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世纪英语专业系列教材
“十一五”国家重点出版规划项目

北京市高等教育精品教材立项项目

学生用书·第二册

英语综合教程



English Intensive Reading

刘世铸 / 主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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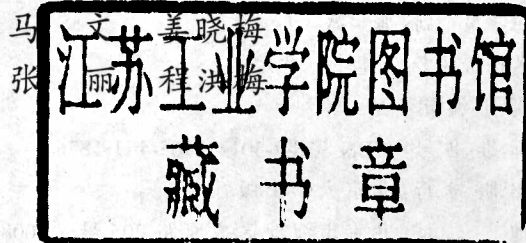
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第 2 册

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总序

北京大学出版社自 2005 年以来已出版“语言与应用语言学知识系列读本”多种,为了配合第十一个五年计划,现又策划陆续出版“21 世纪英语专业系列教材”。这个重大举措势必受到英语专业广大教师和学生的欢迎。

作为英语教师,最让人揪心的莫过于听人说英语不是一个专业,只是一个工具。说这些话的领导和教师的用心是好的,为英语专业的毕业生将来找工作着想,因此要为英语专业的学生多多开设诸如新闻、法律、国际、经济、旅游等其他专业的课程。但事与愿违,英语专业的教师们很快发现,学生投入英语学习的时间少了,掌握英语专业课程知识甚微,即使对四个技能的掌握并不比大学英语学生高明多少,而那个所谓的第二专业在有关专家的眼中只是学到些皮毛而已。

英语专业的路在何方?有没有其他路可走?这是需要我们英语专业教师思索的问题。中央领导关于创新是一个民族的灵魂和要培养创新人才等的指示精神,让我们在层层迷雾中找到了航向。显然,培养学生具有自主学习能力和能进行创造性思维是我们更为重要的战略目标,使英语专业的人才更能适应 21 世纪的需要,迎接 21 世纪的挑战。

如今,北京大学出版社外语部的领导和编辑同志们,也从教材出版的视角探索英语专业的教材问题,从而为贯彻英语专业教学大纲做些有益的工作,为教师们开设大纲中所规定的必修、选修课程提供各种教材。他们把英语专业教材的出版看作是第十一个五年计划期间组织出版国家“十一五”重点出版规划项目——《面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科丛书》的重要组成部分。这套系列教材要体现新世纪英语教学的自主化、协作化、模块化和超文本化,结合外语教材的具体情况,既要解决语言、教学内容、教学方法和教育技术的时代化,也要坚持弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神。因此,今天北京大学出版社在大力提倡专业英语教学改革的基础上,编辑出版各种语言、文学、文化课程的教材,以培养具有创新性思维的和具有实际工作能力的学生,充分体现了时代精神。

北京大学出版社的远见卓识,也反映了英语专业广大师生盼望已久的心愿。由北京大学等全国几十所院校具体组织力量,积极编写相关教材。这就

是说,这套教材是由一些高等院校有水平有经验的第一线教师们制定编写大纲,反复讨论,特别是考虑到在不同层次、不同背景学校之间取得平衡,避免了先前的教材或偏难或偏易的弊病。与此同时,一批知名专家教授参与策划和教材审定工作,保证了教材质量。

当然,这套系列教材出版只是初步实现了出版社和编者们的预期目标。为了获得更大效果,希望使用本系列教材的教师和同学不吝指教,及时将意见反馈给我们,使教材更加完善。

航道已经开通,我们有决心乘风破浪,奋勇前进!

胡壮麟

北京大学蓝旗营

2007年2月

前言

《英语综合教程》是根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写,致力于培养学生具有扎实的语言基本功、宽广的知识面、一定的相关专业知识、较强的能力和较高的人文素质。本套教材为基础英语课程教材,共四册,可供高等院校英语专业一、二年级学生使用。本册为第二册,适用于一年级第二学期。本册基本遵循第一册的编写原则,主要有以下特点:

- 重视学生自主学习能力的培养。要求学生通过自己查词典、参考书和网络资源解决大部分语言问题和掌握课文相关的背景知识。
- 启发学生独立思考问题,发展批评性思维。通过比较、对照、提示和归纳等方法启发学生思考问题。
- 通过构词扩大词汇量。简要介绍构词知识,通过构词法扩大词汇量。
- 阅读理解和语言练习强调综合运用语言知识,使学生的语言能力得到全面发展。
- 培养学生的探究性学习能力。

本册共 15 个单元,选材以扩大学生知识面、培养学生的综合素质为主要原则,内容涉及童话、爱情、友谊、幸福、教育、社会问题、网络、名人传记、理想、科技、经济、体育等 15 个主题。每单元包括八个主要部分。

☞ **Unit Goals:** 明确本单元的学习目标,使学生对所学知识做到心中有数。

☞ **Before Reading:** 要求学生在阅读课文前通过查阅与本单元主题相关的背景知识,自己动手,独立思考,培养自主学习的能力。本部分有三项内容:

◇ **Hands-on Activities:** 提供可供查阅的参考资料和网站,旨在培养学生的自主学习能力。

◇ **Brainstorming:** 提出与单元主题相关的问题,旨在培养学生独立思考和批判性思维能力。通过寻求问题的答案,了解本单元的文化背景知识。

◇ **A Glimpse at Words and Expressions:** 通过上下文和查字典熟悉本单元 Text A 中出现的部分重点词汇和表达方式。

☞ **Text A:** 课文按主题编排,长度在 1000 字左右,所有课文均选自原文。

每篇课文后有两项内容:

- ◇ **Better Know More:** 对课文中出现的文化背景知识提供必要的解释。
- ◇ **Check Your Understanding:** 课文后提供了数量不等的问答题或多项选择题,旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文。

☞ **A Sip of Word Formation:** 介绍部分构词规则,本册主要介绍前缀和后缀,并配有针对性的词汇练习,通过练习扩大学生的认知词汇量。

☞ **You'd Like to Be:** 该部分是针对 Text A 的练习,练习形式不拘一格,这部分练习较适合于课堂由教师掌握使用,更多的自主性练习将另册出版。课后练习分五项内容:

◇ **A Skilled Text Weaver:** 强化主课文中出现的词汇、短语和主要语言难点。

◇ **A Sharp Interpreter:** 检验学生对课文中的重点句子的理解和活用。

◇ **A Careful Writer:** 对课文中出现的常用词汇进行同义词辨析,进一步理解词汇意义和用法的细微差异。

◇ **A Solid Sentence Constructor:** 训练学生对课文中重点句型和新词语的运用能力,理解句子和语篇的结构机制。

◇ **A Superb Bilingualist:** 对课文中的常用词汇和短语通过汉译英进一步强化,了解两种语言表达的异同。

☞ **Text B:** 与主课文的主题一致,通过阅读使学生对同一主题作更深入的了解。课文后有必要的注释和阅读理解问答题。

☞ **Writing Practice:** 要求学生围绕本单元主题书面表达自己的阅读心得,写作形式不拘一格。

☞ **Further Study:** 向学生提供进一步探究本单元主题的资源,要求学生通过查阅相关资料,更深入理解主题,逐步培养学生独立进行研究的能力以及通过研究获取知识的能力。

本册由山东大学主持编写,刘世铸负责教材的总体设计和编写,参加编写的有马文、姜晓梅、靳锁、张丽、程洪梅、徐荣娟等。在本书的编写过程中,总主编胡壮麟教授在总体思路上给予了精心的指导,责任编辑姜军和北京大学出版社外语编辑部的编辑们为本书的编辑出版付出了艰辛的劳动,在此向他们表示诚挚的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏和不当,诚望使用本书的教师和学生提出批评。

编者

2007年5月

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Fairy Tale

Unit Goals

After completing the lessons in this unit, students will be able to:

- ☞ identify some typical characteristics of a fairy tale using literary terms such as character, setting, and plot;
- ☞ develop the ability to read narratives critically;
- ☞ extend vocabulary through recognition of negative prefixes.

Before Reading

Hands-on Activities

1. Look in your university library's fairy tale section and browse through Dr. D. L. Ashliman's Folklore and Mythology Electronic Texts website <http://www.pitt.edu/~dash/type0510a.html>. Plan to include stories that exemplify a variety of tale types, such as "*Cinderella*," "*The Fisherman and His Wife*," and so on, to gain an understanding of the special characteristics of folk and fairy tales.

The following questions may help you get a better understanding of the nature of fairy tales:

- (1) What is a fairy tale?
 - (2) What are some special characteristics of fairy tales?
 - (3) What kinds of plots, characters, and settings do we expect to find in these stories?
 - (4) What makes each fairy tale unique?
 - (5) Why are fairy tales so prevalent as a form of storytelling throughout the world?
2. Write down a list of emotions and try to share memories of experiences you have had with these feelings.

Brainstorming

Brainstorm the following questions. Work in pairs or groups to discuss these questions.

1. How are standards of beauty established in a particular society, in a particular time period?
2. How are those standards articulated to the culture at large?
3. What are the standards of beauty that females and males are held to today? How are those standards different based on gender, age, race?
4. To what extent is intelligence a component of "beauty"? How have certain stereotypes re-inforced or challenged the notion that someone who is beautiful is not necessarily intelligent? What puts intelligence at odds with being beautiful?

A Glimpse at Words and Expressions

Please read the following sentences. Pay attention to the underlined part in each sentence and see how these expressions are used in the context, and then write down their meanings in the blanks provided.

1. They gave themselves ridiculous airs, and would not keep company with any but persons of quality. ()
2. This news had liked to have turned the heads of the two eldest daughters, who immediately flattered themselves with the hopes of returning to town. ()
3. ...they went to law with him about the merchandise. ()
4. If your daughter refuse to die in your stead, you will return within three months. ()
5. Will you give me leave to see you sup? ()
6. ...her newly found happiness and material comfort with the Beast. ()

Text A

Beauty and the Beast

By Jeanne-Marie LePrince de Beaumont
(Abridged and Edited)

There was once a very rich merchant, who had six children, three sons, and three daughters. His daughters were extremely handsome, especially the youngest. When she was little everybody admired her, and called her "The little Beauty."

5 The two eldest had a great deal of pride, because they were rich. They gave themselves ridiculous airs, and would not keep company with any but persons of quality. They went out every day to parties of pleasure, plays, concerts, and so forth, and they laughed at their youngest sister,
10 because she spent the greatest part of her time in reading good books.

All at once the merchant lost his whole fortune, excepting a small country house at a great distance from town, and told his children with tears in his eyes, they must
15 go there and work for their living.



The family had lived about a year in retirement, when the merchant received a letter with an account that a vessel, on board of which he had effects, was safely arrived. This news had liked to have turned the heads of the two eldest daughters, who immediately flattered themselves with the hopes of returning to town, for they were quite weary of a country life;
20 and when they saw their father ready to set out, they begged of him to buy them new gowns, headdresses, ribbons, and all manner of trifles; but Beauty asked for nothing but a rose. The good man went on his journey, but when he came there, they went to law with him about the merchandise, and after a great deal of trouble and pains to no purpose, he came back as poor
25 as before.

He was within thirty miles of his own house, thinking on the pleasure he should have in seeing his children again, when going through a large forest he lost himself. He began
30 to apprehend being either starved to death

air /eə/ *n.* appearance or manner

flatter /'flætə/ *v.* to praise (somebody) too much or insincerely in order to gain favor for oneself

gown /gaʊn/ *n.* woman's dress, especially a long one for special occasions

trifle /'trɪfl/ *n.* thing that has little value or importance

merchandise /'mɜ:tʃəndaɪz/ *n.* goods for sale

with cold and hunger, or else devoured by the wolves. All of a sudden, he saw a light at some distance. The merchant returned God thanks for this happy discovery, and hastened to the place, but was greatly surprised at not meeting with any one in the outer courts of a castle.

35 He waited a considerable time, until it struck eleven, and still nobody came. At last he was so hungry that he could stay no longer, but took a chicken, and ate it in two mouthfuls. As he was very much fatigued, and it was past midnight, he concluded it was best to shut the door, and go to bed.

It was ten the next morning before the merchant waked, and as he was going to rise he 40 was astonished to see a good suit of clothes in the room of his own. He looked through a window, but instead of snow saw the most delightful arbors, interwoven with the most beautiful flowers that were ever beheld.

The good man drank his chocolate, and then went to look for his horse, but passing through an arbor of roses he remembered Beauty's request to him, and gathered a branch on 45 which were several; immediately he heard a great noise, and saw such a frightful Beast coming towards him, that he was ready to faint away.

"You are very ungrateful," said the Beast to him, in a terrible voice; "I have saved your life by receiving you into my castle, and, in return, you steal my roses, which I value beyond any thing in the universe, but you shall die for it; I give you but a quarter of an hour to prepare 50 yourself, and say your prayers."

The merchant fell on his knees, and lifted up both his hands, "My lord," said he, "I beseech you to forgive me, indeed I had no intention to offend in gathering a rose for one of my daughters, who desired me to bring her one."

"My name is not My Lord," replied the monster, "but Beast; I don't love compliments. 55 But you say you have got daughters. I will forgive you, on condition that one of them come willingly, and suffer for you. If your daughter refuse to die in your stead, you will return within three months."

60 The merchant had no mind to sacrifice his daughters to the ugly monster, but he thought, in obtaining this respite, he should have the satisfaction of seeing them once more, so he promised he would return, and the Beast told him he might set out when he pleased, "but," added he, "you shall not depart empty handed; go back to the room where you lay, and you will see a great empty chest; fill it with

devour /dɪ'vaʊə/ v. to eat sth. hungrily or greedily
hasten /'heɪsən/ v. to hurry
fatigue /fə'ti:g/ n. great tiredness
interweave (interwove, interwoven) /,ɪntə'wi:v/ v. to join together; to combine
frightful /'fraɪtfl/ adj. very unpleasant; dreadful
ungrateful /ʌn'ɡreɪtfl/ adj. not recognizing a kindness, service, etc.
beseech /br'si:tʃ/ v. to ask sb. earnestly; to implore sb.
compliment /'kɒmplɪmənt/ n. expression of praise, admiration
sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ v. to offer sth. valuable to a god
respite /'respɪt/ n. interval of rest or relief
depart /dr'pɑ:t/ v. to go away, leave

whatever you like best, and I will send it to your home."

70 "Well," said the good man to himself, "if I must die, I shall have the comfort, at least, of leaving something to my poor children." He returned to the bedchamber, and finding a great quantity of broad pieces of gold, he filled the great chest, and in a few hours the good man was at home.

His children came round him, but instead of receiving their embraces with pleasure, he 75 looked on them, and holding up the branch he had in his hands, he burst into tears.

On giving Beauty the rose, her father cannot help but tell her what happened. The brothers offer to slay the Beast but the father knows that they would die in the process. Beauty insists on taking her father's place, and so she returns with him 80 to the Beast's palace where he reluctantly leaves her.



As soon as her father was gone, Beauty sat down in the great hall, and fell a crying likewise; but as she was mistress of a great deal of resolution, she recommended herself to God, and resolved not to be

85 uneasy the little time she had to live; for she firmly believed Beast would eat her up that night.

But at night, as she was going to sit down to supper, she heard the noise Beast made, and could not help being sadly terrified. "Beauty," said the monster, "will you give me leave to see you sup?"

"That is as you please," answered Beauty trembling.

90 "No," replied the Beast, "you alone are mistress here; you need only bid me gone, if my presence is troublesome, and I will immediately withdraw. But, tell me, do not you think me very ugly?"

"That is true," said Beauty, "for I cannot tell a lie, but I believe you are very good natured."

95 "Yes, yes," said the Beast, "my heart is good, but still I am a monster."

"Among mankind," says Beauty, "there are many that deserve that name more than you, and I prefer you, just as you are, to those, who, under a human form, hide a treacherous, corrupt, and ungrateful heart."

Beauty spent three months very 100 contentedly in the palace. Every evening Beast paid her a visit, and talked to her, during supper, very rationally, with plain good common sense, but never with what the world calls wit; and Beauty daily discovered some 105 valuable qualifications in the monster, and seeing him often had so accustomed her to his

slay /sleɪ/ v. to kill in a violent way

reluctantly /rɪ'lʌktəntli/ adv. unwillingly

resolution /ˌrezə'lʊʃən/ n. quality of being resolute or firm; determination

bid /bɪd/ v. to order; to tell

withdraw /wɪð'drɔː/ v. to go away

treacherous /'treɪʃərəs/ adj. betraying

rationally /'ræʃənəli/ adv. reasonably

deformity, that, far from dreading the time of his visit, she would often look on her watch to see when it would be nine, for the Beast never

110 missed coming at that hour. There was but one thing that gave Beauty any concern, which was, that every night, before she went to bed, the monster always asked her, if she would be his wife. One day she said to him, "Beast, you make

115 me very uneasy, I wish I could consent to marry you, but I am too sincere to make you believe that will ever happen; I shall always esteem you as a friend, endeavor to be satisfied with this."

"I must," said the Beast, "for, alas! I know too well my own misfortune, but then I love you with the tenderest affection. However, I ought to think myself happy, that you will stay

120 here; promise me never to leave me."

Beauty blushed at these words; she had seen in her glass, that her father had pined himself sick for the loss of her, and she longed to see him again. "I could," answered she, "indeed, promise never to leave you entirely, but I have so great a desire to see my father, that I shall fret to death, if you refuse me that satisfaction."

125 "I had rather die myself," said the monster, "than give you the least uneasiness. I will send you to your father, you shall remain with him, and poor Beast will die with grief."

"No," said Beauty, weeping, "I love you too well to be the cause of your death. I give you my promise to return in a week. You have shown me that my sisters are married, and my brothers gone to the army; only let me stay a week with my father, as he is alone." The Beast

130 assents on the condition that she return in seven days, lest he die.

The next morning she is at home. Her father is overjoyed to see her, but the sisters are jealous of Beauty, her newly found happiness and material comfort with the Beast. They persuade Beauty to stay longer, which she does, but on the tenth night she dreams of the Beast who is dying. She threw herself upon him without any dread, and finding his heart beat still, she

135 fetched some water from the canal, and poured it on his head. Beast opened his eyes, and said to Beauty, "You forgot your promise, and I was so afflicted for having lost you, that I resolved to starve myself, but since I have the happiness of seeing you once more, I die satisfied."

"No, dear Beast," said Beauty, "you must not die. Live to be my husband; from this moment I give you my hand, and swear to be none but yours. Alas! I thought I had only a

140 friendship for you, but the grief I now feel convinces me, that I cannot live without you."

Beauty scarce had pronounced these words, when she saw the palace sparkle with light; and fireworks, instruments of music, everything seemed to give notice of some great event. But nothing could fix her attention; she turned to her dear Beast, for whom she trembled with fear; but how great was her surprise! Beast was disappeared, and she saw, at her feet, one of the

deformity /dr'fɔ:miti/ *n.* being deformed
dread /dred/ *v.* to fear greatly
esteem /i'sti:m/ *v.* to have a high opinion of, respect greatly
endeavor /m'devə/ *v.* to attempt; to try
pine /paɪn/ *v.* to be very unhappy
fret /fret/ *v.* (cause sb. to) to become unhappy, bad tempered, or anxious about sth.
assent /ə'sent/ *v.* to express agreement

145 loveliest princes that eye ever beheld; who returned her thanks for having put an end to the charm, under which he had so long resembled a Beast.

behold /br'həʊld/ v. to see

resemble /rɪ'zembəl/ v. to be like or similar to

condemn /kən'dem/ v. to say what sb.'s punishment is to be; to sentence sb.

A wicked fairy had condemned him to remain under that shape until a beautiful virgin should consent to marry him. Beauty, agreeably surprised, gave the charming prince her hand to rise; they went together into the castle, and Beauty was overjoyed to find, in the great hall, her father and his whole family.

Better Know More

Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont (1711—1780)

Jeanne-Marie LePrince de Beaumont was born in Rouen, France in 1711. She was born into a large family that could not provide her with a dowry sizeable enough to enter into an advantageous marriage. She turned to teaching, which was a radical move for an unmarried woman of her station. She entered into a brief and unhappy marriage thereafter, producing one child. The marriage lasted for two years and was annulled in 1745.



In 1748 Madame de Beaumont moved to England. There she worked as a governess to the children of the Prince of Wales and published educational magazines for young girls. She herself wrote many of the not-so-subtle stories published in the magazines, the most famous of which is "Beauty and the Beast," first published in 1757. Beaumont's version of the fairy tale was by no means the first, but has proven to be the

most popular source for adaptations.

In 1762, Beaumont married a man named Thomas Pichon and moved to Savoy, a small dukedom in the Rhone-Alps region, which is today part of France. She died in 1780.

Check Your Understanding

Answer the following questions based on the text you have just learned.

1. What is the difference between Beauty and her sisters?
2. What was the reaction of the two eldest daughters when they heard that the ship had safely