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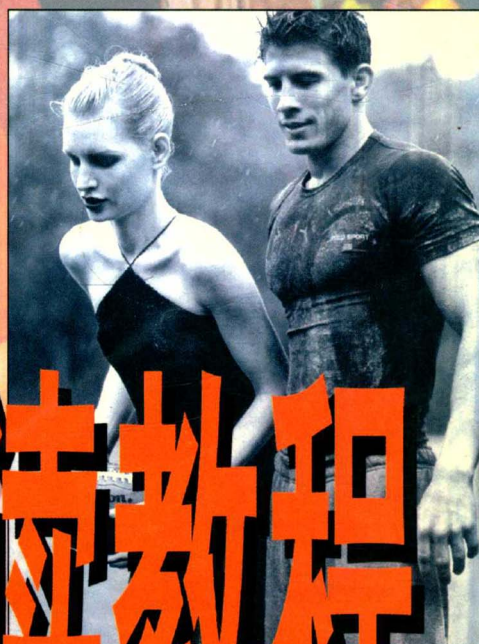
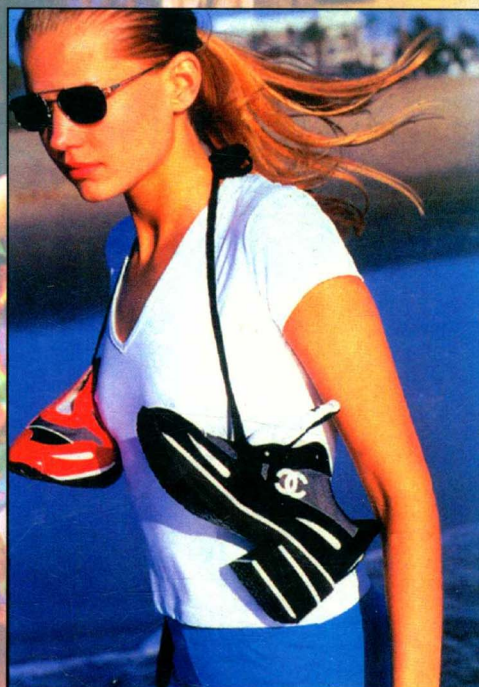
CENTURY ENGLISH READING COURSE

丛书主编 林汝昌

主 编 彭金定

中 南 大 学 出 版 社

GOOD COMMUNICATION IS A KIND OF ART



世纪英语阅读教程

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世纪英语阅读教程

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主编 彭金定

宝金定

副主

☐责任编辑 谢贵良 许俊

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编者的话

1 编写的思路

随着社会的发展,国力的增强,我国与国外的交流日益增多,再加上电讯网络事业的迅猛发展,外语的使用在更大的范围内得到普及。在各级学校里外语已成为一门必修课,受到极大的重视。由于对外语学习的认识与了解因经济的发展,社会的需求以及各学科之间的交叉发展而不断深化,外语教学理论与流派也随之不断涌现。但到目前为止,由于我国地域广阔、地区经济发展不平衡,各校师资力量参差不齐,要求各异,因而在我国很难说哪种教学法(包括目前较流行的交际法)能满足英语教学的需要,哪种教材能满足目前广大英语学习者的需求。

为了跟上时代的步伐和在一定范围内满足英语学习者的需求,本套教材——《世纪英语阅读教程》(1~5)作为“湖南省普通高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划”重点资助项目,在编写过程中得到省内各高等院校的大力支持,参编的同志们充分参考了现在在各高校使用的教材,如由复旦大学主编的《大学英语》,外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》,上海交通大学与复旦大学合编的《21 世纪英语》,与此同时还参考了由国外出版社出版的多种新教材。在编写中,我们除继承一般教材编写原则(如编写的“四性”原则:针对性、实践性、科学性和趣味性)和组织原则(如线性排列“linear gradation”与螺旋式排列“spiral gradation”)外,还吸取了现代语言学的新成果——图式理论的基本原则以及 20 世纪 80 年代兴起于我国对外汉语教学的文化导入理论,促进人脑知识网络的发展,同时通过词汇文化内涵的介绍,加深同学们的对词汇的理解,体现语言与文化的深层关系。

我们这一套教程毕竟是一套供英语学习者使用的教材而不是研究语言规律的专著,有选择地引入上述两项理论旨在弥补当前我国一些教材对词汇的文化内涵解释不够的不足:比如“breakfast”就是“早餐”,“individualism”就是“个人主义”,或“个体主义”,而没有从文化的角度对该词作进一步的解释,如指出早餐的内容、时间及伴随早餐的一些习俗在不同文化背景国家里的差别。更何况“个人主义”一词在不同文化体系的国家里,该词的解释是截然不同的。我们在这里只想说明在中国这一现实环境里,我们的学习者要学好英语,除学好英语的语言知识外,还要通过英语语言形式的学习,了解体现这些形式的文化成因。而现实的第一步就是通过学习英语词汇去了解蕴含在词汇里面的文化因素。因为这些文化因素最能触及西方文化中有关行为文化(behavior culture)的一些现象,而行为文化是“活”的文化,是文化中最敏感的部分。学习者如能培养出这种文化意识(cultural awareness)就会对英语有更深入的了解和体会,这就是为什么我们在每篇课文的练习设计里,在 Words and Expressions 后加上 Cultural Hints(文化提示)这一栏目的目的。

图式理论发展于德国的格式塔(Gestalt)心理学派。1932 年心理学家 Bartlett 将“图式”定义为人们过去的经历在大脑中的动态组织。1963 年著名教育家、心理学家 Ausubel 用图式概念去解释学习过程,认为有意义的学习是将新的知识和大脑原有的知识联系起来扩充原有的知识。直到 20 世纪 70 年代后期,在人工智能专家的努力下,自成一体的图式理论才趋向成

熟。近年来,心理语言学家将图式理论运用到外语教学这一领域,企图通过它来解释外语学习和阅读理解的心理过程,这一尝试取得了积极的成果。据此,我们在编写这一教程时,参考了由 Alan Maley 编著的 Cultural Awareness(《文化意识》)一书的一些练习设计,并加以改进,使之更贴近课文。关于这点,读者在做我们设计的 Vocabulary Map 这一练习时会有所体会。这一练习将通过一个关键词调动读者原已储存在脑子里的信息并通过课文学习增加新信息,使之成为一个较为完整的信息网络,永久地储存在读者的记忆里。

在编写过程中,我们对课文的练习设计也给予充分的考虑,我们保留了在各种考试中常用的一部分试题形式,但同时注意设计一些能启发同学们思考的练习题,如第四册中的 Words in Context(一项通过上下文培养学生推测词意的能力训练),从而尽量避免应试教育带来的小部分同学高分低能的倾向。

2 课文编写的框架结构

1)《世纪英语阅读教程》,共5册,前4册为课文,每册12课,第5册为参考答案汇编。

2)每册课文均选自英、美等国原版读物,内容涉及英美社会生活的各个方面,如家庭宗教、体育、音乐、交通、科技与历史等。课文思想内容力求客观、真实;语言力求规范、流畅。当然在个别文章中也许会出现不同价值取向,不同世界观的问题,但在开放改革的今天,笔者相信读者会运用马克思主义的观点,吸收精华,弃其糟粕,作出正确的判断。此外,对个别难度较大的单词,我们力求给出解释。第一、二册的正课文字数一般均控制在800~1000词之间。第三、四册在1000~1200词之间。

3)每篇课文分三部分。Part One: A First Look; Part Two: Look Again; Part Three: Look Back。从标题可以看出,三部分是有机组合的,自成体系,后二部分的补充阅读材料与练习旨在加深对正课文的了解,并通过各种形式的练习巩固和开拓同学们所学的知识。

4)Part One: A First Look 的第一个题目是 Look and Say,目的是通过图片提供的内容及预设的问题,在老师的组织下,让同学们就问题用英语展开积极的讨论,从而一开始就使课堂的气氛活跃起来。

5)Part One: A First Look 的第二题为正文阅读(Reading the Passage)。笔者建议在正课文讲解之前,安排几分钟让同学们对正课文进行默读,使同学们了解课文的大意,这样既培养了同学们快速阅读的能力,又为接下来老师对正课文的讲解作好准备。

6)正文之后,除 Words and Expressions 外,还有 Cultural Hints(文化提示)一栏。这正是本教程的特点之一。要注意的是,Cultural Hints 的中文部分并不是英文部分的翻译,只是英文部分的归纳与说明。

7)Cultural Hints 之后是 Vocabulary Map 练习。如上文所述,这是本教程为开拓同学们思考能力和概括能力而设计的练习,其目的是为同学们提供更大的想象空间。我们深信这一练习将受到同学们的欢迎。

8)Part Two: Look Again 为同学们提供两篇其主题与正文大致相同的短文,目的是为学习者进一步提供与主题类似的文字信息,进而让学习者加深和巩固从正课文里所学到语言知识。

9)Part Three: Look Back,顾名思义,是对正课文学习的小结。

3 编写的分工说明

本教程为湖南省教育厅重点资助项目,由湖南大学林汝昌教授牵头组织编写,并任该套教程的主编。参加编写的学校有中南大学,负责第一册的编写,由彭金定教授主持并任该册的主编。湘潭大学负责编写第二册,由文卫平教授主持并任该册的主编。湖南师范大学负责编写第三册,由罗德芬教授主持并任该册主编。长沙国防科技大学负责编写第四册,由刘晶教授主持并任该册的主编。第五册是前四册参考答案的汇编,由湖南大学陈意含副教授和许俊讲师任主编。

本册是第一册,由彭金定任主编,张从益任副主编,具体编写人员为:唐文杰(第一单元)、彭金定(第二、三、四单元)、傅春晖(第五单元)、张从益(第六、十单元)、田晖(第七、八单元)、侯先绒(第九单元)、盛之(第十一、十二单元)。

本套教程在编写过程中得到各个方面的大力支持,首先是湖南省教育厅的大力支持,没有湖南省教育厅高教处与科研处的大力资助,这套教程的出版是不可能的。其次是得到省内各高校外语学院的大力支持,他们为教材提供不少新的资料和意见,特别是湖南省大学英语专业委员会前会长程中文教授与现任会长曾凡贵副教授,他们对全书进行了审核并提出宝贵的改进意见。在此我们对曾给我们支持与帮助的同志们表示衷心的感谢和敬意。

编者

2001年8月于岳麓山下

Unit
1
Families

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Families



All happy families are like one another;
each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.

—Leo Tolstoy

Part One

A First Look

● Look and Say

Directions: This is a picture of a family. Read it carefully and then discuss the questions with your partner.



Questions for discussion

1. How many people are there in this family? Who are they?
2. Do you know the basic forms of families in China? What are they?
3. With the development of society, what changes have taken place in family structures?

● Reading the Passage

Directions: Read the following passage in 10 minutes and try to get the main idea through your first reading.

Families

- 1 “Family”—the word has different meanings for different people, and even the dictionary gives us several definitions: “a group of people related by blood or marriage”, “two adults and their children”, “all those people descended from a common ancestor”, “a household” and so on. Some people think of a family as a mother, a father, and their children; others include grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. For some of us, family means the group of relatives living far away from home. For others, having a family simply means having children. Some families have long histories, while others know very little about their ancestors. No matter if it is young or old, large or small, traditional or modern, every family has a sense of what a family is. It is that, feeling of belongingness, of love and security that comes from living together, helping and sharing.
- 2 There are basically two types of families: nuclear families and extended families. The nuclear family usually consists of two parents (mother and father) and their children. The mother and father form the nucleus, or center, of the nuclear family. The children stay in the nuclear family until they grow up and marry. Then they form new nuclear families.
- 3 The extended family is very large. There are often many nuclear families in one extended family. An extended family includes children, parents, grand-parents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. The members of an extended family are related by blood (grandparents, parents, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) or by marriage (husbands, wives, mothers-in-law, etc.). They are all related, so the members of an extended family are called relatives.
- 4 Traditionally, all the members of an extended family lived in the same area. However, with the change from an agricultural to an industrial society, many nuclear families moved away from the family home in order to find work. In industrial societies today, the members of most nuclear families live together, but most extended families do not live together. Therefore we can say that the nuclear family becomes more important than the extended family as the society industrializes.
- 5 In post-industrial societies like the United States, even the nuclear family is changing. The nuclear family is becoming smaller as parents want fewer children, and the number of childless families is increasing. Traditionally, the father of a nuclear family earned money for the family while the mother cared for the house and the children. Today, more than 50% of the nuclear families in the United States are two-earner families—both the father and the mother earn money for the family—and in a few families the mother earns the money while the father takes care of the house and the children. Many nuclear families are also “splitting up”—more and more parents are getting divorced.
- 6 What will be the result of this “splitting” of the nuclear family? Social scientists now talk of two new family forms: the single parent family and the remarried family. Almost 20% of all American families are single parent families, and in 85% of these families the single parent is the mother.



Most single parents find it very difficult to take care of a family alone, so they soon marry again and form remarried families. As social scientists study these two new family forms, they will be able to tell us more about the future of the nuclear family in the post-industrial age.

(641 words)

● Words and Expressions

definition [ˌdefɪˈnɪʃən] n. an exact statement of the meaning, nature of sth. esp. a word or phrase 定义, 释义

descend [dɪˈsend] vi. (of property, quality, rights) pass (from father to son) by inheritance; come from earlier times 传下; 下来, 传下去

ancestor [ˈænsɪstə] n. any one of those persons from whom one is descended 祖先, 祖宗

household [ˈhaʊshəʊld] n. all persons (family, lodger, etc.) living in a house 家庭, 户

relative [ˈrelatɪv] n. person to whom one is related by blood or marriage 亲属, 亲戚

traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl] a. following ideas or practice that have existed for a long time 传统的

security [sɪˈkjʊərɪti] n. safety, freedom from danger or anxiety 安全

nuclear [ˈnjuːkliə] a. of a nucleus, esp. of a heavy atom, with release of energy 核子的, 核能的; 核心的

nucleus [ˈnjuːkliəs] n. central part, round which other parts are grouped or round which other things collect 核心

extended [ɪksˈtendɪd] a. enlarged (in space or time) 扩大的

agricultural [ægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl] a. of the practice of farming 农业的

industrialize [ɪnˈdʌstriəlaɪz] vt. make or become industrial 使工业化

post-industrial [ˈpəʊst-ɪnˈdʌstriəl] a. after industrialization 后工业化的

earner [ˈɜːnə] n. money-maker 赚钱者

split [splɪt] (split, splitting) v. break, cause to break; separate 分裂

divorce [dɪˈvɔːs] n. legal ending of a marriage 离婚 vt. put an end to marriage; separate 与……离婚, 使分裂

social [ˈsəʊʃəl] a. of or in society 社会的; 社交的

● Phrases

care for like; look after; worry about 喜欢; 照顾; 为……操心

split up to break into many parts, separate; divorce 分裂, 分开; 离婚

● Cultural Hints

single-parent family It is a new type of family structure in the western countries like America. In this family, there is only one parent (either mother or father). The reason for this is partly the increasing number of women or men who have children without being married. But most single-parent families exist as a result of divorce. The appearance of single-parent families is inevitable in the development of society, economy and politics. 单亲家庭是当今西方社会的一种家庭



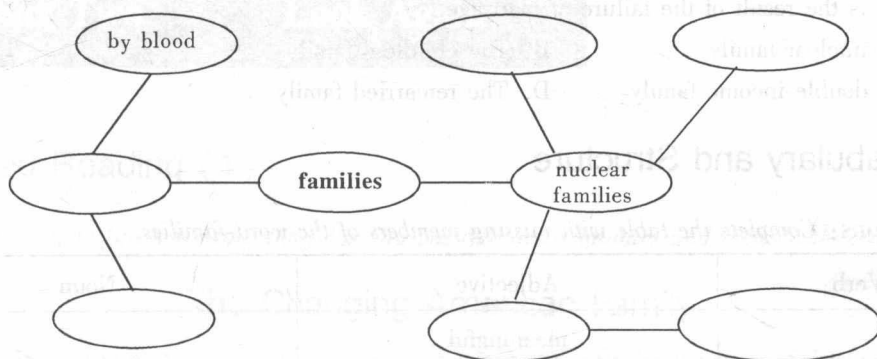
结构,造成单亲家庭存在的原因是未婚生育和家庭破裂。

post-industrial society A post-industrial society is characterized by such industry as serving, hi-technology, etc. instead of the traditional heavy industry. In the western society like America, post-industrialization is highly developed. 后工业社会特征是,传统重工业比例下降,而服务业、高技术产业等的比例上升。像美国这样的西方社会,其后工业化极其发达。

two-earner family As the name implies, a two-earner family has two people to earn money to support the whole family. However, it has recently evolved into a new type of family structure—DINK family, that is, double income no kids. 双收入家庭近年来发展成为一种新的家庭结构——“丁克”家庭,即双收入无子女的家庭。

● Vocabulary Map

- ① **Directions:** The following vocabulary map may help you form a schema on the main idea of the passage. Fill in the map with what you think suitable according to the passage.



- ② **Directions:** State the main idea of the text on the basis of the vocabulary map. You may begin with the sentence given.

Basically, there are two types of families: extended families and nuclear families.

5



● Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the passage again carefully and choose the best answer for each of the following items.

- _____ is a new family form of the nuclear family.
A. The extended family B. The childless family
C. The single parent family D. The two-earner family
- _____ is the one thing shared by all kinds of families.

- A. Living together
B. Long family history
C. The feeling of belonging, love and security
D. Being related by blood or marriage
3. People in extended families do not live together today, because _____.
A. young people show no respect for their parents
B. living alone means more freedom for the youth
C. young people want to go outside for a job
D. nuclear families are more popular and important
4. _____ results from post-industrial societies.
A. Many nuclear families' being away from the extended family
B. The increase in childless families
C. The bad relationship between family members
D. The spread of the extended family
5. _____ is the result of the failure of marriage.
A. The nuclear family B. The childless family
C. The double-income family D. The remarried family

● Vocabulary and Structure

① Directions: Complete the table with missing members of the word-families.

Verb	Adjective	Noun
	meaningful	
marry		
	relative	
		industry
define		
		extension



② Directions: Fill in the following blanks with the proper form of the words listed below.

relate	extend	traditional	industrialize
marry	secure	society	descend

1. Mr. Brown has a (n) _____ knowledge of Chinese literature.
2. David is one of my nearest _____.
3. More and more coastal cities like Shengzhen are highly _____.
4. Drinking tea is a Chinese _____.
5. For _____, you'd better keep the child away from the fire.
6. The young couple live a happy life after _____.

7. According to the Bible, we are all _____ from Adam.
8. The laid-off worker(下岗工人) is on _____ security.

③ **Directions:** Complete the following sentences by using the given phrases.

1. Don't believe the rumor, _____ (不论是谁说的). (no matter)
2. _____ (随着从农业社会向工业社会演变), more and more people live a better-off life. (with the change)
3. _____ (一些人认敌为友) It's very dangerous. (think of... as)
4. It's reported that _____ (在美国单亲家庭中, 差不多85%的单亲是母亲). (in % of)
5. It is hard to expect _____ (核心家庭分裂的后果会是怎样). (the result of)

Part Two

Look Again

● Timed Reading (1)

Directions: Try to finish reading the following passage in 10 minutes and then do the exercises.

The Changing American Family

- 1 The family is important to people all over the world although the structure of the family is quite different from one country to another. In the United States, as in many countries in the world, the family is changing. A generation or two ago, the traditional family, in which the father was boss, was customary(通常的). Now, the modern family, in which both the father and the mother are equal partners(伙伴), is more common. Although there are several similarities between the traditional and the modern family, there are also some very important differences.
- 2 The traditional family of yesterday and the modern family of today have several similarities. The traditional family was a nuclear family, and the modern family is, too. The role of the father in the traditional family was to provide for(支撑) his family. Similarly, the father in the modern family is expected to do so, too. The mother in the traditional family took care of the children's physical and emotional(情感的) needs just as the modern mother does.
- 3 On the other hand, there are some great differences between the traditional family and the modern family. The first important difference is in the man's role. The traditional husband was the head of the household, because he was the only one who worked outside the home. If the wife worked for pay, then the husband was not considered to be a good provider(养家糊口的人). In many families today, both husband and wife work for pay. Therefore, they share the role of head of household. In addition, the traditional husband usually made the big decisions about spending money. However, the modern husband shares these decisions with his working wife. Also, the tra-



ditional husband did not help his wife with the housework or meal preparation. Dinner was ready when he came home. In contrast (相比而言), the modern husband helps his working wife at home. He may do some of the household jobs, and it is not unusual for him to cook.

4 The second difference is in the woman's role. In the traditional family, the woman may have worked for pay during her first years of marriage. However, after she became pregnant, she would usually give up her job. Her primary (主要的) role was to take care of her family and home. In contrast, in many families today, the modern woman works outside the home even after she has children. She's doing two jobs instead of one, so she is busier than the traditional mother was. The traditional wife learned to live within her husband's income. On the other hand, the modern wife does not have to because the family has two incomes (收入).

5 The final difference is in the role of the children. In the traditional family, the children were taken care of by the mother because she did not work outside the home. However, today preschool children may go to a child care center or to a baby-sitter regularly because the mother works. The school-age children of a traditional family were more dependent. Their mother was there to help them to get ready for school and to make their breakfast. In contrast, modern children are more independent. They have to get up early in the morning and get ready for school. Their mother is busy getting ready for work, so they may even have to make their own breakfast.

6 In conclusion (最后), the American family of today is different from the family of fifty years ago. In the modern family, the roles of the father, mother, and children have changed as more and more women work outside the home. The next century may bring more important changes to the American family structure. It should be interesting to see.

(630 words)

● Post-Reading Exercises

Directions: The following statements are all based on the passage you've just read. Decide whether they are true or false. Put T for true and F for false in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Different countries have different family structures.
- _____ 2. The woman's position is higher than it used to be.
- _____ 3. The traditional family has few similarities to the modern one.
- _____ 4. Traditionally, the father had to provide for his family, but today he just has to support his children.
- _____ 5. In the past, the husband who let his wife work outside would be looked down upon.
- _____ 6. Today, the modern husband's rights of ruling family are left to his wife.
- _____ 7. The husband shares housework with his wife in the modern family.
- _____ 8. In many families today, the modern wife has to both work outside and do housework at home.
- _____ 9. The school-age children in the modern family depend on their parents more than those in the traditional family did.
- _____ 10. The American family structure may have an important change in the future.



● Vocabulary Exercises

Directions: Choose the one that best completes each sentence.

- My wife and my daughter's taste has some _____ but mine is quite different from my daughter's.
A. traditions B. contradictions
C. similarities D. specialities
- _____ exercises such as climbing and swimming help to build up our health.
A. Emotional B. Practical
C. Theoretical D. Physical
- It's _____ for guests at hotels in western countries to tip(给小费) waiters.
A. unusual B. emotional
C. customary D. fashionable
- There are different opinions about what _____ a teacher should play in class.
A. role B. lesson
C. function D. position
- His white hair was in sharp _____ to his dark skin.
A. similarity B. contrast
C. comparison D. contradiction
- The scientist came to the _____ that the planet earth was seriously polluted.
A. definition B. answer
C. conclusion D. notion
- In order to kill their spare time, more and more people are _____ upon TV.
A. dependent B. independent
C. based D. focused
- The father has to work hard to _____ food and clothes _____ his family.
A. earn...to B. offer...for
C. support...with D. provide...for

● Timed Reading (2)

Directions: Read the following passage within 6 minutes and then do the exercises.

Single-parent Families

- The major change in the American family is the increase in the number of families with only one parent. About 22 percent of American children now live with only one parent. One of the reasons for this is the increasing number of women who have children without being married. Almost 4 million unmarried women in the United States are mothers. This is an increase of almost 60 percent in the past 10 years.
- Experts have tried to explain the reasons for the increase. In the past, women were expected to marry and remain home with their children. They depended on their husbands to earn money to sup-



port the family. Experts say women were pushed into marriage by many parts of American society. A woman's family expected her to be married, so did religious(宗教的) groups, customs and laws.

3 Experts say this is not true today. They say American women have fewer economic(经济上的) reasons for marrying than they did years ago. This is because more women work outside the home today than in the past, and there is less of difference between the earnings(收入) of men and women in the United States. Other experts believe there are social and cultural explanations for the increase in unmarried mothers in America. One explanation is that the women's rights movement(女权运动) gave many women a new feeling of independence. Another explanation is that the society is more willing to accept unmarried mothers than it did in the past. Unmarried mothers and their children no longer live in shame.

4 An increasing number of unmarried men are caring for their children, too. It's said that the number increased by more than 100 percent in the last 12 years. Today 14 percent of all single-parent families in America are headed(支撑) by men. Most of the men began caring for their children after their marriage ended in divorce, but almost 25 percent of single-fathers have never been married.

5 James Louvan, an expert in families, says the increase in single-parents is the result of two major changes in American society. One change is the increase in mothers who work outside the home. The other change is the new way of thinking about what it means to be a father. American fathers now have a greater part in the lives of their children. Mr. Louvan notes that 31 years ago almost no fathers attended the birth of their children. Today more than 90 percent of all fathers are present when their children are born. American fathers also spend more time caring for their children now. Caring for children is no longer considered just woman's work.

(372 words)

● Comprehension Exercise

Directoins: Choose the best answer from the four choices based on the passage you've just read.

- What percentage of American children now live with only one parent?
A. 22%. B. 60%. C. About 22%. D. Almost 60%.
- Which is not the reason for the increase in unmarried mothers?
A. Women are less dependent on marriage than before.
B. The woman's rights movement gives women an independent feeling.
C. Women want to be free from housework.
D. The society accepts single-mothers.
- From paragraph 4 we know that _____.
A. fewer unmarried men take care of their children
B. 25% of single-parent families are supported by fathers
C. more and more single-fathers are taking care of their children
D. most of single-fathers live with their children without being remarried
- According to Mr. Louvan, the increase in money-making mothers brings about _____.
A. the increase in fathers, who take care of children

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