

大学英语 阅读教程

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS 2

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选编

梁观耀 叶丽珍

高等教育出版社

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出版说明

本书系根据美国 Newbury House 公司出版的《提高阅读技巧》(Developing Reading Skills) 选编而成。原书是一套为帮助成年人掌握阅读技巧, 提高阅读能力的英语教材, 其内容和形式均有特色。文章题材广泛, 内容生动, 语言流畅, 知识性和趣味性兼蓄, 练习丰富, 形式活泼。

原书全套为五册, 现根据我国大学英语教学的实际情况和需要, 从中选出三十七篇文章, 分编成四册。大体上相当于1985年教育部颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》中1—4级的教学要求。本书每章除原书的课文和练习之外, 补充了分课词汇和课文注释, 并将原书复习测验改为三个阶段性的复习练习, 其中包括阅读技巧练习、语法练习、词汇练习及少量的汉译英练习。书后附有词汇索引。

本书可用作高等学校理工科及文科学生基础阶段的英语教材, 亦可供广大英语自学者学习使用。



Today, women in the Middle-East are entering a variety of professions.

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ISLAMIC CUSTOMS LIMIT KUWAITI WOMEN

1 "Islamic law is very good for the equality of women," said Dr. Badria al-Awadhi, Kuwait's first woman law professor, "but the people who interpret the Islamic law are men. And they try to do it in a way that is right for them and not for us."

2 "Us" are the women of Kuwait, many of whom are becoming educated, some of whom have professional careers, and none of whom is allowed to vote. Like women in other westernizing Third World societies, Kuwaiti females are demanding their rights and overturning conventions. But in a country where until recently women were shrouded behind black veils, progress can be agonizingly slow.

3 "We are the sacrificial generation," Dr. al-Awadhi said. "We wanted to prove ourselves as women, that we are equal, that we could do the same job as men. But at the same time, we lost one thing—the family. Most of us in this position, I could say, are not married."

4 Dr. Badria al-Awadhi, the first female dean of Kuwait Univer-

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sity's School of Law and Shariah (Islamic law), is in a profession totally dominated by men. At 35, she is responsible for a law school faculty of 42 men. With a doctorate in international law and a wide record of publications, Dr. al-Awadhi said her male colleagues, many of whom are non-Kuwaitis, didn't resist that much.

5 But like all pioneers, she paid a price. "I feel that I gave up making my own family for my degree," said the doctor of law at her desk in the cavernous office. "I had to balance two things—a husband and children or this career. I prefer to be a career woman. Men my age didn't want to marry a woman who was on the same level as them," she said while her two male secretaries brought papers to sign. "They took those lower than them. Society in the Arab east looked on a man very badly if his wife was on the same level as him."

6 Educated women even found difficulties with prospective mothers-in-law. "When you marry here, you marry the whole family," said Dr. al-Awadhi. "The husband usually took the wife to live with his family. So if you're a man and you have a very educated wife and your mother doesn't know how to read—well, it is very difficult."

7 The problems she faced may not confront Dr. al-Awadhi's female students. Females make up 51 percent of Kuwait University's students, and they attend classes wearing the latest fashions of Paris and Rome. "Before, a man had to choose between educated and non-educated," Dr. al-Awadhi said. "Now almost all young women are educated. A man doesn't have a choice anymore."

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8 Dr. al-Awadhi was one of six children of a wealthy Kuwaiti trader, who died when she was young. Her elder brother, now Kuwait's minister of health (1980), pushed her and her sisters to take up a profession. When the parliament is in session. Dr. al-Awadhi lobbies the all-male leadership of Kuwait to grant women the right to vote and hold office.

TURN TO COMPREHENSION CHECK AT END OF CHAPTER

500 words

READING TIMES:

1st reading _____ minutes

2nd reading _____ minutes

READING SPEED:

5 minutes=100 wpm

4 minutes=125 wpm

3 minutes=166 wpm

2 minutes=250 wpm

New Words and Phrases

equality	[i(:)'kwɒliti]	n.	平等
Kuwait	[ku'weɪt]	n.	科威特[亚洲]
female	['fi:meɪ]	n.	女子
		a.	女(性)的; 妇女的
convention	[kən'venʃən]	n.	习俗; 常规
veil	[veɪl]	n.	面纱
dean	[di:n]	n.	院长; 系主任; 教务长
profession	[prə'feʃən]	n.	职业
faculty	['fækəlti]	n.	(大学的)系,科; (从事某一专门职业的)全体人员
doctorate	['dɒktərɪt]	n.	博士学位
publication	[,pʌbli'keɪʃən]	n.	出版物; 出版; 发表
colleague	['kɒli:g]	n.	同事
secretary	['sekɹətri]	n.	秘书
paper	['peɪpə]	n.	文件; 论文; 考卷
mother-in-law	['mʌðərɪnlɔ:]	n.	婆婆; 岳母
fashion	['fæʃən]	n.	(服装等的)流行式样
Rome		n.	罗马[意大利]
parliament	['pɑ:ləmənt]	n.	议会, 国会
session	['seʃən]	n.	会议; 一届会议

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interpret	[in'tə:prɪt]	v.	解释; 阐明
westernize	['westənəɪz]	v.	(使)西洋化, (使)欧 化
overturn	[,əʊvə'tɔ:n]	v.	推翻
shroud	[fraʊd]	v.	覆盖; 掩蔽
dominate	['dɒmɪneɪt]	v.	统治, 控制, 支配
resist	[rɪ'zɪst]	v.	反抗; 抵制
prefer	[prɪ'fə:]	v.	宁愿(选择); 更喜欢
sign	[səɪn]	v.	签字于; 签(名)
face		v.	面对
confront	[kən'frʌnt]	v.	(困难、问题等)临到 (人)头上; 使面临
push	[puʃ]	v.	推; 推动; 促使
lobby	['lɒbi]	v.	对...进行疏通活动
grant	[gra:nt]	v.	授予(权利等); 同意
Islamic	[ɪz'læmɪk]	a.	伊斯兰教的, 穆斯林 的
Kuwaiti	[ku'weɪti, kə'waɪti]	a.	科威特的; 科威特人 的
		n.	科威特人
professional	[prə'fesjənl]	a.	专业的, 职业的
		n.	专业人员
sacrificial	[ˌsækrɪ'fɪʃəl]	a.	牺牲的

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responsible	[ris'pɒnsəbl]	a.	(应)负责的, 有责任的
cavernous	['kævənəs]	a.	洞穴状的; 深邃的
prospective	[prəs'pektiv]	a.	未来的; 预期的
agonizingly	['ægənaɪzɪŋli]	ad.	使人极度痛苦地
totally	['təʊtli]	ad.	完全

be responsible for	对...负责
pay a price	付出代价
give up	放弃; 抛弃
look on	看待
make up	组成
attend classes	上课
take up	开始(从事于)
in session	在开会

Notes to the Text

- 1. The State of Kuwait:** a Moslem state. It occupies 24,280 square kilometers in northeastern part of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered on the north and west by Iraq and the south and west by Saudi Arabia. Most of Kuwait is flat, sandy desert. There

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are no rivers or lakes, and rainfall is limited. However, because of the rapid development of its oil industry, Kuwait has become one of the world's richest nations for its size.

2. **Islamic law:** is also called Moslem law, which had evolved in the 8th and 9th centuries A.D., once had general applications. In modern times it has become limited to religious cases and special family problems. There are four schools of law and each differs in its interpretation of the law and has its own rules.
3. **overturn conventions:** to do away with generally accepted rules, practices, or customs.
4. **But in a country where until recently women were shrouded behind black veils:**

a) Relative adverbs like when, where, or why can be used to introduce relative clauses, e.g.

Deserts break out in any area where the land management is poor.

Sunday is the day when most families relax and enjoy spending time together.

b) be shrouded behind black veils: be covered with black veil

5. Restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses

Consider the following two sentences:

- a. Men my age didn't want to marry a woman who was on the same level as them.
- b. Her father was a wealthy Kuwaiti trader, who died when she was young.

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In the first sentence, *who was on the same level as them* identifies what kind of woman is meant. The relative clause is a necessary part of the meaning of the noun and could not be left out.

In the second sentence, *who died when she was young* is a non-restrictive relative clause. The clause does not identify the noun it modifies, but supplies additional information about it. Note that the clause is set off by a comma.

6. **They took those lower than them:** They married women who were lower than they. When *than* is followed by personal pronouns, both subject and object forms are possible. In formal English, subject forms are preferable because the sentence would read, *They took those lower than they were.*

7. **Before, a man had to choose between educated and non-educated:**

Note that no article is needed before adjectives, such as good and bad, educated, and non-educated when they are opposite in meaning and used as nouns in pairs, e.g.

Good and bad alike respected the person.

He was popular with both old and young.

Exercises

- A. Analysis of Ideas and Relationships:** Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. This article is about;
- 3 •

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- a. Islamic life in modern-day Kuwait.
- b. social changes in Kuwait.
- c. problems faced by professional women in Kuwait.

Please explain your answer.

2. "Islamic law is very good for the equality of women," said Dr. Badria al-Awadhi. Kuwait's first woman law professor. "but the people who interpret the Islamic law are men. And they try to do it in a way that is right for them and not for us."

They and **them** refer to:

Us refers to:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. people. | a. people. |
| b. men. | b. men. |
| c. women. | c. women. |

Please explain your answer.

3. Paragraph 3, sentence 1 ("We are the sacrificial generation," Dr. al-Awadhi said.) is explained by:
- a. paragraph 3, sentences 2, 3, and 4.
 - b. paragraph 4.
 - c. paragraph 2.

Please explain your answer.

4. Dr. Badria al-Awadhi's remarks are particularly important because:
- a. she is an international lawyer and an expert in Islamic law.
 - b. she is a Kuwaiti woman.
 - c. she is a Kuwaiti woman and a leader in a totally male dominated field.

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Please explain your answer.

5. Why is Dr. Badria al-Awadhi referred to as a pioneer ?
 - a. Because she is one of the first highly educated Kuwaiti women.
 - b. Because she has an adventurous spirit.
 - c. Because she is not afraid to try new things.
6. Paragraphs 5 and 6 are written primarily in the past tense. Why ?
 - a. To indicate that Kuwaiti society is changing and the experiences of Dr. al-Awadhi and women of her generation may not confront young, educated women in Kuwait today.
 - b. To indicate that Kuwaiti society has not changed and that young, educated women in Kuwait face the same difficulties today as Dr. al-Awadhi and women of her generation did.
 - c. To indicate that Kuwaiti society may change in the future, but it has not changed up to now.

Please explain your answer, concentrating on the general meaning and function of the past tense.

7. Why do you think the writer mentions that female students today "attend classes wearing the latest fashions of Paris and Rome" ?
 - a. To show that they are well dressed.
 - b. To show that other social customs are changing too.
 - c. To show how wealthy Kuwaitis are.

Please explain your answer.

8. Which statement is NOT true ?
 - a. Social customs in Kuwait are changing.
 - b. There is resistance to social change in Kuwait.

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c. Social change occurs quickly.

Why do you think so ?

9. Paragraph 8, sentence 3, shows that Dr. al-Awadhi:

a. is involved in the government.

b. is interested in politics and would like to hold a political office.

c. is active in women's rights in general.

10. The writer of this article is:

a. sympathetic to educated Kuwaiti women.

b. sympathetic to the position of Kuwaiti men.

c. critical of the position of educated women in Kuwait.

Why do you think so ?

B. Interpretation of Words and Phrases: Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. "'We are the sacrificial generation,' Dr. al-Awadhi said." This means that the first generation of educated Kuwaiti women:

a. was not successful in receiving professional acceptance from men.

b. had to give up something: having a family.

c. was able to attain both personal and professional goals.

2. In the phrase, "Kuwait University's School of Law and Shariah (Islamic law)," why is Islamic law written in parentheses ?

a. To show that Shariah and Islamic law mean the same thing.

b. To show that Islamic law is a division of Shariah.