

新编大学英语教程

(下 册)

主 编 张 敏

副主编 楚 晴 白洪波 杨光辉 肖艺莘

哈尔滨地图出版社

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XINBIAN DAXUE YINGYU JIAOCHENG

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前 言

《新编大学英语教程》是在总结历年来英语教学经验的基础上,针对学生的实际水平和需要精心编写而成,可供大学专科学生及相应英语水平的学习者使用。

本书下册主要针对中国学生难以掌握英语口语这个问题进行突破,数量有限的口语问答以及对短文、对话的记忆背诵难以提高学生在日常生活中用英语进行口头交际的能力,学生对口语有畏惧感,突破不了口语关,为此,我们进行了研究,寻求一种学生乐于用英语口语交际的办法。在本书中,课文主题与年轻人生活、思想紧密相关,题材广泛,大多是年轻人感兴趣且乐于交谈的题目。学习此书有助于青年人产生用英语进行口头交际的强烈欲望,培养学生全面口语能力。

本书由英语系多名教师利用业余时间精心编写完成。该书口语部分8个部分。其中杂家杂谈部分由张敏老师编写,共6万字;文化、科技部分由杨光辉老师编写,共6万字;饮食、电影部分由楚晴老师编写,共6万字;人物、动物部分由白洪波老师编写,共6万字;环球风情部分由肖艺莘老师编写,共6万字。

本书的编写得到了黑龙江民族职业学院领导的支持与关心,在此深表感谢。对本书中的欠妥和不足之处,热忱希望读者批评指正。

编 者

2007年10月

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The Names of the Months

The names of the months all come from Latin. Many of the names were named of Roman gods. January, March, May, June these months are named after Roman gods.

January was named after the god Janus. Janus was a strange god with two faces. He could look in two directions. He could look forward and back at the same time. He was the god of endings and beginnings. January, which is named after him is the first month of the year. It is the month in which one looks forward to the New Year. One also looks back to the old year.

The name February comes from a Roman celebration. The name of this celebration was February. It was a celebration of cleaning. Toward the end of February, after the long winter months, women begin to think of spring cleaning. Probably this was the origin of the name of the month. February has only 28 days. Every fourth year it has an extra day making a total of 29 days. The reason for this is that in every year there are exactly 365 days and six hours. At the end of four years six extra hours of each year add up to 24 hours or one full day. This fourth year, in which February has 29 days, we call "Leap Year"(闰年).

The third month, March, is named after the Roman god of war. Mars was a strong god. The Roman people always connected him with thunder and lightning. Pictures of Mars always show him with lightning about his head. It is natural that the name of March comes from this god Mars. March is a month of storms. The wind blows strongly. It rains very hard. There is often thunder and lightning.

The origin of the word April is not known exactly. Probably the word comes from the Latin word aperitifs. This Latin word means "to open". In Spanish today there are the words abrir (to open) and abrir to (open). In the month of April the sky's open. It rains very often. The trees become green. Grass and flowers appear.

The month of May is named after the Goddess Maia. Maia was young and pretty. She was the goddess of the fields. She was the mother of the god Mercury.

The month of June was named after the goddess Juno. She was the wife of Jupiter. Juno was a beautiful woman.

The seventh month of the year, July, is named after Julius Caesar. Julius Caesar was a famous general. He became dictator of Rome. Before the time of Caesar another calendar was used. The year began in March instead of January. The present month of July was then the fifth month instead of the seventh month. Caesar changed this. He made a new calendar. This is the calendar we use at present. Caesar himself was born in July. He gave the name of July to his, the seventh month of the new calendar.

After Julius Caesar came his nephew Augustus. At first the name of Augustus was Octavius.

Later, when he became emperor, the people wished to please him. They gave him the title of Augustus, meaning "noble". They also called the eighth month August after him. Possibly you have read something of the Augustan period of Roman history. It is called the "Golden Age". It was a great period of peace. It was a period of great literature and art. The great Latin poets, Horace and Virgil, lived at this time.

The months of September, October, November and December need little explanation. In our calendar today they are the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months. But in the old calendar before Julius Caesar they were the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months. The names for the months September, October, November, and December therefore came from the Latin words for seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth.

New Words and Expressions

1. Roman a. 罗马的
2. goddess n. 女神
3. god n. 神
4. dictator n. 独裁者
5. celebration n. 庆祝
6. calendar n. 日历
7. extra a. 额外的
8. nephew n. 侄子或外甥
9. total a. 总的, 全体的
10. emperor n. 皇帝
11. exactly ad. 确切地
12. title n. 头衔, 称号
13. connect v. 连接
14. noble a. 贵族的
15. thunder n. 雷, 雷声
16. possibly ad. 也许, 可能地
17. natural a. 自然的
18. literature n. 文学
19. art n. 艺术
20. blow v. 吹

Question

1. In which of the following months does one look forward to the New Year and back to the New Year and back to the old year?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. July | B. January |
| C. December | D. February |

2. Which of the following months was connected with thunder and lightning?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. March | B. April |
|----------|----------|

The Names of the Months

- C. February
3. According to this passage, March is named after the
A. Roman celebration
C. Roman goddess
4. "The sky's open" in the last paragraph probably means that
A. it is open.
C. it rains very
5. According to the writer of the passage, the names of the months all come from
A. the names of Roman gods
C. Latin
6. Which of the following months was named after the wife of Jupiter?
A. July
C. May
7. According to the passage, who made the calendar we use at present?
A. Augustus
C. Janus
8. The _____ period is called "Golden Age" in Roman history.
A. Julius Caesar's
C. Augustan
9. The "Golden Age" was a great period _____.
A. of rush of gold
C. of literature and art
10. In the old calendars before Julius Caesar, the tenth month is _____ in our calendar today.
A. September
C. November
- D. January
B. Roman god of war
D. none of the above
B. it blows hard
D. it is hard to say
B. Roman
D. Julius Caesar
B. June
D. August
B. Maia
D. Caesar
B. Octavius's
D. Horace and Virgil
B. of peace
D. both b and C.
_____ in our calendar today.
B. October
D. December

Extra Materials

I. Useful Expressions

1. People who know little are usually great talker, while men who know much say little.
懂得不多的人常是空论者,而渊博者则寡言。

2. Nature never deceives us; it is always we who deceive ourselves.
大自然从不欺骗我们;欺骗我们的永远是我们自己。

3. The thirst after happiness is never extinguished in the heart of man.
对快乐的渴望永远不会在人心熄灭。

4. A compliment is something like a kiss through a veil.
称赞有几分像是透过面纱的轻吻。

5. Every man takes the limits of his own field of vision for the limits of the world.
人人都把自己视野领域的极限当做世界的极限。

II. Cloze.

Everybody dances. If you have (1) swerved to avoid stepping on a crack in the sidewalk, you

have danced . If you ever kneeled to pray ,you have danced . For these actions have figured important-ly (2)The history of dance ,Dance goes (3)to the beginnings of civilization (4)the tribe — — — where natives danced to get (5)they wanted ,Primitive dance was (6)all practical,not the social dance we know today . Natives approach d dance with (7)seriousness a way to help the tribe in the crucial progress (8)survival . Dance was belied to be the (9)direct way to repel locusts ,to (10)rain ,to insure that a male heir would be born ,and (11)guarantee victory in a forthcoming battle . Primitive (12)was generally done by many people moving in the same manner and direction (13)all dance had leaders ,solo dances (14)rare . Much use was made of (15)part of the body . And so (16)were these tribal dances that ,if a native (17)miss a single step ,he would be put to death (18)the spot . Fortunately ,the same rigid (19)that governed the lives of these people do not apply in the (20)relaxed setting of today's discotheques .

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. ever | C. were |
| B. never | D. after |
| 2. A. about | C. in |
| B. for | D. forward |
| 3. A. Forward | C. up |
| B. Back | D. down |
| 4. A. at | C. of |
| B. for | D. to |
| 5. A. when | C. which |
| B. why | D. what |
| 6. A. about | C. under |
| B. above | D. over |
| 7. A. little | C. less |
| B. great | D. least |
| 8. A. to | C. of |
| B. over | D. at |
| 9. A. most | C. first |
| B. least | D. last |
| 10. A. cause | C. try |
| B. happen | D. make |
| 11. A. for | C. to |
| B. of | D. at |
| 12. A. food | C. spells |
| B. dance | D. harvest |
| 13. A. Since | C. Thus |
| C. Despite | D. Although |
| 14. A. are | C. were |
| B. was | D. is |
| 15. A. only | C. some |

The Names of the Months

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| B. every | D. all |
| 16. A. comic | C. Solemn |
| B. boring | D. tiring |
| 17. A. Would | C. might |
| B. should | D. could |
| 18. A. in | C. on |
| B. at | D. around |
| 19. A. sticks | C. reviews |
| B. messages | D. rules |
| 20. A. less | C. least |
| B. more | D. most |

Passage 2

The Boy Who Made Music

One day ,a young man asked a famous composer for advice on composing a symphony .

“How old are you ?”He was asked.

“Eighteen .”

“I think you are too young to compose a symphony,then ,”the great man told him. . “try something easier. ”

“But you composed symphonies when you were eight,” protested the young man .

“Yes ,”agreed the famous composer,who was Mozart ,“but I did not ask anyone how to compose them .”

He did not even accept help . when he wrote his first concerto ,at the age of four ,he would not let his father see it until it was finished . A court musician and composer himself ,the father was sometimes accused of having written the boy’s compositions for him . This is very far from the truth. Leopold Mozart taught his son Wolfgang the mechanics of composition and corrected any technical errors ,but that was all . Once when an error in new work slipped through ,he said it was just as well ,as it might convince the public that Wolfgang really was the composer .

At Salzburg,where he was born ,Mozart’s music is still king today.

At the age of six and a half ,the boy played before Court at Vienna the most famous musical center in the word . “My little magician ,”the Emperor called him . When he was presented to the Empress he jumped into her lap,flung his arms round her neck and gave her a hearty kiss .

The boy prodigy was a tremendous success wherever his father took him. Princes Emily,sister of Fredrick the great ,smothered him with kisses . If her kisses were money, we should be well—off, “Leopold wrote in a letter to his wife. “As it is, neither hotel bills nor post—horses can be paid for with kisses.”

So much fame and so little money. Leopold Mozart did his best ,and he was not above pretending his son was even younger than his few years . The boy’s eighth birthday was celebrated quietly before they reached Paris ,where his age was given as seven . He was still billed as seven years old in London ,some month later. His twelve—year—old sister,who played with him ,was marked down to eleven.

At the age of fourteen Mozart went to Milan for the first performance of an opera he had written in the Italian style . it ran for twenty nights,a record for those times. It made Mozart more famous than ever . It did not make him rich.

He was never rich ,although “Papa” Haydn called him the greatest computer he had ever seen

or heard of . He was usually ill ,he died in his thirsty—six year . He left behind a treasure of music for the entire world.

New Words and Expression

1. composer 作曲者 ;创作者
2. symphony 交响曲,交响乐
3. accept 接受,承认
4. harpsichord 拨弦古钢琴
5. concerto 协奏曲
6. accuse(of) 指责,谴责,控告
7. court 庭院,宫廷
8. composition 写作,作曲,乐曲
9. mechanics (单或复数)技巧,力学
10. correct 改正,批改,校正
11. error 错误,谬误,误差
12. slip 滑动,溜掉
13. convince 使确信,使信服
14. centre 中心,中央
15. magician 魔术师
16. emperor 皇帝
17. empress 女皇,皇后
18. lap 下摆,腰以下及大腿的前部
19. fling (用力)扔,挥动,急伸
20. kiss 吻
21. prodigy 奇才,神童
22. tremendous 巨大的,惊人的
23. smother 使窒息,使透不过气
24. bill 账单,登记
25. performance 演出,表演,执行
26. opera 歌曲
27. Papa 爸爸
28. treasure 财宝,珍宝
29. ask for 请求,向……要
30. at the age of 在……岁时
31. far from 远离,并非,并不是
32. slip through 漏过,滑掉,出现
33. just as well 还是……好,不妨
34. convince sb. of 使某人信服,说服
35. jump into 跳进
36. well-off 生活好过,富裕

- 37. neither...nor 既不,也不
- 38. pay for 偿付,负担……费用
- 39. do (try)one's best 尽力而为,竭力
- 40. mark down 记录,减少
- 41. hear of 听说
- 42. leave behind 留下,丢失

Question

- 1. Use your own words tell the passage.
- 2. Why the title is "The boy made music"?
- 3. Who is the boy?
- 4. Say something about the boy.

Extra Materials

I. Useful Expressions

1. Do not shorten the morning by getting up late; look upon it as the quintessence of life, as to a certain extent sacred.

不可因起床过晚儿缩短了清晨时光;把清晨当成生命的典型,有如某种程度的神圣。

2. The strongest of all warriors are theses two ——Time and Patience.

最健壮的勇士有二——时间与耐心

3. Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

快乐家庭都是相似的;不快乐家庭的不快乐却各有不同。

4. When you betray somebody else, you also betray yourself.

你出卖别人时,也出卖了自己。

5. Sometimes love is stronger than a man's convictions.

有时候,爱比人的信念更为坚强。

II. Cloze.

Do you know the history of the use of cosmetics? Probably when (1) first painted their faces, many thousand years ago, it was for the purpose of (2) their enemies in war. But there are records of women in Egypt (3) cosmetics more than four thousand years ago. These women not only painted their eyebrows, they also added a thick dark line under (4) eye, and had different kinds of (5) for different seasons of the (6).

Women in ancient Rome used cosmetics. (7) used Egyptian KOHL for darkening the eyelids, powdered chalk for whitening the skin, and a red colouring matter for the cheeks. (8) rich Roman lady Spent many hours over her dressing, arranging the hair and putting on make-up, (9) by a crowd of young slaves of many nationalities. The Roman writer Oind (10) a book on cosmetics, which gives a description of what we now call a face-pack, made (11) flour, eggs and other materials. The use of this, he says, will make the face smoother and brighter than a mirror. In (12) it was the custom, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, for ladies of fashion to paint (13) faces and to blacken their eyebrows. In the nineteenth century there was a change of taste, however, and until about

The Boy Who Made Music

the end of the century ladies who used make-up were (14) accepted in high society. Girls were advised, just before (15) the ball-room to bite and lick their lips and slap their cheeks (16) so as to bring some (17) the face. Today the use of cosmetics is accepted everywhere, and it is (18) to see women and girls making up in public. The industry is one of the largest in some countries, and large sums of money go to the (20) of beauty parlour.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. women | B. man |
| C. men | D. Egyptians |
| 2. A. inviting | B. driving off |
| C. hunting | D. frightening |
| 3. A. taking | B. making |
| C. using | D. selling |
| 4. A. an | B. neither |
| C. one | D. each |
| 5. A. purpose | B. reasons |
| C. paint | D. clothes |
| 6. A. yea | B. month |
| C. century | D. week |
| 7. A. Men | B. They |
| C. Soldiers | D. Those |
| 8. A. Some | B. A |
| C. Another | D. That |
| 9. A. taken | B. brought |
| C. helped | D. caught |
| 10. A. wrote | B. bought |
| C. sold | D. did |
| 11. A. into | B. from |
| C. up of | D. with |
| 12. A. wars | B. England |
| C. records | D. the book |
| 13. A. her | B. their |
| C. them | D. they |
| 14. A. already | B. also |
| C. not | D. easily |
| 15. A. cleaning | B. leaving |
| C. sharing | D. entering |
| 16. A. hard | B. softly |
| C. quickly | D. slowly |
| 17. A. colour | B. cosmetics |
| C. dirt | D. materials |
| 18. A. common | B. necessary |

C. unusual
19. A. cosmetics

C. chalk
20. A. shops
C. women

D. important

B. powder

D. eggs

B. owners

D. girls

Passage3

Culture Shock

It is true that you will feel very excited and happy when you go to live in a new country? And will your life in this new country always be wonderful and exciting? Some specialists say that it is not easy to adjust to life in a new culture. They call the feelings which people experience when they come to a new environment culture shock.

According to the specialists, there are three stages of culture shock. In the first stage, the newcomers like their environment. Then, when the newness wears off, they begin to hate the city, the country, the people, the apartment, and everything else in the new culture. In the final stage of culture shock, the new comers begin to adjust to their surroundings and, as result, enjoy their life more.

Some of the factors in culture shock are obvious. Maybe the weather is pleasant. Perhaps the customs are different. Perhaps the public service systems such as the telephone, post office, or transportation are difficult to figure out and you make mistakes. The simplest things seem difficult. The language may be difficult. How many times have you just repeated the same thing again and again, hoping to understand the answer eventually? The food may seem strange to you and you may miss the familiar smells of the food you are used to in your own country. If you don't look similar to the natives, you may feel strange. You may feel everyone is watching you. In fact, you are always watching yourself. You are self-conscious.

Who experiences culture shock? Everyone does in some form or another. But culture shock comes as a surprise to most people. A lot of the time, the people with the worst culture shock are the people who never had any difficulties in their community. They were active and successful in their own community. They had hobbies or pastimes which they enjoyed. When they come to a new country, they do not have the same established positions or hobbies. They find themselves without a role, almost without an identity. They have to build a new self-image.

Culture shock produces a feeling of disorientation. This disorientation may be homesickness, imagined illness, or even unreasonable fear. When people feel the disorientation of culture shock, they sometimes feel like staying inside all the time. They want to protect themselves from the unfamiliar environment. They want to create an escape within their room or apartment to give themselves a sense of security. This escape does solve the problem of culture shock for the short term, but it does nothing to familiarize the person more with the culture. Familiarity and experience are the long-term solutions to the problem of culture shock.