

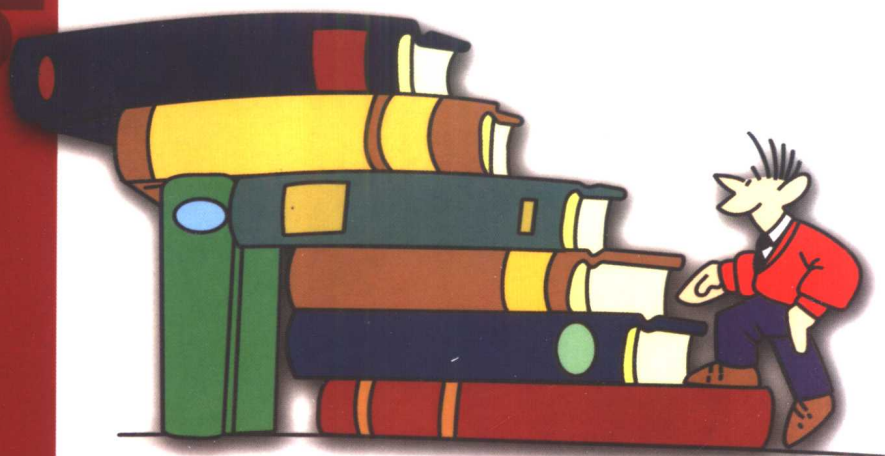
English

一年级适用

大学英语阅读

—— 积累篇

齐世和 主编



College English Reading
for preliminary training

 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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前 言

我们这些从教多年的大学英语教师，在多年的教学实践中一直在努力试图编写一本适用于中国学生的大学英语阅读教材。本书的出版是我们这一心愿的实现。大量阅读是广大中国学生学习英语的最佳途径之一：一则读是听、说、写、译等其他语言技能的基础；二则我们既无语言环境，又无法刻意去创造语言环境，然而却可以在阅读中找到语言环境。另外，置身于阅读之中，我们除了可以学到地道的英语之外，还可以领略到讲英语国家的历史、文化、风土人情。所以说，阅读实在是中国学生在学习英语时首先应该抓住的环节。

本书共包括十五个单元，每单元包括四篇课文，每篇课文后面都编有练习，并附有练习答案和词汇表。

本书的最大特点是取材新，题材多样，时代感强。所选文章大多是我们参考了近一两年的中外报刊编写而成的，知识性强，语言地道，兼顾趣味性和广泛性。

本书的另一特点是练习的针对性强且全面合理。每课的练习都分为两大部分：第一部分为理解练习（Comprehension Exercise），其中包括英译汉（课文中的关键句和难句）、汉译英（练习课文中出现的重点词汇或短语）、根据课文回答问题等三种形式。第二部分为词汇练习（Vocabulary Exercises），其中包括易混词、多义词以及构词法练习。所以，使用本教材对学生备考四六级等考试是极有益处的。

本书由齐世和策划并审定全部稿件，对其中的一些内容进行

了补充修改并最后定稿。第一、二单元由周一兵（天津大学）编写，第三、四单元由袁晓军（天津大学）编写，第五、六单元由杨丽娟（天津师范大学）编写，第七单元由齐世和（天津师范大学）编写，第八、九单元由韩德顺（天津师范大学）编写，第十、十一单元由高玲（天津农学院）编写，第十二、十三单元由丁春玲（天津农学院）编写，第十四、十五单元由李广琴（天津科技大学）编写。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免出现疏漏与错误，敬请同行和读者批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 8 月 8 日

目 录

Unit One	(1)
1. E-mail	(1)
2. Mozart Makes the Brain Hum	(9)
3. Chinese Herbs Found to Curb Desire for Alcohol	(16)
4. Fidgeting May Avoid Weight Gain	(23)
Unit Two	(31)
5. Meetings	(31)
6. How to Get a Good Idea (1)	(38)
7. How to Get a Good Idea (2)	(45)
8. The Night I Met Lincoln	(53)
Unit Three	(61)
9. Roget and His Thesaurus	(61)
10. If You Think We Think Alike, Think Again (1)	(69)
11. If You Think We Think Alike, Think Again (2)	(76)
12. The Battle over Falling Birthrates	(83)
Unit Four	(91)
13. Mark My Words	(91)
14. The Fashion of Beard	(99)
15. Gum Chewing on Airplanes	(106)

16. Hard Life for Millionaires	(113)
Unit five	(120)
17. Oxford	(120)
18. Cambridge	(126)
19. Tips for Writing Letters	(132)
20. Do Animals Have a Culture?	(139)
Unit Six	(146)
21. The Loch Ness Monster	(146)
22. To Be or Not to Be a Vegetarian	(153)
23. Life on the Tundra	(160)
24. Preserving Our Planet	(168)
Unit Seven	(176)
25. Drugs Around Us	(176)
26. Marriage in Iran and America: A Study in Contrasts	(182)
27. Fingerprints	(189)
28. Fatal Attraction	(197)
Unit Eight	(205)
29. A Long Journey for Gordon Parks	(205)
30. A Variety of American Foods	(212)
31. The Shakers	(219)
32. The Global Telephone	(225)
Unit Nine	(232)
33. What's So Good About the Information Age?	(232)

34. Tea, Anyone?	(238)
35. A Fallen Star Rebounds at Age 37	(245)
36. Green Thoughts on Energy	(251)
Unit Ten	(259)
37. The American Way: Friendship	(259)
38. The Right to Choose to Die	(266)
39. Pollution Is a Dirty Word (I)	(273)
40. Pollution Is a Dirty Word (II)	(280)
Unit Eleven	(287)
41. How Love Heals	(287)
42. Xeno's Paradox	(294)
43. Basketball Legend Michael Jordan Retires	(302)
44. Old Age in America	(310)
Unit Twelve	(317)
45. A Look at the Future	(317)
46. Population and World Resources	(324)
47. The Prince of Egypt	(330)
48. How to Plan Your Career	(337)
Unit Thirteen	(344)
49. Fish Hums a Note of Romance	(344)
50. Sesame Street	(352)
51. McDonald's and its QSC & V	(358)
52. What is Netiquette?	(365)

Unit Fourteen	(372)
53. A Visit to an American Court	(372)
54. Making Sense of Smell	(378)
55. Global Addiction	(385)
56. Some Remarks on Humor	(392)
 Unit Fifteen	 (398)
57. Tchaikovsky	(398)
58. Self-esteem VS. Self-respect	(404)
59. Mineral Requirements	(410)
60. Flojo's Death Unsettling	(417)

Unit One

1. E-mail

Friends and family scatter like dry leaves, drifting to different cities and countries. "I'll write," I promise solemnly. (1) Alas, my good intentions produce only imagined letters never embraced by paper, never kissed by stamps.

Ah, but electronic mail has changed my ways. My computer has become a mail volcano, erupting with letters and missives and memos whizzed around the world at warp speed. I share thoughts with pen pals in New Zealand, query strangers in Bombay, debate magicians in Manhattan.

Never having tried it, I used to scorn E-mail as boring high tech, the stuff of business communications. Then a friend insisted I investigate this "invisible world" as he called it, claiming that it is expanding exponentially. I logged on to CompuServe, a national on-line information service, and was hooked.

E-mail is a pipeline to thousands of experts on virtually everything; it is a means of meeting people with similar interests or problems. What it's not is live chat — real-time conversations like those on ham radio or CB. E-mailers compose letters at leisure on their computer, and then send them by modem through the phone line to an on-line service or a computer bulletin board. E-mail addresses — either names or on-line service account numbers — automatically forward mail to the right place. (2) Unlike U. S. "snail mail" as E-mailers derisively refers to it, a response can shoot back within

hours, depending on how often the intended recipient checks in.

The vast networks of on-line services and bulletin boards bubble with pools of people-to-people information a keystroke away. Besides uncounted millions of members of various on-line services, some 11 million people regularly log on to as many as 45,000 public bulletin boards in the United States. (3) And they tend to be extraordinarily generous about sharing their thoughts and ideas — perhaps because there is no pressure to respond and no face-to-face confrontation.

Computerized exchanges can create friendships — and may revive the almost lost art of letter writing. (4) A friend invited me to join “Family”, a round-robin GENie discussion group that admits correspondents by voting them in, to keep the conversations from spinning out of control. The chitchat, meandering from small talk to impassioned politics, feels like meeting pals over coffee, with personalities quick to emerge.

Yet the very features that make electronic mail appealing can sweep you into a vortex of E-reading and E-writing that gobbles up spare time, a hazard that's left me bleary-eyed on many a night. The near instant gratification makes letter writing fun, if not addictive. My circle of correspondents seems to expand geometrically, and my keyboard runs over. I suppose I could set limits on my electro-effusiveness by chatting with only a few friends. But electronic mail is seductive precisely because it spurs me to investigate unexplored territory, to ask more questions and to establish contact with people half a world away.

(473 words)

Comprehension Exercises

- I. Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the passage.
- II. Translate the following sentences into English with the given

words or phrases.

1. 他们在路上出了交通事故,所以直到午夜后才登记住进旅馆。(check in)
2. 这种旧习俗最近在农村某些地区又重新抬头。(revive)
3. 那就是为什么马克思主义者把这种运动称为科学社会主义。(refer to)
4. 你让我把这封信转寄给史密斯小姐,但你忘记给我她的地址了。(forward)

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the author's original attitude to E-mail?
2. How did the author respond to his friend's advice?
3. Why do E-mailers scornfully refer to the U. S. mail as "snail mail"?
4. Why does the author compare his computer to a volcano?

Vocabulary Exercises

- I. Read the following sentences; determine the meanings of the underlined words, which are confusing in certain ways.
1. Although he had been the recipient of many favors, he was not grateful to his benefactor.
 2. She has been working as a receptionist for the company for nearly 8 years.
 3. Reclaimed land couldn't yield much grain for the first year.
 4. The actress was warmly acclaimed when she first came to the city.
 5. He claimed compensation for the loss.

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and pay special attention to the different meanings of the words in *italics*.

1. *spur*

- a. The railroad *spur* connects with the city.
- b. His wife's encouragement was a *spur* he needed to succeed.
- c. Horsemen used the *spurs* on their heels to prick their horses into action.

2. *address*

- a. The general *addressed* his troops before the battle.
- b. Medwin was to *address* his reply to him care of Mr. Westbrook.
- c. A lady chairman may be *addressed* as "Madam Chairman".

3. *account*

- a. Don't forget to give me those household *accounts* for the time while I am away.
- b. There he learnt bookkeeping, *accounts*, shorthand and correspondence.
- c. A messenger brought in newspapers with *accounts* of the affair.

III. Use the correct forms of the following words in the sentences below.

1. correspond, correspondence, correspondent,

- 1) He dreamed of being a newspaperman, perhaps a foreign _____.
- 2) Janet and Bob _____ for many years before they met.
- 3) The library bought all the _____ between Queen Victoria and her daughters.

2. electronics, electron, electronic, electronically

- 1) Sales of their _____ computers are up 80 percent.
- 2) Most of the data is to be _____ processed.
- 3) The students were surprised to learn that he was an expert in _____.
- 4) Astronauts to search for new stars have been using the _____ telescope since the 1980's.

Words and Expressions

scatter ['skætə] <i>v.</i>	散落
alas [ə'ləs] <i>interj.</i>	哎哟; 哎呀 (表示悔恨、遗憾等的惊叹声)
embrace [im'breis] <i>v.</i>	拥抱
erupt [i'ɾʌpt] <i>v.</i>	喷发; 爆发
missive ['misiv] <i>n.</i>	信件; 公文
memo [meməu] <i>n.</i>	备忘录
whiz [hwiz] <i>v.</i>	(使)发飕飕声
warp speed	比光传播更快的速度
pal [pæl] <i>n.</i>	[俗语] 朋友
query ['kwɪəri] <i>v.</i>	询问; 质问
Bombay	孟买 (印度一商业金融中心城市)
exponentially [ekspəu'nɛnfəli] <i>ad.</i>	指数地
log [lɒg] <i>v.</i>	注册; 联机
on-line [ɔ'lain] <i>a.</i>	联机的; 在线的
hook [huk] <i>v.</i>	连接
virtually ['vɜ:tʃuəli] <i>ad.</i>	几乎
ham [hæm] <i>a.</i>	业余无线电收发报的
CB = citizens band	民用电台频带

modem ['mɒdəm] *n.*

forward [fɔ:rwəd] *v.*

derisively [di'raɪsɪvli] *ad.*

refer to

recipient [ri'sɪpiənt] *n.*

bubble ['bʌbl] *v.*

keystroke ['ki:stɹəʊk] *n.*

revive [ri'vaɪv] *v.*

round-robin [raʊnd'rəʊbɪn] *n.*

spin [spin] *v.*

chitchat [tʃɪtʃæt] *n.*

meander [mi'ændə] *v.*

small talk

impassion [im'pæʃən] *v.*

vortex ['vɔ:teks] *n.*

gobble ['gɒbl] *v.*

bleary ['bliəri] *a.*

gratification [grætɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.*

geometrically [dʒiə'metɪkəli] *ad.*

electro-effusiveness

seductive [si'dʌktɪv] *a.*

spur [spɜ:] *v.*

调制解调器

(邮件)转发

嘲笑地,嘲弄地

提及

接受者

像水冒泡一样多

敲一下键盘

使复苏

圆桌会议;(签名不分先后的)圆形签名请愿(抗议)书

旋转

闲聊

无目的地讲话

闲聊

使充满热情

旋涡,旋风

吞并

模糊的

满足

几何图形地

电子邮件泛滥成灾

富有魅力的

鼓励;督促

Key

Comprehension Exercises

I.

1. 可是,哎呀!我的良好愿望只不过停留在想像的信件中,从来没有在纸上落过笔,也从来没有在信封上贴过邮票。
2. 不同于美国的“蜗牛邮递”(这是电子邮递者取的一个嘲笑的称呼),电子邮递能在几个小时之内收到回音,这取决于收信者多长时间查看一次电子邮件。
3. 他们往往都十分慷慨地与他人分享他们的想法和主意——这也许是因为不存在一定要回信的压力,或必须面对面回答的缘故吧。
4. 有位朋友邀请我加入一个“家族”,即 GEnie 公司的圆桌讨论小组。为了避免对话漫无边际而失去控制,参加该小组通信的成员必须经过投票才能被接纳。

II.

1. They had an accident on the road and didn't check in at their hotel until after midnight.
2. The old custom has recently been revived in some part of the country.
3. That is why Marxists refer to their type of movement as scientific socialism.
4. You asked me to forward the letter to Miss Smith but forgot to give me her address.

III.

1. He looked upon it as a boring high tech.
2. He began to use a national on-line information service.

3. Because the U. S. mail is too slow compared with E-mails.
4. Because his computer is like a volcano erupting with E-mails.

Vocabulary Exercises

I.

1. 接受者 2. 接待员 3. 重新开耕的 4. 欢迎 5. 索要

II.

1.

- a. 这条铁路支线与那座城市相连。
- b. 妻子的鼓励是他获取成功所需要的动力。
- c. 骑手利用靴子后跟的马刺刺激马行动。

2.

- a. 在战斗以前,将军向军队做了讲话。
- b. 梅德温打算将回信经由威斯布鲁科先生寄给他。
- c. 一位女主席可以被称呼为“主席女士”。

3.

- a. 别忘了把我不在期间的家庭账目拿给我看。
- b. 他在那儿学习了记账、算账、速记和写信函。
- c. 一位信使送来了登载有关那一事件报道的报纸。

III.

1.

- 1) correspondent 2) corresponded 3) correspondence

2.

- 1) electronic 2) electronically 3) electronics 4) electron