

ENGLISH

21 世纪实用教材

新
编

中等专业学校英语系列教程

Extensive Reading II

泛 读



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中等专业学校英语系列教程

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前言

1992年我们编写出版了《中等专业学校英语系列教程》，这套教程至今在全国中等学校已使用12年，印刷12次，颇受广大师生欢迎。

为了适应新时代的要求，使我国中等职业学校英语教学中能有所提高，我们集思广益，在原教程基础上，重新编写出版了《中等专业学校英语系列教程》。

本系列教程从我国中等职业学校英语教学实际出发，力求对各类中等职业学校具通用性，适用于各类中专学生、职业高中学生、高等专科学校学生以及各类相应水平的业余英语班学生和具有中等英语水平的广大自学者。

本系列教程包含精读(上下册)、泛读(上下册)、听力(上下册)、语法与练习(上下册)四种教程。《精读教程》和《听力教程》均配有清晰的录音磁带。《精读教程》配有教师用书(上下册)，以供教师各课时使用。

本系列的四种教程均有各自的课型特点，自成体系，既可单独使用，又可相互配合，形成一个整体。这样既有利于教学，又有助于学生打好英语基础，提高听、说、读、写、译和自学能力。

本系列教程强调语言的功能意念，强调语言的共核。注意基础、重点词汇和语法结构教学。

本系列教程选材力求做到思想内容健康，语言规范，题材广泛，体裁多样，具有趣味性、知识性和科学性。


使用本系列教程时，应以精读为主，兼顾其他。教学时要从课文内容出发，充分利用课文所提供的语境，着重培养学生的理解能力和运用语言的能力，要着重语意教学，切不可离开上下文孤立地去讲语言点，否则就违背本系列教程的编

写原则,达不到预期的教学效果。

由于我们水平有限,书中缺点和错误在所难免,希望使用本系列教程的同志们批评指正。

编者

2003.2.10



使用说明

本书为《新编中等职业学校英语系列教程》泛读下册,配《精读教程》下册使用。

文章均选自英美书刊,加以改编或删除,选材力求新颖,题材广泛,具有知识性和趣味性,通俗易懂,便于学生阅读。

本册书共 15 个单元,每个单元 3 篇文章,共 45 篇文章,与精读课的比例为 3:1。每篇文章后附难点注释、生词和理解测试题。书后附有理解测试题参考答案,供学生自测参考。

泛读教程的目的是配合精读教程,为学生有计划地提供一些较系统的课外读物,帮助他们扩大词汇量,巩固精读课效果,不断地提高阅读速度和技巧,为进一步学习英语打下较好的基础。

对泛读课的要求不要过高,只要求学生能阅读文章并能做出所附理解测试题。因此,教师要指导学生在课下自学泛读课,必要时在内容上给予适当的讲解和检查。



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Unit One

1. Keeping up with the Joneses

Behind the phrase, “keeping up with the Joneses”, lies a human story that is found, in one form or another¹, in every country of the world.

It is the story of someone who tries to look as rich and successful as his neighbors.

The expression² was first used in 1913 by a young American named Arthur Monad. He told this story about himself; he began earning \$ 125 a week at the age of 23. That was a lot of money in those days. Young Monad was very proud of his riches. He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighborhood on Long Island, outside New York City.

But just moving there was not enough. For when Monad and his wife saw that their neighbors belonged to³ a country club they too joined a country club. And when he saw that rich people were expected to ride horses, Monad ridden horses every day. Monad and his wife also hired servant and gave very grand parties for their new neighbors.

It was like a race, but one could never finish this race because one was always trying to keep up⁴. Monad and his wife could not do that.

The race ended for them when they could no longer pay for their new way of life. They left their wealthy neighborhood and move back to an inexpensive New York City apartment.

Nevertheless, he was able to see the funny side of it. He looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with their neighbors.

He decided that this would make a good comic series⁵ for newspapers. So in 1913 he started writing one that appeared in many papers cross the country. He called it "Keeping up with the Joneses", because "Jones" is a very common name in the United States. "Keeping up with the Joneses" came to mean keeping up⁶ with the people around you. Monad's comic series appeared in different newspapers for over 28 years.

Every city has an area where people want to live because others will think better of them if they do. Park Avenue in New York, Knob Hill in San Francisco, and Ritten House Square in Philadelphia are three such areas. There are similar places and "Joneses" in every city of the world. But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses, because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead⁷.

Notes

1. in one form or another 以这种或那种方式
2. expression *n.* 表达, 词句
3. belong to 属于, 应归入(一个范畴)
4. keep up 保持, 跟上
5. comic series 喜剧系列剧
6. mean doing 意味着
mean to do 打算做某事
7. But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses, because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead. 但是一个人会对“赶上琼斯”疲倦, 因为无论怎么做, 琼斯先生总会在你的前方。
get tired of 厌倦了
no matter what (how, where, when) 无论(或不管)什么(怎样, 何地, 何时)
keep up with the Joneses 意思是以他人的生活方式来衡量自己的存在价值, 做自己力所能及的事。



seem to 似乎,好像

Comprehension Exercise

1. According to the passage, "Keeping up with the Joneses" is a(n) _____ story.
A. common B. unusual C. strange D. misunderstand
2. "Joneses" in the passage refers to _____.
A. the people around you
B. the brother of Jones
C. the author of this passage
D. a couple of Joneses
3. Which of following statements is true according to the passage?
A. It is very easy to keep up with Joneses.
B. It is very hard to keep up with Joneses.
C. It is very interesting to keep up with Joneses.
D. It is boring to keep up with Joneses.
4. The reason why Mr. Monad made comic series for newspaper is _____.
A. he wanted to make money
B. he wanted to be famous
C. he hated the Joneses
D. he hoped to warn people
5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. if you work hard, you can get what you want
B. do something you can do, don't admire others
C. you must be equal to your neighbors
D. your life is arranged by others



2. Advice on Doing Business with the Arabs

Business between the Middle East¹ and the West has grown greatly in the twenty years. Cultural differences sometimes cause problems in carrying out business transactions². This article gives suggestions to Western businessmen and salesmen who do business in the Arab world. It will help them understand polite customs in the Middle East.

1. Arabs consider it extremely bad manners to start talking business immediately. Even the busiest government official always takes extra time to be polite and offer refreshments³. No matter busy⁴ you are, you should make time for this hospitality.

2. The "conference visit" is a way of doing business throughout the Arab world. Frequently, you will have to discuss your business in the presence of⁵ strangers, who may or may not have anything to do with your business. Do not be surprised if your meeting is interrupted several times by people who come into the room, whisper, or speak softly to the person with whom you are talking, and leave. And as though you do not hear, never show displeasure at being interrupted.

3. Making decisions quickly is not an Arab custom. There is a vagueness⁶ in doing business in the Middle East which will puzzle a newcomer. Give yourself lots of time and ask lots of questions.

4. Patience is an important quality. You may have to wait two or three days to see high-level government officials as they are very busy. Give yourself enough time.

5. Personal relationships are very important. They are the key⁷ to doing business in Arab countries. Try to identify the decision-maker⁸ regarding your product or service immediately and get to know him on a friendly basis. Do your homework. Be prepared to discuss details of your product or proposal. Be



ready to answer technical questions.

6. Familiarize yourself with the Moslem and national holidays. Avoid a visit during Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting. Most Arab countries have a six-day workweek from Saturday through Thursday. When matched with the Monday to Friday practice in most Western countries, it leaves only three and half workdays shared. Remember this in planning your appointments. Moslems do not eat pork. Some are strict about the religion's prohibition against alcoholic beverages. If you are not sure, wait for your host to suggest the proper thing to drink.

7. When an Arab says yes, he may mean "maybe". When he says "maybe", he probably means "no". You will seldom get a direct "no" from an Arab because it is considered impolite. Also, he does not want to close his options. Instead of "no", he will say "inshallah", which means, "if God is willing". On the other hand, "yes" does not necessarily mean "yes". A smile and a slow nod might seem like an agreement, but in fact, your host is being polite. An Arab considers it impolite to disagree with a guest.

Notes

1. Middle East 中东地区, 指阿拉伯国家, 信仰伊斯兰教

2. transaction *n.* 办理, 处理事物

carry out 实施, 执行

3. refreshment *n.* 恢复, (复数时)茶点

4. no matter (how) + *adj.* 无论多么

5. in the presence of 在某人面前

6. vagueness *n.* 含糊, 不明确, 无表情

7. key *n.* 钥匙, 关键

adj. 关键的, 重点的

8. decision-maker 做决定的人, *n.* + *n.* = *n.*, e. g. trouble-maker 麻烦制造者, peace-lover 和平爱好者

Comprehension Exercise

1. The main purpose of this article is to explain _____.
 - A. why you need extra time when you visit Arab countries
 - B. how to be polite when doing business in Arab world
 - C. why Arab officials are so busy
 - D. how Arab do business with other country
2. If your meeting is interrupted several times by people, you should _____.
 - A. show your anger
 - B. speak out your displeasure
 - C. say nothing and wait
 - D. leave at once
3. In paragraph 5 "give yourself enough time" refers to _____.
 - A. having patience
 - B. being a busy official
 - C. being important
 - D. being polite
4. The author of this article has probably _____.
 - A. never met any Arabs
 - B. worked in the Arab world
 - C. had bad experiences in the Arab world
 - D. was an Arab
5. The passage implies that _____.
 - A. it is difficult to do business with Arab
 - B. understanding cultural differences is very important
 - C. Arab countries have a lot of customs
 - D. you needn't understand the Arab customs if you don't do business with them



3. Indian

About 485 years ago, a man stood along on the coast of Spain. He looked toward the west and said to himself, "The earth cannot be flat. If I sail westward, sooner or later, I shall hit land, India perhaps and the queen will have a new and shorter route to the riches of that country."

Christopher Columbus told his idea to Queen Isabella of Spain. She gave him men and three ships. And Columbus sailed westward for many weeks, through rough seas.

At last, he saw land: a group of island now called the West Indies. Columbus was sure it was India, and he called the natives "Indos"¹.

Stories of what Columbus found quickly spread across Europe. His word "Indos", became "Indians" to the English. And all the natives of the West Indies and Central America became known as "Indians".

Christopher Columbus made four trips to the New World. Yet, he died in Spain without knowing where he had been. He died believing he had sailed to India².

It was soon learned that Columbus had made a mistake. But the word "Indian" was well established in Europe.

The first settler who arrived in North Carolina and Virginia³ in the early 1600's called the natives Indians. This name spread north as the colonies of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and New England were settled⁴.

Today the word is used to describe the descendants of the first peoples of North and South America. In the far north they are called Eskimos. And in the far south there are the Patagonians and the Fuegians.

Students and scholars have long known that the American Indians were not really Indians at all. And one scholar gave the people a name that he believe would be better — Amerind⁵. He made up this name by joining American and



Indian. This word is often used today by other scholars, but the general public has heard little of it.

Word experts say the name Indian may be wrong but we are stuck with it. It is too late to change it to Amerind. Most people would not accept the change. Besides, how could a movie of the old west be exciting if it concerned cowboys and Amerinds, instead of cowboys and Indians?

Notes

1. Indos *n.* 土著印度人
2. He died believing he had sailed to India. 他到死都认为自己已航行到了印度。
3. North Carolina 北卡罗来纳, 是美国的一个州
Virginia 弗吉尼亚, 美国的一个州
4. The name spread north as the colonies of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and New England were settled. 当马里兰、纽约、宾夕法尼亚和新英格兰这些殖民地建立的时候, 这个名字得以向北方流传。
5. Amerind *n.* 美印人

Comprehension Exercise

1. Who stood along on the coast of Spain about 485 years ago?
A. Queen Isabella. B. Christopher Columbus.
C. The Indians. D. The Amerind.
2. Christopher Columbus called the natives of the West Indies _____.
A. Indians B. Amerinds C. Indos D. Eskimos
3. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. It was difficultly learned that Columbus had made a mistake.
B. It was easily learned that Columbus had made a mistake.



- C. It was soon learned that Columbus had made a mistake.
D. Columbus was right at that time.
4. Students and scholars have long known that _____.
A. American Indians were exactly Indians
B. American Indians were not really Indians at all
C. American Indians were the first settlers
D. European were the first settlers
5. The word "Amerind" was made up by _____.
A. one scholar
B. the general public
C. students and scholars
D. Spain