 1

Christmas Day

(December 25)

Christmas is a joyful religious holiday when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. The Christmas story comes from the Bible. An angel appeared to shepherds and told them that a Savior

had been born to Mary and Joseph in a stable in Bethlehem. Three Wise Men from the East (**the Magi**) followed a wondrous star which led them to the baby Jesus to whom they paid **homage** and presented gifts of gold, **frankincense** and **myrrh**.

To people all over the world, Christmas is a season of giving and receiving presents. In some European countries, Father Christmas, or Saint **Nicholas**, comes into houses in the night and leaves gifts for the children. Saint Nicholas is represented as a kindly man with a red **cloak** and long white beard. Another character, the Norse God **Odin**, rode on a magical flying horse across the sky in the winter to reward people with gifts. These different legends passed across the ages to make the present-day Santa Claus.

10 Immigrant settlers brought Father Christmas to the United States. Father Christmas' name was gradually changed to Santa Claus, from the Dutch name for Father Christmas, which is Sinter Claas. Although he has origins in **Norse** and pre-Christian mythology, Santa Claus took shape in the United States. Americans gave Santa Claus a white beard, dressed him in a red suit and made him a cheery old gentleman with red cheeks and a twinkle in his eye.

Most children believe that Santa Claus lives at the North Pole. All year he lists the names of children, both those who have been good and those who have been bad. He decides what presents to give to the good children. He oversees the manufacturing and wrapping of the presents by his helpers.

20 Santa Claus supposedly gets his list of toys from the millions of children who write to him at the North Pole. Children also find Santa Claus at shopping malls across the country. They sit on his lap and tell him what they want for Christmas. Of course, their parents are probably nearby listening in as well.

On December 24, Christmas Eve, Santa **hitches** his eight **reindeer** to a sleigh and loads it with presents. The reindeer pull him and his sleigh through the sky to deliver presents to children all around the world, that is, if they had been good all year.

Several American towns maintain the spirit of Santa Claus. The New England state of **Connecticut** has a Christmas village where "Santa" and his **elves** give out gifts. In New York, a small town called the North Pole was designed for Santa Claus. There is a post office, a church and a blacksmith shop, to repair the shoes of the reindeer.

30 Santa Claus exists only in our imaginations. But he, Saint Nicholas, and Father Christmas are spirits of giving. Christmas has been associated with gift giving since the Wise Men brought gifts to welcome the newborn Jesus Christ.

In anticipation of Santa's visit, American children listen to their parents read "The Night Before Christmas" before they go to bed on Christmas Eve. Clement Moore wrote the poem in 1823.

Another important custom of Christmas is to send and receive Christmas cards, which are meant to help express the sentiment of the season. Some are religious in nature; others are more **secular**. Americans begin sending Christmas cards early in December to friends, acquaintances, and co-workers. The post office advises customers to mail early in the season and avoid the Christmas rush. Some people heed the advice; others wait until the last minute and then are upset when their loved ones have not received the greeting card or the present which they sent.

40

It seems that nearly every family has its own unique Christmas **observances**. Many people are especially proud of Christmas traditions brought to the United States from their countries of origin.

The wonderful diversity of foods, music and songs, prayers and stories all make Christmas the holiday of holidays in the United States.

One custom in Texas and other parts of the American Southwest warmly welcomes Christmas visitors. People cut designs out of the sides of paper bags. Then they put enough sand in the bottom of the bag to hold a candle. They line their walkways with the bags, and light the candles after dark. Guests can easily find their friend's walkway and follow the candles up to the door.

In San Antonio, these "luminaries" are placed all along the River Walk, a paved walkway alongside the San Antonio River, and an old custom called "Las Posadas" is acted out.

"Las Posadas" represents the journey that Mary and Joseph took from Nazareth to Jerusalem on a winter night 2000 years ago. Mary was about to give birth to Jesus on their way to be counted in the **census**. The inns were full and the only place they could find to rest was a barn. Jesus was born there and was placed in a **manger**, or wooden bin for feeding animals.

Two young people are chosen to play the roles of Mary and Joseph. They follow the luminaries up to a house and knock on the door. Joseph asks the owner if they can stay there for the night. The owner refuses to let them in, because the house is full. They knock at several more houses until finally someone lets them come in to stay the night. The house where the couple is invited was chosen before the celebration, and has a doll in a manger, representing Jesus. When the couple arrives at the house, they and the people who have followed sing Christmas **carols** and eat the food provided by the "**innkeeper**".

(949 words, 选自 <http://stockholm.usembassy.gov>)

Notes

carol *n.* (Music) a song of praise or joy, especially for Christmas (音乐) 颂歌, 赞美诗, 尤指圣诞颂歌

census *n.* an official, usually periodic enumeration of a population, often including the collection of related demographic information 人口普查

cloak *n.* a loose outer garment, such as a cape 披风, 斗篷

Connecticut *n.* 康涅狄格州, 美国东北部一州

elves *n.* (*plural of elf*) a lively, mischievous child 小淘气, 顽皮孩子

frankincense *n.* an aromatic gum resin obtained from African and Asian trees of the genus *boswellia* and used chiefly as incense and in perfumes 乳香, 一种从亚、非洲林木里提炼出的芳香的树脂乳香, 主要用作香料

heed *v.* to pay attention to; listen to and consider 留心; 听从及考虑

hitch *v.* to connect or attach, as to a vehicle 连住; 与交通工具连着或套着

homage *n.* special honor or respect shown or expressed publicly 尊敬, 公开表现或表达的特殊敬意或尊重

innkeeper *n.* one that owns or manages an inn or hotel 客栈老板, 小旅馆老板

manger *n.* a trough or an open box in which feed for livestock is placed 食槽, 马槽, 牛槽

myrrh *n.* an aromatic gum resin obtained from several trees and shrubs of the genus *Commiphora* of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa, used in perfume and incense 没药, 一种芳香族树胶树脂, 它从印度、阿拉伯和东非的没药属的几种树木和灌木中提取, 用于香水或香料中

Nicholas *n.* bishop of Myra in Asia Minor who is often associated with Santa Claus and the custom of gift-giving at Christmas 尼古拉斯, 小亚细亚半岛上米拉的主教, 他通常与圣诞老人和圣诞节赠送礼物的习俗联系在一起

Norse *adj.* of or relating to medieval Scandinavia or its people, languages, or culture 古代斯堪的纳维亚的, 与中世纪斯堪的纳维亚人、语言或文化有关的

observance *n.* a customary rite or ceremony 一项习惯性的礼仪或仪式

Odin *n.* the Norse god of wisdom, war, art, culture, and the dead and the supreme deity and creator of the cosmos and human beings 奥丁, 挪威的智慧、战争、艺术、文化和死亡之神, 被认为是最高级的神, 宇宙和人类的创造者

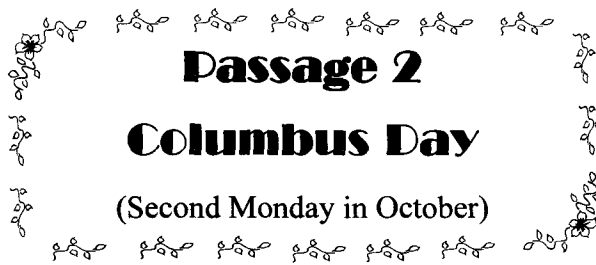
reindeer *n.* a large deer of the Arctic and northern regions of Eurasia and North America, having branched antlers in both sexes 驯鹿, 北极、亚欧大陆和北美洲北部地区的一种大鹿(驯鹿), 雌雄两性都有分叉的鹿角

secular *adj.* not specifically relating to religion or to a religious body 非宗教的; 不是特定与宗教或宗教体有关的

the Magi *n.* 东方三博士 (即寻访初生基督的三博士)

Questions 1 to 5 are based on Passage 1

1. According to the passage, who had known where Christ would be born ?
 - A. The shepherds.
 - B. Joseph.
 - C. Mary.
 - D. An immortal, spiritual being attendant upon God.
2. Which of the following statements about Santa Claus is true according to the passage?
 - A. He is from some stories spread widely long time ago.
 - B. He is Saint Nicholas.
 - C. He is the Norse God Odin.
 - D. He is a kindly man with red clothes and long black beard.
3. How does Santa Claus get his list of toys from children?
 - A. He inquires more children what they really want.
 - B. He only lists the children's name who wrote to him.
 - C. He lists the toys from the children who wrote to him and talked with him.
 - D. He asks parents for help.
4. What makes Christmas the holiday of holidays in the United States?
 - A. The wonderful diversity of foods.
 - B. Music and songs.
 - C. Prayers and stories.
 - D. All the above.
5. According the passage, what does "luminaries" in paragraph 13 mean?
 - A. A person who has achieved eminence in a specific field.
 - B. A person who is an inspiration to others.
 - C. The goddess of the moon.
 - D. An object, such as a celestial body, that gives light.



Passage 2

Columbus Day

(Second Monday in October)

Today we take for granted that the world is round. In the fifteenth century, however, most people believed the world was flat. They thought that monsters or a trip over the edge of the earth waited for anybody who sailed outside the limits of known territory. People laughed at or jailed others who dared think that the world was in the shape of a globe.

There were educated persons, however, who reasoned that the world must be round. An Italian named Christopher Columbus was bold enough to push this notion, and ask for money to explore the seas, and find what he thought would be the other hemisphere of the earth. Portugal, Italy and England refused to support such a venture.

At that time, spice merchants were looking for an easier route to Asia. They traveled south past Africa, around the **Cape of Good Hope**, and continued eastward. Christopher Columbus convinced Queen Isabella of Spain that it would be easier to sail directly west and find the rich treasures of India and Asia. A new route would be found, he said, and possible new lands for Spain. 10

Columbus first asked Queen Isabella for help in 1486, but it was years before she agreed... provided that he conquer some of the islands and mainland for Spain. Columbus would also be given the title of "**Admiral** of All the Ocean Seas" and receive one-tenth of the riches that came from any of his discoveries.

Finally, on August 3, 1492, he and ninety men set sail on the flagship Santa Maria. Two other ships, the Nina and the Pinta, came with him. They sailed west. Two long months went by. His men became tired and sick, and threatened to turn the ships back. Columbus encouraged them, certain that they would find the spice trail to the East. On October 11th, ten o'clock at night, Columbus 20 saw a light. The Pinta kept sailing, and reported that the light was, in fact, land. The next morning at dawn they landed.

Christopher Columbus and his crew had expected to see people native to India, or be taken to see the great leader Khan. They called the first people they saw "Indians." They had gone ashore in their best clothes, knelt and praised God for arriving safely. From the "Indians" they learned that the island was called Guanahani. Columbus christened it San **Salvador** and claimed it immediately for Spain. When they landed on the island that is now Cuba, they thought they were in Japan. After three subsequent voyages, Columbus was still unenlightened. He died a rich and famous man, but he never knew that he discovered lands that few people had imagined were there.

Columbus had stopped at what are now the Caribbean Islands, either Watling Island, Grand Turk Island, or Samana Cay. In 1926, Watling Island was renamed San Salvador and acknowledged as the first land in the New World. Recently, however, some people have begun to dispute the claim. Three men from Miami, Florida have started a movement to recognize Conception Island as the one that Columbus and his men first sighted and landed on. The **controversy** has not yet been 30

resolve.

Few celebrations marked the discovery until hundreds of years later. The continent was not even named after Columbus, but an Italian explorer named Amerigo Vespucci. In 1792, a ceremony was held in New York honoring Columbus, and a monument was dedicated to him. Soon after that, the city of Washington was officially named the District of Columbia and became the capital of the United States. In 1892, a statue of Columbus was raised at the beginning of Columbus Avenue in New York City. At the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago that year, **replicas** of Columbus's three ships were displayed.

- Americans might not have a Columbus Day if Christopher Columbus had not been born in
10 Italy. Out of pride for their native son, the Italian population of New York City organized the first celebration of the discovery of America on October 12, 1866. The next year, more Italian Organizations in other cities held **banquets**, parades and dances on that date. In 1869, when Italians of San Francisco celebrated October 12, they called it Columbus Day.

In 1905, Colorado became the first state to observe a Columbus Day. Over the next few decades other states followed. In 1937, then-President Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed every October 12 as Columbus Day. Since 1971, it has been celebrated on the second Monday in October.

- Although it is generally accepted that Christopher Columbus was the first European to have discovered the New World of the Americas, there is still some controversy over this claim. Some researchers and **proponents** of other explorers attribute the first sightings to the early Scandinavian
20 Vikings or the voyages of Irish missionaries which **predate** the Columbus visit in 1492. The controversy may never be fully resolved to everyone's satisfaction, but 1992 marked the 500th anniversary of the Columbus discovery.

(825 words, 选自 <http://stockholm.usembassy.gov>)

Notes

Admiral *n.* a flag officer 海军将军

banquet *n.* an elaborate, sumptuous repast 盛宴, 丰盛、豪华的筵席

controversy *n.* a dispute, especially a public one, between sides holding opposing views 争论, 辩论, 在持相反观点两方之间进行的(尤指公开的)争论或辩论

predate *v.* to precede in time; antedate 先于, 时间上先于……; 倒填……日期

proponent *n.* one who argues in support of something; an advocate 提倡者, 辩论支持某事的人; 倡导者

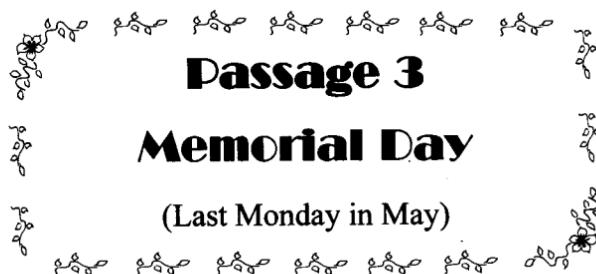
replica *n.* a copy or reproduction, especially one on a scale smaller than the original 复制品, 拷贝或复制品, 尤指照原物按比例缩小的复制品

Salvador *n.* a city of eastern Brazil on the Atlantic Ocean south-southwest of Recife. Founded in 1549, it was the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the New World until 1763, Population 1,501,981 塞尔瓦多, 巴西东部一城市, 位于累西腓西南偏南大西洋上, 建立于 1549 年, 直至 1763 年, 它是葡萄牙在西半球占领地的首府, 人口 1,501,981

the Cape of Good Hope A promontory on the southwest coast of South Africa south of Cape Town. It was first circumnavigated in 1488 by Bartolomeu Dias, who named it Cape of Storms 好望角, 南非西南海岸的一个海角, 在开普敦的南面。在 1488 年第一次环球航行中被巴尔托洛梅乌·迪亚斯发现, 并被命名为风暴角

Questions 6 to 10 are based on Passage 2

6. When Christopher Columbus asked for money to explore the seas, which country supported him at last ?
 - A. Portugal.
 - B. Italy.
 - C. Spain.
 - D. England.
7. What does “christened” in line 4 of paragraph 6 mean according to the passage?
 - A. translated.
 - B. regarded.
 - C. named.
 - D. understood.
8. When Christopher Columbus and his crew arrived Cuba, where did they think they were?
 - A. Mexico.
 - B. Japan.
 - C. India.
 - D. Caribbean Islands.
9. According to the passage, when did Columbus Day come into being?.
 - A. On October 12, 1866.
 - B. On October 12, 1869.
 - C. On October 12, 1792.
 - D. On October 12, 1892.
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Some people thought that the earth was round in the fifteenth century.
 - B. Christopher Columbus was really the first European to discover the New World of the Americas.
 - C. Hundreds of years later, many celebrations marked Columbus discovery.
 - D. On October 11th, 1492, Columbus saw a light which was in fact land.



Passage 3
Memorial Day
(Last Monday in May)

It was 1866 and the United States was recovering from the long and bloody Civil War between the North and the South. Surviving soldiers came home, some with missing **limbs**, and all with

stories to tell. Henry Welles, a drugstore owner in Waterloo, New York, heard the stories and had an idea. He suggested that all the shops in town close for one day to honor the soldiers who were killed in the Civil War and were buried in the Waterloo cemetery. On the morning of May 5, the townspeople placed flowers, wreaths and crosses on the graves of the Northern soldiers in the cemetery. At about the same time, Retired Major General Jonathan A. Logan planned another ceremony, this time for the soldiers who survived the war. He led the veterans through town to the cemetery to decorate their comrades' graves with flags. It was not a happy celebration, but a memorial. The townspeople called it Decoration Day.

In Retired Major General Logan's proclamation of Memorial Day, he declared:

- 10 *"The 30th of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country and during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit."*

- The two ceremonies were joined in 1868, and northern states **commemorated** the day on May 30. The southern states commemorated their war dead on different days. Children read poems and sang civil war songs and veterans came to school wearing their medals and uniforms to tell students about the Civil War. Then the veterans marched through their home towns followed by the townspeople to the cemetery. They decorated graves and took photographs of soldiers next to
20 American flags. Rifles were shot in the air as a salute to the northern soldiers who had given their lives to keep the United States together.

In 1882, the name was changed to Memorial Day and soldiers who had died in previous wars were honored as well. In the northern United States, it was designated a public holiday. In 1971, along with other holidays, President Richard Nixon declared Memorial Day a federal holiday on the last Monday in May.

Cities all around the United States hold their own ceremonies on the last Monday in May to pay respect to the men and women who have died in wars or in the service of their country.

- Memorial Day is not limited to honor only those Americans from the armed forces. It is also a day for personal remembrance. Families and individuals honor the memories of their loved ones
30 who have died. Church services, visits to the cemetery, flowers on graves or even silent tribute mark the day with dignity and solemnity. It is a day of reflection. However, to many Americans the day also signals the beginning of summer with a three-day weekend to spend at the beach, in the mountains or at home relaxing.

- In Waterloo, New York, the origin has not been lost and in fact the meaning has become even more special. President Lyndon Johnson proclaimed Waterloo the birthplace of Memorial Day in 1966, 100 years after the first commemoration. Every May 30, townspeople still walk to the cemeteries and hold memorial services. They decorate the graves with flags and flowers. Then they walk back to the park in the middle of town. In the middle of the park, near a monument dedicated to soldiers, sailors and marines, the Gettysburg address is read, followed by Retired Major General
40 Logan's Order designating Decoration Day. The village choirs sing patriotic songs. In the evening, school children take part in a parade.

Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia is the nation's largest national cemetery. Not only are members of the armed forces buried here; astronauts, explorers and other distinguished

Americans have all been honored with a special place here. President John F. Kennedy is buried in a spot overlooking Washington, D.C..

Here in the early hours of the Friday morning before Memorial Day, soldiers of the Third U.S. **infantry** walk along the rows of **headstones**. Each soldier stops at a headstone, reaches to a bundle of flags he is carrying, pulls one out and pushes it into the ground. These soldiers are part of a special **regiment**, the Old Guard. Most consider it a privilege to place flags on the more than two hundred thousand graves of soldiers who served in the wars or who died in them. “They have done their job,” said one soldier, “and now it’s my turn to do mine.”

It is an equal honor to guard the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier all year. There are actually four soldiers buried in this spot: the unknown soldiers of the two World Wars, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam War. Each soldier represents all of those who gave their lives in the modern wars. Soldiers from the Army’s Third Infantry guard the tomb twenty-four hours a day. Wreath-laying ceremonies take place all through the year and people from all over the world come to watch the changing of the guard. On another hill of Arlington Cemetery there is a mass grave of unidentified soldiers from the Civil War. 10

On Memorial Day, the President or Vice President of the United States gives a speech and lays a wreath on the tombs. Members of the armed forces shoot a rifle salute in the air. Veterans and families come to lay their own wreaths and say prayers. There is a chance that one of the soldiers buried here is a father, son, brother or friend.

(976 words, 选自 <http://stockholm.usembassy.gov>)

Notes

Arlington National Cemetery 阿灵顿国家公墓，那里葬有美国独立战争阵亡将士和其他包括威廉·霍华德·塔夫特和约翰·F·肯尼迪在内的名人。无名战士墓纪念美国军队中在第一次世界大战、第二次世界大战、朝鲜战争和越南战争中阵亡的将士

churchyard *n.* a yard adjacent to a church, especially a cemetery 教堂墓地，教堂相邻的院子，特指墓地

commemorate *v.* to honor the memory of with a ceremony 纪念，用某种仪式纪念

hamlet *n.* a small village 小村庄

headstone *n.* a memorial stone set at the head of a grave 墓石，竖在墓前的纪念性石碑

infantry *n.* the combat arm made up of units trained to fight on foot 步兵部队，由受过徒步作战训练的人员组成的战斗单位

limb *n.* one of the jointed appendages of an animal, such as an arm, a leg, a wing, or a flipper, used for locomotion or grasping 肢，翼，动物身上由关节相连的附肢，如胳膊、小腿、翅膀或鳍状肢，通常用于运动或抓取

prescribe *v.* to set down as a rule or guide; enjoin 指定，规定，作为规则或指示确定下来；责令
regiment *n.* A military unit of ground troops consisting of at least two battalions, usually commanded by a colonel 团，由至少两个营组成的地面部队的军队单位，通常由一位中校指挥

testimonial *n.* something given in appreciation of a person’s service or achievement; a tribute 奖品，对某人的服务或成就表示赞赏而给予的事物；颂词

Questions 11 to 15 are based on Passage 3

11. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Both Henry Welles and Jonathan A. Logan suggested all the shops close for one day to commemorate those who died in the Civil War .
 - B. Only Henry Welles suggested all the shops close for one day to honor those who died in the Civil War.
 - C. Only Jonathan A. Logan suggested all the shops close for one day to honor those who died in the Civil War .
 - D. Only Henry Welles suggested all the shops close for one day to honor those who survived the war .
12. What is Decoration Day?
- A. It is a day to decorate the town.
 - B. It is a day to decorate townspeople's houses .
 - C. It is a day to decorate the comrades' graves with flags.
 - D. It is a day to celebrate the victory of the war.
13. When commemorating the war dead, what would happen?
- A. children read poems and sang civil war songs.
 - B. Veterans came to school wearing their medals and uniforms to tell students about the Civil War.
 - C. Rifles were shot in the air as a salute to the northern soldiers who had given their lives to keep the United States together.
 - D. All the above.
14. Which of the following statements about the Memorial Day is NOT true?
- A. Memorial Day is to honor those Americans from the armed forces.
 - B. Memorial Day is a day for personal remembrance.
 - C. Memorial Day signals the beginning of summer with a three-day weekend to spend at the beach, in the mountains or at home relaxing.
 - D. Memorial Day is just a day of reflection.
15. How many soldiers were buried in the Tomb of Unknown Soldier?
- A. Unknown.
 - B. Thousands of them.
 - C. No soldiers.
 - D. Only four.