

高等学校大学英语系列教材

NEW TREND COLLEGE ENGLISH
READING



(第三册)

新潮大学英语

阅读教程

修订版

新潮大学英语编写组 编



復旦大學出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是《新潮大学英语阅读教程》系列的第三册,共分为 12 个单元。每个单元包括 3 篇同一题材的阅读文章,每篇文章后列出生词、词组、相关文化背景知识以及形式多样的练习。本书可作为在校大学生的英语阅读教材,也可供同等水平的英语爱好者阅读参考。

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(修订版)

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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之一。从语言学习的规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量语言输入,尤其是大量阅读基础之上的。只有提高英语阅读能力,才能相应提高听、说、写、译的能力。为此,我们编写了这套阅读教程,旨在使学生能按“课程教学要求”顺利阅读中等水平的一般性题材的英语文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,促进语言应用能力的提高。

本教程共分四册,每册 12 个单元。每单元均由同一题材的 3 篇文章、相关词汇与用语、生词注释、有关文化背景的介绍、练习和阅读欣赏组成,书后附有所有练习的答案。第一、二册还增加了部分英语应用文阅读。

本教程的阅读文章题材多样,内容涉及教育、科技、政治、经济、人物、文化、艺术、生活与健康等。各类题材不但可加强学生对英语语言的把握,还有助于学生开阔视野,扩大知识面,从而加深对外部世界的了解,提高自身文化素养。在相关词汇与用语中列举了与本单元主题相关的词汇与用语,它们既可作为阅读前的“热身”,又可作为英语语言学习的参考。生词注释和有关文化背景的介绍,帮助学生在阅读文章的同时扩大词汇量,掌握更多的具有时代特色的词汇,了解蕴含在词汇里面的文化内涵。练习部分根据 2005 年全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组,考试委员会颁布的四级考试新题型和教育部 2004 年颁布的“大学英语课程教学要求”设计,既有助于学生参加四级统考,又能培养学生的英语综合应用能力。英语应用文在以英语为官方语言的国家里,用途极为广泛。随着我国对外交往的日益频繁,了解和使用英语应用文已成为大学生的必需,第一、二册的英语应用文阅读就是为适应这一客观需要而编写的。

本教程可供大学英语水平 1—4 级的学生和相当水平的英语自学者使用。

本教程由《新潮大学英语》编写组编写。复旦大学赵蓉老师于百忙中不辞辛劳审读了本教程,谨此致谢。书中若有疏漏,欢迎使用者不吝赐教。

编者

2006 年 4 月

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Unit One

Related Words and Expressions

aggressive	有进取心的	alert	机警的
ambitious	有雄心壮志的	amiable	和蔼可亲的
analytical	善于分析的	dedicated	有奉献精神的
devoted	有献身精神的	diplomatic	外交的, 有策略的
well-educated	受过良好教育的	enthusiastic	充满热情的
expressive	善于表达的	generous	宽宏大量的
independent	有主见的	competent	有能力的
acute	灵敏的	adept	老练的
admirable	令人钦佩的	ambidextrous	十分灵巧的
amicable	友好的	canny	精明仔细的
collected	泰然自若的	eloquent	雄辩的
eminent	杰出的	endearing	讨人喜欢的
estimable	值得尊敬的	studious	勤奋的
serious-minded	认真的	earnest	认真的
prudent	谨慎的	sparing/thrifty	节俭的
good-tempered	宽容的	sincere	真诚的
guileless	诚实的	truehearted	诚实的
virtuous	善良的	modest	谦虚的
unassertive	谦虚的	decent	得体的, 合适的
industrious	勤奋的	just	正直的
kind-hearted	好心的	open-minded	虚心的
painstaking	辛勤的, 苦干的	purposeful	意志坚强的
rational	有理性的	reliable	可信赖的
straightforward	坦率的, 老实的	sweet-tempered	性情温和的
tireless	孜孜不倦的	tolerant	宽容的
hail-fellow	友好的	folksy	友好的
benign	慈祥的	surefooted	踏实的
steadfast	踏实的	affirmative	肯定的; 乐观的
roseate	乐观的	aspiring	积极的
energetic	有活力的	get-up-and-go	积极的
passion	热情	passionate	热情的

expectation	期望	hopeful	有希望的
considerate	体谅的,考虑周到的	thoughtful	深思的,体谅的
enterprise	进取心	aggressive	有闯劲的,好斗的
frustration	挫折	frustrated	受挫折的
affable			易于交谈的,和蔼可亲的
generous/unselfish			大方的
adorable			值得敬慕的,可爱的

Text A

The Firm Helen Keller

In 1882 a baby girl caught a fever that was so fierce that she nearly died. She survived but the fever left its mark — she could no longer see or hear. Because she could not hear, she also found it very difficult to speak.

So how did this child, blinded and deafened at 19 months old, grow up to become a world famous author and public speaker?

The fever cut her off from the outside world, depriving her of sight and sound. It was as if she had been thrown into a dark prison cell from which there could be no release.

Luckily Helen was not someone who gave up easily. Soon she began to explore the world by using her other senses. She followed her mother wherever she went, hanging onto her skirts; she touched and smelled everything she came across. She copied their actions and was soon able to do certain jobs herself, like milking the cows or kneading dough. She even learnt to recognize people by feeling their faces or their clothes. She could also tell where she was in the garden by the smell of the different plants and the feel of the ground under her feet.

By the age of seven she had invented over 60 different signs by which she could talk to her family. If she wanted bread for example, she would pretend to cut a loaf and butter into slices. If she wanted ice cream, she wrapped her arms around herself and pretended to shiver.

Helen was unusual in that she was extremely intelligent and also remarkably sensitive. By her own efforts she had managed to make some sense of an alien and confusing world. But even so she had limitations.

At the age of five Helen began to realize she was different from other people. She noticed that her family did not use signs like she did but talked with their mouths. Sometimes she stood between two people and touched their lips. She could not understand what they said and she could not make any meaningful sounds herself. She wanted to talk but no matter how she tried she could not make herself understood.

This makes her so angry that she used to hurl herself around the room, kicking and screaming in frustration.

As she got older her frustration grew and her rages became worse and worse. She became wild and unruly. If she didn't get what she wanted, she would throw tantrums until her family gave in. Her favorite tricks included grabbing other people's food from their plates and hurling fragile objects to the floor. Once she even managed to lock her mother into the pantry. Eventually it became clear that something had to be done. So, just before her seventh birthday, the family hired a private tutor — Anne Sullivan.

Anne was careful to teach Helen especially those subjects in which she was interested. As a result Helen became gentler and she soon learnt to read and write in Braille. She also learnt to read people's lips by pressing her fingertips against them and feeling the movement and vibrations. This method is called Tadoma and it is a skill that very, very few people manage to acquire. She also learnt to speak, a major achievement for someone who could not hear at all.

Helen proved to be a remarkable scholar, graduating with honors from Radcliff College in 1904. She had phenomenal powers of concentration and memory, as well as a dogged determination to succeed. While she was still at college she wrote *The Story of My Life*. This was an immediate success and earned her enough money to buy her own house.

She toured the country, giving lecture after lecture. Many books were written about her and several plays and films were made about her life. Eventually she became so famous that she was invited abroad and received many honors from foreign universities and monarchs. In 1932 she became a vice president of the Royal National Institute for the Blind in the United Kingdom.

After her death in 1968 an organization was set up in her name to combat blindness in the developing world. Today that agency, Helen Keller International, is one of the biggest organizations working with blind people overseas.

(710 words)

Words and Expressions

mark [mɑ:k] <i>n.</i>	a visible trace or impression 标记; 看得见的痕迹 或印记
deprive [dɪ'praɪv] <i>vt.</i>	take away from; prevent from using or enjoying 剥夺, 使丧失
explore [ɪks'plɔ:] <i>v.</i>	travel into or through (a country) for the purpose of learning about it 探险, 探测, 探究
knead [ni:d] <i>vt.</i>	mix and work into a uniform mass, as by folding,

recognize [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] *vt.*

shiver [ˈʃɪvə] *v.*

n.

frustration [frʌsˈtreɪʃən] *n.*

fragile [ˈfrædʒaɪl] *a.*

pantry [ˈpæntɪ] *n.*

vibration [vaɪˈbreɪʃən] *n.*

phenomenal [fɪˈnɒmɪnəl] *a.*

combat [ˈkɒmbət] *n.*

v.

pressing, and stretching with the hands 揉成, 捏制, 通过用手折叠、挤压和拉扯混合形成一样的团块状物

know, identify (sb. or sth.) that one has perceived, heard, etc., before 认可, 认出

tremble, esp. from cold or fear 颤抖

(无法控制的)颤抖

the act of frustrating or an instance of being frustrated; the state of being frustrated; sth. that serves to frustrate; frustrating or being frustrated 阻挠的行为或受挫的事例; 受挫的状态; 造成挫折的事物; 挫败; 挫折, 受挫

easily injured, broken or destroyed 易碎的, 脆的 room (in a large house, hotel, ship, etc.) in which silver, glass, table-linen are kept; room (in a house) where food is kept 餐具室; 食品室

vibrating movement 振动, 颤动, 摇动, 摆动 of, relating to, or constituting phenomena or a phenomenon; extraordinary; outstanding; perceptible to the sense 现象的, 关于现象的, 组成多种或一种现象的; 非凡的; 杰出的; 能知觉的

fight, struggle 战斗, 格斗

战斗, 搏斗, 抗击

Notes

1. **Helen Keller**: Helen Keller was born in 1880. She was blinded and deafened at 19 months old by a fever. By the age of seven she had invented over 60 different signs by which she could talk to her family. She graduated with honours from Radcliff College in 1904. In 1932 she became a vice-president of the Royal National Institute for the Blind in the United Kingdom. After her death in 1968 an organization was set up in her name to combat blindness in the developing world. 海伦·凯勒生于1880年。她在19个月时由于发烧从而变得又盲又聋。7岁的时候她发明了60多种不同的手势, 靠此得以和家里人交流。1904年她以优异的成绩从拉德克利夫学院毕业。1932年, 她成为英国皇家国立盲人学院的副院长。1968年她去世后, 一个以她的名字命名的组织建立起来, 该组织旨在与发展中国家中存在的失明问题作斗争。
2. **She had phenomenal powers of concentrations and memory, as well as a dogged determination to succeed.** 她不但具有坚强的必胜决心, 同时还具有超人

的记忆力和定力。*phenomenal power*: extraordinary power; *dogged*: not giving up easily

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. For what reason did Helen get blinded and deafened when she was a baby?
2. How did Helen try to explore the world after she was deprived of sight and sound?
3. When did Helen's family begin to hire a private tutor for her?
4. Which college did Helen graduate from?
5. When did she begin to write *The Story of My Life*?
6. For what purpose was Helen Keller International established?

II. Do the following multiple-choice questions.

1. What had happened to Helen when she was still a baby?
 - A. She fell into the river.
 - B. She caught a fever fiercely and nearly died.
 - C. She lost her parents.
 - D. She was killed by a flu.
2. The word "deprive" in Line 6 most probably means to "_____".
 - A. overcome
 - B. employ
 - C. take away
 - D. suffer
3. According to the passage, Helen is NOT _____.
 - A. intelligent and sensitive
 - B. fragile and tender
 - C. confused and self abandoned
 - D. self assurance and dogged
4. Helen deserved a great respect because _____.
 - A. she was a remarkable scholar and succeeded with dogged determination
 - B. she graduated from Radcliff College
 - C. she had agreed to her parents' decision
 - D. she had nothing else to do
5. What role does Helen Keller International play today?
 - A. An organization to combat blindness in the developing world.
 - B. An organization to serve for blind people overseas.
 - C. An agency to memorize Helen.
 - D. A unit to support blind people.

III. Choose the correct word to fit into each sentence, using the proper form.

1. deprive deprived deprivation

- A. The poor boy was _____ when his parents died.
- B. What would children do if they were _____ of freedom?
- C. He was sentenced to _____ of his rights as a citizen.

2. **considerate considerable considering**

- A. The old gentleman had more dignity than I would have thought possible _____ his appearance.
- B. My friends were _____ enough to leave us alone.
- C. They bought a house in London at _____ expense.

3. **favor favorite favorable**

- A. Discussions and debates are my _____ way of learning.
- B. Perhaps this might be a _____ opportunity for my mentioning who I am.
- C. A mother shouldn't show too much _____ to one of her children.

4. **sense sensation sensible sensitive senseless sensibility**

- A. This is one of the most _____ issues that the government faces.
- B. Our popular programs report greatly in _____.
- C. She listens to you, and I wish you'd give her _____ advice.
- D. As a teacher, you should own a _____ of students' responsibility.
- E. I appreciate Whitman's poems for his _____ of a poet.
- F. Your arguments on the question are _____.

5. **wake awake waken awaken**

- A. Please _____ me up at five tomorrow morning.
- B. She was _____ to a sense of conscience.
- C. This didn't _____ any attention.
- D. The little boy liked to stay _____ waiting for his death to come.

IV. **Put the following sentences into Chinese.**

- It was as if she had been thrown into a dark prison cell from which there could be no release.
- She could also tell where she was in the garden by the smell of the different plants and the feel of the ground under her feet.
- Helen was unusual in that she was extremely intelligent and also remarkably sensitive.
- As she got older her frustration grew and her rages became worse and worse.
- She also learnt to read people's lips by pressing her fingertips against them and feeling the movement and vibrations.

V. **Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.**

- The linguists have undertaken several original research projects, _____.
(探索小孩如何学习外语)
- She seemed unable to pronounce the word correctly _____. (无论她如何努力)
- The young man _____ that he is sure to succeed some day. (如

此有上进心)

4. _____ the better he'll speak it. (他越经常练习说英语)
 5. _____, we'll find a way to overcome the difficulty. (只要我
 们不灰心)

VI. Questions for consideration.

1. In your opinion, what has led to Helen's success?
2. Have you ever read Helen Keller's autobiography? What have you learned from her life experience?
3. Besides Helen Keller, do you know any other great people with a disability? How did they succeed?

Text B

Beautiful Smile and Love

Mother Teresa

The poor are very wonderful people. One evening we went out and we picked up four people from the street. And one of them was in a most terrible condition, and I told the sisters, "You take care of the other three. I take care of this one who looked worse." So I did for her all that my love can do. I put her in bed, and there was such a beautiful smile on her face. She took hold of my hand as she said just the words "thank you" and she died. I could not help but examine my conscience before her and I asked what would I say if I was in her place. And my answer was very simple. I would have tried to draw a little attention to myself. I would have said I am hungry, that I am dying, I am cold, I am in pain, or something, but she gave me much more — she gave me her grateful love. And she died with a smile on her face. As did that man whom we picked up from the drain, half eaten with worms, and we brought him to the home. "I have lived like an animal in the street, but I am going to die like an angel, loved and cared for." And it was so wonderful to see the greatness of that man who could speak like that, who could die like that without blaming anybody, without cursing anybody, without comparing anything. Like an angel — this is the greatness of our people. And that is why we believe what Jesus had said: I was hungry, I was naked, I was homeless, I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for, and you did it to me.

I believe that we are not real social workers. We may be doing social work in the eyes of the people, but we are really contemplatives in the heart of the world. For we are touching the body of Christ twenty four hours... And I think that in our family we don't need bombs and guns, to destroy, to bring peace, just get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy, that strength of presence of each other in the