

College Core English
大学核心英语

读写教程

(第三版)

Reading and Writing

第一级

杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编

北京)

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高等教育出版社

大学核心英语
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(第三版) 第一级

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杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠

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写在《大学核心英语》(第三版)问世之前

从80年代中期开始,我国的大学英语教学经历了一个飞速发展的时代。在此期间,大学英语界教学、科研等学术活动非常活跃,在大纲设计、教材编写和语言测试等各个方面取得了令人瞩目的成绩。《大学核心英语》就是在这样的形势下应运而生的。《大学核心英语》题材广泛、内容丰富,涉及政治、经济、工业、农业、体育、医疗、文化教育、语言文字、社会问题、交通运输、公共设施、异国风俗和礼节以及妇女运动等等,融知识性、科学性、实用性、趣味性和思辨性于一体。有些学校的老师和学生曾把《大学核心英语》誉为一部小百科全书。

人类历史即将进入21世纪,大学英语教学的改革和发展也将进入一个崭新的时期,我们把《大学核心英语》(第三版)奉献于一个新的世纪,一个深化改革和持续发展的新时期。

《大学核心英语》(第三版)将配套发行包括辅教、辅学和测试的多媒体光盘。21世纪是向传统教学模式挑战的时期,多媒体光盘的问世是教学方法、教学管理和教学思想的巨大变革,是对传统的粉笔加黑板教学模式的巨大冲击。《大学核心英语》多媒体光盘的问世将有利于教学思想的转变,有利于从以教师为中心、讲解为中心的教学,逐步向以学生为中心的教学转化,进一步激发学生的主动性,有利于学生个性化的发展。

《大学核心英语》(第三版)的修订工作有的放矢,且针对性很强。它加强了对薄弱环节的训练,增加了翻译(英译中)、完形填空及写作方面的练习。值得一提的是,第三版在原有的Reading Skills和Writing Practice基础上新增了From Reading Analysis to Guided Writing栏目。我们采取“就地取材”的办法,对A篇课文进行篇章结构分析,并要求学生模仿其篇章结构进行写作练习,题目有些取材于课文,有些取材于学生感兴趣的话题,可以自由选择。《大学核心英语》(第三版)第一级的重点为段落写作。新设的From Reading Analysis to Guided Writing与原有的Reading Skills和Writing Practice两个栏目相辅相成,教师可以根据教学需要选择使用。

《大学核心英语》(第三版)有力地执行《大学英语教学大纲》的原则——坚持分类指导和因材施教。经过多年的教学实践《大学核心英语》已经找到了属于她的明确定位,即比较适宜于通过四个学期的学习达到大学英语四级要求。

参加《大学核心英语》(第三版)修订工作的教师,除了本书原来的编者之外,南京理工大学赵小沛副教授也做了大量的工作。

《大学核心英语》(第三版)配以多媒体光盘同步发行,更有利于教学质量的控制和提高,也使适用面更加宽广。我们欢迎使用《大学核心英语》(第三版)的教师和同学多提宝贵意见。

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Unit

1

A. Ranch Life

R. S. Criteria of Reading Ability

W. P. Introductory Remarks

B. Peoples of the World

C. Eskimoes

Passage A

Ex. 1 Pre-reading

Answer the following questions before you read the passage.

1. What books have you read, or films have you seen, about cowboys?

How do you like them?

2. Where can you find cowboys? What sort of lives do they lead?

Now read the passage to learn more about the life of the cowboy.

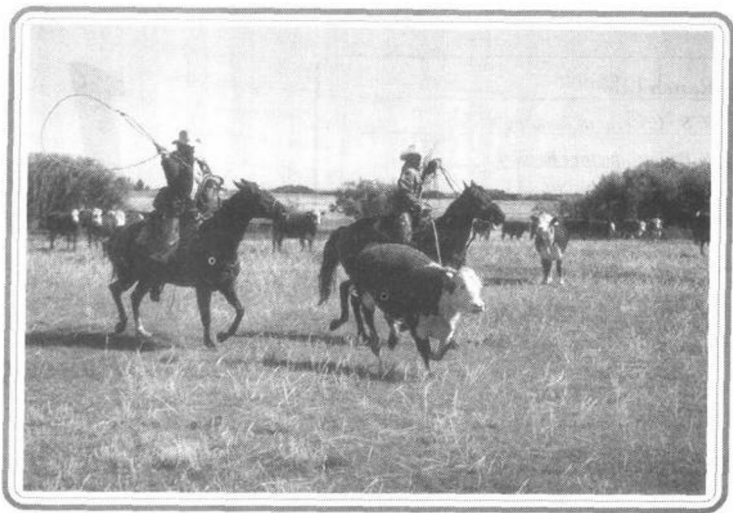
Ranch Life

Para 1 To many people **ranch** life means the Wild West. Many children dream of becoming cowboys or cowgirls and leading **romantic adventurous** lives. But ranch life is in fact a hard business, demanding strength and a great deal of work.

Para 2 Most ranches are **located** in flat open country where there is plenty of grass for the cattle to feed on. **Ranchers** raise cattle for the meat that people eat. Since meat is a favorite food of people everywhere, ranching is a very important job. Ranching is one of the oldest and biggest industries in the world.



Para 3 Like all other kinds of farming, ranching is a difficult job. Dry weather or rainstorms can **destroy** the food needed for the cattle, or the cattle themselves may become sick and
10 die. The rancher must always be on guard against the dangers that nature can **create**.



History of Ranching

Para 4 A long, long time ago, at the very beginning of **civilized** life, people began to keep cattle. These people were wanderers, driving their **herd** from place to place, looking for fresh grass and water. **Later**, men began to settle in the places where the food and water were **plenti-**
15 **ful**. They built houses for themselves and **shelters** and yards for their animals. These were the first ranches.

Cowboys

Para 5 Ranch life has always centered around the cowboy, one of the most colorful people in the history of the American West. Stories about cowboys are very **popular** in America
20 and all over the world. People think of cowboys as free people, unafraid to battle with wild animals, living close to nature, with the trees and the sky and the stars. Today there are far fewer cowboys, and they no longer live as they did. But their hold on the **imagination** is still strong. The old-time cowboy is the hero of many books, films and songs. He is a national hero and a treasured part of the national past.

Para 6 The American cowboy first appeared in Texas around 1836. Soon ranches spread and cowboys were working in almost every part of the West. 25

Para 7 Cowboys' lives centered around the **roundup** and the cattle drive. Every winter and summer the cattle fed at the ranch. In the spring and autumn the cowboys rounded up the cattle, and separated the **beef** cattle from the rest of the herd, and drove them over many miles of open country to the nearest railroad station. From there the cattle were sent to **slaughterhouses**. In the 19th century, railroads were few and far between. Driving the cattle was a long hard job. There was danger from cattle thieves. The cowboy rose at sun-up to start the cattle moving. They drove them all day through the heat or dust or wind. The men were often on horseback 15 hours a day. Cowboys had to be **skillful** and strong. They had to be **skilled** horsemen and good gunmen. Their clothing was made for **protection**. The **wide-brimmed** hat was worn to protect them from the sun, dust and the rain. The gun protected them against cattle thieves. 30 35 40

Para 8 Now much of the **adventure** has gone out of the cowboy's life. He no longer has to struggle with thieves. Most ranches are quite close to railroad stations, so the long cattle drive is a thing of the past. Modern **inventions** have taken over many of the cowboy's old jobs. The modern cowboy must often be a **technician** himself in order to use the new **devices** for the care of cattle and for the running of the ranch. 40

New Words

ranch / rɑːntʃ / n.	(in the western US and Canada) a very large farm where sheep, cattle, or horses are produced 大牧场
romantic / rəu'mæntɪk / a.	1. suggesting love, adventure, strange happenings, etc. 浪漫的; 传奇式的 2. not practical 不切实际的
adventurous / əd'ventʃərəs / a.	1. full of danger; risky 冒险的, 危险的 2. eager for adventure, ready to take risk 喜欢冒险的

注: 词汇表中凡绿色词汇属大细词汇; 凡黑色则为超细词汇。下同。

locate /ləu'keɪt/ *v.*

1. to fix or set in a certain place 使座落于, 使位于

rancher /'rɑ:ntʃə/ *n.*

2. to find or learn the position of 查找位置
a man who owns or works on a ranch 牧场主, 放牧人

destroy /dis'trɔɪ/ *v.*

to tear down or apart; put an end to the existence or effectiveness of (something) 摧毁, 消灭

create /kri'eɪt/ *v.*

to cause (something new) to exist; produce (something new) 创造; 引起

civilize /'sɪvɪlaɪz/ *v.*

to (cause to) come from a lower stage of development to a highly developed stage of social organization (使)文明

herd /hɜ:d/ *n.*

a group of animals of one kind which live and feed together e.g. cattle 畜群; 牛群

later /'leɪtə/ *ad.*

at a later time; afterwards 后来; 以后

plentiful /'plentɪfəl/ *a.*

existing in quantities or numbers that are (more than) enough 大量的, 丰富的

shelter /'ʃeltə/ *n.*

a building or enclosure offering protection 遮蔽处; 避难所

popular /'pɒpjələ/ *a.*

1. general, common; widespread 通俗的; 流行的

imagination /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.*

2. favoured by many people 受喜爱的
the act or ability of forming (a picture or idea) in the mind 想象; 想象力

roundup /'raʊndʌp/ *n.*

a gathering together of scattered things or people, esp. of cattle by men on horses 聚拢, 驱赶在一起

beef /bi:f/ *n.*

the meat of farm cattle 牛肉

slaughterhouse /'slɔ:təhaus/ *n.*

a building where animals are killed for meat 屠宰场

skillful /'skɪlfəl/ *a.*

having or showing skill 灵巧的, 熟练的

skilled /skɪld/ *a.*

(in) having or needing skill 有技能的, 熟练的

protection / prə'tekʃən / <i>n.</i>	the act of keeping safe or the state of being kept safe 保护
wide-brimmed / waɪd 'brɪmd / <i>a.</i>	宽边的
adventure / əd'ventʃə / <i>n.</i>	1. risk 冒险 2. a journey, activity, experience, etc., that is strange and exciting and often dangerous 历险
invention / ɪn'venʃən / <i>n.</i>	1. the act of inventing 发明, 创造 2. something invented 发明物
technician / tek'nɪʃən / <i>n.</i>	a highly skilled scientific or industrial worker 技术人员
device / di'vaɪs / <i>n.</i>	an instrument, esp. one that is cleverly thought out 装置, 器具

Phrases and Expressions

dream of	向往, 渴望
a great deal of	许多
plenty of	大量; 充裕
feed on	以...为食
(be) on guard against	提防; 警惕
center around	围绕; 以...为中心
think of... as	把...视作
no longer	已不; 不再
separate... from	把...与...分隔开
protect... from / against	使...免遭
take over	接管
round up	赶拢
battle with	与...作战
few and far between	稀少; 罕见
in fact	实际上; 事实上
be located in	位于, 座落在
look after	照应; 关心
close to	靠近

Proper Names

the Wild West	荒野的西部 [美国]
the American West	美国西部
the West	西部 [美国]
Texas /ˈtɛksəs/ n.	得克萨斯 [美国州名]

Comprehension

EX. 2 Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Write “T” before true statements and “F” before false statements. Base your answers on the information in this passage only, even if you disagree with what the author said.

- () 1. Many children do not want to be cowboys or cowgirls because they know that ranch life is a hard business.
- () 2. Ranching is a very important job because people everywhere like to eat meat.
- () 3. Ranching is a difficult job because there are dangers that nature can create.
- () 4. Before ranches were built, people used to drive their herd from place to place for grass and water.
- () 5. There are more cowboys today than there were in the past.
- () 6. When the cowboys today want to send their cattle to slaughter-houses, they should drive their cattle for a long time.

EX. 3 Analysis of Ideas and Relationships: Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

1. The writer thinks that ranch life is in fact _____.
a) easy
b) romantic
c) adventurous
d) hard

2. Cowboys today _____.
 - a) live as they did before
 - b) live a modern life
 - c) are often on horseback 15 hours a day
 - d) usually live far away from railroad stations
3. In the past cowboys had to be good gunmen because _____.
 - a) they also hunted while driving their cattle
 - b) they used guns to round up their cattle
 - c) they had to battle with those who stole their cattle
 - d) they often struggled with other cowboys for good places
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - a) Most of the modern ranches are far away from the railroad stations.
 - b) Slaughterhouses are usually located near the ranches.
 - c) In the past the roundup and the cattle drive were the most important activities of the cowboys.
 - d) cowboys today still have to fight against cattle thieves.
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - a) cowboys and their life
 - b) cowboys in modern times
 - c) the building of the first ranches
 - d) the dangers nature can create for cowboys

EX. 4 Find the information to complete these notes about ranch life.

1. Ranch life demands _____ and a lot of _____.
2. Ranches are usually found in _____ where there is _____.
3. The rancher may face problems from _____, _____, or even _____ and _____ of his cattle.
4. The first ranches were built by early settlers who built _____, _____, and _____ where they found plenty of _____ and _____.
5. Ranch life has always centered around _____, who first appeared in _____ around _____.
6. With modern inventions cowboys today can use _____ for _____ and for _____.

Vocabulary and Structure

Ex. 5 Replace the following coloured parts with words from the list below that best keep the original meaning. Change the forms where necessary.

protection	popular	plentiful	imagination	create
adventure	device	invention	destroy	flat

1. Some of the hills in this mountain area have level tops, like table tops.
2. The heavy rains have **killed** all the crops this year.
3. Man's desire to live better has forced him to **invent** a truly remarkable number of tools.
4. Last year the weather was not good for apples. We hope that next year the weather will change and that apples will be lot **enough** again.
5. The most **favoured** form of sport throughout the world is football.
6. The little boy's story shows his ability in **creating something in mind**.
7. If you have a lot of money you should put it in the bank for **safekeeping**.
8. Sailing across the wide river on a stormy night is quite a **dangerous experience**.
9. My brother invented a new **instrument** for cleaning bottles.
10. It is said that two American brothers, Orville and Wilbur were famous for the birth of airplanes.

Ex. 6 Put an appropriate preposition or verb-completer in each of the following blanks.

1. He fed his birds _____ the best food.
2. The police were all out to look _____ the missing child.
3. As early as 40 years ago, people would never have dreamed _____ such a wonder as computers.
4. The government warned the people living in the forest to be _____ guard _____ fire.
5. The president ordered the return of all soldiers who were located _____ the area.