

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材 (试用)

# 英语同步阅读

(两年制)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族预科教材编写委员会 编

一年级全一册

PUTONG GAODENG XUEXIAO  
SHAOSHU MINZU YUKE JIAOCAI  
(SHIYONG)

国家行政学院出版社  
红旗出版社

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材(试用)

# 英语同步阅读

两年制

(一年级下册)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族预科教材编写委员会 编

主 编 郑素花

编写人员 郑素花 祝东枚 张耀忠 付慧琳

何 杨 龙惠玲 王丽丽

国家行政学院出版社

红旗出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语. 两年制. 一年. 下册/教育部《普通高等学校少数民族预科教材》编写委员会编. —北京: 国家行政学院出版社, 2007.2

普通高等学校少数民族预科教材  
ISBN 978-7-80140-579-1

I. 英… II. 教… III. 英语—高等教育—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第021012号

## 英语同步阅读

(两年制·一年级全一册)

教育部普通高等学校少数民族  
预科教材编写委员会 编

\*

国家行政学院出版社  
红旗出版社 出版

北京市海淀区长春桥路6号(100089)

新华书店总经销

开封市第一印刷厂印刷

880 × 1230毫米 1/16开本 21.25印张 425千字

2007年2月第1版 2007年2月第1次印刷

印数: 1-1500

ISBN 978-7-80140-579-1/H·87 定价: 34.00元(全三册)

# 教育部“普通高等学校少数民族 预科教材”编写委员会

主任委员 阿布都

副主任委员 次仁多布杰 张英海

编 委 (按姓氏笔画为序)

马锦卫 于为苍 王笑施 乌丽亚

田崇雪 朱建平 刘 利 刘翠兰

邱树森 宋太成 宋茂强 张 澍

林 锋 罗守山 金炳镐 郑素花

钟义信 赖辉亮

# 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学院各领导的关心下,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各科预科生,供两年制少数民族文科预科学生使用,也可供未曾系统学过英语的学生使用。

大学预科《英语》(两年制)教材是根据国家教育部颁发的《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》。本教材侧重打好语言基础,着力加强语言基本功训练。它既能独立使用,自成体系,又能有机地衔接大学英语教学。

本套教材有以下特点:

- 1.从语音开始,强调打好语音基础。语音是英语学习入门阶段的重点,为让学生在较短的时间内掌握好语音基本知识,每课配有易学易记的简单词汇、句型,与生活紧密相关的小对话。学生们可以在实际运用中轻松地学好语音知识。

- 2.语法知识点相对集中,注重突出重点。每一课都有至少一个语法知识点、句型,学生可以把刚学的语法知识立即应用到语言交际中,注意了对语言实际运用能力的培养,把语法能力和交际能力有机地结合起来。

- 3.选材和练习注意语言简单、生动有趣、贴近生活,便于朗读和背诵,培养学生对英语学习的兴趣。

- 4.本教材具有强化速成特点,语言知识及语法知识相对集中,教学内容丰富、新颖,配以好的教学方法,通过两年预科学习,完全可以适应大学英语本科教学。

本书是一年级下册学生用书,配有同步练习,同步阅读。学生用书共有15课,每课6学时,计划使用总学时为90学时。内容涉及历史名胜、名人故事、神话故事、风俗习惯、文化差异、学习方法、人生意义、体育运动等主题。本书的词汇约为600个。每课由以下几个部分组成:

对话:每课开始有一简单有趣、表达地道的对话,通过听录音,完成整个对话内容。学生开始正式练习初步的听与学,通过pair work,引起学生的兴趣,为正式进入课文学习作好准备。

课文:所选课文以初学者为对象,遵照循序渐进的原则,所选材料突显以

下特点：简单性、趣味性、知识性、时代性。课文练习有问题回答、词汇运用、英汉翻译及围绕与课文相关的口语活动。旨在巩固所学词汇、句型及语法，增加语言输入。

语法：基本语法知识的讲解能使学生对英语的语法系统有一个大概的了解，从而提高学生对英语的理解和掌握。本册书对主要的语法项目作了简明扼要的讲解，通过适当的练习让学生学会如何在语言表达中正确运用语法，做到概念清楚、形式正确。

本套教材从编写计划的提出、样课的编写以及整个编写过程中承蒙北京邮电大学民族教育学院各位领导的关心和鼎力支持、鼓励和帮助，其中朱建平老师做了许多组织联络等工作，易薇老师为课文提供了插图，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

Lesson 1 .....	1
Lesson 2 .....	5
Lesson 3 .....	9
Lesson 4 .....	13
Lesson 5 .....	17
Lesson 6 .....	21
Lesson 7 .....	25
Lesson 8 .....	28
Lesson 9 .....	32
Lesson 10 .....	36
Lesson 11 .....	40
Lesson 12 .....	44
Lesson 13 .....	48
Lesson 14 .....	52
Lesson 15 .....	56
练习答案 .....	60



# Lesson 1

## Passage I

### Keeping Fit

Here is one person who really believes in keeping fit. Her name is Mrs. Laura Taylor. She is 45 but looks at least 10 years younger. Let's listen to her story.

It all started about two years ago. In those days things were very different. I was overweight. I used to smoke a lot — about 30 cigarettes a day. I never got any exercise. I used to stay at home all day. I never went out into the fresh air, except to do the shopping. And even then I used to take the car. One day I looked at myself in the mirror.

"My God," I thought, "I look terrible!" I tried to touch my toes(脚趾). I couldn't do it. I found an old dress. I couldn't put it on. It was too small. Or rather, I was too fat. The next day I tried to jog(慢跑) a little. At first it was terrible. I mean I just couldn't run. And at first people used to laugh at me. "Why are you running? Are you in a hurry?" they shouted.

But now I have changed the way I lived. I've stopped eating meat and I've started eating more fresh vegetables. My husband and daughter have started that, too. At first they didn't like the new food. But they've changed. About six months ago I sold my car and bought a bike. Recently I've started doing yoga(瑜伽) exercises. My husband often goes cycling with me and my daughter jogs with me in the evening. They've both lost weight and are much healthier than they used to be too.

(282 words)

### Comprehension Exercises

**I. Guess the meanings of the underlined words with the help of the context clues and put them into Chinese.**

1. Here is one person who really believes in keeping fit. (     )
2. I was overweight. (     )
3. I never went out into the fresh air, except to do the shopping. (     )
4. One day I looked at myself in the mirror. (     )
5. I tried to touch my toes. (     )

**II. Put the following into Chinese.**

1. In those days things were very different.

2. I never went out into the fresh air, except to do the shopping.
3. But now I have changed the way I lived.
4. Recently I've started doing yoga(瑜伽) exercises.
5. They've both lost weight and are much healthier than they used to be too.

**III. Answer the following questions as fully as possible.**

1. Does Mrs. Laura Taylor look younger than her age?
2. Why did she use to be overweight?
3. How did she feel when she looked at herself in the mirror?
4. What did she do then?
5. Has Mrs. Laura Taylor got any change? What is it?

## Passage II

### The Longest Wall in the World

The Great Wall of China winds across the country like a giant stone snake. It is 1,500 miles long.

The wall crosses mountains and rivers. It reaches from the ocean in the east to the desert on the west.

The Chinese began their wall more than 2,000 years ago. They worked on it for hundreds of years. The Chinese wanted to keep out their enemies.

At the bottom, the wall is 25 feet wide. At the top, it is about 15 feet wide. The sides of the wall are made of stone and brick, while the inside is filled with earth.

Parts of the wall rise as high as a three-story building. Placed 100 yards apart are tall towers. Lookouts could stand in the towers to watch for enemies approaching. The road on top of the wall is wide enough for two wagons to pass.

If we were to build such a wall now, we would use modern machines. But the Chinese had to build the wall by hand. If the wall were in our country, it would reach from the state of New York to Nebraska. The Great Wall of China is the longest wall ever built.

(204 words)

**Answer the following multiple-choice questions.**

1. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was hard to build
  - B. has a gate every 100 yards
  - C. is used as a road for cars today
  - D. was built by machines
2. The inside of the Great Wall is filled with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. iron
  - B. earth
  - C. brick
  - D. stone

3. On the whole, this story is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. tall towers B. the Great Wall of China  
 C. Chinese lookouts D. long walls
4. What could be inferred from the sentence "The Great Wall winds across the country like a giant stone snake, "?  
 A. It stops the wind from blowing. B. It can move.  
 C. It has many curves. D. It is made of stone.
5. Which of these sentences do you think is right?  
 A. The Great Wall of China was built with modern machinery.  
 B. The Great Wall was like a long snake.  
 C. The Great Wall goes from New York to Nebraska.  
 D. It is the longest wall in the world.

### Passage III

#### The Customs

Before you go to another country it is a great help if you know the language and some of the customs of the country.

When people meet each other for the first time in Britain, they say "How do you do?" and shake hands. Usually they do not shake hands when they just meet or say goodbye. But they shake hands after they haven't met for a long time or when they will be away from each other for a long time.

Last year a group of German students went to England for holiday. Their teacher told them that the English people hardly shake hands. So when they met their English friends at the station, they kept their hands behind their backs. The English students had learned that the Germans shake hands as often as possible, so they put their hands front and got ready to shake hands with them. It made both of them laugh.

(160 words)

#### Answer the following multiple-choice questions.

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ if you know the language and some of the customs of the country.  
 A. not useful B. not helpful  
 C. very helpful D. very bad
2. English people shake hands when they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. just meet  
 B. haven't seen each other for a long time  
 C. see each other every day  
 D. say goodbye

3. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. English people shake hands when they meet each other for the first time.
  - B. English people shake hands when they just meet.
  - C. English people shake hands when they haven't seen each other for ages.
  - D. English people shake hands when one of them is away for a long period of time.
4. What is this text mainly about?
- A. German people shake hands.
  - B. English people shake hands.
  - C. Different customs in Germany and England.
  - D. German students going to England for a holiday.
5. Which of the following is true?
- A. Germans hardly shake hands.
  - B. German students learned from their teacher that English people shake hands very often.
  - C. German students got ready to shake hands with English students when they met at the station.
  - D. German people often shake hands when they see each other.

## Lesson 2

### Passage I

#### The Shrinking Moon

The full moon climbs over the eastern horizon and hangs like a huge orange globe(球体) in the sky. A few hours later, the moon is overhead but seems to have changed. The huge orange globe has become a small silver disk. What has happened? Why has the orange color disappeared? Why does the moon seem so much smaller and farther away now that it is overhead?

The moon appears orange on the horizon because we view it through the dust of the atmosphere. The overhead moon does not really shrink as it moves away from the horizon. Our eyes inform us that the overhead moon is farther away. But in this position the moon is actually closer to our eyes than when it is near the horizon.

Perhaps our eyes and minds play tricks on us by the change in size. When the moon is low in the sky, we can compare its size with familiar objects. It is easy to see that the moon is much larger than trees or buildings, for example. When the moon is high in the sky, however, it is hard to compare it with objects on earth. Compared to the vastness of the sky, the moon seems small.

There is another reason why the moon seems to shrink. We are used to gazing at objects straight ahead of us. When an object is difficult to see, our eyes have to strain to focus on it. When we tilt(倾斜) our heads back to look up, there is a similar strain. Looking at something from an unaccustomed position can fool you into believing an object is smaller or farther away than it is. However, scientists do not yet understand completely why the moon seems to shrink as it rises in the sky.

(302 words)

#### Comprehension Exercises

I. Guess the meanings of the underlined words with the help of the context clues and put them into Chinese.

1. The full moon climbs over the eastern horizon and hangs like a huge orange globe in the sky. ( )
2. The overhead moon does not really shrink as it moves away from the horizon. ( )
3. Our eyes inform us that the overhead moon is far away. ( )
4. When the moon is low in the sky, we can compare its size with familiar objects. ( )
5. We are used to gazing at objects straight ahead of us. ( )

**II. Put the following into Chinese.**

1. The full moon climbs over the eastern horizon and hangs like a huge orange globe in the sky.
2. But in this position the moon is actually closer to our eyes than when it is near the horizon.
3. Perhaps our eyes and minds play tricks on us by the change in size.
4. Looking at something from an unaccustomed position can fool you into believing an object is smaller or farther away than it is.
5. However, scientists do not yet understand completely why the moon seems to shrink as it rises in the sky.

**III. Answer the following questions as fully as possible.**

1. Where does the moon climb over?
2. What does the moon seem to do a few hours later?
3. Why does the moon appear orange on the horizon?
4. What tricks do our eyes and minds play on us?
5. Why does the moon seem to shrink?

**Passage II**

**Money**

Today anyone will accept money in exchange(交换) for goods and services. People use money to buy food, books, bikes and hundreds of other things. When they work, they usually get paid in money.

Most of money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of money. One of the first kinds of money was shell.

Shells(贝壳) were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives were used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money for a long time. Elephant tusks(象牙), money tails, and salt were used as money in parts of Africa.

Cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money. Other animals were used as money, too. The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center.

Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, countries began to make coins of gold and silver.

But even gold and silver were inconvenient(不便的), if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use paper money. The first paper money looked like a note from one person to another.

Money has an interesting history from the day of shell money until today.

(243 words)

## Answer the following multiple-choice questions.

- The paper money first appeared in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England      B. Philippine      C. Africa      D. China
- What is the shortcoming of the gold and silver coins?  
A. They are not convenient enough.      B. They are difficult to find.  
C. They are too expensive.      D. They can't be strung.
- In which countries did people use copper to make their money?  
A. Countries in Africa.      B. Philippine Islands and China.  
C. Russia and Sweden.      D. England and France.
- Which of the following statements is true?  
A. The first coins which were made of tin were in China.  
B. Salt could be made into money in some African countries.  
C. People used shells, monkey tails and elephant tusks, etc. as money in the past.  
D. The first paper money looked like the paper money people use today.
- The passage mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. money in the past  
B. the history of money  
C. money of today  
D. different money in different countries

## Passage III

## Clearing the Air

In an American city many years ago, a large number of paintings were damaged by "bad" air. In New York City 168 people died and thousands became ill from fumes (烟) in the air in one year -- 1966.

Many things cause air pollution, or dirty air. Great clouds of smoke come from factories. Cars send smoke and fumes into the air. Even burning leaves add smoke to the air. Smoke of all kinds is bad to breathe and can do great harm to the body.

We still have a problem with air pollution. However, things have gotten better. In 1970, the U. S. Congress (国会) passed the Clean Air Act. This law limits the amount of cars' fumes. It also sets limits on pollution from power plants and factories. Although scientists have not yet been able to stop air pollution, they have found ways to make cars and factories burn fuel more cleanly. People are also more careful than they once were. For example, they have stopped burning fallen leaves in the autumn. We still have a long way to go. But if we all work together, we can solve the problem.

(197 words)

**Answer the following multiple-choice questions.**

1. "Damage" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. break                      B. hurt                      C. spoil                      D. kill
2. Bad air is caused by the following except \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.  
A. the factories                      B. cars  
C. the burning waste                      D. family chimneys
3. The U.S. Congress has passed a law to better air since \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1966                      B. 1970                      C. 1968                      D. not mentioned
4. The Clean Air Act limits the pollution from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. power plants                      B. cars  
C. power factories                      D. A, B and C
5. Scientists have not yet solved the air pollution, but they can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make cars and factories burn more clean fuel  
B. burn fallen leaves more cleanly  
C. set limits on pollution from power plants and factories  
D. limit the amount of cars' fumes



## Lesson 3

### Passage I

#### Friendship

Everyone wants to own friendship, because without a friend, the world is like a wilderness. If you make one close friend in school, you will be most lucky. A true friend is someone who stay with you all your life.

To most of us, friendship is thought very important, so we need to make clear what kind of friendship we want in our minds. For some people, the friendship on the surface is quite enough and that's all right. But we need to make sure that our expectation is the same as our friends' expectation. If one wants more from the friendship than the other, and if this is not talked about, one is likely at least to feel that he's holding the short end of the stick. The sharing of personal experience including our tears as well as our dreams is one way to deepen friendship.

In fact, good friendship is just not easily formed. In other words, you must give as much as you take. In addition, you'd better spend some time together, talking on the phone, writing letters and doing things together, or the friendship will die away.

(193 words)

#### Comprehension Exercises

**I. Guess the meanings of the underlined words with the help of the context clues and put them into Chinese.**

1. Everyone wants to own friendship. (     )
2. So we need to make clear what kind of friendship we want in our minds. (     )
3. For some people, the friendship on the surface is quite enough. (     )
4. But we need to make sure that our expectation is the same as our friends' expectation. (     )
5. In fact, good friendship is just not easily formed. (     )

**II. Put the following into Chinese.**

1. Everyone wants to own friendship, because without a friend, the world is like a wilderness.
2. A true friend is someone who stay with you all your life.
3. To most of us, friendship is thought very important, so we need to make clear what kind of friendship we want in our minds.
4. The sharing of personal experience including our tears as well as our dreams is one way to deepen friendship.