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大学英语

精读

INTENSIVE READING

(文理工科本科用)

预备二级

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陈祖芳 主编

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第二册

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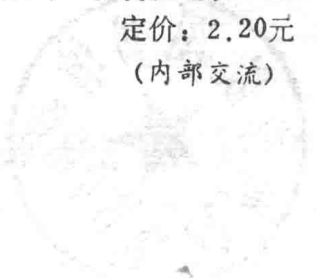
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LESSON ONE

TEXT

-- Suggestions For Preview 预习提示……

这篇是讲教育的社会价值的。有人认为教育的层次越高，越普及越好，对社会的价值也越大。所以只要搞一种“全民教育体制”，一切社会问题都可以解决。本文作者对此有不同的看法。他认为教育从体制 (system) 上说，不应是单一的；从内容上讲应该包括最起码的三点。至于为什么，作者依次予以说明。你看完一遍后能把握住这几点了吗？

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the aim of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life. Life is varied; so is education. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a proper system of education. 5

In some countries with advanced industries, they have the Public Schools education system. They call it free education for all. Under this system people, no matter whether they are rich or 10

poor, clever or foolish, have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges. They have for some time thought, by free education for all, they can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough. We find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is "low" work. In fact, work with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is as important as that of a professor. We can live without education, but we should die if none of us grew crops. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. If there were no service people, because everyone was ashamed to do such work, the professors would have to waste much of their time doing housework.

On the other hand, if all the farmers were completely uneducated, their production would remain low. As the population increases larger and

larger in the modern world, we would die if we did not have enough food.

In fact, when we say all of us must be 40 educated to fit us for life, it means that all must be educated: Firstly, to realize that everyone can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability; Secondly, to understand that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is 45 bad to be ashamed of one's own work or to look down upon someone else's; Thirdly, to master all the necessary know-how to do one's job well. Only such education can be called valuable to society.

Questions For Preview Check

- I. Mark the best answers to complete the following statement:

All of us must be educated to understand or realize _____

1. that Public School education system is the most advanced.
2. that the more people with university degrees we have, the better.
3. that the farmer's job is as important as the professor's.
4. that we cannot live without education.
5. that one should choose his job according to his ability.
6. that everyone should have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges.
7. that once you do a certain job you should try to master all the skills to do the job well.

- II. Pick one sentence from the text to complete the following statement:

Education should be various because _____

Words To Watch

educate ('edju:keit)	v.	教育, 训练
education (,ekju(:)'keiʃən)	n.	教育, 训练
means (mi:nz)	n.	手段
aim (eim)	v. n.	旨在; 瞄准; 目标, (at) 目的在于, 指望; 目的
vary ('vɛəri)	v.	变化, 改变
purpose ('pə:pəz)	n.	目标, 意图
fit (fit)	v.	使适应
realize / realise ('riəlaiz)	v.	认识到, 体会到; 实现
system ('sistim)	n.	系统, 体系, 制度
industry ('indəstri)	n.	工业, 产业
clever ('klevə)	a.	聪明, 伶俐
university (,ju:ni'və:siti)	n.	综合大学
college ('kɒlidʒ)	n.	学院, 大学
solve (sɒlv)	v.	解决
problem ('prɒbləm)	n.	问题, 难题
society (sə'saiəti)	n.	社会
degree (di'ɡri:)	n.	度, 程度
	n.	学位
result (ri'zʌlt)	n.	结果, 成果, 成绩
refuse (ri'fju:z)	v.	拒绝, 推辞
low (ləʊ)	a.	低, 矮; 低级的, 下层的; 低声的
shame (ʃeim)	n.	羞愧, 耻辱
shameful ('ʃeimful)	adj.	羞愧的, 耻辱的
complete (kəm'pli:t)	a. v.	全, 完全; 完成, 结束

completely (kəm'pli:tli)	adv.	全, 完全地
farmer (fɑ:m)	n.	农夫, 农场主
professor (prə'fesə)	n.	教授
crop (krɒp)	n.	农作物, 庄稼, 收成
disease (di'zi:z)	n.	疾病
service ('sə:vis)	n.	服务
production (prə'dʌkʃən)	n.	生产, 产量
remain (ri'mein)	v.	剩下, 余留
	v.	保持, 仍是
population (pɒpju'leɪʃən)	n.	人口
food (fu:d)	n.	食物, 粮食, 养料
suit (sju:t; su:t)	n. v.	适合, 合适
brain (breɪn)	n.	大脑, 骨髓
ability (ə'biliti)	n.	能力, 智能, 才能
necessary ('nesisəri)	a.	必须的, 必要的, 必然的
valuable ('væljuəbl)	adj.	有价值的

Useful Words And Phrases

1. in other words 换句话说; 也就是说

He has been working too much, and is not at all well. In other words, he needs a holiday.

他工作过度, 身体也不好, 也就是说, 他需要休假。

You don't believe me. In other words, you mean I'm telling a lie.

你不相信我, 换句话说, 你的意思是我在说谎。

2. as soon as 一……就

He left for home yesterday as soon as he received the letter.

他昨天接到那封信就动身回家去了。

As soon as I saw him I told him the news.

我一见到他就告诉他那条消息。

3. no matter whether (who, what, how, where, etc.)

不论是否 (何人, 何物, 等)

No matter what he says, I do not believe him.

无论他说些什么, 我都不相信。

You should live in the countryside, no matter where.

你应该住在农村, 不论在那里。

4. whether ... or 不管……还是; 是……还是

Whether man or woman, old or young, all have to learn.

不论男女老幼, 都得学习。

Whether you like it or not, you'll have to do it.

不管你愿意不愿意, 你都得做这件事。

5. as a result (of) 作为 (……的) 结果

He is unable to go to work as a result of the fall from his bike.

他骑自行车摔了一跤, 所以不能上班。

He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months.

他滑了一跤, 把腿摔断了, 这样一来, 他这两三个月都不能上学了。

6. take away 把……拿 (带) 走

Not to be taken away!

禁止拿出本室。(如图书馆书报等)

Would you please take these books away?

请将这些书拿走好吗?

7. on the one hand, ... on the other hand

一方面……另一方面

On the one hand I have to work, on the other hand I have to study.

一方面我得工作，另一方面我得学习。

8. in fact 其实，事实上，实际上；说得准确些

I saw him not long ago, in fact, I saw him the day before yesterday.

我不久前见过他，实际上我是前天见到他的。

That's a very tall building, in fact, it's the tallest one I've ever seen.

那栋大楼很高，事实上那是我见到过的最高的楼房。

Special Difficulties

1. Life is varied,

生活是多样化的，

这里 varied 是动词 vary 的 -ed 分词(过去分词)，在这里作表语。“to be + -ed 分词”可能是被动语态，也可能是“系表结构”。其区别在于，前者表示动作，句子的主语为动作的对象，后者则说明主语所处的状态，其中的 -ed 分词(过去分词)相当于形容词。

如：

The book is well written.

这本书写得很好。(系表结构)

The book was written by a worker.

这本书是一位工人写的。(被动语态)

2. In some countries with advanced industries,

在一些工业先进的国家，

白天越来越长了。

The days are getting longer and longer.

她对运动越来越积极了。

She is becoming more and more active in sports.

如：

英文表达“越来越……”的概念用形容词(或副词)“比较级 + and + 比较级”(后面不可再接 than 引导的从句)。

5. larger and larger ... 越来越大……

下面还有几句类似的句子，请注意。

这里假设的情况是不真实的，所以句子用的是虚拟语气。

4., but we should die if none of us grew crops.

....., 但是如果谁都不去种庄稼，我们都得俄死。

work 以避免重复。等于说 the work of a ... farmer is as important as the work of a professor.

2) as important as that of that 代替前面的 the

understand 是动词不定式，在这里作状语，表示结果。

1) only to think a moment to understand 中的 to

的农夫的工作与一位教授的工作是同等重要的。

但是只要我们稍稍想一下便会明白：一位完全没有受过教育

3. But we have only to think a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is as important as that of a professor.

作 industries 的修饰语。

这里 advanced 是动词 advance 的 -ed 分词(过去分词)，

Phonetics

I. Review of sounds 音素复习:

(i) it is / this is / his little sister
a big city / a big pick

(e) the next men / ten friends / eleven hens
a red pen and a red pencil / the next step
the best egg

II. Practise the following for the falling tone 降调 练习:

Yes.	No.	Right.	True.
Oh, yes.	Oh, no.	Quite right.	That's true.
Morning.	Never.	Nonsense.	Good morning.
Excuse me.	It isn't.	Interesting.	Wonderful.
Beautiful.	How interesting!	How wonderful!	
So beautiful.			

III. Try to read aloud the following words with the help of the phonetic symbols 根据音标朗读下列单 词:

varied	(ˈvɛərið)
advance	(ədˈvɑːns)
educated	(ˈedjuːkeɪtɪd)
result	(rɪˈzʌlt)
shameful	(ˈʃeɪmfʊl)
university	(ˌjuːniˈvɜːsɪti)
population	(ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən)
Christmas	(ˈkrɪsməs)
gentle	(ˈdʒentl)
check	(tʃɛk)

IV. Listen to the recording of the text and read it aloud 模仿录音朗读课文:

Grammar

I. Review of the Object Clause 宾语从句

在句中担任宾语成分的从句，称为宾语从句。

1. Point out the subordinate clauses, paying attention to the connectives 指出从句，并注意关联词：

- 1) It is hard to say that learning English is easy.
- 2) I asked the man at the booking office if I could have two tickets.
- 3) Tommy asked me how many pages I had already read.
- 4) We always mean what we say.
- 5) The beggar kept wondering why the rich people were never satisfied.
- 6) I don't know whether you are right or not.
- 7) Please advise me which book I should read first.
- 8) Could you tell me how I can get to the railway station?
- 9) Have you told Professor White when and where they are to meet again?
- 10) We must find out who did all this.

2. Combine the following simple sentences into complex ones after the model 仿照例句，将下列简单句组成复合句：

He asked Professor Wang.
How should he do it?
He asked Professor Wang how he should do it.

- 1) The man showed the boy.
How should he play the piano?
- 2) He does not know.
Which one is his?
- 3) Please tell me.
Why must you leave so soon?
- 4) He is asking.
Who can take the heavy bag away?

- 5) He says.
Everyone should come to the meeting this evening.
- 6) I am wondering.
Must I tell him?
- 7) Do you know?
Whose book is it?
- 8) Can you show me?
Where do they live?

3. Complete the following sentences by adding an object clause 用宾语从句完成下列句子:

- 1) We should remember _____.
(我们小时候是如何学汉语的)
- 2) These examples will tell you _____.
(一个有礼貌的人什么该做什么不该做)
- 3) I don't know _____.
(谁干的那件事)
- 4) He asked the man at the booking office _____.
(他是否可以买两张票)
- 5) Let me know _____.
(你要哪一个)

Verb Patterns

I. Review Verb Patterns 1--6

Verb Pattern 1

S + be + N. (or Adj.)

1. Only a few of the languages are very important.
2. Education is not an end.
3. The theory is not perfect.
4. The United States is truly a nation of nations.
5. Americans are proud of it.