

高职高专公共课系列教材

新编英语阅读教程

New English Reading Course

孙尔英 韩 杰 主 编



東北大學出版社
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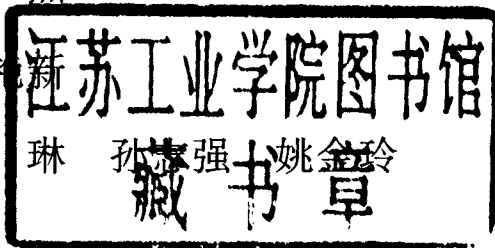
New English Reading Course

主 编 孙尔英 韩 杰

副主编 张艳荣 邓艳新

编 者 张春杰 赵 琳

孙志强 姚金玲



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• 沈 阳 •

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传真: 024—83680180 (市场部) 83680265 (社务室)

E-mail: neuph@neupress.com

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前言

《新编英语阅读教程》是按照教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》，同时吸取国内外同类高职高专英语教材长处，并结合高职英语教学特点编写而成。

本书在题材内容的选择上注重贴近学生生活实际，满足学生的需求，从世界电影介绍到英文歌曲、时尚、人类、自然、现代生活，对中西方文化比较等方面也有涉猎，力图使英语学习具有趣味性和一定的思想性。本书从大量的当代报刊、杂志以及优秀的教学资源中吸收了语言的精华，既保证了文章的可读性，又体现了教材的规范性。

参加本教材编写的作者全部来自于教学一线，有着丰富的课堂教学经验，了解高职学生的特点和英语教学规律。编写过程中从题材内容的选择到课后练习的设计都能够较好地把握“实用为主，够用为度”的原则。

本书共有十个教学单元，孙尔英同志负责第一、二单元的编写，张春杰同志负责第三、四单元的编写，邓艳新、韩杰和张艳荣同志分别编写了第五、六、七、八和九、十单元。孙志强、赵琳、姚金玲同志参加了本书的部分编写和整理工作。本教材不仅是外语教学工作多年教学经验的升华，更是其集体智慧的结晶，相信本教材会成为当前高职高专英语教材百花园中的一朵奇葩，在落实“实用为主，够用为度”方针和提倡创新思维的今天发挥作用。

本书在编写过程中自始至终得到了张保全教授的指导和大力支持，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

本书适于三年制高职高专公共英语教学后一阶段，大二上学期，高职高专英语课程教学有较高要求时使用。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间紧迫，难免有不妥和疏漏之处，恳请同行、专家指正。

《新编英语阅读教程》编写组

2006年7月

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Unit 1

Movies

Learning Focus

Text A: The World of Movies

Text B: Movie Talk — Roman Holiday

Translation Skills: Separating and Combining Methods(I)

Text A

Read In

People always appreciate watching movies. How about you? If you are a movie fan, what do you know about movies? Now let's enter into a world of movies.



The World of Movies

For a hundred years, movies have been a special companion to human spiritual world. In the world of movies people could find their dreams and glory. It seems that you are having a talk with a great man or ordinary people when watching and you could get comfort to calm your soul and to draw the strength you need in life struggle as well. People have enjoyed so much happiness and experienced such various feelings which are either beautiful or bitter in the movie stories. So people say movies have become one of the most significant parts of human culture, which have composed and covered so many people's life experiences, especially the wonderful parts.

The world of movies is a comprehensive combination of sound, light and color, which leads audiences into an imagining world. It entertains people, influences their views of beauty, enlarges their horizons and makes them reflect about their own life. Movies could catch our spirits, lead them to the vision beyond our imagination.

Movies give us pleasure and a sense of identification simply because they enable us to recognize and adapt to the "acted" quality of everyday life. They place us safely outside dramatic events, a position from which we can observe people lying, concealing emotion, or staging performances for one another.

What do we “consume” when we go to the cinema? We consume a story, certainly, but not a story that could be recounted by a friend or summarized in prose to the same effect. Our experience of a film is tied more to the specific telling of the story than to the abstract result of that telling, the story told. Our pleasure, in short, follows from our engagement in the film as process.

Watching English films is also a popular way of learning foreign language. Movies could provide you with authentic character dialogues, foster language sense, stimulate thinking, get familiar with English speaking and interaction to appreciate foreign manners. You will naturally imitate them although you're not interested in English after seeing a few films, and you'll speak out without hesitation of Tom Hanks' lines. This is an easy way for foreign language learners.

The happiness of English learning can be created just by reviewing old films and appreciating new ones. By watching English movies, your attitude of English learning could be more positive, more active and this will happen soon after you discover its mystery.

(401 words)

New Words

companion / kəm'pænjən /	<i>n.</i> 同伴, 伙伴
comprehensive / 'kɒmpri'hensiv /	<i>a.</i> 综合的, 广泛的
combination / ,kɒmbi'neɪʃən /	<i>n.</i> 混合, 联合
compose / kəm'pəʊz /	<i>v.</i> 创作; 构成, 组成
entertain / ,entə'tein /	<i>v.</i> 娱乐
horizon / hə'reɪzn /	<i>n.</i> 视野, 范围
authentic / ɔ:'θentɪk /	<i>a.</i> 真正的, 正宗的
appreciate / ə'pri:ʃieɪt /	<i>v.</i> 赏识; 感激
stimulate / 'stimjuleɪt /	<i>v.</i> 刺激, 激励, 鼓舞
foster / 'fɒstə /	<i>v.</i> 培养, 养育
imitate / 'ɪmɪteɪt /	<i>v.</i> 模仿, 效仿
hesitate / 'hezɪteɪt /	<i>v.</i> 犹豫
line / laɪn /	<i>n.</i> 台词
identification / aɪ,dentɪfi'keɪʃən /	<i>n.</i> 身份的证明, 视为同一, 证明同一, 确认
dramatic / drə'mætɪk /	<i>a.</i> 戏剧性的, 引人注目的, 给人深刻印象的
	<i>n.</i> (pl.) 戏剧作品, 戏曲
conceal / kən'si:l /	<i>v.</i> 隐藏
consume / kən'sju:m /	<i>v.</i> 消耗, 消费, 饮食; 毁灭; 消磨; 枯萎
recount / ri'kaʊnt /	<i>v.</i> 详述, 叙述, 重新计算
summarize / 'sʌməraɪz /	<i>v.</i> 概述, 摘要而言
prose / prəʊz /	<i>n.</i> 散文; 乏味的话; 单调, 无聊
specific / spi'sɪfɪk /	<i>n.</i> 特效药, 特性
	<i>a.</i> 特殊的, 明确的, 具有特效的

abstract / 'æbstrækt /*n.* 摘要*a.* 抽象的*v.* 摘要, 提炼**engagement** / in'geɪdʒmənt /*n.* 诺言, 约会, 婚约**mystery** / 'mɪstəri /*n.* 神秘, 神秘的事物

Phrases and Expressions

adapt to

适应

in prose

平铺直叙地, 乏味地

tie to

依靠, 依赖

in short

总之, 简言之

Words Study

comprehensive

She has a comprehensive grasp of the subject. (广泛的)

The reporter has made a comprehensive report. (综合的)

stimulate

I hoped my warning would stimulate her to greater efforts. (激励, 鼓舞)

Light stimulates plant growth. (刺激)

The exhibition stimulated interest in the artist's work. (引起)

Praise always stimulates him to further efforts/ to make greater efforts. (激励)

imitate

Decide what you want to do; don't just imitate others. (仿效)

He's very clever at imitating his friends. (模仿)

specific

There is a specific tool for each job. (特殊的)

He gave us very specific instructions. (具体的, 明确的)

Quinine is a specific for malaria. (特效药)

The money is to be used for one specific purpose: the building of the new theater. (专门的)

Exercises

I. Discuss the following questions with your partners.

1. Why seeing foreign films is a good way of learning foreign language?
2. After watching a movie, what can we get? Name some American movies you know.

II. Answer the following questions according to Text A.

1. What could people enjoy in the world of movies?
2. What are the major elements which movies consist of?

3. Why is movie able to give us pleasure and a sense of identification?
4. In which aspect is watching English film helpful to your English learning?
5. Which word is used to describe the wonderful world of films in the text?

III. Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the words given in bracket.

companion	various	in short	recount	have a talk with
comprehensive	compose	comfort	influence	conceal

1. Fred had been her constant _____ for the last years of her life.
2. A refrigerator can be used for _____ purpose.
3. _____ we must prepare first.
4. The old man _____ what he had experienced in his early years of sailor on the sea.
5. You need to _____ him otherwise he may misunderstand you.
6. The management board _____ of three directors and two outside consultants.
7. People believe that parents have the greatest _____ on their children.
8. Jane was grateful for the _____ given by her friends in time of need.
9. He might be _____ a secret from me.
10. They made a _____ planning before starting the program.

IV. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. His proposal has attracted _____ support throughout the country.
A. different
B. widespread
C. various
D. far
2. The doctor told Perky that too much _____ to the sun is bad for her skin.
A. extension
B. exhibition
C. expansion
D. exposure
3. A wise mother never _____ her children to the slightest possibility of danger.
A. exposes
B. sustains
C. controls
D. induces
4. The flight was delayed for two hours owing to _____ reasons.
A. adaptive
B. alternative
C. extensive
D. technical
5. The diseases affect children and are highly _____.
A. negative
B. infectious
C. evident
D. primary
6. Many of goods they produce are not for national _____ but for export.
A. reproduction
B. service
C. consumption
D. population
7. Do you think it's within his _____ to follow the complicated instructions and do the job without making a mess of it?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. mobility | B. intelligence |
| C. outlook | D. capacity |
8. Though living in different countries, the two families have _____ close links.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. maintained | B. confronted |
| C. managed | D. compromised |
9. There was a long _____ in school on the question of whether university students should or should not be encouraged to have part-time job.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. report | B. debate |
| C. lesson | D. meeting |
10. The two words are _____ in meaning, so we can use either of them without twisting the meaning of the sentence.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. identical | B. different |
| C. meaningful | D. difficult |

Text B

Read In

The young princess Ann is visiting Rome as part of a European tour. As she is tired of the royal rules she escapes the confines of her local residence. While she was walking at night on the street she encounters a young man, Joe, a newspaper reporter. At first Joe wanted to take the chance to make a world front page story with the Princess missing. However, after a day of companioning Princess in Rome, Joe got heart warming affection to the princess. As a result he gave up delivering the news. At last the princess restored her real identity. Joe misses out his story but feels much more richly rewarded in a moral sense. The memory of Rome will be deeply kept in the heart of the two young people. And the story has been handed down as the most classic, romantic loving tale.



Movie Talk—Roman Holiday

Scene 1

(Ann is complaining about the boring routine of the trip while the Countess takes no notice of that, reporting the next day's working schedule.)

Ann: (brushing her hair) I hate this nightgown. I hate all my nightgown. And I hate my underwear, too.

Countess: My dear, you have lovely things.

Ann: But I'm not two hundred years old! (dropping down on the bed) Why can't I sleep in pyjamas?

Countess: (looking up as she folds the sheets into place) Pyjamas!

Ann: (Just) the top half. Did you know there are people who sleep with absolutely nothing on at all?

Countess: (opening the window) I rejoice to say that I did not.

Ann: (lying against the headboard, smiling as she hears distant music coming in through the window) Listen.

Countess: Oh, and your slippers. Please put on your slippers and come away from the window. Your milk and crackers.

Ann: (taking the tray; as the Countess helps her pull the covers over her) Everything we do is so wholesome.

Countess: They'll help you to sleep.

Ann: (stubbornly) I'm too tired to sleep—can't sleep a wink.

Countess: Now my dear, if you don't mind tomorrow's schedule—or schedule whichever you prefer—both are correct. Eight thirty, breakfast here with the Embassy staff; nine o'clock, we leave for the Polinory automatic works where you'll be presented with a small car.

Ann: (disinterested; absently playing with a napkin) Thank you.

Countess: Which you will not accept?

Ann: No, thank you.

Countess: Ten thirty-five, inspection of Food and Agricultural Organization will present you with an olive tree.

Ann: No, thank you.

Countess: Which you (will) accept?

Ann: Thank you.

Countess: Ten fifty-five, the New Founding Home for Orphans. You will preside over the laying of the corner stone; same speech as last Monday.

Ann: Trade relations?

Countess: Yes.

Ann: (chewing a cracker) For the orphans?

Countess: No, no, the other one.

Ann: "Youth and progress", olive Orphans preside.

Countess: Precisely. Eleven forty-five, back here to rest. No, that's wrong... eleven forty-five, conference here with the press. Necklace, plaque, bouquet.

Ann: "Sweetness and decency".

Countess: One o'clock sharp, lunch with the Foreign Ministry. You will wear your white necklace and carry a small bouquet of very small pink roses. Three-o-five, presentation of a plaque. Four-ten, review special guard of Police. Four forty-five, back here to change to your uniform to meet the international...

Ann: (screaming at the Countess) Stop!!! (looking away, her hair covering her face) Please stop! stop...!

Countess: (retrieving the tray) It's alright, dear, it didn't spill.

Ann: I don't care if it's spilled or not. I don't care if I'm drown in it! (throws her head into the pillow)

Countess: (putting her hands on her shoulders to comfort her) My dear, you're ill. I'll send for Doctor Bonnachoven.

Ann: (turning over, facing the opposite way) I don't want Doctor Bonnachoven; please let me die in peace!

Countess: You're not dying.

Ann: (facing the Countess) Leave me.

Countess: Nerves, control yourself, Ann.

Ann: (throwing herself on the pillow, beating it with her fist) I don't want to!

Countess: (standing up straight, speaking with authority) Your Highness. I'll get Doctor Bonnachoven.

Ann: (looking up as she leaves) It's no use, I'll be dead before he gets here.

Scene 2

(After Princess Ann is out of the confines of her local residence, the drug she has taken before she leaves is taking effect; she is sleeping by the side of the road, when our hero, Joe, a news reporter, comes into the picture.)

Joe: Hey! Hey, Hey... Hey... Wake up!

Ann: Thank you very much, delighted.

Joe: Wake up.

Ann: No, thank you. Charmed.

Joe: Charmed, too.

Ann: You may sit down.

Joe: I think you'd better sit up, much too young to get picked up by the police.

Ann: Police?

Joe: Yep, police.

Ann: Two-fifteen and back here to change. Two forty-five...



CAnn: "If I were dead and buried and I heard your voice beneath the sod, my heart of dust would still rejoice." Do you know that poem?

Joe: Huh, what do you know? (sitting down) You're well-read, well-dressed; you're snoozing away in a public street. Would you care to make a statement?

Ann: What the world needs is a return to sweetness and decency in the souls of its young men and...

Joe: Yeah, I er, couldn't agree with you more, but er...

Joe: Get yourself some coffee, you'll be alright. Look, you take the cab.

Joe: Come on. (take her up by the arm) Climb in the cab and go home.

Scene 3

(At the press conference, Ann faces reporters from all parts of the world and to her surprise she finds Joe among them. In replying to the reporters, Ann expresses her expectation and confidence in Joe.)

Master of Ceremonies: Ladies and Gentlemen: Her Royal Highness will now answer your questions.

Chief of Correspondents: I believe at the outset, Your Highness, that I should express the pleasure of all of us at your recover from the recent illness.

Ann: Thank you.

American Correspondent: Does Your Highness believe that Federation would be a possible solution

to Europe's economic problems?

Ann: I am in favor of any measure which would lead to closer cooperation in Europe.

Correspondent: And what, in the opinion of Your Highness, is the outlook for Friendship Among Nations?

Ann: I have every faith in it — (pausing; turning to look at Joe) as I have faith in relations between people.

Ann: (looking at Joe; smiling very slightly to him) I am too glad to hear you say it.

Correspondent: Which of the cities visited did Your Highness enjoy the most? (Ann pauses as she looks at Joe)

Ann: Each in its own way was... unforgettable. It would be difficult to — Rome, by all means, Rome. I will cherish my visit here, in memory, as long as I live.

(1017 words)



New Words

nightgown / 'naitgaun /

n. 睡衣

confines / 'kɒnfainz /

n. 境界, 范围

residence / 'rezidəns /

n. 住宅, 公馆

restore / ri'stɔː /

v. 使恢复, 复位

cracker / 'krækə /

n. 饼干

wholesome / 'həulsəm /

a. 适合卫生的, 促进健康的

embassy / 'embəsi /

n. 大使馆全体人员

automatic / ɔːtə'mætɪk /

a. 自动的

necklace / 'neklɪs /

n. 项链

plaque / plæk /

n. 饰物, 徽章

bouquet / bəu'keɪ /

n. 花束; 称赞

liquor / 'likə /

n. 液, 液体, 酒

rejoice / 'rɪdʒɔɪs /

v. 欣喜, 高兴

sod / sɒd /

n. 草皮, 草地

snooze / snuːz /

v. 打瞌睡, 睡午觉

cab / kæb /

n. 出租汽车

Phrases and Expressions

hand down

流传, 传说

take the chance to

利用机会做

take no notice of

不理睬

make a statement

陈述, 正式说明

Notes

- spill 除了指液体的“溢出”外,通常还引申为消息的“泄漏,告知”。如:
You must get something in your mind, why don't spill it?
你一定有什么心事,怎么不告诉我呢?
常与它连用的短语有 spill out, spill the beans。有一句经典谚语:
It's no use crying over spilt milk.
不要对着打翻的牛奶哭泣(后悔是没有用的)。
- leave sb. alone 意为“走开,不打扰”。如:
Don't try to interfere in my affairs, please leave me alone.
别试图干涉我的事,不要你管。
- charmed 为上层社会礼节用语,体现说话人的高贵地位。和一般情况下的 pleased 含义相同。如:
I'm charmed /pleased to meet you.
很荣幸见到你。
- 安妮的语言和穿着充分暗示了她出自上流阶层,这些让男主角 Joe 深感诧异就不足为怪了。
couldn't agree with you any more 意思是非常赞同。如:
I couldn't agree with you any more on the proposal.
我非常赞同你的提议。
- 经典致辞,试着把整句话脱口而出。at the outset 意为“一开始”,与 at the beginning 含义相同。如:
At the outset of his career he was full of optimism but not now.
开始的时候他对事业充满了信心,但现在不再是这样了。
- in favor of 意为“赞同”。如:
I think all the people at meeting will be in favor of your opinion.
我想全体到会者都会赞同你的观点。
在商务中 in favor of 意为“以…为受益人”。如:
Please open a Letter of Credit in favor of ABC company before shipping.
请在装运前以 ABC 公司为受益人开立信用证。
- speak for 意为“代表…说话”,在此可以和 in behalf of 互换。如:
Don't think you are speaking for/in behalf of everyone.
你只能代表你自己。
- by all means 与 anyway 含义相同,意为“不管怎样,当然”。如:
I think she is right by all means.
不管怎么说,我想她是对的。

V. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to Text B.

- () 1. The princess did not enjoy her visit at the beginning because of her sleeplessness.
- () 2. The Countess was considerate of Ann's feeling.