



英语阅读教程

English Reading Course

主编 于秀华

上册

黑龙江教育出版社

英语阅读教程

English Reading Course

上册

主 编 于秀华
编写人员 史 岚 付云红 陈 旭 何志文
 奚小丹 薛东岩 王瑞雪 张笑枫

黑龙江教育出版社

2005年·哈尔滨

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语阅读教程/于秀华等主编. —哈尔滨:黑龙江教育出版社, 2005. 12

ISBN 7-5316-4559-9

I. 英... II. 于... III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教材 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 147756 号

英语阅读教程

上册

YINGYU YUEDU JIAOCHENG

主 编:于秀华

责任编辑:张佳莉

责任校对:王 雪

黑龙江教育出版社出版(哈尔滨市南岗区花园街 158 号)

黑龙江大学印刷厂印刷 黑龙江教育出版社发行

开本 787×1092 1/16·印张 16·字数 900 千

2005 年 12 月第 1 版 2005 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-500

ISBN 7-5316-4559-9/G·3469 定价:45.80 元(上下册)

如有印装质量问题,请与印刷厂联系调换。

前 言

大量而广泛的阅读是学好英语的重要方法之一。通过阅读可以拓宽知识面,扩大词汇量,提高阅读速度,增强语感,熟悉英语的习语,巩固和加深对英语语法的应用。这是获取有关语言大量信息的重要途径。阅读理解能力的强弱是衡量英语水平高低的重要标准,因此目前在各类英语中高级水平测试中,阅读理解题已占总题量 30% 以上。一般要求在 30 - 40 分钟内完成阅读 3000 字左右的阅读量。平均每分钟 70 字左右。要达到这样的阅读能力需要大量阅读实践和训练。因此,我们编写了这套教材。

本套教材分为上下两册。每册 30 个单元,每单元 4 篇文章,共选编 240 篇文章。内容涵盖科学技术、文学艺术、体育、卫生、文化习俗、政治事件等多方面知识,其词汇量达 20 余万字,丰富的内容具有知识性、趣味性和可读性。并且每篇文章均配有适当的练习题,便于自我测试。

本教材可供大学英语专业低年级学生,具有一定英语基础的非英语专业学生和自学者使用。

由于编者经验有限,书中难免有疏漏和不足,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

2005 年 4 月 10 日

目 录

Passage 1	1
Passage 2	2
Passage 3	4
Passage 4	6
Passage 5	8
Passage 6	9
Passage 7	11
Passage 8	13
Passage 9	15
Passage 10	16
Passage 11	18
Passage 12	20
Passage 13	21
Passage 14	23
Passage 15	25
Passage 16	27
Passage 17	29
Passage 18	31
Passage 19	34
Passage 20	35
Passage 21	37
Passage 22	39
Passage 23	41
Passage 24	43
Passage 25	45
Passage 26	46
Passage 27	48
Passage 28	50

Passage 29	52
Passage 30	54
Passage 31	56
Passage 32	57
Passage 33	59
Passage 34	61
Passage 35	63
Passage 36	65
Passage 37	68
Passage 38	69
Passage 39	71
Passage 40	73
Passage 41	75
Passage 42	76
Passage 43	78
Passage 44	80
Passage 45	82
Passage 46	84
Passage 47	86
Passage 48	88
Passage 49	91
Passage 50	93
Passage 51	95
Passage 52	97
Passage 53	99
Passage 54	101
Passage 55	103
Passage 56	105
Passage 57	108
Passage 58	110
Passage 59	112
Passage 60	114

Passage 61	116
Passage 62	118
Passage 63	120
Passage 64	123
Passage 65	125
Passage 66	127
Passage 67	129
Passage 68	131
Passage 69	133
Passage 70	135
Passage 71	137
Passage 72	138
Passage 73	140
Passage 74	142
Passage 75	143
Passage 76	145
Passage 77	147
Passage 78	149
Passage 79	151
Passage 80	153
Passage 81	155
Passage 82	156
Passage 83	158
Passage 84	161
Passage 85	163
Passage 86	165
Passage 87	168
Passage 88	170
Passage 89	173
Passage 90	174
Passage 91	178
Passage 92	180

Passage 93	182
Passage 94	185
Passage 95	188
Passage 96	190
Passage 97	193
Passage 98	195
Passage 99	197
Passage 100	200
Passage 101	201
Passage 102	203
Passage 103	205
Passage 104	207
Passage 105	209
Passage 106	210
Passage 107	212
Passage 108	214
Passage 109	216
Passage 110	218
Passage 111	220
Passage 112	222
Passage 113	224
Passage 114	226
Passage 115	227
Passage 116	231
Passage 117	235
Passage 118	237
Passage 119	239
Passage 120	242
Keys to the questions	247

Passage 1

Traditionally, universities have carried out two main activities: research and teaching. Many experts would argue that both these activities play a critical role in serving the community. The fundamental question, however, is: how does the community want or need to be served?

In recent years universities have been coming under increasing pressure from both the governments and the public to ensure that they do not remain “ivory towers” of study separated from the realities of everyday life. University teachers have been encouraged, and in some cases constrained, to provide more courses which produce graduates with the technical skills required for the commercial use. If Aristotle wanted to work in a university in the UK today, he would have a good chance of teaching computer science but would not be so readily employable as a philosopher.

A post-industrial society requires large numbers of computer programmers, engineers, managers and technicians to maintain and develop its economic growth but “man”, as the Bible says, “does not live by bread alone.” Apart from requiring medical and social services, which do not directly contribute to economic growth, the society should also value and enjoy literature, music and arts. In these cost-conscious times, it has even been pointed out in justification for the funding of the arts that they can be useful for money earners. A successful musical play, for instance, can contribute as much to the Gross National Product through tourist dollars as any other things.

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
 - A. traditional universities do a good job serving the society
 - B. universities must meet the needs of the society
 - C. research and teaching are of great importance in universities
 - D. universities play an important role in our society
2. We can infer from the second paragraph that _____.
 - A. the society is not satisfied with the present college education
 - B. the government interfere too much with college education
 - C. teachers are forced to do what they don't like to do
 - D. teachers dislike teaching commercially useful courses
3. The Aristotle example is used to make the point that _____.
 - A. universities in the UK have produced too many good-for-nothing graduates
 - B. such abstract subjects as philosophy is no longer useful
 - C. education should serve the social needs

- D. it is advisable for today's philosophers to know computer science
4. According to the passage, literature, music and arts _____.
- A. do not contribute to economic growth at all
- B. are less useful to the society because they do not make direct contribution economic growth
- C. are similar to medical and social services in their way of promoting economic growth
- D. should develop only when they are good for economic growth
5. The author believes that _____.
- A. art is useful only when it is made into a money earner
- B. the promotion of economic growth is the only goal of today's society
- C. universities should not provide literature or art courses
- D. the society needs both technical skills and arts

Words and Expressions

ivory towers		象牙塔
constrain	v.	强迫; 迫使
commercial	adj.	商业的
employable	adj.	有资格任职的
contribute to		起促进作用; 贡献; 资助
Aristotle		亚里士多德
Literature	n.	文学
Gross National Product		国民生产总值

Note

In recent years universities have been coming under increasing pressure from both the governments and the public to ensure that they do not remain "ivory towers" of study separated from the realities of everyday life.

近年来, 政府和公众给了大学越来越多的压力。他们要确保大学不再是脱离实际生活的“象牙塔”。

Passage 2

When we speak of the family, we think of a husband and wife, their children, and occasionally an extra relative. This is called the "nuclear family," and its core is the married couple. In comparison, the "extended family" is founded, not upon the marital relationship of two people, but upon the blood relationship of a large

number of relatives. While we use the extended family pattern for family reunions and other ceremonial purposes, our important family functions proceed on a nuclear family basis. Our folklore warns against in-laws and urges the couple to set up their own household. Our laws require a husband to maintain his wife in a home apart from other relatives if she insists, and she sometimes does. Our laws require parents to support their own children, but impose only slight obligation to care for their parents, and no obligation to care for brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, or other relatives.

Whereas the nuclear family has a couple at its core, the extended family has a group of brothers and sisters at its core. One's principal responsibilities are toward the family into which one was born, not the family into which one has married. In such a family, affection and responsibility are widely shared among a large group of people. Children are the joint responsibility of the entire family, and a child develops a relationship with his aunts very like that with his mother. He is surrounded by many adults, any of whom may act as parents toward him when necessary. The family tends to turn out personalities with less individuality than ours, since each child has more nearly the same socialization experience. Such a family protects the individual against misfortune and loneliness, but offers little opportunity for individuality.

1. The most suitable title of the passage would be _____.
 - A. Characteristics of the Two Different Kinds of Families
 - B. The Extended Family will be Replaced by the Nuclear Family
 - C. The Nuclear Family Is No Better Than the Extended Family
 - D. How the Two Kinds of Families Came Into Being
2. Which of the following is true of the first paragraph?
 - A. In a nuclear family old people are not cared for at all.
 - B. A nuclear family has no functions except supporting the children.
 - C. A nuclear family can consist of only a husband and a wife.
 - D. A nuclear family cannot be founded if the wife does not insist that be maintained by the husband in a home apart from other relatives.
3. It is inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. Both children and old people are better cared for in an extended family than in a nuclear family
 - B. Members in an extended family have a greater sense of responsibility for the family than those in a nuclear family do
 - C. Uncles and aunts have as much affection for children in an extended family as parents do in a nuclear family
 - D. It seems easier for children growing up in an extended family to develop a social nature

4. In this passage, we can infer that the law in the author's country favors _____.
- A. an extended family B. a rich family
C. a poor family D. a nuclear family
5. In a country with an agricultural economy, it would be more practical to belong to _____.
- A. a nuclear family B. an extended family
C. a rich family D. a poor family

Words and Expressions

Relative	<i>n.</i>	亲戚
Core	<i>n.</i>	核心
Marital	<i>adj.</i>	(古) 婚姻的
ceremonial	<i>adj.</i>	仪式的; 礼仪的
folklore	<i>n.</i>	民间传说; 民俗
obligation	<i>n.</i>	义务
individual	<i>n.</i>	个人; 个体

Note

While we use the extended family pattern for family reunions and other ceremonial purposes, our important family functions proceed on a nuclear family basis.

尽管“广义家庭”的模式被用来进行家庭聚会和进行其他礼仪性目的，我们的重要的家庭功能仍是以“核家庭”模式为基础来发挥作用的。

Passage 3

Children display an amazing ability to become fluent speakers of any language consistently spoken around them. Every normal human child who is not brought up in virtual isolation from language use soon comes to speak one or more languages natively.

The child's acquisition of his native language is not dependent on any special tutoring. Parents may spend many hours "reinforcing" every recognizable bit of their child's verbal activity with a smile or some other reward. But there is no particular reason to believe that such activity affects the child's ultimate success in becoming a native speaker of his parents' language. Children can pick up a language by playing with other children who happen to speak it just as well as they can through the concentrated efforts of doting parents. All they seem to need is sufficient

- C. is species uniform D. is species specific
5. Since language is complex, it is remarkable that children_____.
- A. compare their native language to other languages
B. learn their native language so quickly and so well
C. master one such system
D. learn the language for practical purposes

Words and Expressions

fluent	adj.	流利的
isolation	n.	隔绝
acquisition	n.	习得; 学习
ultimate	adj.	最后的; 最终的
doting	adj.	溺爱的
exposure	n.	暴露
linguistic	adj.	语言的; 语言学的
identical	adj.	完全相同的

Note

Children can pick up a language by playing with other children who happen to speak it just as well as they can through the concentrated efforts of doting parents.

孩子们可以通过和说某一种语言的其他孩子们玩耍而掌握了这门语言。这和宠爱他们的父母的共同努力下而使他们掌握了这种语言的效果是一样好的。

Passage 4

In his later years, English scientist Charles Darwin (1809-1882) made a long and careful study of earthworms. He had deep feelings of respect for these humble creatures of the soil. This great man's research taught us just how much earthworms do for the health of our environment.

Earthworms are useful. Out of the ground, they are the food for other animals. In the ground, they make rich soil for fields and gardens.

Earthworms dig tunnels that loosen the soil and make it easy for air and water to reach the roots of plants. These tunnels help keep the soil well drained. The way an earthworm digs tunnels depends on whether the soil is soft or hard. If the soil is soft, the worm can push its way through easily. When a stone gets in the way, the worm just pushes it aside. An earthworm can move a stone that is fifty times its own weight! If the soil is hard, the worm eats its way through. It swallows the

earth. Earthworms drag dead leaves, grass and flowers into their burrows. When this plant material decays, it makes the soil more fertile.

No other animal is so useful in building up good topsoil. It is estimated that in one year fifty thousand earthworms carry about eighteen tons of fine soil to the surface of an acre of land. One worm may add three quarters of pound of earth to the topsoil in one year. Fifty thousand worms carry about eight tons of fine soil to the surface in the same time.

1. The best title for this short passage is _____.
 - A. Fertilizing the Soil
 - B. How Earthworm Improve the Soil
 - C. Working Underground
 - D. How Earthworm Carry Topsoil
2. By digging tunnels, the earthworm helps to _____.
 - A. find food for other animals
 - B. carry water and air to the roots of plants
 - C. destroy the roots of the plants
 - D. destroy the weeds
3. The amount of topsoil that one worm may bring to the surface is about _____.
 - A. three-quarters of a pound
 - B. three pounds
 - C. a quarter of a pound
 - D. eighteen pounds
4. The plant material carried under ground by earthworm makes soil _____.
 - A. well drained
 - B. more fertile
 - C. easier to plow
 - D. uneven
5. This short passage says _____.
 - A. good crops will grow wherever there are earthworms
 - B. worms sometimes harm the soil
 - C. worms do a lot to improve the soil
 - D. worms are most useful as food for other animals

Words and Expressions

humble	adj.	卑下的; 谦逊的
push through		完成; 挤过
burrow	n.	洞穴
topsoil	n.	表层土

Note

It is estimated that in one year fifty thousand earthworms carry about eighteen

tons of fine soil to the surface of an acre of land.

据估计，在一年中，五万只蚯蚓会把大约十八吨的优良土质运送到一英亩土地的表层。

Passage 5

What do we see when we look up in the sky? Many times there are only clouds! But when the clouds are gone, the show begins...

During the day we see the SUN, our star that illuminates and heats our planet! During the night we see the Moon, our MOON; the rest of the night sky we use to call "the stars" ...

When man began to search the skies with improved telescopes, what he saw made him feel very small. Compared with the universe, Earth seemed to be just a tiny bit of cosmic dust. Earth is only a small planet perched on the edge of the Milky Way. The Milky Way, our galaxy, has roughly thirty billion stars like our sun. It is just one of about a hundred million galaxies in the known universe.

Space is so vast and distances are so great that there is a problem in measuring them. Instead of writing down all the zeros, we describe these distances in light-years. A light-year is the distance which light, moving at 186,326 miles per second, travels in one year.

Andromeda is the nearest major galaxy to our own Milky Way Galaxy. Our Galaxy is thought to look much like Andromeda. Together these two galaxies dominate the Local Group of galaxies. The diffuse light from Andromeda is caused by the hundreds of billions of stars that compose it. The several distinct stars that surround Andromeda's image are actually stars in our Galaxy that are well in front of the background object. Andromeda is frequently referred to as M31 since it is the 31st object on Messier's list of diffuse sky objects. M31 is so distant it takes more than two million years for light to reach us from there.

1. The improved telescopes showed men that _____.
 - A. the Milky Way is the only galaxy
 - B. other galaxies are close to ours
 - C. the sun is the largest star in the Milky Way
 - D. the earth is a tiny part of the universe
2. A galaxy is the name for _____.
 - A. a large group of stars
 - B. the sun
 - C. planets like the earth
 - D. the universe we know
3. In the Milky Way we can see _____.
 - A. galaxies
 - B. suns like ours
 - C. stars like ours
 - D. both B and C
4. Distances in the universe are measured in _____.

