

实用大学英语 阅读教程 (下册)

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实用大学英语阅读教程

(下 册)

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内容简介

本教材紧密结合大学英语教学,严格依据大学英语教学大纲中有关四级英语教学内容及要求,历经一年的准备工作和两年的编写,旨在为非英语专业学生提供较系统且题材多样化的课外阅读材料,培养学生熟练地运用阅读技巧、正确理解篇章的能力,扩大学生的知识面和文化视野,增进学生的阅读理解和欣赏水平,从而提高他们实际语言运用能力及英语语言的交际能力,为终身学习创造条件。

本书分上、下两册,适于大学本科非英语专业英语教材使用,也适于具有一定专业知识和英语水平的读者自学使用。

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前 言

1. 编写思路

学习和掌握一门语言,首先意味着获取以该语言为手段的交际能力,它是语言教学的根本目的。《大学英语教学大纲》指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、读、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。《大学英语教学大纲》始终把培养阅读能力放在第一位,而且新大纲的公布,进一步推动了英语教改的深化。人们纷纷探求更适合我国国情的新的教学路子,以及在以培养学生英语语言交际能力为目标的大学英语教学中,阅读能力的培养模式。教材作为教改的一个重要方面,作为教学思想的一个载体,理应有新的作为。

在新形势的鼓舞和感召下,在大学的全力支持、协调下,全体编写成员进行了广泛和深入的调研、论证工作,并在此基础上经过精心设计,认真编写了《实用大学英语阅读教程》。历经一年的准备工作和两年的编写工作,全体编写人员集思广益,认真研究,相互切磋,旨在为非英语专业学生提供较系统且题材多样化的课外阅读材料,培养学生熟练地运用阅读技巧、正确理解篇章的能力,扩大学生的知识面和文化视野,增进学生的阅读理解和欣赏水平,从而提高他们实际语言运用能力及英语语言的交际能力,为终身学习创造条件。

本教材编写人员佟靖、武玉梅、崔羽杭长期工作在大学英语教学第一线,十分熟悉大学英语教学及阅读教学规律和原则,经验丰富。

2. 编写原则

1)本教材紧密结合大学英语教学,严格依据大学英语教学大纲中有关四级的英语教学内容及水平要求;本教材的练习形式,与正规四级最新题型保持一致。

2)本教材对阅读理论和技巧的介绍,力图做到深入浅出,易于理解。一方面充分吸收我国在外语教学中长期积累起来的行之有效的阅读方法,另一方面认真学习借鉴国内外先进的英语阅读教学理论和方法,并根据我校当前教学需要和现有条件,视其可行性,有选择的加以消化、改造、吸收和利用。

3)教材中阅读理解文章选材新颖、题材广泛、按类归纳,以反映现实生活为主,科普内容的读物占有一定比重。文章按类别归纳成体系,并配有阅读技巧的小提示,内容包括如何理解文章的中心思想,如何确定段落主题句,如何根据上下文、构词法猜测词义等。一方面便于教师安排课外的巩固练习,另一方面可以作为学生自检的习题,扩大学生的阅读层面。

4)本教材注重培养学生自主学习能力,即学生是学习的主体。采取以学生为中心,以教师为主导的教学模式。课堂上,教师应充分利用教材介绍的阅读理论,还应在学习方法上给学生以指导,使他们养成主动地、积极地、创造性地自主学习习惯。

5)考虑到学生参加大学英语四级考试的实际需要,本教材设计了一定数量的标准化四级阅读考卷,以帮助学生熟悉该考试形式,在心理上和能力上做好准备。

3. 教材使用说明

本教材分上、下两册。上册主要阐述阅读理论以及强化阅读技能训练。可以帮助学生

学习阅读技能,从而提高阅读能力和阅读速度。如根据上下文猜测词义一项,有助于学生扫除阅读障碍并扩大词汇量,教师可视情况加以讲解或让学生自主学习。每章后面配套的练习作为检测,自我评估使用。下册,我们根据学生实际英语程度及大学生英语学习特点,分三部分编写,第一部分又分十个单元,前四篇文章中的生词与语言难点在文章都给予标注,以及时扫除学生在阅读过程中的理解障碍,以便于学生将阅读重点放在语篇的理解上。此外增加了 Fast Reading,并附有 Reading Skills,使学生学习后可以马上练习,以达到事半功倍的效果。第二部分为学生准备了内容丰富、题材多样的阅读材料,以扩大学生的知识面。第三部分我们专门为学生设置了英语精典作品欣赏部分,作为学生课余自主阅读欣赏或晨读材料。大量优秀的英语经典文章可以提高学生的文化素养,加强学生对英美文化知识的了解,有利于培养学生较强的阅读能力。两册书可以配套使用,也可按体系讲解单独使用。

主编佟靖负责统筹全书编写工作。本册编写人员佟靖负责编写 Unit 1 - Unit 10;崔羽杭负责编写人文类、科学类和名篇选读;武玉梅负责编写自然美、经济类、社会类和名篇选读。

由于编者水平与经验有限,本书难免有不少欠妥之处,希望各位读者批评指正。

编者

2008年1月

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单元综合训练

Unit One

Part I Class Reading

Passage 1

A few years ago a lone American campaigner wrote a book in which he **set out** the main points of his fascinating crusade (改革运动) television. His manifesto (宣言, 声明), four arguments for the elimination of Television is an American best seller, and after eight editions is still **generating** concern and savage debate in the United States.

Jerry Mander, a former advertising expert, is convinced that for the sake of our freedom, and mental and physical health, we should learn to live without television. Through his advertising background, Mander is aware of how much of television being concerned with advertising. He sees the planting of values for profit as a “deep, profound and disturbing act by the few against many, for a **trivial purpose**”. And, even without **commercials**, he sees TV as disturbing because it crams people’s heads with images which alter the way they feel and behave. ① Pictures formed by 300,000 tiny dancing dots altering 30 times per second, bombard their eyes as people scan the images 10 times a second. But, argues Mander, even if you reject or doubt what you see consciously, it is too late, the crucial messages have gone home.

He further argues that TV is a **deadening** experience as it is restricted to just two senses—sight and sound. **Perception** is dulled and flattened, says Mander, when you can’t feel and smell and totally experience an event. People are just sitting passively for up to four hours a night watching a **flickering** screen and listening to artificial sound. ② “No culture in history has spent such an enormous amount of time looking at artificial light,” says Mander, “and another worrying fact is that prolonged exposure to artificial light alters human cells which is why it is being used for certain medical treatment.” Researchers do not know if lifelong TV exposure is a physical risk or not, but as Mander would argue, why run the risk? It is important that people get up now and watch off before the harm is done—they might—also become **brainwashed**, or, who knows, even **moribund**.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the passage above.

1. The book four arguments for the elimination of Television written by Jerry Mander _____.



- [A] received extensive public attention and sold very well
 - [B] was meant to arouse heated public debate
 - [C] enjoyed popularity among those who live without TV
 - [D] won nationwide support
2. Jerry Mander expressed strong objection to advertising on TV mainly because _____.
- [A] the amount of profits brought in by commercials on TV is very insignificant
 - [B] he sees the planting of values for profit as a disturbing act
 - [C] children are more susceptible to the influence of TV commercials
 - [D] people spend too much time on TV commercials to do something meaningful
3. Why does Jerry Mander see TV as a disturbing influence?
- [A] It is because people's eyes scan a TV screen 10 times a second.
 - [B] It is because people's mind and behavior tend to be changed by TV.
 - [C] It is because the conscious mind registers all images it perceives.
 - [D] It is because it is ineffective in getting across its messages.
4. Which of the following was not mentioned in this article?
- [A] Mander's against TV commercials.
 - [B] Possible risk of health may be brought by watching TV for too long a time.
 - [C] The pleasure of experiencing the whole event with full perception is deprived by TV.
 - [D] Soap opera are annoying vulgar today.
5. Jerry Mander suggests that long periods of exposure to artificial light _____.
- [A] causes brain damage
 - [B] leads to death
 - [C] could endanger people's health
 - [D] could be good for people's health

生词提示

1. bombard['bɒmbə:d] vt. 炮轰, 轰击

The spokesman was bombarded with questions on the press conference.

新闻发布会上, 那位发言人遭到了连珠炮般的发问。

2. deadening['dedəniŋ] adj. 使失去活力

3. perception[pə'sepʃən] n. 理解, 感知, 感觉

aesthetic perception 美感, 审美观念/color perception 色感/acoustic perception 听觉

4. flickering['flikəriŋ] adj. 闪烁的, 摇曳, 忽隐忽现的

5. brainwash['breɪnwɒʃ] vt. 对人洗脑, 以宣传说教//n. 洗脑

6. moribund['mɔ:(:)'rɪbʌnd] adj. 垂死的//n. 垂死的人

moribund customs 过时的风俗/a moribund way of life 过时的生活方式

7. set out 陈述, 宣布

8. generate['dʒenə'reɪt] vt. 产生, 引起, 发生

9. trivial['trɪviəl] adj. 价值不高的

10. commercial[kə'mɜ:ʃəl] n. 商业广告



难句解析

① Pictures formed by 300,000 tiny dancing dots altering 30 times per second, bombard their eyes as people scan the images 10 times a second.

这是一个包含由 as 引导的原因状语从句的复合句,主句中主语由 formed 引导的过去分词短语修饰,而这个分词短语中的介词 by 的宾语 tiny dancing dots 又由一个现在分词 altering 来修饰。

译文:由 300 000 个跳动的点组成的画面每秒钟就要变换 30 次,不停地冲击着人们的眼睛,因为他们每秒钟会对这些图像扫描 10 次。

② “No culture in history has spent such an enormous amount of time looking at artificial light.” says Mander, “and another worrying fact is that prolonged exposure to artificial light alters human cells which is why is being used for certain medical treatment.”

这个句子的理解重点在后一部分,它的主句是一个由 that 引导的表语从句,表语从句中又带有一个由 which 引导的定语从句修饰 cells,其中又包含一个由 why 引导的表示原因的表语从句。

译文:“历史上从来没有一种文化曾花费如此大量的时间来看这种人造光亮,”Mander 说,“另一个让人担忧的事实就是长时间的人造光辐射会改变人体细胞,这也正是其被用于特定医疗领域的原因”。

Passage 2

Among the more colorful characters of Leadville's golden age were Tabor and his second wife. Their history is fast becoming one of the legends of the Old West. Tabor was a school teacher in Vermont. With his first wife and two children he left Vermont by covered wagon in 1855 to Homestead in Kansas. ① Perhaps he did not find farming to his liking, or perhaps he was lured by rumors of fortunes to be made in Colorado mines. At any rate, a few years later he moved west to the small Colorado mining camp known as California Gulch, which he later renamed Leadville when he became its leading citizen. “Great deposits of lead are sure to be found here”, he said.

As it turned out, it was silver, not lead, that was to make Leadville's fortune and wealth. Tabor knew little about mining himself, so he opened a general store, which sold everything from boots to salt, flour, and tobacco. ② It was his custom to “grubstake” prospective miners, in other words, to supply them with food and supplies, or “grub”, while they looked for one, in return for which he would get a share in the mine if one was discovered. He did this for a number of years, but no one that he aided ever found anything of value.

Finally one day in the year 1878, two miners came in and asked for “grub”. Tabor had decided to quit supplying it because he had lost too much money that way. They were persistent, however, and Tabor was too busy to argue with them. “Oh, help yourself. One more time won't make any difference.” He said and went on selling shoes and hats to other customers. The two miners took \$ 17 worth of supplies, in return for which they gave Tabor a one third interest in their findings. They picked a barren place on the mountainside and began to dig.



After nine days they struck a rich vein of silver. Tabor bought the shares of the other two men, and so the mine belonged to him alone. This mine, known as the "Pittsburgh Mine", made \$ 1,300,000 for Tabor in return for his \$ 17 investment. ③ Later Tabor bought the Matchless Mine on another barren hillside which was even more **fabulous** than the Pittsburgh, yielding \$ 35,000 worth of silver per day at one time. Leadville grew. Tabor became its first Mayor, and later became lieutenant governor of the state.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the passage above.

6. Leadville got its name for the following reasons EXCEPT _____.

- [A] because Tabor became its leading citizen
- [B] because great deposits of lead are expected to be found there
- [C] because it could bring good fortune to Tabor
- [D] because it was renamed

7. The word "grubstake" in Paragraph 2 means _____.

- [A] to supply miners with food and supplies
- [B] to open a general store
- [C] to do one's contribution to the development of the mine
- [D] to supply miners with food and supplies and in return get a share in the mine, if one was discovered

8. Tabor made his first fortune _____.

- [A] by supplying two prospective miners and getting in return a one third interest in the findings
- [B] because he was persuaded by the two miners to quit supplying
- [C] by buying the shares of the other two
- [D] as a land speculator

9. The underlying reason for Tabor's life career is _____.

- [A] purely accidental
- [B] based on the analysis of miner's being very poor and their possibility of discovering profitable mining site
- [C] through the help from his second wife
- [D] he planned well and accomplished targets step by step

10. If this passage is the first part of an article, who or what might be introduced in the following part?

- [A] Tabor's life.
- [B] Tabor's second wife, Elizabeth McCourt.
- [C] Other colorful characters.
- [D] Tabor's other careers.

生词提示

1. legend['ledʒənd] n. 传说, 传奇

2. wagon['wæɡən] n. 四轮马车

3. lure[ljuə] v. 引诱

Many young Japanese engineers have been lured to the Middle East by the promise of high wages.



在给予高薪的承诺的引诱下,许多年轻的日本工程师去了中东。

4. at any rate 无论如何,至少

5. deposit[di'pɒzɪt] n. 堆积物,沉淀层

6. grubstake['grʌbsteɪk] v. 以利益条件供给资金//n. 衣服,食物物质的援助,资金

7. prospective[prɛs'pektɪv] adj. 预期的

8. in return for 作为……的报答

9. barren['bærən] adj. 贫瘠的,无益的,单调的/n. 荒地

That remote barren land has blossomed into rich granaries.

过去的穷乡僻壤变成了富饶的谷仓。

10. fabulous['fæbjʊləs] adj. 寓言般的,难以置信的

fabulous heroes 传说中的英雄/fabulous wealth 巨额财富

难句解析

①Perhaps he did not find farming to his liking, or perhaps he was lured by rumors of fortunes to be made in Colorado mines.

这是由 or 引导的并列复合句。在第一个单句当中, to his liking 意为令人喜欢的,在第二个单句中动词不定式充当定语,修饰名词 fortunes。

译文:也许他发现自己并不喜欢耕作,也许他被在科罗拉多采矿能发财的传言所吸引。

②It was his custom to “grubstake” prospective miners, in other words, to supply them with food and supplies, or “grub”, while they looked for one, in return for which he would get a share in the mine if one was discovered.

这是一个多重复合句。整句话可以从 in return for 这里分开来看,在前面一句中。动词不定式短语 to “grubstake” prospective miners 充当了真正的主语。it 是形式主语,接着作者又对这个不定式进行解释,即 to supply them with food and supplies, or “grub”, 主句里附带有一个有 while 引导的时间状语从句,而 in return for which 中的 which 指代上面整句话的意思,意为“作为对……的回报”,这个句子后面又附带了一个由 if 引导的条件状语从句,表明在什么情况下可以回报对方。

译文:他常常用这些东西资助有希望找到银矿的矿工,换句话说,他们提供食物和其他生活用品,或是“养活他们”,而他们找矿时,如果有人找到了银矿,他就会得到其中的股份作为回报。

③Later Tabor bought the Matchless Mines on another barren hillside which was even more fabulous than the Pittsburgh, yielding \$ 35,000 worth of silver per day at one time.

这是一个带有定语从句的复合句,但要注意的,定语从句中现在分词短语 yielding 作伴随状语,其相当于: which yielded \$ 35 000 worth of silver per day at one time.

译文:后来,泰布在另外一片贫瘠的山坡上买下了 Matchless 矿,这个矿后来比匹兹堡矿带来了更令人难以相信的财富,曾经一度每天开采的银子价值35 000美元。

Passage 3

The first navigational lights in the new world were probably lanterns hung at harbor entrances.



The first lighthouse was put up by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1716 on Little Brewster Island at the entrance to Boston Harbor. ①Paid for and **maintained** by "Light Dues" levied on ships, the original **beacon** was **blown up** in 1776. By then there were only a dozen or so true lighthouses in the colonies. Little over a century later, there were 700 lighthouses.

The first eight erected on the West Coast in the 1850's featured the same basic New England design, a Cape Cod **dwelling** with the tower rising from the center or standing close by. In New England and elsewhere, though, lighthouses reflected a variety of architectural styles. Since most stations in the Northeast were built on rocky **eminencies**, enormous towers were not the rule. Some were made of stone and brick, others of wood or metal. Some stood on pilings or **stilts**; some were **fastened** to rock with iron rods. It was often necessary to build tall towers there - massive structures like the **majestic** tallest brick lighthouse in the country.

②Notwithstanding differences in appearances and construction, most American lighthouses shared several features, a light, living quarters, and sometimes a bell (or later, a **foghorn**). They also had something else in common: a keeper and, usually, the keeper's family. The keeper's essential task was **trimming** the lantern wick in order to maintain a steady, bright flame. The earliest keepers came from every walk of life—they were seamen, farmers, mechanics, rough mill hands and appointments were often handed out by local customs commissioners as political plums. After the administration of lighthouse was taken over in 1852 by the United States lighthouse Board, an agency of the Treasury Department, the keeper corps gradually became highly professional.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage above.

11. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- [A] the life of lighthouse keeper
- [B] the style of different lighthouses in the United States
- [C] the early history of American lighthouse
- [D] the modernization of lighthouses

12. Why does the author mention the Cape Cod dwelling?

- [A] It was an illustration of basic New England design.
- [B] It was the oldest American lighthouse style.
- [C] It was an example of successful lighthouse management.
- [D] Most of the lighthouses were built in that style.

13. By the year of 1776, how many lighthouses are there in the United States?

- [A] No more than 10.
- [B] Over 10.
- [C] About 100.
- [D] More than 200.

14. Based on the passage, lighthouses in the Northeast did not need high towers because _____.

- [A] ships there had very advanced piloting system
- [B] coastal waters were safe
- [C] the climate is mild
- [D] the lighthouses were built on high places

15. The bell in the lighthouses was used to _____.

- [A] give signals in foggy days
- [B] decorate the lighthouse



[C] produce warnings of pirate

[D] none of the above

生词提示

1. navigational adj. 航海的, 航行的

2. lantern ['læntən] n. 灯笼, 信号, 天窗

3. maintain [men'tein] vt. 维持, 继续, 供养, 主张

He failed again and again simply because he had maintained his defeatist attitude.

因为他一直坚持失败主义的态度, 所以失败了一次又一次。

4. beacon ['bi:kən] n. 烟火, 灯塔 v. 照亮

5. eminence ['eminəns] n. 高地, 出众

a position of eminence 显赫的地位/win eminence as an inventor 成为卓越的发明家

6. stilt [stilt] n. 支柱, 脚柱

7. majestic [mə'dʒestik] adj. 宏伟的, 庄严的

8. levy ['levi] v. 征收, 征集, 征用//n. 征收, 征税, 征兵

levy a fine on sb. 向某人征收罚金/levy a ransom on sb. 向某人索取赎金

9. foghorn ['fɔ:ghɔ:n] n. 雾号(浓雾信号)

10. trimming ['trimɪŋ] vt. 清理, 修剪

11. blow up 使充气, 爆炸, 放大

The winds blow across the sea, pushing little waves into bigger and bigger ones.

风吹过海面, 把小的波浪推向前进, 变成越来越大的波浪。

12. dwell [dwel] vi. 居住

13. fasten ['fɑ:sn] vt. 扎牢, 拴紧, 使固定, 强加于//vi. 扣紧, 抓住

She fastened (up) her coat. 她把外衣扣紧。

Fasten your seat belts! 请系上安全带!

难句解析

① Paid for and maintained by "Light Dues"... , the original beacon was blown up in 1776.

前一个过去分词短语作原因状语, 主语是 beacon, 所以用过去分词表被动, 意为“什么东西被付了钱, 被维护”, 而 dues 指的是应付款, 所以后接一个过去分词来修饰它, 表示被征收的款。其相当于: Because the original beacon was paid for and maintained by "Light Dues" which was levied on ships, it was blown up in 1776.

译文: 最早的信号灯是在 1776 年开始使用的, 由于向过往的船只征收“照明费”, 海上的信号灯有了经济来源并得到了维护。

② Notwithstanding differences in appearance and construction, most American light-houses shared several features: a light, living quarters, and sometimes a bell (or later, a foghorn).

这是一个由 notwithstanding 引导的让步状语从句, notwithstanding 相当于 although 或 though。



译文:尽管从外形和结构来看,美国灯塔各有差别,但它们有几个共同特征:一盏灯,住人的地方,有时还有一座钟(或者后来的雾号)。

Passage 4

In general, American food is mild tasting; most Americans do not **season** their food to any great degree. Salads are very popular and are served all year, especially in the summer. Waiters tend to **assume** that everyone drinks coffee, but simply tell them if they want something else. If a waiter says "Now or later?" he means "Do you want coffee with your meal or after it?" Many, but certainly not all, Americans drink coffee or tea with their meals. Either way is perfectly acceptable. When **dining** out, you can ask for tea, milk, coke, wine or beer you prefer. Restaurants can only serve beer, wine or other **alcoholic** drinks if they have a license, that is, permission from the local government to serve alcoholic drinks. ① Normally, when eating in a private home, it is considered good manners to take whatever is served and not to ask for something different, unless the hostess gives you a choice.

The main **course** served in American meals is usually meat, fish, or poultry, but rarely is more than one of these served as a first course.

Most Americans eat breakfast and lunch quickly unless it is social, business, or family occasion. The evening meal, however, is usually longer and a time for the family to gather together. Rushing through daytime meals is part of the fast pace in America. ② Another reason for rushing through daytime meals is that many people eat breakfast and lunch in restaurants that are usually crowded with people waiting for a place so that they, too, can be served and return to work at the proper time. So each one hurries to make room for the next person. As with busy people everywhere there is a real difference between a meal that is eaten in a hurry and one that can be enjoyed with friends during one's leisure.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage above.

16. In America, salads are very popular and are served especially _____.

- [A] all year [B] in the summer [C] at lunch [D] at dinner

17. When dining out, you can ask for _____.

- [A] only tea or coffee [B] only wine or beer
[C] whatever you want [D] whatever is being served

18. When eating in a private home, it is considered good manners to _____.

- [A] take whatever is being served
[B] take whatever you want
[C] ask for something different
[D] ask the hostess to choose for you

19. At one meal, the first main course is often _____.

- [A] meat, fish or poultry [B] either meat or fish
[C] meat, fish and poultry but no seafood [D] none of meat, fish or poultry

20. Which one of the following is NOT a reason why most Americans rush through daytime meals?

- [A] It is their pace of life. [B] Their time is limited.
[C] They do not like the mild tasting food. [D] They should make room for other people.



生词提示

1. season['si:zn] v. 调味;(使)适应//n. 季,季节

season it with salt and pepper 用盐和胡椒来调味

season the lecture with jokes 用笑话增添演讲的趣味。

2. assume[ə'sju:m] vt. 假定,呈现;担任……的职务(官职)

I assume you always get up at the same time. 我想你总是在同一个时间起床。

He's not such a fool as you assumed him to be. 他并非你所认为的那样愚蠢。

3. dine[dain] vi. 吃饭,进餐

dine in 在家吃饭/dine and wine sb. 款待某人吃喝;设宴招待

We're going to dine at David's tonight. 我们今晚要去大卫家吃饭。

The manager's going to dine with us tonight. 今晚经理要和我们一起吃晚饭。

4. alcoholic[ælkə'hɒlik] adj. 含酒精的//n. 酗酒者,酒鬼 an alcoholic drink 含酒精的饮料

5. course[kɔ:s] n. 一道菜;过程,跑道,课程//v. 追猎,急行

in course of 在过程中/stay the course 坚持到底

We had three courses: soup, meat and vegetables, and fruit. 我们有三道菜:汤、肉和蔬菜,还有水果。

6. leisure['leɪʒə; 'li:ʒə] n. 空闲,闲暇,悠闲

at leisure 有空,闲着无事,从从容容地

have no leisure to do sth. 没有空闲时间去做某事

What do you do in your leisure time? 你空闲时间做些什么?

难句解析

①Normally, when eating in a private home, it is considered good manners to take whatever is served and not to ask for something different, unless the hostess gives you a choice.

复合句。when 引导的分词短语作时间状语,主句中 whatever 引导宾语从句,同时 unless 引导条件状语从句。

译文:通常说来,当你在私人家里吃饭时,别人准备了什么你就吃什么。如果女主人没有让你选择的话,就不要向主人要别的东西,这被看作是一种礼貌行为。

②Another reason for rushing through daytime meals is that many people eat breakfast and lunch in restaurants that are usually crowded with people waiting for a place so that they, too, can be served and return to work at the proper time.

that 引导表语从句,在这个从句中,介词的宾语 restaurants 后又接一个定语从句,该定语从句中,so that 引导目的状语从句,所以该句是一个三重复合句。

译文:另外一个原因是许多美国人通常是在挤满了等座位的人的饭店里吃饭,这样别人才能够有位子吃饭,然后及时回去工作。所以每个人都匆匆忙忙地吃饭以给下一个人腾出地方。



Part II Home Reading

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

1. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be _____.

- [A] its power source [C] its monitoring system
[B] its driving system [D] its seating capacity

2. What is the author's main concern?

- [A] How to render automobiles pollution-free.
[B] How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
[C] How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
[D] How to develop an automated subway system.

3. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?

- [A] A rail. [C] A retractable arm.
[B] An engine. [D] A computer controller.

4. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.

- [A] keep in the right lane
[B] wait to arrive at his destination
[C] keep in constant touch with the computer center