

最新

中级英语阅读教程

NEW ENGLISH READINGS

主 编 王宗文
副主编 于国凤 卫纯娟 刘 一
主 审 赵忠德

大连出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书共三个单元,每个单元 20 篇文章,全书 60 篇文章。每篇文章后面均有阅读理解题、词汇表和注释。答案统一置于书末。本书选材广泛、内容丰富、资料新颖、语言规范,涉及外国的历史、地理、政治、教育、科技、金融、人物、体育、时事、故事、风土人情等诸多方面。

本书适合高中学生、大学低年级学生、英语大专自考班学员以及同等水平的读者阅读。本书既可作为教材使用,又可作为自我检测和课外学习的阅读材料。

前 言

众所周知,阅读能力是学习外语要达到的“听说读写译”的五种能力之一。阅读既是获取语言知识的一个主要来源,也是运用语言知识了解信息的一个重要途径。

阅读理解题现已成为各类英语考试中的一种必考题,所考范围越来越广,试题难度及所占分值也越来越大。阅读能力的高低直接影响考生的考试成绩。为了满足广大中等英语水平读者的需要,大连外国语学院英语系的部分教师精心编写了这本《最新中级英语阅读教程》。本书适合高中学生、大学低年级学生、英语大专自考班学员以及同等水平的读者学习。

本书共有三个单元。每个单元 20 篇文章。全书 60 篇文章。第一单元的文章在 1000 字左右,第二单元的文章在 1500 字左右,第三单元的文章在 2000 字左右。文章的长度和难度大体上依次增加。使用本书的读者可以从第一单元开始循序渐进地进行学习,也可以根据需要进行自由选读。

每篇文章后有阅读理解题、词汇表、注释。答案统一置于书末。建议读者在阅读本书时先读课文,然后做题、对照答案,最后看词汇表和注释。这样有利于检测自己的阅读水平。词汇量较少的读者也可以先看词汇表、注释,然后阅读、做题。

第一单元的文章后编有 5 道题,第二单元的文章后编有 7 道题,第三单元的文章后编有 10 道题。

为了便于教师、学生及其他读者使用,本书的词汇表采用英汉双解方式,释义一般只给出与课文内容有关的意思;

单词注音用国际音标,采用现在流行的宽式注音法,音标置于双斜线号之间;对于文章中的重点、难点、重要事件、人物以及涉及背景知识的地方均作了较为详尽的注释。

本书材料绝大部分精选自国外原版书刊,内容涉及外国的历史、地理、政治、教育、科技、金融、人物、体育、时事、故事、风土人情等诸多方面。本书具有选材广泛、资料新颖、内容丰富、语言规范、难度适中、趣味性和时代性强等特点。

通过阅读本书,读者既可提高阅读能力,又可了解外国的背景知识、扩大知识面,还可学到地道的语言知识。

本书既可作为阅读教材使用,又可作为自我检测和课外学习的阅读材料。教师可以根据学生水平规定适当时间完成阅读和练习,然后进行必要的讲解。自学的读者可以自己限时阅读、做题,以检测阅读水平。

本书由王宗文主持编写、参编同志协力编著而成。具体分工是,各位编者分别编写15篇文章的有关内容,王宗文、卫纯娟负责审校、修改和补充,王宗文负责统稿,最后由赵忠德教授校阅、审定。在成书过程中,于国凤和刘一同志也作了一定的校订工作。

在本书的出版过程中,我们得到了大连外国语学院英语系领导和大连出版社领导的大力支持,英语系的赵忠德教授在百忙之中为本书进行了认真的审阅和校订,出版社的高素珍副编审为本书担任责任编辑,他们均为本书的出版花费了不少心血,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们水平有限,所以书中可能存在缺点错误,欢迎使用本书的广大教师、学生及其他读者批评指正。

编 者

大连外国语学院英语系

1996年1月

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LESSON 1

France Pays Tribute to Marie Curie

[1] Scientist *Marie Curie^① won two Nobel^② prizes but never had the right to vote. She became the first woman to be buried alongside France's "great men" in the *Paris Pantheon^③ last Thursday.

[2] She discovered radiation and was the first woman professor at the *Sorbonne^④. She is the first woman to be buried in the monument in her own right.

[3] The remains of Marie and *Pierre Curie^⑤, partners in life and in science, were ceremonially laid inside the neo-classical monument.

[4] Science students carried two wooden coffins up Rue Soufflot in the heart of Paris' Latin Quarter to the domed Pantheon that bears the inscription: "A nation grateful to its great men."

[5] The motto has long angered feminists who campaigned for Marie Curie to be included with the other great French citizens.

[6] Feminists bitterly recalled she never enjoyed the right to vote, only granted to French women after World War I in 1946.

[7] The Curies, previously buried in the Paris suburb of Sceaux, will lie alongside such outstanding Frenchmen as the writers Voltaire^⑥, Rousseau^⑦ and *Victor Hugo^⑧ and Socialist patriarch *Jean Jaures^⑨.

[8] Fittingly, Marie Curie will now also be close to the remains of *Paul Langevin^⑩, another great scientist who was her long-time lover after Pierre Curie's death in 1906. She died in

1934.

[9] The President of France, *Francois Mitterrand[®] used the grand occasion to make a moving plea for women's equality.

[10] "In the name of France, I proclaim the hope that equality of rights between men and women may prevail everywhere in the world. The preference granted to men for centuries is unfair and beneath the dignity of civilized societies", he said.

[11] Polish President *Lech Walesa[®] recalled in a brief address that Marie Curie was born Marie Sklowdska in Poland and settled in France to pursue her studies when she was 24.

[12] Marie Curie, who coined (created) the term radioactivity, shared the *Nobel Prize[®] for physics with her husband in 1903 and received the chemistry prize in 1911.

Comprehension Check

1. Marie Curie was born in _____.
A. France B. England C. Poland D. Belgium
2. As far as you know, Marie Curie won two Nobel prizes. The first was because she discovered _____. The second was because she discovered _____ and polonium.
A. radiation; atom B. radioactivity; carbon
C. relativity; radium D. radioactivity; radium
3. According to the article, Marie Curie was _____.
A. the first woman to be buried in Paris Pantheon
B. the first professor at Sorbonne
C. the first woman to be buried in the monument in her own right
D. all of the above
4. Marie Curie was buried in _____ previously.
A. Sorbonne B. Paris suburb of Sceaux

D. Rue Soufflot

D. Paris' Latin Quarter

5. The fact that France gave Marie Curie the right to vote indicates that _____.

A. the equality of rights between men and women may prevail everywhere in the world

B. the feminists who campaigned for Marie Curie have won victory

C. women's rights have made progress

D. all of the above

Vocabulary

tribute /'tribju:t/ *n.* sth. done, said or given to show respect or admiration 表示尊敬或赞美的行为、言辞或东西

vote /vəʊt/ *n.* (right to give an) expression of opinion or will by persons for or against sb. or sth., esp. by ballot or by putting up of hands 投票(权); 表决(权); 选举(权)

remains /ri'meinz/ *n.* dead body; corpse 尸体; 遗骸

alongside /ə'lɒŋ'saɪd/ *ad. & prep.* against, close to the side of 傍靠; 沿着或靠着……的旁边

pantheon /pæn'θi:ən/ *n.* building in which the illustrious dead are buried or have memorials 伟人祠; 先贤祠(内有名人坟墓或纪念碑的建筑物)

radiation /reɪdɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* sth. radiated 放射物; 放射线; 辐射线; 辐射能

neo-classical /ni:əu'klæsɪkl/ *a.* of or in a style of art, literature or music that is based on or influenced by the classical style 新古典主义的

ceremonially /,seri'məʊniəli/ *ad.* formally; in special order of ceremony; formality, for a special event, etc. 正式地; 以特殊的仪式

coffin /'kɒfɪn/ *n.* chest for a dead person to be buried in 棺材; 柩

domed /dəʊmd/ *a.* having or shaped like a dome 圆(屋)顶的; 圆盖形的; 半球形的

inscription /ɪn'skripʃən/ *n.* sth. inscribed, esp. words cut on a stone (e. g. a monument) or stamped on a coin or medal 题名; 题字; 刻印文字(尤指刻于纪念碑、硬币或奖章等上者)

motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* short sentence or phrase used as a guide or rule of be-

haviour 箴言;座名铭

feminist /'feminist/ *n.* supporter of feminism 女权运动者

patriarch /'peɪtriɑ:k/ *n.* old man who is greatly respected 极受尊敬的老人

fittingly /'fitɪŋli/ *ad.* properly; suitably 适当地; 适合地

plea /pli:/ *n.* request 恳求; 请求

proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ *vt.* make known publicly or officially 宣言; 公告; 正式宣布

prevail /pri'veɪl/ *vi.* be widespread; be generally seen, done, etc. 盛行; 流行

preference /'prefərəns/ *n.* the favouring of one person, country, etc., more than another (in...) (在……上) 优先; 优待

radioactivity /,reɪdiəʊæk'tɪvəti/ *n.* (atom) radioactive nature (原子的) 放射性

Notes

① /mɑ: 'ri: 'kjuəri/ 玛丽·居里 (1867—1934), 生于波兰的法国物理学家、化学家。由于发现放射性, 与其丈夫皮埃尔·居里和贝克勒尔 (Becquerel) 共获1903年诺贝尔物理学奖, 又因发现镭和钋 [1898], 获1911年诺贝尔化学奖。

② /nəu'bel/ 诺贝尔 (1833—1896), 瑞典化学家、工程师和实业家。发明黄色炸药, 先后研制成炸药爆炸胶和无烟火药弹道炸药, 后根据其遗嘱以其遗产作为基金创设诺贝尔奖金。(参见⑬)

③ 巴黎伟人祠

④ /'sɔ:bən/ (现代) 巴黎大学的一部分 (文学院与理学院所在地); (泛指) 巴黎大学

⑤ /pjear'kjuəri/ 皮埃尔·居里 (1859—1906), 法国物理学家、化学家。发现顺磁体的磁化率与热力学温度成反比的居里定律, 由于发现放射性, 与其妻玛丽·居里和贝克勒尔 (Becquerel) 共获1903年诺贝尔物理学奖。死于车祸。

⑥ /'vɒltər/ 伏尔泰 (1694—1778), 法国启蒙思想家、作家、哲学家。主张开明君主制, 信奉洛克 (J. Locke) 的经验论, 两次被捕入狱, 后被驱逐出国, 著有《哲学书简》、哲理小说《老实人》、悲剧《扎伊尔》及历史著作等。

⑦ /ru:'səu/ 卢梭 (1844—1910), 法国画家。自学成才, 画风质朴, 独成一家, 主要作品有《睡着的吉普赛女郎》、《梦》和《饿狮》等, 晚年多画异

国情调的风景画。

⑧ /vi:k'tɔ:r ju:'gəu/ 维克多·雨果(1802—1885), 法国作家、法国浪漫主义文学运动领袖。早年持保皇党观点, 后转向资产阶级自由主义。主要作品有剧本《爱尔那尼》、小说《巴黎圣母院》、《悲惨世界》和诗歌《惩罚集》等。

⑨ /ʒəŋ ʒə:'res/ 饶勒斯(1859—1914), 法国社会主义者, 左派议员, 《人道报》创办人之一。被暗杀。

⑩ 保罗·郎之万 /pɔ:l 'lædʒivɪn/ (1872—1946), 法国物理学家, 巴黎大学哲学博士, 法兰西学院和巴黎大学教授。研究气体电导率, 建立顺磁性及抗磁性的电子理论。奠定超声波传播定律的基础, 用压电石英制成强力超声波辐射器, 并将之用于海底通讯及金属结构研究等方面。

⑪ /frɑŋ'swa: mi:tə'rɑŋ/ 密特朗(1916—1996), 法国总统(1981—1996), 法国社会党第一书记(1977—1981)。实行银行和一部分私人工业国有化及增加社会福利等改革, 支持北大西洋公约组织。

⑫ /lek və'wensə/ 瓦文萨(1943—), 波兰总统[1990—1995]。格但斯克列宁造船厂电气装配工出身, 曾任格但斯克联合罢工委员会主席(1980)、波兰独立自治团结工会主席(1980—1982), 获1983年诺贝尔和平奖。

⑬ 诺贝尔奖金(以瑞典化学家诺贝尔的遗产设立的奖金。根据他的遗嘱规定, 将其遗产一部分共920万美元作为基金, 以其利息分设物理学、化学、生理学或医学、文学、和平五种奖金。1968年起增设经济学奖金。1901年开始, 每年在诺贝尔的逝世日12月10日颁发。每一种奖金可发给一个人, 也可由二三人分得。如当年无适当人选也可不发。除和平奖金由挪威议会五人委员会评定外, 其他各项奖金均由瑞典有关科研机构评定。)

LESSON 2

General Stilwell^①

[1] US General Joseph Warren Stilwell was a notable figure in the history of the war against Japan. He spent much of his military career in China, where he led both US and the Kuomintang forces.

[2] Joseph W. Stilwell was born into an upper class family in Florida in 1883 and grew up near New York. In 1900, the intelligent and energetic young man was sent by his father to "West Point"^②——the US Military Academy. After graduation in 1904, he first served in the Philippines, then became an instructor at West Point. During World War I, he did intelligence work for the American forces in Europe.

[3] Stilwell first came to China in 1911, and spent some 13 years here altogether. He developed a strong feeling for, and deep understanding of the Chinese people and society. From 1920 to 1923 he served in China as an army language adviser. Later he served in Tianjin and then as a US military attache in Beijing.

[4] When World War II broke out, Chiang Kai-shek asked Stilwell to serve as his "chief of staff"^③. Later he was assigned as head of all US troops in China. In 1942, Stilwell's forces were defeated by Japanese troops in Burma. Aged yet strong-willed, he led the remnant of his command safely to India after a tough 140-mile jungle trek on foot. In India, Stilwell retrained his troops, then led them in a successful counterattack against the Japanese in Burma in 1943.

[5] In August 1944, Stilwell was promoted to the rank of general. But just two months later he was called back to the US by President Roosevelt, as a result of his conflict with Chi-

ang Kai-shek. These two leaders disagreed on the distribution of Chinese troops, material and foreign aid, which led to Stilwell's dismissal. This incident made a big stir in China at the time.

[6] In August 1945 Gen. Stilwell received the surrender of more than 100,000 Japanese troops in the "Ryukyu islands". The same year, a strategic supply route linked to the "Burma Road" was renamed "Stilwell Road" in his honour. Upon his death from cancer on October 12, 1946, Zhu De, commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, commended him as a "great friend of the Chinese People."

Comprehension Check

1. During World War I, Stilwell was in _____.
A. China B. Philippines C. Europe D. the U. S.
2. His first job in China was _____.
A. a military attache B. an army language adviser
C. Chiang's chief of staff
D. the head of all U. S. troops in China
3. According to the passage, Stilwell had been to all the following countries except _____.
A. India B. Japan C. Burma D. Vietnam
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. He was born into a rich family.
B. He was famous in the war against Japan.
C. He loved and understood Chinese people and society.
D. Burma Road was renamed Stilwell Road in his honor.
5. Stilwell was dismissed because _____.
A. his troops had been defeated by the Japanese
B. of his conflict with Chiang Kai-shek
C. he retrained his troops without Chiang's approval
D. of his friendship with Zhu De