

21世纪高等院校教材



# 大学英语 基础教程

ESSENTIAL COLLEGE  
ENGLISH COURSE

泛读 2  
EXTENSIVE READING

内蒙古大学出版社  
Inner Mongolia University Press

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# 序 言

大学英语教学需遵循“坚持分类要求和因材施教的原则”。英语教材的编写既要考虑教学的普遍目的与专项目标，也要考虑不同学习者的实际需求。《大学英语基础教程》就是针对我国少数民族和边远地区大中专院校英语为零起点的学生编写的。通过本套教材的学习，学生可达到国家“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的要求。

在内蒙古大学出版社的大力支持下，编委会开展了较为广泛的调研工作，对国内外的多种零起点英语教材进行了较为深入的研讨，并在此基础上精心设计，认真编写了这套教材。本套教材由以下几部分组成：

精读（1 — 4 册）

泛读（1 — 2 册）

语法与练习（全一册）

精读教师用书（1 — 2 册）

外语学习具有阶段性强的特点，英语初学者必须打好语言基础。因此本套教材注重语音、词汇和语法知识的学习。同时考虑到成年人思维能力强的特点与培养学生自主学习能力的需要，本套教材具有容量较大的特点，除满足课堂教学需求外，大量材料可供学生课外自主学习使用。

阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础和获取信息的主要渠道，阅读能力是大多数学生今后工作所需要的主要语言技能。英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入，尤其是大量阅读的基础之上的。因此，本套教材注重阅读教学，同时兼顾语言运用能力的培养。通过课内外大量阅读，学生不仅可获得信息和巩固扩展课堂所学知识，而且有助于语感的培养和口头交际与写作能力的提高。

编写英语入门教材，由于受词汇量所限，同时要遵循循序渐进与系统性的编写原则，因此在选材上存在一定难度。我们在编写中几易其稿，努力做到所选用

材料语言规范，具有知识性、趣味性和实用性，以便为课堂教学与课外学习提供适用的语言样本和有针对性的语言实践活动的素材。同时，力求做到全套教材具有较强的逻辑性和系统性。

由于编者经验不足与水平所限，本套教材可能有不尽完善的地方，敬请读者提出宝贵意见。在教师用书后附有征求意见反馈表，恳请广大读者将书中出现的错误和改进意见及时反馈，以便我们在适当时候对教材做出必要的修订，使之更趋完善。

参加本套教材编写的单位有内蒙古大学、内蒙古师范大学、内蒙古农业大学、内蒙古工业大学、内蒙古财经学院、内蒙古医学院、内蒙古科技大学、内蒙古民族大学、呼伦贝尔学院等院校。

《大学英语基础教程》编委会

2003年3月

# 使用说明

本书为《大学英语基础教程·泛读》第二册，可用于我国少数民族和边远地区大中专院校英语为零起点的学生，亦可供中学生或英语初学者使用。

学习英语不仅需要课堂上精讲多练，而且需要课后大量广泛地阅读。通过泛读，学生不仅可以巩固课堂中所学到的词语、句型、语法等语言知识，而且可以吸收大量文化知识，从而为培养学生的综合语言运用能力奠定基础。

编写本册时，我们既注意了题材的多样性，又兼顾了文章的可读性与趣味性，力求使读者能够在轻松愉快的阅读中掌握所学知识。

本册共 30 个单元，文章编排由短到长，由易到难。每个单元含 3 篇文章，每篇文章设有 4 种类型的练习题。书末附有参考答案，以便学生自主学习。

每篇文章旁注处有生词释义，尾注处有难点注释，每页脚注处有英汉对照谚语。我们相信这些别具一格的编排将有助于为读者营造一种轻松愉快、生动活泼的学习氛围。

编 者

2004 年 6 月

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# Unit One

## Passage I

ESL is taught *throughout* China in both public and private kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools, high schools, universities, colleges, private business *institutes* and training centers. There is no uniform management or *administration* model for the various schools or programs and neither school Administrators nor FAO Directors are required to have any *minimal* education, training or experience in education administration, business management, human resource management, or cross-cultural relations. FAO directors in public universities and colleges are required to have a Bachelor's degree in English.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public schools have everything from informal English programs (primary, middle and high schools) to English departments within foreign language departments (universities and colleges). The public primary, middle and high schools generally do not have any Foreign Affairs Office while both public and private universities and colleges usually have a formal Foreign Affairs Office. The FAO is charged with<sup>①</sup> everything from recruitment of Foreign Experts to arranging their visa, foreigner residence permit, foreign expert certificate, arranging housing, and providing for the safety and care of the foreign expert while they are in China. The FAO is sometimes staffed with<sup>②</sup> novices who provide less than *adequate* services but more often than not, at least public universities and colleges have very professional staff who do a quality job.

*throughout* prep. 遍及,  
贯穿

*institute* n. 学院, 协会

*administration* n. 管理,  
经营

*minimal* adj. 最小的,  
最低限度的

*adequate* adj. 足够的

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH PRIVATE CONTRACTORS

Many public primary, middle and high schools utilize agencies to recruit and care for the needs of the foreign experts.

Some universities and colleges partner with private educational corporations to provide an English Department. The private corporation recruits the foreign experts and provides for all of their needs. The private corporation develops and **implements** the curriculum.

implement v. 贯彻, 执行

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS

There are many private schools that are primarily owned and managed by Chinese who lack adequate education, training or experience in Education Administration, Business Management, Human Resources Management or Foreign Affairs Office Administration. By far this type of management model is the primary source of FE complaints.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS WITH WESTERN MANAGEMENT

These schools are few and far between<sup>③</sup>. The school has western managers and directors of curriculum. Usually these are international schools with operations in many different countries.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS WITH WESTERN DIRECTOR

Dual management or complimentary Chinese and Western management sharing. The Chinese management is responsible for<sup>④</sup> recruiting students, all financial matters, physical plant management and maintenance. The western director is responsible for teacher recruiting/termination, class scheduling, teacher assignment, curriculum design and implementation and also acts as the go between<sup>⑤</sup> with the Foreign Affairs Office staff that is on the Chinese side of management. This type of school is usually in partnership with a

Public University and provides classes to the non-University private sector as well as servicing the University's needs.

This type of school relies upon the university to provide the degree, physical plant and the bulk of the students who basically pay all overhead expenses. All of the private sector students are pure profit for the school. Therefore, all university students are treated to a special educational bonus, i.e. they can fail every course for three straight years and still earn their diploma. A teacher's failing grade is administratively converted to a passing grade so as not to offend the university.

(533 words)

### Notes:

① be charged with: 被委以……任务, 负有……责任

② staff...with: 在某个部门安置人员

We want to staff the office with a new comer.

③ far between: 相差很大

④ be responsible for: 负责某事

⑤ go between 是一个较为特殊的词组, 表面上像动词, 其实是名词, 也可以写成 go-between, 意思是: 中间人, 媒人

### I. Reading Comprehension:

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. According to Paragraph One, ESL may be taught throughout China in all the following academic organizations, except \_\_\_\_.

A. Inner Mongolia University

B. Employment Training Center

C. Hubei Training School of Cook

D. Xiwang Nursery School

2. FAO can be responsible for the work to invite foreign teachers, to plan their international travel, to arrange their housing and \_\_\_\_.

A. to decide what they teach

B. to watch them in their work

C. to guide them in the tour

D. to help them in getting medical care

3. The credible and rough reason why a public school usually does not have an FAO may be that \_\_\_\_.

A. the school can not afford it

B. the school don't want it at all

没有理智的热情就是疯狂。

- C. it is not permitted by the government      D. it is not necessary
4. Private schools in China often do some teamwork with western directors in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn new educational management  
B. recruit students easily  
C. let the students receive foreign education without leaving China  
D. share some work and money with them
5. Private schools are often in partnership with public universities for the reason that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the students may get a degree when they graduate  
B. the schools may be more famous  
C. foreign teachers would like to work there  
D. they may recruit more students and earn more money

## II. Vocabulary:

Choose the one that has similar meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. ESL is taught throughout China in both public and private kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools, high schools, universities, colleges, private business institutes and training centers.

- A. English Study Lecture      B. English as a Second Language  
C. English Study and Learn      D. English Study and Learning

2. The FAO are sometimes staffed with novices who provide less than adequate services but more often than not, at least public universities and colleges have very professional staff who do a quality job.

- A. beginners      B. workmen      C. experienced men      D. professors

3. Many public primary, middle and high schools utilize agencies to recruit and care for the needs of the foreign experts.

- A. help with      B. employ      C. make use of      D. advise

4. The FAO is sometimes staffed with novices who provide less than adequate services but more often than not, at least public universities and colleges have very professional staff who do a quality job.

- A. too much      B. more than needed      C. necessary      D. enough

5. The western director is responsible for teacher recruiting/termination, class scheduling, teacher assignment, curriculum design and implementation and also acts as the go between with the Foreign Affairs Office staff that is on the Chinese side of management.

- A. fixed course of study      B. teaching plan made by a university  
C. daily necessary work      D. the process of running a school

### III. Cloze:

Fill the words given into each of the following blanks. No word can be used twice.

of hire because students need  
director even western Chinese responsible

The western 1 is often just a figure head 2 the Chinese marketing staff sells classes at a particular time slot (western manager does not 3 to schedule classes, only make the written schedule), sometimes for a particular FE (western manager does not need to assign FE), and if the 4 do not like their FE, the FE is terminated (western manager has no choice but to terminate the FE), and since the FAO director is a 5, the western manager merely directs the FE's needs and concerns to the Chinese side. The 6 manager does have a say in curriculum but that usually must be a collective decision with the Chinese management that is in charge 7 ordering textbooks (budget issues may dictate the chosen text and the Chinese side is 8 for all financial matters). The students 9 go around the western manager, directly to the Chinese manager, with their complaints. Often times the western manager is also told who to 10.

### IV. True or False:

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the passage and write T (true) or F (false) for each one.

1. English is now taught nearly in every school, college and university in China.
2. Generally speaking, according to the passage, there is a Foreign Affairs Office in most universities in western countries.
3. Now quite a number of public middle and high schools in China invite foreign teachers.
4. When you need a foreign expert and you are not able to get in touch with them directly, you can only ask a western corporation for help.
5. In a private school with western directors, a student can graduate even if he fails in many courses.

## Passage II

My first husband was an American, fifteen years older than myself. For a few months I was very happy with him. I had been a working girl — a secretary. A home of my own filled my heart with joy. It was a pleasure to me to wait upon James, cook him nice little dinners and suppers, read to him little pieces from the papers and magazines, to sing and play to him my

little songs and melodies. And for a few months he seemed to be *perfectly* contented. I suppose I was a *novelty* to him, he having lived a *bachelor* existence<sup>①</sup> until he was thirty-four. But it was not long before he left off<sup>②</sup> smiling at my little jokes, grew impatient and cross when I teased him, and when I tried to get him to listen to a story in which I was interested and longed to communicate, he would bid me not bother him. I was quick to see the change and realize that there was a gulf of differences between us. Nevertheless, I loved and was proud of him. He was considered a very bright and well-informed man, and although his parents had been uneducated working people and he had himself been through the public schools. He was also an extensive reader of socialistic and new-thought literature. Woman *suffrage* was one of his particular hobbies. Whenever I had a magazine around he would pick it up and read aloud to me the columns of advice to women who were ambitious to become comrades to men and walk shoulder to shoulder with their brothers. Once I ventured to remark that men and women thus ranked would, to my mind<sup>③</sup>, make a very unbeautiful and disorderly *spectacle*. He *frowned* and answered that I did not understand him, and was too foolish. He would often draw my attention to newspaper reports concerning women of marked business ability and enterprise. Once I told him that I did not admire clever business women, as I had usually found them, and so had other girls of my acquaintance, not nearly so kind-hearted, generous, and helpful as the humble servants of the world —— the ordinary working women. His answer to this was that I was jealous and childish.

But, in spite of his unkind remarks and evident contempt for me, I wished to please him. He was my husband and I loved him. Many an afternoon<sup>④</sup>, when through with my domestic duties, did I spend in trying to acquire a knowledge of labor politics, socialism woman suffrage, and baseball, the things in which he was most interested.

It was hard work, but I persevered until one day. It was

*perfectly* adv. 完全地  
*novelty* n. 新鲜事物  
*bachelor* n. 单身汉

*suffrage* n. 选举权

*spectacle* n. 景象, 奇观  
*frown* v. 皱眉, 不乐



about six months after our marriage. My husband came home a little earlier than usual, and found me engaged in trying to work out problems in **subtraction** and addition. He laughed **sneeringly**. "Give it up, Minnie," said he. "You weren't built for anything but taking care of kids. Gee! But there's a woman at our place who has a head for figures that makes her worth over a hundred dollars a month. Her husband would have a chance to develop himself."

**subtraction** *n.* 减法  
**sneeringly** *adv.* 讥笑地

I gave up my ambition with his advice. But two years after I gave birth to my first child, James found love in another woman, though I was still trying every way to attract him. I left him woefully. James, of course, got his divorce six months after I deserted him. He did not ask for the child.

(559 words)

### Notes:

① he having lived a bachelor existence: 这里的having lived a bachelor existence 是一个分词词组, he 是分词的逻辑主语, 二者合在一起称为“分词独立结构”, 在句子中充当原因状语。

② left off: 表示停止做某件事情

③ to my mind: 在我看来, 以我之见

④ many an afternoon: "many a/an+ 单数可数名词" 属古英语用法, 现在人们通常使用 "many+ 复数名词"。

### I. Reading Comprehension:

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. Which of the following best describes the author in her marriage life?

- A. She had been a working girl.
- B. She stayed at home without going out to work.
- C. She worked as a secretary.
- D. She only cooked for her husband.

2. From the first paragraph, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the wife showed deep love for her husband

- B. the husband was devoted to his work  
 C. the wife thought her husband was not well-educated  
 D. the husband showed great respect to women

3. James often read the author articles about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. woman suffrage                      B. business and enterprise  
 C. advice to ambitious women        D. politics and social life

4. According to the whole passage, we can say \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the wife tried in every way to please her husband  
 B. the husband was impolite to his wife  
 C. the wife preferred working at home to working outside  
 D. the husband was a cold, selfish and jealous man

5. We can guess that their marriage probably lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ years at most.

- A. two        B. three        C. four        D. five

## II. Vocabulary:

Choose the one that has similar meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. It was a pleasure to me to wait upon James, cook him nice little dinners and suppers, read to him little pieces from the papers and magazines, to sing and play to him my little songs and melodies.

- A. books        B. stories        C. pieces of sweet music        D. novels

2. But it was not long before he left off smiling at my little jokes, grew impatient and cross when I teased him, ...

- A. said highly                      B. pull apart  
 C. kept under control              D. made fun of

3. And when I tried to get him to listen to a story in which I was interested and longed to communicate, he would bid me not bother him.

- A. tell        B. speak        C. blame        D. teach

4. Once I ventured to remark that much as I admired a column of men keeping step together, yet men and women thus ranked would, to my mind, make a very unbeautiful and disorderly spectacle.

- A. said timidly        B. read aloud        C. asked bravely        D. took the risk

5. It was hard work, but I persevered until one day.

- A. kept something for future use  
 B. didn't let others know

C. waited for the change

D. continued steadily in doing something hard

### III. Cloze:

Fill the words given into each of the following blanks. No word can be used twice.

since	can	dropped	upon	someone
child	occurred	again	quickly	which

I was on my way to the waterfront, the baby in my arms. I was walking 1, for my state of mind was such that I could have borne twice my burden and not have felt it. Just as I turned down a hill 2 led to the rocks, 3 touched my arm and I heard a voice say:

"Pardon me, lady, but you have 4 your baby's shoe!"

"Oh, yes!" I answered, taking the shoe mechanically from an outstretched hand, and pushing on.

I could hear the waves lapping against the pier when the voice 5 fell upon my ear.

"If you go any further, lady, you will fall into the water!"

My answer was a step forward.

A strong hand was laid 6 my arm and I was swung around against my will.

"Poor little baby," went on the voice, which was unusually soft for a man's. "Let me hold him!"

I surrendered my 7 to the voice.

"Better come over where it is light and you 8 see where to walk!"

I allowed myself to be led into the light.

Thus I met Liu Kanghai, the Chinese who afterwards became my husband. I followed him, obeyed him, trusted him from the very first. It never 9 to me ask myself what manner of man was succoring me. I only knew that he was a man, and that I was being cared for as no one had ever cared for me 10 my father died. And my grim determination to leave a world which had been cruel to me, passed away — and in its place I experienced a strange calmness and content.

### IV. True or False:

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the passage and write T (true) or F (false) for each one.

1. At first, James seemed to be quite satisfied with what the author did to him.
2. The husband looked down upon women, especially upon his wife.
3. James tried to let his wife know what he really thought and liked, but failed.
4. The wife might like to do anything for the family in order to live a happy life.
5. The couple ended their marriage because of the wife's foolishness.