

高等学校大学英语系列教材

**NEW TREND COLLEGE ENGLISH**  
**READING**



(第二册)

# 新潮大学英语

## 阅读教程

修订版

新潮大学英语编写组 编

 復旦大學 出版社

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(修订版)

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# 新潮大学英语阅读教程

(修订版)

## 第二册

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# 前 言

在英语学习中,阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道之一。从语言学习的规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量语言输入,尤其是大量阅读基础之上的。只有提高英语阅读能力,才能相应提高听、说、写、译的能力。为此,我们编写了这套阅读教程,旨在使学生能按“课程教学要求”顺利阅读中等水平的一般性题材的英语文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,促进语言应用能力的提高。

本教程共分四册,每册12个单元。每单元均由同一题材的3篇文章、相关词汇与用语、生词注释、有关文化背景的介绍、练习和阅读欣赏组成,书后附有所有练习的答案。第一、二册还增加了部分英语应用文阅读。

本教程的阅读文章题材多样,内容涉及教育、科技、政治、经济、人物、文化、艺术、生活与健康等。各类题材不但可加强学生对英语语言的把握,还有助于学生开阔视野,扩大知识面,从而加深对外部世界的了解,提高自身的文化素养。相关词汇与用语列举了与本单元主题相关的词汇与用语,它们既可作为阅读前的“热身”,又可作为英语语言学习的参考。生词注释和有关文化背景的介绍,帮助学生在阅读文章的同时扩大词汇量,掌握更多的具有时代特色的词汇,了解蕴含在词汇里面的文化内涵。练习部分根据2005年全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组,考试委员会颁布的四级考试新题型和教育部2004年颁布的“大学英语课程教学要求”设计,既便于学生参加四级统考,又能培养学生的英语综合应用能力。英语应用文在以英语为官方语言的国家里,用途极为广泛,随着我国对外交往的日益频繁,了解和使用英语应用文已成为大学生的必需,第一、二册的英语应用文阅读就是为适应这一客观需要而编写的。

本教程可供大学英语水平1—4级的学生和相当水平的英语自学者使用。

本教程由《新潮大学英语》编写组编写。复旦大学赵蓉老师于百忙中不辞辛劳审读了本教程,谨此致谢。书中若有疏漏,欢迎使用者不吝赐教。

编者

2006年4月

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# Unit One

## *Related Words and Expressions*

tailgate	保持距离	wreckage	残骸
exceed the speed limit	超速	overload	超载
crash; traffic accident	车祸	car accident report	车祸报告
car breakdown	车抛锚	flat tire	车胎漏气
sink	沉没	stranded	触礁
shipwreck	船难	pass a red light	闯红灯
conflagration	大火灾	disaster; calamity	大灾难
capsize	翻船	fire prevention week	防火宣传周
obstruct traffic	妨害交通	airplane accident	飞机失事
run aground	(船)搁浅	fire tower	观火塔
cut off; cut in front of	横超(车)	collide with each other	互撞
derail	火车脱轨	fire alarm	火警
fire bell	火警钟	flame; blaze	火舌
fire shelter	火灾避难所	scene of a fire	火灾现场
fall asleep at the wheel	驾驶时入睡	traffic bottleneck	交通瓶颈
traffic jam	交通拥挤	hijack	劫机
emergency landing	紧急降落	brake suddenly	紧急刹车
tow-away zone	禁止停车地区	intoxicated driving	酒醉驾驶
fire brigade wagon	救火车	mid-air collision	空中互撞
chain collision	连环撞击	random horn	乱鸣喇叭
tire blow-out	轮胎爆裂	fireproof	耐火的
pancake landing	平坠降落	run out of gas	汽油耗尽
forced landing	强迫降落	slightly injured	轻伤
slight impact	轻微碰撞	totally destroyed	全毁
illegal parking	任意停车	forest fire	森林火灾
brake failure	刹车失灵	casualties	伤亡
burn; scorch; sear	烧焦	get burnt	烧伤
accidental fire	失火	cause of fire	失火原因

death toll	死亡人数	fire escape	太平梯
illegal passing	违规超车	illegal turn	违规转弯
underage driver	未及龄驾驶	overheat	温度过高
drive without lights	无灯行驶	drive without a license	无照驾驶
drive left of center	勿踏中线行驶	head-on collision	迎面相撞
famine; bad harvest	灾荒	run over	碾过
pedestrians	行人	crash	坠毁
go over the protective railings		跨越栏杆	
descent due to loss of speed		失速下降	
drive left of the yellow line		勿踏黄线行驶	

## Text A

### Road Warriors

Lynn Rosellini

The thick fog. Low morning light. Cars hurtling down a four-lane highway at about 70 m. p. h. It was the kind of weather that puts people on edge. Even the happy-go-lucky members of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania women's rugby team, traveling in an eight-car caravan, grew quiet as they drove east on the Pennsylvania Turnpike for a game in Shippensburg. It was April 5.

Suddenly, Erin Harkins, driving one of the lead cars, screamed: "Fire!" Lost in the fog, a minicar had raced out. A tractor-trailer slammed into it, setting both vehicles ablaze. Harkins hit the brakes, and the car behind struck into her bumper. Within seconds, other vehicles — a total of 21 — careered into the pileup.

"The truck is going to explode!" yelled Harkins' passenger, Justine Metzger. They crowded out of the car hurriedly and took shelter in the safest place they could find — a median strip gully with guardrails on either side.

From the gully, the two women could see another chain-reaction crash was unfolding in the westbound lanes. Blinded by fog and distracted by the commotion in the eastbound lanes, drivers were heading at full speed into the wreckage.

Unless we can stop them, thought Metzger, they'll be killed. While glass, metal chunks and tire fragments flew, the two women stood in the median strip, waving their arms and yelling at passing cars. "Stop!" they screamed. "There's a crash!" But few vehicles even slowed. Meanwhile, their 15 teammates were at a standstill

farther back in the pack. The women gathered on a wooded hillside above the east-bound lanes. What they saw below made them draw closer, awestruck.

The minicar, crushed by the tractor-trailer, was a charcoaled heap. Other cars were ablaze or exploding. They could hear the screams of victims, the screech of tires, the thud of more metal against metal.

“Does anyone know first aid?” shouted a medic. The young women looked at each other. Many of them had emergency medical training for summer jobs like life-guarding or working with kids at camp. But this wasn’t a case of bandaging a toddler’s scraped knee.

“If I had thought about it, I would have been really scared,” Mandy Cobb admitted afterward. But there wasn’t time to think.

With minutes the teammates were carrying 15-pound medical bags, backboards and stretchers up and down the accident scene. Fires raged around them. Would the gas tanks blow? They wondered. Tires exploded, and the women glimpsed charred bodies trapped inside the burned wreckage as they hurried by.

Chrissy May and Rachel Stern found a man lying on the grass with blood gushing from an enormous gash in his head. “Gauze! Somebody find some gauze!” Stern cried, rummaging through the medical kit. When none could be found, she wrapped his head with a T-shirt and applied pressure to stop the bleeding. Audra Turner cut his jeans to check the burns on his legs.

Up ahead, in a green Volkswagen, a frightened elderly couple were imprisoned in their seats, heads jammed within inches of the shattered windshield. They had been on their way to visit their grandchildren, Easter baskets on the backseat.

The woman had broken ribs, and her side of the car was pushed up against an 18-wheeler. To rescue her, the rugby players crawled through oil and glass under the belly of the truck. Afterward, in the ambulance, Turner and Crystal Brenning sat with the couple, reassuring them.

After three hours of lifting people onto stretchers, hooking them up to oxygen masks and applying neck braces and bandages, the women gathered to pray for the victims. It was only then that they had time to stop and think about what they had done.

“They placed themselves in danger when others just sat in their cars,” said Lt. Diane Stackhouse of the Pennsylvania State Police.

The teammates didn’t know yet, but four people died in the wreckage, and 37

were injured. Twenty-eight cars skidded into the pileups, shutting down a 65-mile stretch of road for 12 hours.

When the play finally marched into Shippensburg University, two hours late to play their scheduled game, they lost. But when the score really counted, on that foggy Saturday, they were clear winners.

(700 words)

### *Words and Expressions*

- hurtle** [ 'hɜ:tɪl ] *vi.* move with or as if with great speed and a rushing noise 猛冲[撞]; 飞驰[奔]
- on edge** in a state of irritability; tense; nervous 紧张不安的, 烦躁的
- happy-go-lucky** *a.* taking things easily; carefree 逍遥自在的; 无忧无虑的
- caravan** [ 'kærəvæn ] *n.* a group of travelers journeying together for safety in passing through deserts, etc. 旅行队
- tractor-trailer** *n.* 拖车, 挂车
- slam** [ slæm ] *v.* knock with great force 猛撞
- ablaze** [ ə'bleɪz ] *a.* burning, on fire 燃烧的
- brake** [ breɪk ] *n.* (汽车的) 刹车
- bumper** [ bʌmpə ] *n.* (车辆前后的) 保险杠
- career** [ kə'riə ] *v.* move about quickly and dangerously 猛冲
- pileup** [ 'paɪlʌp ] *n.* crash involving several vehicles 几辆车相撞
- median** [ 'mi:diən ] *a.* relating to, located in, or extending toward the middle 中间的, 位于中间的
- strip** [ strɪp ] *n.* long narrow piece (of material, etc.) or area (of land, etc.) 狭长的一块
- gully** [ 'gʌlɪ ] *n.* (亦作 gulley) narrow channel cut or formed by rain-water, e.g. on a hillside, or made for carrying water away from a building (山腰等地的) 水冲沟; 溪谷, 沟渠
- guardrail** [ 'gɑ:dreɪl ] *n.* 栏杆, 护栏
- crash** [ kræʃ ] *v.* break violently or noisily; smash 重击, 碰撞; 撞碎
- unfold** [ 'ʌn'fəʊld ] *v.* open and spread out (something folded); extend

<b>commotion</b> [kə'məʊʃən] <i>n.</i>	展开, 打开, 铺开(折叠物); 扩展 noisy confusion or excitement 骚动, 暴乱
<b>awestruck</b> [ˈɔ:stɹʌk] <i>a.</i>	extremely frightened 惊恐万分的
<b>thud</b> [θʌd] <i>n.</i>	a dull sound, as that of a heavy object striking a solid surface 重击声
<i>v.</i>	make a heavy, dull sound 发出沉闷的声响
<b>first aid</b>	emergency treatment given to the sick or injured 急救
<b>medic</b> [ˈmedɪk] <i>n.</i>	a doctor, intern 医生; 医学院学生
<b>bandage</b> [ˈbændɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	a strip of material such as gauze used to protect, immobilize, compress or support a wound or injured body part 绷带, (由纱布等材料做成的) 条带(用来保护、固定、压迫或支撑伤口或受伤的肢体)
<i>v.</i>	apply a bandage to 用绷带包扎
<b>toddler</b> [ˈtɒdlə] <i>n.</i>	a child who has just started to walk but may be unsteady on his or her feet 蹒跚行走的人(尤指一个刚学习走路的幼儿)
<b>scrape</b> [skreɪp] <i>v.</i>	remove (an outer layer, for example) from a surface by force 刮除, 擦掉
<b>stretcher</b> [ˈstretʃə] <i>n.</i>	担架
<b>char</b> [tʃɑ:] <i>v.</i>	become black by burning 烧焦
<b>gush</b> [gʌʃ] <i>v.</i>	flow forth suddenly in great volume 喷涌, (以大流量迅速) 流出
<b>gash</b> [gæʃ] <i>n.</i>	a long, deep cut (又长又深的) 口子
<b>gauze</b> [gəʊz] <i>n.</i>	[医] 纱布; (金属、塑料等的) 丝网
<b>rummage</b> [ˈrʌmɪdʒ] <i>v.</i>	search thoroughly through (a place, etc.), esp. by moving around, turning over, or looking through contents 翻找或搜寻(某物)
<b>kit</b> [kɪt] <i>n.</i>	a set of materials or parts from which something can be assembled 用具包, 工具箱
<b>shatter</b> [ˈʃætə] <i>v.</i>	(cause sth. to) break suddenly and violently into small pieces 粉碎
<b>reassure</b> [ˌri:əˈʃʊə] <i>v.</i>	give a feeling of confidence to 安慰, 鼓励

<b>hook</b> [hʊk] v.	seize, fasten or catch hold of with or as if with a hook (用钩子)钩住
<b>skid</b> [skɪd] v.	slide sideways while moving because of loss of traction 溜滑,滑向一边
<b>windshield</b> ['wɪndʃi:ld] n.	(车辆)防风罩

### Notes

- Rugby**: After Rugby School, England. A form of football in which players on two competing teams may kick, dribble, or run with the ball and in which forward passing, substitution of players, and time-outs are not permitted. 英式橄榄球。足球的一种形式,由两队踢,可运球、带球跑,但不允许向前传球、替换队员或暂停。
- Easter**: Easter is a religious holiday. It comes on a Sunday between March 22 and April 25. Just before Easter, the schools and colleges usually close. The students have a week or ten days of spring vacation. Two traditions are “Easter Parade” and “the decoration of eggs and preparing baskets of eggs and candy for children”. 复活节(3月22日和4月25日之间的某个星期天)是一个宗教节日。大、中、小学在此期间放1个星期到10天的春假。复活节的两大传统活动是:大游行和装饰复活节彩蛋,并给小朋友准备彩蛋和糖果篮。

### Exercises

#### I. Answer the following questions.

- When and where did the story happen?
- What was the weather like when the accident happened?
- What was the cause of the fire?
- To whom does “the two women” (in Para. 4) refer?
- What do you think of all that the rugby players had done?
- At the end of the text, it was said that “they lost” but “they were clear winners.” Do you agree? Why or why not?

#### II. Do the following multiple-choice questions.

- Which statement is correct according to the text?
  - Car drivers slowed their cars immediately.
  - There were chain-reaction crashes in both the west-bound and the east-bound lanes.

- C. Many people on the spot were familiar with first-aid.  
 D. Many people were injured in the wreckage.
2. As to the rugby players in this text, which one is correct?  
 A. There were altogether 15 of them.  
 B. They were going to watch a game.  
 C. They were the winners of the scheduled game.  
 D. They spared no efforts to do the rescuing work.
3. The statement "They placed themselves in danger when others just sat in their cars." can be understood as "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Others were cruel for they wouldn't lend their hands when somebody was in danger.  
 B. The players took up the dangerous task of rescuing while others were trapped in their cars.  
 C. The players were worth praising for they were more courageous than others.  
 D. Compared to others' passiveness, the players' deeds were very heroic.
4. Which wasn't one of the reasons accounting for the pileups?  
 A. The fog.  
 B. The distraction of commotion in the eastbound lanes.  
 C. Drivers could not see the road in the far distance clearly.  
 D. The drivers were careless.
5. "This wasn't a case of bandaging a toddler's scraped knee." seems to indicate all the following except that "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Very few knew first-aid.  
 B. Bandaging a toddler's scraped knee is comparably easy.  
 C. It is a case that is difficult to handle.  
 D. It is much harder than bandaging a toddler's scraped knee.

**III. Choose the correct word to fit into each sentence, using the proper form.**

1. **ablaze blaze**(*v./n.*) **blazing**  
 A. The house still \_\_\_\_\_ with lights although it was midnight.  
 B. He jumped to his feet in a \_\_\_\_\_ fury.  
 C. We soon had a horrible \_\_\_\_\_.  
 D. A bus was set \_\_\_\_\_ by the bomb.
2. **scene scenery scenic**  
 A. I just want to have a look at the \_\_\_\_\_ garden.



- B. The best part of the country is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. The police are now searching the \_\_\_\_\_ for clues.
3. **apply application applicant applicable**
- A. I filled out an \_\_\_\_\_ for a job at the factory.
- B. His earlier comments were not \_\_\_\_\_ to our later discussion.
- C. His answer does not \_\_\_\_\_ to the test question.
- D. We have 10 \_\_\_\_\_ for the position of secretary.
4. **guard(v./n.) guarded guardian**
- A. After the girl's parents died, her uncle became her \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The headquarters have \_\_\_\_\_ at each entrance.
- C. The President lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ building.
- D. They \_\_\_\_\_ against entry by unauthorized persons.

#### IV. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It was the kind of weather that puts people on edge.
2. Even the happy-go-lucky members of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania women's rugby team, traveling in an eight-car-caravan, grew quiet as they drove east on the Pennsylvania Turnpike for a game in Shippensburg.
3. They could hear the scream of victims, the screech of tires, the thud of more metal against metal.
4. Up ahead, in a green Volkswagen, a frightened elderly couple were imprisoned in their seats, heads jammed within inches of the shattered windshield.
5. After three hours of lifting people onto stretchers, hooking them up to oxygen masks and applying neck braces and bandages, the women gathered to pray for the victims.

#### V. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1. The winds reached speeds of over a hundred miles an hour, \_\_\_\_\_ (造成了严重的破坏).
2. In the storm I \_\_\_\_\_ (在树下躲避).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (她说的话) has left us much to think about.
4. Traffic in the city is \_\_\_\_\_ (完全瘫痪).
5. The place was surrounded by clumps of trees \_\_\_\_\_ (一股清澈的溪流从旁边流过).

#### VI. Questions for consideration.

1. What is the main purpose of this text?