



英语阅读步步高丛书

大学 英语 阅读步步高

第2册

COLLEGE ENGLISH READING ESCALADE

张颖 杨玉洁 主编

阅读理解
同步练习

科学理念 独特方法

翻译训练
写作指导

让学习变得更轻松



READING BOOK

辽宁师范大学出版社

College English Reading Escalade

大学英语阅读步步高
(第二册)

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前 言

《大学英语阅读步步高》是依据原国家教育委员会批准的《大学英语教学大纲》编写而成。按分级教学的要求共分四册,每级一册,可供1~4级阅读、写作和翻译教学使用。大学英语教学的主要目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和初步的写作及翻译能力。多年的教学经验证明,要实现这一目标,单凭有限的课堂教学是不够的,学生还需要花相当的时间、精力搞好课外自我训练。大量阅读难度适当的英文材料,可以有效地复习和巩固学过的知识,发展和提高语言能力,同时还可以开阔视野,扩大知识面,增加英语背景知识,增强语感,加深对英语特点的理解。同样,要提高写作和翻译方面的能力,大量的课外练习更是不可或缺。基于以上考虑,我们编写了这套丛书,供广大学生及英语自学者选用。

本书由10个单元(Unit)组成,每单元有8~10篇题材相近的阅读材料(如科技、经济、地质、医学等等)。每篇文章后都附有一定量的练习题,包括阅读理解(Comprehension)、翻译(Translation)和写作(Writing)。文章之后还有一些注释(Notes),以帮助学生领会文章的某些背景及难点。

本书第一单元由姜明月编写,第二单元由胡伟编写,第三单元由蔡清编写,第四单元由张洪伟编写,第五单元由王洪刚编写,第六单元由庄晓明编写,第七单元由修树新编写,第八单元由赵红梅编写,第九单元由秦宏伟编写,第十单元由沈燕编写。

本书题材广泛,内容新颖,富有浓厚的时代气息。文章多选自最新的外国报刊及书籍,语言流畅准确,有较强的可读性、知识性和趣味性。文章较好地反映了语言的共核,因此,把它作为大学生英语精读的配套用书是非常适宜的。英语自学者也可用它进行阅读、写作和翻译实践,提高学习的兴趣和悟力。

编者

一九九八年十月

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operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

Notes

credit 学分

semester 学期

regular 正规的

prospective 未来的

impose 把……强加给

strain 紧张

Comprehension

1. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.
A. 36 B. 12 C. 20 D. 15
2. According to the first paragraph, an American student is allowed _____.
A. to live in a different university.
B. to take a particular course in a different university
C. to live at home and drive to classes
D. to get two degrees at the same time
3. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.
A. their academic performance will affect their future careers
B. they have heavily involved in student affairs
C. they have to observe university discipline
D. they want to run for positions of authority
4. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because _____.
A. they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study

- B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university
- C. such positions help get better jobs
- D. such positions are usually well paid

- B 5. The student organizations seems to be effective in _____.
A. dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B. ensuring that the students observe university regulations
C. evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
D. keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

Translation

These sentences are taken from the passage you have just read, you are asked to translate them into Chinese.

1. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester.

在许多的美国大学, 学生为了获得学士学位, 必须上完36个持续一学期的课程。

2. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities.

Writing

Parallel means “grammatically equal”. Parallel sentence elements regularly appear in list, series, and compound structure. Parallel structures are commonly used in writing to relate balanced sentence elements. Connectives like “and”, “or”, “but”, “yet” link the parallel elements. Try to write a paragraph with this writing technique in about 100 words. The meaning of the paragraph should be clear and complete in order to emphasize your idea.

2 The Problem of Spelling

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

Notes

priority 优先

illegible 难以辨认的

adventurous 冒险的

error 错误

motivation 动力

Comprehension

1. Teachers are different in their opinions about _____.
A. the difficulties in teaching spelling
B. the role of spelling in general language development
C. the complexities of the basic writing skills
D. the necessity of teaching spelling
2. The expression "play safe" probably means _____.
A. to write carefully
B. to do as teachers say
C. to write dictionaries frequently
D. to avoid using words one is not sure of
3. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that _____.
A. students will be able to express their ideas more freely
B. students will have more confidence in writing
C. teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes
D. students will learn to be independent of teachers
4. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is _____.
A. unfair B. reasonable C. foolish D. careless
5. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.
A. the importance of developing writing skills
B. the complexities of spelling
C. the correct way of marking compositions
D. the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition.

Translation

These sentences are taken from the passage you have just read, you are

asked to translate them into Chinese.

1. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill.
-
-

2. It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings.
-
-

Writing

在写作中要尽量做到统一性。统一性是指全段的发展应围绕一个主题或一个中心点,所有的论据、实例和原因都说明主题句。试写一段自己的经历或自己的爱好,在文中要尽量体现统一性,字数在 120 左右。

3 Examination

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an objective test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

Notes

candidate 考生

field of study 所学的专业, 治学的领域

resemble 与……相像

Comprehension

1. In the Middle Ages student _____.
A. took objective tests B. were examined for advanced degree
C. specialized in our subject D. never wrote exams
2. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is that _____.
A. workers now take examinations
B. the population has grown
C. there are only written exams today
D. examinations are now written and timed
3. The kind of exams where students must select answers are _____.
A. personal B. spoken C. objective D. written
4. Modern industry must have developed _____.
A. before the Middle Ages B. in Greece or Rome
C. around the 19th century D. machines to take tests

Translation

These sentences are taken from the passage you have just read, you are asked to translate them into Chinese.

1. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century.

2. To make up an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, end of which has only one correct answer.

Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about “Importance of Education in China” in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph in English and are required to develop them into a full composition. Your composition should be no less than 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly.

Importance of Education in China

1. The prosperity of a nation depends on her development of education.
2. Education is vital to the development of an individual as it is to that of a nation.
3. Yet, some people are still ignorant of its importance.