

A CULTURAL READER



Milada Broukal
Peter Murphy

王卓 李琳 注释



美国文化一览



All About The USA 纵览美国



山东科学技术出版社 www.lkj.com.cn

ALL ABOUT THE

USA

A Cultural Reader

Second Edition

美国文化一览

纵览美国

王 卓 李 琳 注释

Milada Broukal

Peter Murphy



山东科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

纵览美国/(美)布鲁克,(美)摩菲著;王卓等注释.
—济南:山东科学技术出版社,2003.3

(美国文化—览)

ISBN 7-5331-3340-4

I.纵... II.①布...②摩...③王... III.英语—
语言读物 IV.H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 108366 号

美国文化—览

纵览美国

王卓李琳 注释

出版者:山东科学技术出版社

地址:济南市玉函路 16 号

邮编:250002 电话:(0531)2065109

网址:www.lkj.com.cn

电子邮件:sdkj@jn-public.sd.cninfo.net

发行者:山东科学技术出版社

地址:济南市玉函路 16 号

邮编:250002 电话:(0531)2020432

印刷者:山东新华印刷厂

地址:济南市胜利大街 56 号

邮编:250001 电话:(0531)2059512

开本:880mm×1230mm 1/32

印张:4.625

字数:130 千

版次:2003 年 3 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5331-3340-4

G·319

定价:10.00 元



出版说明

朗文出版公司出版的这套 *Cultural Reader* 原有四个分册, 分别是 *A First Look At The USA*, *Introducing The USA*, *All About The USA*, *More About The USA*。在编辑出版时把它们合为三个分册, 分别为《初识美国》, 《纵览美国》, 《再看美国》。这样处理是因为原书的前两个分册篇幅较小, 难易程度相差不多, 合并之后与后两个分册在篇幅上大致相当, 难易程度形成梯次结构, 便于使用。

当初我们决定引进这套书, 把它介绍给中国读者, 首先是看到它内容好。我们通常见到的介绍美国文化的图书要么是教科书式的, 面面俱到, 抽象呆板, 缺乏可读性和趣味性; 要么是学术性读物, 里面有很多过于专业的内容, 语言难度较大, 只有少数人能读懂, 不适合大多数人阅读。这套书的内容比较集中, 它选择了一些最有代表性的人物、事件来介绍美国文化。这些内容既是大家熟悉的, 可能又是知其然不知其所以然的, 特别能激发人们的阅读兴趣; 本书还选编了一些专业读

物中涉及不到的、大多数读者感兴趣的内容,这些内容又恰恰是美国文化的亮点。此类内容的图书在国内市场上还很少见。另外,它在内容上虽然涉及美国社会的方方面面,但作者客观地介绍美国文化,没有不适于我国读者阅读的思想倾向,这也是我们决定引进这套书的初衷之一。

其次,是看到它文风好。既短小精炼又通俗易懂。书中多数文章都很短,内容却很充实,在短小的篇幅里浓缩了大量的信息。凝炼的文字往往有失通俗,而这套书使用的语言很浅显易读,句式也不复杂。第一分册和第二分册初高中学生就能读懂,大学一二年级的水平能读懂第三分册。

第三是看到它有较大的改造余地。原书中每个单元的结构是按课堂教学的方式设计的。除了课文以外,还配有练习,包括词汇练习、阅读理解、语法练习、写作练习、讨论和研究性练习。这些练习设计合理,题型新颖,紧扣语言的重点、难点。但考虑到我国读者学英语的习惯和实际需要,我们将练习部分的写作、讨论和研究练习删掉,只保留了词汇、阅读理解和语法三种练习,目的是帮助读者在理解文章内容的基础上进行语言盘练。每篇文章开头加上内容简介,帮助读者理解文章大意。

基于以上三种认识,我们引进了这套书并进行了编辑加工,相信这套书面世后会受到读者的喜爱。对这套书有什么意见和建议敬请函告。

山东科学技术出版社
外语图书工作室



INTRODUCTION

All about the USA is a low-intermediate reader for students of English as a Second Language. A host of facts presented within themes of people, places, originals, food, and nature will not only provide students with information about the United States, but will also stimulate cross-cultural exchange. The vocabulary and structures used in the text have been carefully controlled at a low-intermediate level, and every effort has been made to keep the language natural.

The thirty reading units have been grouped into parts according to their topics to make it easy for teachers to plan sequences of readings on similar themes if they wish.

Each unit contains:

- A short reading passage
- Topic-related vocabulary work
- A comprehension exercise on main ideas
- A comprehension exercise on details
- Grammar exercises

Ideally, students should first read each passage individually, skimming for a general feel for the content. The teacher may wish to deal with some of the vocabulary at this point. A second, more detailed read-

INTRODUCTION

ing can be done while working through the vocabulary exercise. Further reading(s) can be done aloud by the teacher.

The VOCABULARY exercise is designed to help students become more self-reliant by encouraging them to work out the meanings from context. As suggested previously, this section can be done during the reading phase or afterward or both. As in all exercise sections, a variety of exercise types is used.

There are two groups of COMPREHENSION exercises. The first, *Looking for Main Ideas*, should be used in conjunction with the text to help students develop their reading skills, not as a test of memory. In each case, the students are asked to confirm the basic content of the text, which they can do individually, in pairs, in small groups, or as a whole class. The second comprehension exercise, *Looking for Details*, expands the students' exploration of the text, concentrating on the skimming and scanning skills necessary to derive maximum value from reading.

GRAMMAR focuses on aspects of the language suggested by the reading passage itself. The emphasis is on practice and reinforcement of grammar skills rather than teaching; the grammar exercises also indirectly build on the comprehension phase.



CONTENTS

Unit 1 George Washington	1
Unit 2 Amelia Earhart	5
Unit 3 Jesse Owens	10
Unit 4 Alexander Graham Bell	14
Unit 5 Thanksgiving	18
Unit 6 Body Language	22
Unit 7 Blue Jeans	27
Unit 8 The American Cowboy	31
Unit 9 The Statue of Liberty	35
Unit 10 Las Vegas	39
Unit 11 The White House	43
Unit 12 Hollywood	48
Unit 13 Malls	52



CONTENTS

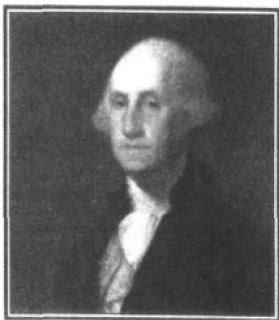
Unit 14	Harriet Beecher Stowe	56
Unit 15	John F. Kennedy	61
Unit 16	Bill Gates	66
Unit 17	Noah Webster	71
Unit 18	Henry Ford	75
Unit 19	The Hot Dog	80
Unit 20	The Cranberry	84
Unit 21	Coco-Cola	88
Unit 22	The Hamburger	92
Unit 23	Jazz	96
Unit 24	Baseball	100
Unit 25	Uncle Sam	104
Unit 26	The Gold Rush	108
Unit 27	The Bald Eagle	112
Unit 28	Tornadoes	116
Unit 29	The Joshua Tree	120
Unit 30	Skunks, Raccoons, and Coyotes	124
Answer Key		128

George Washington

Unit 1

乔治·华盛顿领导了美国独立战争并成为美利坚合众国的第一任总统。他为国操劳却淡泊名利,因而深受美国人民的尊敬和爱戴,被誉为“国父”。在美国,流传着许多关于他的故事,其中最驰名的是“樱桃树的故事”。

In 1775, when the American War of independence^① began, George Washington was chosen to lead the American army. Washington knew his job would be difficult. The army was small. The soldiers



were untrained^② and had few guns. The British army was large and strong. Its soldiers were very well trained.

The early battles showed Washington's problems. His army was easily defeated in the Battle of New York. Then Washington thought of a plan. On Christmas night in 1776, he had his soldiers attack the

② untrained
/ 'ʌn'treɪnd / a.
未经训练的

enemy in the city of Trenton^③, New Jersey^④. The enemy soldiers never expected an attack on such a night. They were having a Christmas party. Washington won his first victory. Washington's army won the final battle in Yorktown^⑤ in 1781.

George Washington was a great leader and was respected by all his men. He was not interested in fame or money, but only in helping his country. There are many stories about George Washington. Many are probably not true. The most famous story, though^⑥, is about the cherry^⑦ tree. It is said that young George cut down his father's cherry tree. When his father asked who cut down the tree, George confessed and said, "I cannot tell a lie."

In 1789 leaders from all the states met to choose the first president of the United States. The vote was unanimous^⑧. Everyone voted for George Washington. He became the country's first president and is remembered as the "Father of our Country".

③ Trenton
/ 'trentən / (地名)
特伦顿, 新泽西州
首府

④ New Jersey
/ nju' dʒɜ: zi /
(地名) 新泽西州

⑤ Yorktown
/ 'jɔ: ktəʊn / 约克镇

⑦ cherry / 'tʃeri /
n. 樱桃

⑧ unanimous
/ ju' nəniməs / a.
全体一致的

注释:

① American War of Independence 美国独立战争(1775 ~ 1783)

⑥ though *ad.* 不过, 可是, 然而; 作插入语。

VOCABULARY

Complete the definitions. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- When you admit that you did something wrong, you _____.
a. attack b. confess c. lie
- When you are beaten, you are _____.
a. chosen b. voted c. defeated
- When people have a good opinion of someone else, he or she is _____.
a. respected b. strong c. famous

4. When everyone agrees on a decision, the decision is _____.
 a. large b. unanimous c. true
5. When you have had no practice doing a job, you are _____.
 a. not interested b. untrained c. cut down
6. When two armies fight, it is called a _____.
 a. party b. vote c. battle
7. When you are famous or everyone knows you, you have _____.
 a. fame b. money c. independence
8. When an army wins, it is called a _____.
 a. plan b. victory c. leader

COMPREHENSION

A. Looking for Main Ideas

Write complete answers to these questions.

1. What was George Washington's job during the War of Independence?
 _____.
2. Why did people respect George Washington?
 _____.
3. What happened to George Washington in 1789?
 _____.

B. Looking for Details

Circle T if the sentence is true. Circle F if the sentence is false.

- | | True | False |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. George Washington was made president in 1775. | T | F |
| 2. The British army was bigger than the American army. | T | F |
| 3. The British soldiers were better trained than the American soldiers. | T | F |

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 4. The Americans won all their battles. | T | F |
| 5. The American soldiers had a party at Christmas in Trenton. | T | F |
| 6. George Washington was not interested in fame or money. | T | F |
| 7. George Washington cut down his father's cherry tree. | T | F |
| 8. George Washington was the first president of the United States. | T | F |

GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences using the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: The American War of Independence began
(begin) in 1775.

1. Washing his job would be difficult.
(know)
2. Washington's army small.
(be)
3. The soldiers untrained and few guns.
(be) (have)
4. Then Washington of a plan.
(think)
5. They the enemy on Christmas night.
(attack)
6. Washington his first victory.
(win)
7. In 1789 leaders to choose the first president.
(meet)
8. Everyone for George Washington.
(vote)

Amelia Earhart

Unit 2

爱米莉·艾尔哈特是美国妇女的骄傲。她是第一位独立驾机成功飞越大西洋的女性。作为一名飞行员,她在世界飞行史上创造了多项记录。她的神秘失踪在飞行史上是个难解之谜。

Amelia Earhart was a famous woman in her time. In 1928, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger in an airplane. In 1932, she became the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic.



Later that year, she was the first woman to fly across the United States from New Jersey to California. Earhart set records in flying times and won many awards.

Earhart had great courage and ambition. As a child, she was very inquisitive^①, kind, and always interested in learning. This interest led her to have as many as twenty-eight different jobs in her lifetime. She was a volunteer nurse during World War I. She was an English teacher and social worker at Purdue University in Indiana^②. She wrote poetry and books

① inquisitive

/ in'kwizitiv / a.

好奇的,渴望知识的

② Indiana

/ indi'æna / 印地安

那州

and gave many interesting lectures^③. She encouraged others, especially young women, to follow their dreams.

Amelia Earhart's dream was to fly around the world. Many people gave money to help her. Purdue University gave Earhart her plane. It was the newest type. Earhart began her around-the-world^④ flight on June 1, 1937. Her route^⑤ around the world was more than 29,000 miles. She had one crew member, Fred Noonan. On July 2, 1937, they were flying over the Pacific when radio contact^⑥ with her airplane, the *Electra*, suddenly stopped. To this day, no one knows what happened to Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan, and the *Electra*.

⑤route / ru:t / n.
路线;航线

注释:

③give lectures 讲课

④around-the-world 环球的

⑥radio contact 无线电联系

VOCABULARY

Which sentences have the same meaning as the sentences from the reading? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. In 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic.
 - a. She was flying alone.
 - b. She was flying with someone else.
2. Earhart set records in flying times.
 - a. No one else was flying as fast or as long as Earhart.
 - b. Many other people were flying as fast or as long as Earhart.
3. Earhart won many awards.
 - a. People gave Earhart many jobs.

- b. People gave Earhart many prizes.
- 4. Amelia Earhart had great ambition.
 - a. She wanted to do many things.
 - b. She was very smart.
- 5. She was very inquisitive.
 - a. She studied hard.
 - b. She asked many questions.
- 6. She was a social worker at Purdue University.
 - a. She was teaching history.
 - b. She was helping people.
- 7. She encouraged others to follow their dreams.
 - a. She thanked people for doing what they wanted to do.
 - b. She told people to go and do the things they wanted to do.
- 8. She had one crew member, Fred Noonan.
 - a. Fred Noonan helped Amelia Earhart fly her plane.
 - b. Amelia Earhart gave Fred Noonan a ride in her plane.

COMPREHENSION

A. Looking for Main Ideas

Write complete answers to these questions.

1. Why was Amelia Earhart famous in her time?

_____.

2. What kind of woman was Amelia Earhart?

_____.

3. Why is Amelia Earhart's last flight a mystery?

_____.

B. Looking for Details

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Amelia Earhart disappeared while she was flying _____.
 - a. solo across the Atlantic
 - b. from New Jersey to California
 - c. her plane around the world
2. In 1928, Amelia Earhart became _____.
 - a. the first woman pilot
 - b. the first woman to cross the Atlantic as a passenger in an airplane
 - c. the first woman to fly from the East Coast to the West Coast
3. As a child, Amelia Earhart was always interested in _____.
 - a. flying
 - b. learning
 - c. teaching
4. _____, Amelia Earhart worked as a nurse.
 - a. While she was at Purdue University
 - b. After she learned to fly a plane
 - c. During world War I
5. Earhart's dream was to _____.
 - a. fly around the world
 - b. build a modern airplane
 - c. teach young women how to fly
6. _____ gave Earhart the *Electra*.
 - a. Purdue University
 - b. Fred Noonan
 - c. Several wealthy people

GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with the correct article. Use a or the. If no article is necessary, write X.

1. Amelia Earhart was _____ famous woman in her time.
2. In 1928, she became _____ first woman to cross _____ Atlantic Ocean as _____ passenger in an airplane.