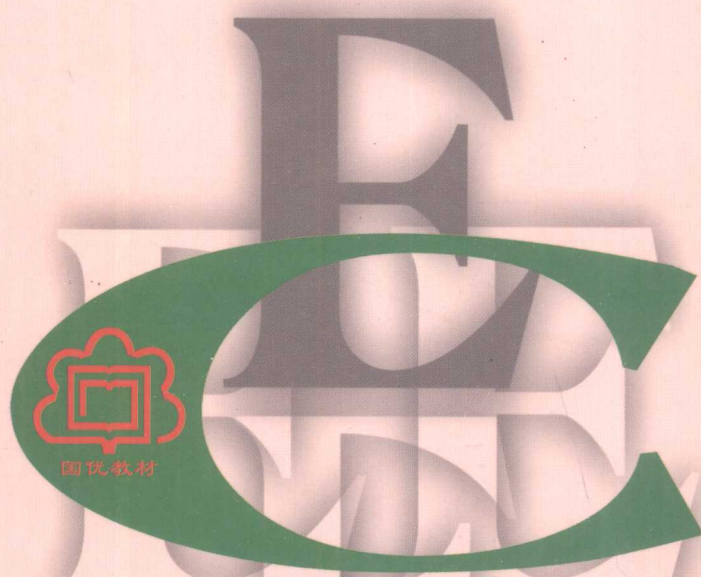


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大学英语

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Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

总主编 董亚芬

大学英语

College English (修订本)
(Revised Edition)

精 读

Intensive Reading

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

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外教社

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(修订本). 精读 第3册: 光盘版 / 李荫华主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2003

大学英语系列教材

ISBN 7-81080-352-2

I. 大… II. 李… III. 英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第086758号

《大学英语》系列教材

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出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 35051812 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@slep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.slep.com.cn> <http://www.slep.com>

责任编辑: 陈鑫源

印 刷: 常熟市华通印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 19.125 字数 495 千字

版 次: 2003 年 9 月第 2 版 2003 年 12 月第 2 次印刷

印 数: 50 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81080-352-2 / H · 143

定 价: 27.20 元 (附 CD-ROM)

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

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为了繁荣我国的大学外语教育事业,支持我国的大学外语教学改革,上海外语教育出版社开发了《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘。该系列教学光盘与《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材同步。精读和听力的每册教材各配 2 张光盘。

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修 订 本 前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

精读教程的修订重点放在改善对词汇的处理和改进练习两个方面,在培养学生阅读能力的同时,更好地加强对学生的表达能力的训练,具体说来,有如下几点:

一、筛选出每课的重点词,加以反复操练。1. 将每课生词表中凡属《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》的词,一律用黑体标出。某些词虽不是大纲词,但确系较为常用的,亦用黑体标明;2. 从上述用黑体标出的词中,每课再精选出20—30个左右更具活力的常用词,连同词组一起作为该课练习的重点。为醒目起见,将这部分重点词另用“Words to Drill”一栏列出。一至四册重点操练的词和词组总计1345个。

二、进一步提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和重现率。修订本尽可能在各种练习中补进课文没有覆盖的《大纲通用词汇表》中的词。凡在书中各种场合出现的1—4级大纲词汇,在该册附录的词汇表(Glossary)中,均用“*”号标明;5—6级大纲词,用“△”号标注。

三、修订本对练习部分作了较大的修订,以加强句子和语篇水平上的操练。1. 词语练习改为全部围绕各课列出的重点操练词和词组进行;2. 进一步增加主观题:除保留各单元阅读材料中的英译汉练习外,一至六册均设汉译英练习;一至四册每课增设一篇根据课文内容写成的完形填空题(Cloze);各册分别增设了简答题、改写句子等练习;改进写作练习,从第一册起就让学生开始写成段文章,使其在写作实践中学会写作。

四、一至四册增设复习题(Revision Exercises)。除对原有的两套自测题(Test Yourself)加以改进,分别置于各册的第五单元和第十单元后面外,每册再各增两套复习题,分别放在第三单元和第八单元之后。主要用于进一步操练并巩固所学过的有关各课

的重点词语和语言技能。

五、新增科普文章阅读(Supplementary Reading in Popular Science)一栏。每册增收数篇反映当前各种科普内容的文章并附若干简答题,供学生自测。

《大学英语》精读教程由复旦大学大学英语教学部负责编写。翟象俊主编第一、二、五册;李荫华主编第三、四、六册;程雨民、孙骊担任主审。参加编写第三册的还有王德明、夏国佐、陈伟德、任建国等。英国专家 Anthony J. Ward 协助编写和审阅。

本书为精读教程第三册的修订本,供大学英语三级学生使用,由李荫华、王德明、夏国佐修订,孙骊审阅,美国专家 John Parker, Mark Eades 和 Renée Florence 协助修订和审阅。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,教材中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者继续批评指正。

本书录音磁带由上海外语音像出版社出版发行。

编 者

1997 年 3 月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语》精读教程第三册,供大学英语三级的学生使用。

本第三册共有十个单元。每一单元由课文 (Text)、生词 (New Words)、注释 (Notes)、练习 (Study & Practice)、阅读练习 (Reading Activity) 和有引导的写作 (Guided Writing) 六部分组成。

课文全部选用原文材料,略有删改。选材力求题材、体裁多样,内容丰富有趣,并有一定的启发性。讲解课文时应从全篇内容着眼,并对一些常用词和词组的用法进行分析,既要防止只讲语言点而忽略通篇内容,也要避免只注意文章内容而忽视语言基础训练。

生词释义采用英、汉结合的方式。在一般情况下,尽可能用英语释义并酌情加注汉语;难以用英语解释清楚的则直接以汉语释义。

注释尽量用浅近的英语。主要介绍有关的背景知识,说明一些特殊的语言现象,供学生预习时参考。

本册的练习包括朗读和背诵 (Reading Aloud and Memorizing)、问答练习 (Asking Questions)、课文理解 (Understanding the Text)、词汇 (Vocabulary)、构词 (Word Building)、结构 (Structure)、完形填空 (Cloze) 和翻译 (Translation) 等部分。朗读和背诵练习主要要求学生掌握基本语调并熟记课文中有关段落。问答练习旨在增强学生能就较复杂的事物进行提问的能力。课文理解练习要求学生根据课文回答问题,有的则要求学生陈述自己的看法;有条件的班级可用一定的时间在教师引导下进行讨论,以提高学生的口头表达能力。词汇练习旨在巩固课文中所学常用词和词组的用法。构词练习要求学生熟悉现代英语中的主要构词法,熟练掌握一些常用的前缀、后缀,借以扩大词汇量。结构练习的目的是使学生掌握一些英语常用句型,以提高学生的表达能力。完形填空练习是一种综合性的语篇水平的练习,分 A、B 两篇。前者根据课文写成,主要围绕该课重点词和词组作语篇水平的操练;后者选自课外的文章。这一练习有一定难度,需要由教师予以启发引导。翻译练习,英译汉以培养学生的正确理解为主,而汉译英则侧重训练学生英语书面表达的准确性。

阅读练习旨在培养学生的阅读技能,每一(或两、三)单元编列一项技能,并配有一篇内容与课文相近而难度适中的阅读材料。教师应紧扣技能的讲解和运用,不必在语言现象的分析上花太多时间。新增的科普阅读文章 (Supplementary Reading in Popular Science) 主要供学生自学,教师也可酌情选用。

有引导的写作,本册要求逐步做到按提示写成段文章,初步培养学生在语篇水平上的

写作能力。

书中每隔两或三单元后所设的复习题 (Revision Exercises) 或自测题 (Test Yourself), 供学生复习并巩固所学内容用, 书末附有参考答案。

总之, 练习是按照教学大纲和本册教程的要求编写的, 练习量较大, 难度适当照顾各类学生的需要, 教师可根据学生的具体情况有选择地加以利用。

编 者

1997 年 3 月

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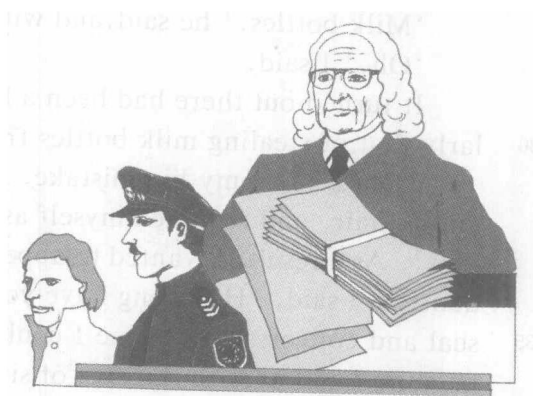
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UNIT 1

TEXT

A young man finds that strolling along the streets without an obvious purpose can lead to trouble with the law. One misunderstanding leads to another until eventually he must appear in court for trial ...



A Brush with the Law

I have only once been in trouble with the law. The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court.

5

It happened in February about twelve years ago. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October. I was still living at home at the time.

One morning I was in Richmond, a suburb of London near where I lived. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows, strolling in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around me. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.

10

It was about half past eleven when it happened. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there,

15

when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. I thought he was going to ask me the time. Instead, he said he was a police officer and he was arresting me. At first I thought it was some kind of joke. But then another policeman appeared, this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt.

‘But what for?’ I asked.

‘Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence,’ he said.

‘What offence?’ I asked.

‘Theft,’ he said.

‘Theft of what?’ I asked.

‘Milk bottles,’ he said, and with a perfectly straight face too!

‘Oh,’ I said.

It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps.

Then I made my big mistake. At the time I was nineteen, had long untidy hair, and regarded myself as part of the sixties’ ‘youth counterculture’. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, so I said, ‘How long have you been following me?’ in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation, and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character.

A few minutes later a police car arrived.

‘Get in the back,’ they said. ‘Put your hands on the back of the front seat and don’t move them.’

They got in on either side of me. It wasn’t funny any more.

At the police station they questioned me for several hours. I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation. When they asked me what I had been doing, I told them I’d been looking for a job. ‘Aha,’ I could see them thinking, ‘unemployed’.

Eventually, I was officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates’ Court the following Monday. Then they let me go.

I wanted to conduct my own defence in court, but as soon as my father found out what had happened, he hired a very good solicitor. We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses, including my English teacher from school as a character witness. But he was never called on to give evidence. My ‘trial’ didn’t get that far. The magistrate dismissed the case after fifteen minutes. I was free. The poor police had never stood a chance. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police.

And so I do not have a criminal record. But what was most shocking

at the time was the things my release from the charge so clearly depended on. I had the 'right' accent, respectable middle-class parents in court, reliable witnesses, and I could obviously afford a very good solicitor. Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. While asking for costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a 'brilliant academic record'.

Meanwhile, just outside the courtroom, one of the policemen who had arrested me was gloomily complaining to my mother that another youngster had been turned against the police. 'You could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you,' he said to me reproachfully.

What did he mean? Presumably that I should have looked outraged and said something like, 'Look here, do you know who you're talking to? I am a highly successful student with a brilliant academic record. How dare you arrest me!' Then they, presumably, would have apologized, perhaps even taken off their caps, and let me on my way.

NEW WORDS

brush *n.*

brief fight or encounter 小冲突; 小接触

process /^lprəuses/ *n.*

course; method, esp. one used in manufacture 过程; 制作法

court /kɔ:t/ *n.*

法院; 法庭

arbitrary /^lɑ:bitrəri/ *a.*

based on one's own opinion only, not on reason 任意的, 武断的

circumstance /^lsə:kəmstəns/ *n.*

(usu. pl.) conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or person 情况, 环境

subsequent /^lsʌbsɪkwənt/ *a.*

following, later 随后的, 接下去的

fate *n.*

what will happen or happened to sb. or sth. 命运

due /dju:/ *a.*

expected; supposed (to) 预期的; 约定的; 到期的

temporary /^ltempərəri/ *a.*

lasting only for a limited time 暂时的

stroll /strəul/ *vi.*

walk at leisure 散步, 闲逛

obvious /^lɒbvɪəs/ *a.*

easily seen or understood; clear 明显的, 显而易见的

downfall *n.*

ruin 垮台; 衰落

employment /im^lplɔimənt/ *n.*

one's regular work or occupation; job 职业; 工作

wander /'wɒndə/ <i>vi.</i>	move about without a purpose 闲逛; 漫游
commit <i>vt.</i>	do (sth. wrong, bad, or unlawful) 干(坏事), 犯(错误、罪)
arrestable /ə'restəbl/ <i>a.</i>	deserving to be arrested
offence /ə'fens/ (AmE offense) <i>n.</i>	crime; the hurting of feelings; something unpleasant 罪行; 冒犯; 不愉快的事
straight face	a face or expression that shows no emotion, humor, or thought 板着的脸
petty /'peti/ <i>a.</i>	small; unimportant 小的; 不足道的
doorstep <i>n.</i>	a step in front of a door
regard /ri'gɑ:d/ <i>vt.</i>	consider in the stated way 把...看作; 把...认为(as)
counterculture /'kauntə,kʌltʃə/ <i>n.</i>	a culture, esp. of the young who oppose the traditional standards and customs of their society 反主流文化
unconcerned <i>a.</i>	not worried; untroubled; indifferent 无忧无虑的; 淡漠的
casual /'kæʒjuəl/ <i>a.</i>	careless; informal 漫不经心的, 随便的
conversational /'kɒnvə'seɪʃənəl/ <i>a.</i>	of or commonly used in talking 会话(用)的
confirm /kən'fɜ:m/ <i>vt.</i>	make certain; support 证实, 肯定; 确认
belief /bi'li:f/ <i>n.</i>	something believed; trust 相信; 信念; 信仰
thoroughly /'θɒrəli/ <i>ad.</i>	completely; in every way 完全地, 彻底地
thorough <i>a.</i>	
disreputable /dis'repjʊtəbl/ <i>a.</i>	having or showing a bad character; having a bad name 声名狼藉的
worldly <i>a.</i>	experienced in the ways of society 老于世故的
au fait /'əu'fei/ <i>a.</i>	(F) familiar 熟悉的; 精通的
aha /ɑ:'hɑ:/ <i>int.</i>	a cry of surprise, satisfaction, etc. 啊哈!
magistrate /'mædʒɪstreɪt/ <i>n.</i>	civil officer acting as a judge in the lowest courts 地方法官
conduct /kən'dʌkt/ <i>vt.</i>	direct the course of; manage 处理; 主持; 引导; 指挥
defence /di'fens/ (AmE defense) <i>n.</i>	the act of defending in court the person who has been charged 辩护
solicitor /sə'lɪsɪtə/ <i>n.</i>	(esp. in Britain) lawyer who advises clients on legal matters and speaks on their behalf in lower courts (初级) 律师

witness /'wɪtnɪs/ <i>n.</i>	a person who gives evidence in a court of law; sth. serving as evidence or proof 证人; 证据
trial /'traɪəl/ <i>n.</i>	the act or fact of examining and deciding a civil or criminal case by a law court 审判
dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ <i>vt.</i>	(of a judge) stop (a court case) 驳回, 对...不予受理
cost <i>n.</i>	(<i>pl.</i>) the cost of having a matter settled in a law court. esp. that paid to the winning party by the losing party 诉讼费
award /ə'wɔ:d/ <i>vt.</i>	give by a decision in a court of law; give or grant by an official decision 判给; 授予
accent /'æksənt/ <i>n.</i>	way of speaking typical of the natives or residents of a region, or of any other group 口音; 腔调
respectable /rɪ'spektəbl/ <i>a.</i>	deserving respect 值得尊敬的
reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/ <i>a.</i>	that may be relied or depended upon 可靠的, 可信赖的
given <i>prep.</i>	taking into account; if allowed or provided with 考虑到; 假定
obscure /əb'skjuə/ <i>a.</i>	not clearly seen or understood 模糊的; 晦涩的
guilty /'gɪlti/ <i>a.</i>	having broken a law; showing or feeling that one has done wrong 有罪的; 内疚的
revolve /rɪ'vɒlv/ <i>v.</i>	(cause to) go round in a circle (使) 旋转
brilliant /'brɪljənt/ <i>a.</i>	causing great admiration or satisfaction; splendid 辉煌的; 卓越的
courtroom <i>n.</i>	a room where a law court is held 审判室
meanwhile /'mi:n(h)waɪl/ <i>ad.</i>	during the same period of time 同时
gloomily /'glu:mɪli/ <i>ad.</i>	depressedly, dejectedly 忧郁地, 沮丧地
complain /kəm'pleɪn/ <i>vi.</i>	speak in an unhappy, annoyed, dissatisfied way 抱怨
complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ <i>n.</i>	责备地
reproachfully /rɪ'prəʊtʃfʊli/ <i>ad.</i>	probably
presumably /pri'zju:məbli/ <i>ad.</i>	arouse anger or resentment by injury or insult 引起...的气愤
outrage /'autreɪdʒ/ <i>vt.</i>	having done what one has tried to do; having gained a high position in life, one's job, etc. 成功的; 有成就的
successful <i>a.</i>	

apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ *vi.*

say one is sorry 道歉, 谢罪

apology /ə'pɒlədʒi/ *n.*

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

take sb. to court	start an action in law against sb. 对某人提出诉讼
a couple of	(<i>informal</i>) a small number of, a few, usually two 少数, 几个; 一对
save up	keep for future use; put money away in the form of savings 储蓄
take one's time	do sth. in a leisurely manner; not hurry 慢慢来, 不着急
at first	at the beginning 起先
turn out	prove to be 结果; 证明是
call on	ask (sb.) to do sth. esp. formally 要求
stand a chance	have an opportunity; be likely to do or get sth. 有机会, 有希望
revolve around	have as a center or main subject
turn against	(cause to) oppose, be hostile to

PROPER NAMES

Richmond /'rɪtʃmənd/

里士满 (英国地名)

Richmond Magistrates' Court

里士满地方法院

NOTES

- This text is taken from *Penguin Advanced Writing Skills* compiled by James O'Driscoll.
- and was not due to go to university until the following October:**
In Britain the university terms are: October – December; January – March; April – June.
- stealing milk bottles from doorsteps:**
In Britain, milk is delivered to houses in bottles every morning.
- the sixties' 'youth counterculture':**
The word 'counterculture' was coined in the 1960's for the attitude and life style of many young Western people who rejected conventional social values and demanded more personal freedom. Unable to find a more constructive way of struggling against the existing state of affairs in their society, they indulged themselves in sex, drugs, alcohol and rock music, and took great pride in wearing long hair and unusual clothes. The counterculture declined in the late 1970's.