



高等学校英语专业教材

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE OF EXTENSIVE READING

ENGLISH TEXTBOOK FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

总主编 谭志明

本册主编 余宝珠

新编英语 泛读教程

(二)

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A New English Course of Extensive Reading (2)

新编英语泛读教程

(第二册)

总 主 编	谭志明		
策 划	余宝珠		
本册主编	余宝珠		
编 著	余宝珠	田德新	
	陈雪利	颜 欢	

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【内容简介】《新编英语泛读教程》是高等学校英语专业的系列泛读教材,旨在有效提高学生的英语阅读技能。本册教程以提高阅读速度、阅读理解能力及扩大词汇量为主要目的,全书共16个单元,每单元包含3篇文章,前两篇文章有词汇、注释及练习。书后附有生词表、词组表、练习答案及英文名著片段欣赏。

本教程可供高等学校英语专业学生作为泛读教材,尤其适合高职高专院校学生使用,对自学者提高英语阅读能力也大有裨益。

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前言

《新编英语泛读教程》是高等学校英语专业学生的泛读教材，共四个分册。本套教材是“陕西省 21 世纪初高等教育教学改革工程”中“英语泛读精品课程建设”项目的重要组成部分，该项目旨在为普通高等学校，特别是高职高专英语专业培养应用型、技能型、职业型人才服务，而目前传统的英语泛读教材难以适应这一需要。因此，在对此类院校特别是高职高专学生入学时的英语水平及阅读能力进行实地摸底并做出恰当评估的基础上，我们编写了《新编英语泛读教程》这套教材。本套教材的第一、二册的内容相对容易，题材较为广泛，目的在于提高学生的阅读速度和扩大词汇量；第三册难度有所增大，选材中易掌握的应用型题材占有一定的比例；第四册的素材则主要选自日常工作中常用的英语信函、合同、报单、契约、电子邮件等应用型内容，以适应学生将来的工作需要。

《新编英语泛读教程(2)》与《新编英语泛读教程(1)》选材范围基本相同。选文的题材广、文体宽、风格异、内容精、文字美，并且结构严谨，兼顾一定的趣味性。为了解决学生词汇量小、阅读速度慢的难题，我们在每单元前两篇文章之后注出生词和词组；对一些难词难句加了注解，并将平时提及较少的人名、地名列在注释中，有些还加注了文化背景知识，时引导学生扩大知识面有一定启迪和裨益。

《新编英语泛读教程(2)》与《新编英语泛读教程(1)》体例基本相同。共 16 个单元，每个单元有 3 篇文章，分别为 Text A, Text B 和 Text C, 长度从 300~1 400 个词不等。Text A 和 Text B 为课堂讲解课文。Text A 后的练习分 Text Comprehension, Vocabulary Work 和

Reading Comprehension 三部分。Text B 后的练习有 Text Comprehension 和 Vocabulary Work。Text C 为阅读材料,选材较广,前 8 个单元为趣味小故事,后 8 个单元为科普读物、人物介绍或其他内容的文章。本册所选课文和所编练习旨在帮助学生逐步提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力,同时通过大量的阅读以扩大词汇量,让学生通过做练习一步一步地体会并掌握一些阅读技巧。这些对学生应对一些国家教育考试也不无益处。

《新编英语泛读教程(2)》的选文比《新编英语泛读教程(1)》的更长一些,也更难一些。为了帮助学生提高阅读能力和速度,我们增加了介绍阅读技巧的课文,讲解如何跳读(skim),如何寻读(scan),如何通过上下文判断词意及文章意思等。同时,本册教程的课后提供了较多的阅读理解练习。Text C 是学生的课后阅读课文,但教师可根据情况,给学生布置作业,如上网查找相关背景知识等。

《新编英语泛读教程(2)》供高等学校英语专业一年级第二学期使用。书后有 4 个附录,附录 1 为生词表,附录 2 为词组和表达方式,附录 3 为练习答案。为了培养学生阅读兴趣,提高阅读能力,我们还从两本英文原著简易读物中选用了脍炙人口的章节作为附录 4,供学生阅读欣赏。

本教材在编写过程中得到了西北工业大学出版社的大力支持,同时也得到了西安欧亚学院的支持,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中如有纰漏之处,诚望读者和外语界同仁不吝赐教,使本书渐臻完善。

编著者

2006 年 1 月

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Text A

Etiquette Today

Warming-up Questions

1. How much do you know about "etiquette"?
2. What are the major similarities and differences between Western etiquette and Chinese etiquette? Please give one or two examples of good manners in China.
3. How do you understand "Treat others as you would like to be treated."? Would you give some examples from your own experience?

Since the 1960's, manners have become much more relaxed. Etiquette today is based on treating everyone with the same degree of kindness and consideration, and it consists mostly of common sense.¹ It is helpful, though, to know some rules about how to behave in certain situations.

Table Manners

Much has been written about table manners. Almost all the rules about table manners are designed to make eating pleasant. Some rules have been listed here.

Meals are a special time to sit down and talk with family and friends. Because of this, the dinner hour is not the time to act rudely, talk loudly, or argue with anyone. The days are long past when children did not speak at the dinner table except when spoken to.² But certain topics of conversation are still ruled out. In general, do not discuss anything that will ruin anyone's appetite.

There are lots of rules about how to eat specific foods. But you need only a few guidelines to get along well. Learn to hold and use a knife, fork, and spoon correctly. Never

use your fingers to push food onto your fork or spoon. Eat quietly and always keep your mouth closed when chewing food. Sit up straight at the table. It is polite to wait for your host or hostess to begin before you start to eat.

At a restaurant or at someone's home, you may have food you have never seen before. If you do not know how to eat it, you can say, "I've never eaten this. Can you tell me about it?" Or you can wait and watch your hosts eat the food and do what they do.

During a meal if you must leave the table for any reason, say "Excuse me." Finally, do not forget to praise the cook. Do the same at home.

Telephone Manners

Good telephone manners also help life run smoothly. Remember that the only impression callers have of you is made by your voice. Try to speak in a normal, pleasant tone.³

If the caller asks to speak to someone who is home, say, "Just a minute, please, I'll call her to the phone." If the person is not home, offer to take a message. Make sure that the name and number you write down are correctly spelled. Do not forget to give the message to the person who got the call.

Be thoughtful about when and how long you use the phone. Do not let friends call late at night or during dinner. Do not use the phone for hours, especially if someone is waiting for a call or planning to use the phone.

Visiting Manners

When you visit someone, you are a guest. This means that you are extended various small courtesies, but it also means that you have some responsibilities.¹

When you arrive at someone's house, greet other family members. If there are elderly people in the house, ask them how they are feeling or say nice things about what they are doing. They will appreciate it.

As a guest your role is to be more a follower than a leader. Your host will suggest activities, and unless you hate the suggestion, you should try to go along with it. Wait until food and drinks are offered to you.

Finally, do not outstay your welcome. Your friend may have other plans, so leave shortly after the meal. This way you will be a welcome guest the next time you visit. Always thank your host for the visit.

Manners at Home and in Public

If you remember to be thoughtful and considerate toward other people, you will behave properly wherever you are—at school, in restaurants, on buses, in theatres, as well as at home.

At a theatre you should walk quietly to your seat. If you have to pass in front of people, excuse yourself and be careful not to step on their toes. Avoid talking, rattling candy papers, pushing on the seat in front of you, or moving your head from side to side. These things spoil the show for other people.

At a fast-food restaurant, you should eat as politely as you would at any restaurant or at someone's house. In many of these restaurants, you are expected to clear your table and throw out your wrappers when you are done. Wherever you may be, do not litter the ground with papers or soda cans. It is considerate to everyone around you.

As you can see, you should know how to act in many situations. Most situations, though, can be handled by following one simple guideline: treat others as you would like to be treated. Besides, you should always remember to use "please" and "thank you." If you remember to do this, you can get through almost any awkward moment.



Approximate Length: 800 words

Reading Time _____

WPM _____



Words & Expressions

etiquette formal rules of correct and polite behavior in society 礼节; 礼仪

manners (*pl.*) habits and customs of a particular group 规矩; 习俗

table manners 餐桌礼仪

relax *v.* become less tense, strict (变得)不拘束, 轻松

consist of be made up of 由……组成

design *v.* 设计

rule out 排除

ruin one's appetite destroy one's desire to eat sth.

elderly *adj.* 年长的

elderly people 老年人

appreciate *v.* understand and enjoy sth. ; value highly

spoil *v.* make useless or unnecessary 损坏; 糟蹋

rattle *v.* 把……弄响

rattling candy papers 把糖果纸弄得沙沙响

litter *v.* 乱扔(废物等)

awkward *adj.* causing difficulty, embarrassment or inconvenience 尴尬的

behave *v.* act or conduct oneself in the specified way 表现

appetite *n.* physical desire, esp. for food or pleasure 胃口

extend *v.* offer or give sth. 提供; 给予

courtesy *n.* courteous behavior; good manners 礼貌

considerate *adj.* thoughtful 体贴的



1. Etiquette today is based on treating everyone with the same degree of kindness and consideration, and it consists mostly of common sense. 今天的礼仪建立在以同样的和善和体谅来对待周围所有人, 礼仪多半是常识。
2. The days are long past when children did not speak at the dinner table except when spoken to. 孩子们在吃饭时只有别人跟他们说话时才能说话的时代一去不复返了。
3. Remember that the only impression callers have of you is made by your voice. Try to speak in a normal, pleasant tone. 记住, 你留给打电话人的唯一印象是你的声音, 尽量用平常的、轻快的语气跟人说话。
4. This means that you are extended various small courtesies, but it also means that you have some responsibilities. 这就意味着, 你(作为客人)受到各种细微的礼仪接待, 但也意味着你也该承担某种责任。



Text Comprehension

1. Select the answer that is most accurate according to the information given in the passage.

1) Etiquette consists mostly of common sense. The phrase "common sense" means

- _____.
- A. the sense that everybody has
 - B. practical sense people have in common
 - C. practical sense one has through life
 - D. practical sense one has about how he feels

- 2) What are you supposed to do while you are chewing your food?
- A. You can make some noise while chewing food.
 - B. Eat quietly and always keep your mouth closed.
 - C. Use your fingers to push food onto your fork or spoons.
 - D. You don't have to know how to hold and use a knife, fork, and spoon correctly.
- 3) If you must leave the dinner table for any reason during a meal, _____ .
- A. leave quietly
 - B. come back as soon as you can
 - C. ask to be excused
 - D. explain honestly what you will do
- 4) If the person being called is not home, what will you do then?
- A. I'll keep the caller waiting.
 - B. I'll offer to take a message.
 - C. I'll ask the caller to try again.
 - D. I'll tell the person wanted on the phone to call back.
- 5) Which of the following is not expected of you when you are a guest at someone's house?
- A. You need to spend a few minutes with the elderly.
 - B. You ask how the elderly are feeling.
 - C. You follow what your host has suggested.
 - D. You offer some kind of activities.
- 2. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the information given in the passage. Then, in the space provided, write a T for the true statement and an F for the false one.**
- _____ 1) When you visit a friend, you can stay as long as you like because the longer you stay, the more welcome you will become.
- _____ 2) Don't talk over the telephone endlessly when someone is going to use the phone.
- _____ 3) Good manners are expected only when you are in public places, such as schools, restaurants, theatres, and so on.
- _____ 4) When you are at a theatre, you should not step on other people's toes.
- _____ 5) At a fast-food restaurant, you are supposed not to litter the ground with papers or soda cans.

Vocabulary Work

1. Choose the word or phrase which is closest in meaning from Column B to match the one in Column A, and write your answers in the spaces provided.

A	B
_____ 1) rude	A. scatter
_____ 2) considerate	B. stay longer than
_____ 3) appetite	C. good manners
_____ 4) awkward	D. embarrassing
_____ 5) considerable	E. impolite
_____ 6) outstay	F. desire for food
_____ 7) courtesy	G. thoughtful
_____ 8) litter	H. great in amount or size

2. Choose the word or phrase that best defines the italicized one.

- 1) After a day's work, we all felt *relaxed*.
 A. nervous B. informal C. at ease D. worried
- 2) She *behaves* towards me more like a friend than a sister.
 A. treats B. speaks C. waves D. acts
- 3) The rain *ruined* our travel plan.
 A. split B. delayed C. spoiled D. broke
- 4) I really *appreciate* what you did for me.
 A. enjoy B. value C. agree D. dislike
- 5) Please arrange the next meeting at a less *awkward* time.
 A. inconvenient B. ugly C. awful D. poor

3. Choose the best word form to fit into each sentence, making changes where necessary.

- 1) relax, relaxing, relaxed
 A. After all the exams were over, I felt _____ .
 B. It is so _____ to sit under the sun and do nothing.
 C. Let your muscles _____ slowly.
- 2) consider, considerate, consideration
 A. My teacher is very _____ .
 B. I'll _____ the matter carefully.
 C. "You should show more _____ for your classmates," my teacher said to me seriously.
- 3) impress, impression, impressive
 A. The short tour of our city left a deep _____ on the American visitors.

- B. The dinner was very _____.
- C. The sights of the city never fail to _____ foreign tourists.

4) active, activity, action

- A. John is always _____ in class.
- B. When the host suggests some _____, you should be happy to join in.
- C. We should take some _____ to stop the noise.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and do the multiple choice exercises that follow.

Once upon a time there was a Scotty(苏格兰小猎狗)who thought all the farm dogs were cowards, because they were afraid of a certain animal that had a white stripe down its back.

One day he asked a farm dog to show the animal to him. "Don't want to ask any questions about him," said the farm dog.

"Nah," said the Scotty. "You ask the questions."

So the farm dog took the Scotty into the woods and showed him the white-striped animal and the Scotty closed in on him, growling and slashing. It was all over in a moment and the Scotty lay on his back.

The farm dog asked him what had happened. "He threw a foul smelling liquid," said the Scotty, "but he never laid a glove on me."

A few days later, the farm dog told the Scotty that there was another animal that all the farm dogs were afraid of. "Lead me to him," said the Scotty.

"Don't you want to ask any questions about him?" asked the farm dog.

"Nah," said the Scotty. "Just show me where he hangs out." So the farm dog led him to a place in the woods and pointed out the little animal when he came along.

The Scotty closed in, and in less than a second, the Scotty was flat on his back. When he woke up, the farm dog asked him, "What happened?"

"He pulled a knife on me," said the Scotty, "but at least I have learnt how to beat you up." So he closed in on the farm dog, holding his nose with one front paw to ward off the foul smelling liquid and covering his eyes with the other front paw to keep out the knives.

The Scotty couldn't see his opponent and he couldn't smell his opponent and he was so badly beaten that he had to be taken back to the city and put in a hospital.

1. What is the moral of the fable?

- A. "Lie down with dogs, get up with fleas."
- B. "Two wrongs can never make a right."
- C. It's better to ask some questions than to know all the answers.

- D. Those who complain most are most to be complained of.
2. How does Scotty feel about those who ask questions?
- A. They are cowards. B. They are clever.
C. They are afraid of him. D. They are against him.
3. What is the second animal the Scotty fights?
- A. A small wild animal with a long thin body, a tail, four short legs.
B. An animal that has long thin, sharp quills on its back.
C. A small black and white animal which gives off an unpleasant smell when it is attacked.
D. A wild animal which looks like a dog and has reddish brown fur.
4. After these two fights, what does Scotty think he has learned from his experience?
- A. He can win anyone by covering his nose and eyes.
B. He should ask questions first.
C. He will go back to the city
D. He will beat the farm dog first instead of fighting the other animals.
5. The best title of the fable would be _____.
- A. Fighting Two Animals B. The Scotty Who Knew Too Much
C. The Scotty and the Farm Dog D. The Scotty and the Animals

Text B

Hollywood

Warming-up Questions

1. What is your immediate reaction when you see the word "Hollywood"? Who is your favorite Hollywood film star?
2. Do you think the rich and successful film stars are all happy? Why or why not?

Hollywood is a suburb of Los Angeles, California, bordered on the north by the Hollywood Hills, on the south by Melrose Avenue, on the east by Vermont Avenue and on the west by Fairfax Avenue. Its name derives from the holly which grows in the nearby hills. Originally an independent village, Hollywood became a part of Los Angeles in 1910. In 1911 the first motion-picture studio was established in the Hollywood area, and the community soon became noted as the center of the motion-picture industry of the United