

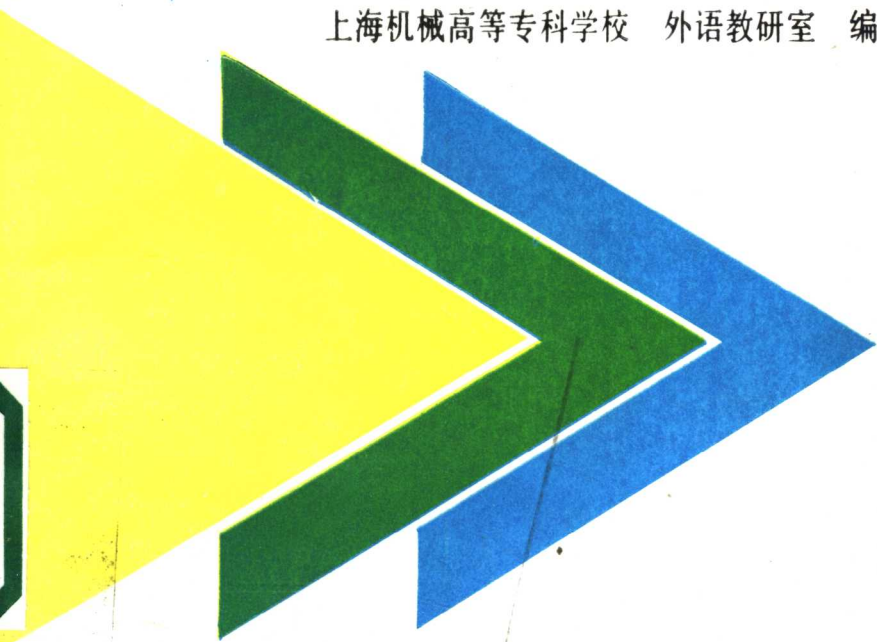
英语实用教程

(精读)

上册

A Practical Course of English
(Intensive Reading) Book I

上海机械高等专科学校 外语教研室 编



机械工业出版社

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本书为高等专科学校英语精读教程。本书旨在培养学生的英语阅读能力和英语汉译能力,并为学生的英语短文写作打下一定的基础。本书题材广泛、文体齐全。课文全部选用近期原版材料,内容包括社会、文化、科技、经济等各个方面,同时注重于选择在实际应用中出现频率高的词汇。本书的课后练习丰富多样,有很强的应用性。为扩大学生词汇量,帮助突破词汇记忆难关,本书专设构词介绍和练习。

本书可供各类高等专科学校使用,也可供其他相应水平的英语教学和自学使用。

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前 言

本教材供高等专科学校使用。本书分上、下两册，适用于总学时数为 180~220 学时的英语教学。

本书根据高等专科学校的培养目标和教学要求，并按照“普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求”而编写。在编写过程中，注重于基础训练，以及突出培养学生的阅读和汉译能力，使学生能以英语为工具，获取本专业有关信息，同时为进一步学习和使用英语打下必要的基础。

本书选材覆盖面较广，工业、经济类内容也占有一定的比重，文体多样，有较强的应用性。

本书上册由范菊芬（主编）、马翔寅、刘国珍负责编写，参加编写和工作的还有：李菁、邱海宁。本书下册由吕宏茂、吴伟负责编写，参加编写和工作的还有李菁、刘国珍、范菊芬、翁海文。本教材上、下册均由胡振典、Charlotte Hyde 审核。本教材上、下册由卢思源教授审稿。

限于编者水平和编写条件，书中难免欠妥之处，敬请读者指正。

编者 1996 年 1 月

使用说明

本书为英语实用教程精读（上册）（总两册）。在学习本书前，学生应已掌握英语基本的语音和语法知识及高中阶段应掌握的英语词汇。

全书共 15 课。每课由课文（包括生词）和练习两大部分组成。课文全部选自近期原版材料。在学习课文时，除注意语言点、词句的理解外，还应掌握课文的总体内容。

本书练习由朗读、阅读理解、词汇及结构、英语汉译和构词等部分组成。朗读部分要求学生掌握重音和节奏，培养朗读习惯。阅读理解、词汇及结构等练习，一部分可由学生自行完成，一部分如词义区别、汉英和英汉翻译练习，需教师作一定的提示和讨论。构词部分在开始时教师需作一定的讲解，逐步引导学生利用附录中的词素表解析一些常见词，以利于学生记忆和区别。

本书前部分课文较容易，每课可安排 4~6 学时，后部分课文加深难度，每课可安排 5~7 学时。根据不同专业、不同学时安排，对课文可选择使用或适当安排学生自学。

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Lesson One

Charlie Chaplin—The Tramp and The Philosopher

In 1911 a penniless young music-hall artist left England for America. His future was uncertain, but he did not believe it could be unhappier than his past. He had grown up in the slums of London's East End and experienced great poverty. His mother's life had been so hard that she had finally gone mad, and his father had died of drink. Both parents had been on the stage and lived in the hope that they would one day be 'stars'. Their son was determined to succeed where they had failed.

By 1914 his optimism and determination were justified. Charles Chaplin was the most talked-about man in America, the king of silent movies. He was not only admired as a first-class actor and comedian, he was also making his name as a director. How did he reach the top of the film world in such a short time? He was not an instant success. His attempts to copy other slapstick comedians who were popular at that time were a failure. However he gradually began to develop the character of the tramp that we always connect with his name. He borrowed ideas from many sources and though he 'stole' most of his clothes from other

slapstick comedians of the time, he developed his own special mannerisms to go with them. He used his bowler hat to signal secret messages and his walking stick allowed him to cause confusion and punish his enemy from a distance. He got the idea for his famous flat-footed walk from a London taxi driver who had sore feet.

Charlie, the tramp, looked very funny, but he was also lovable. Inside his tramp's clothes, the audience saw a human being who was poor but dreamt of being rich, who was ugly but wanted to be handsome, who was lonely and desperately wanted a girlfriend. The tramp was a great romantic, but he always lost his heart to girls who for some reason had to leave him. The audience would be moved by this, but before they had time to reach for their handkerchiefs, Charlie's feet would get in the way and they would laugh instead.

In his early days as a director, Chaplin produced sixty-two short silent comedy films in four years. He had complete control of his work and he could use his many gifts as he wished. He was a master of the art of mime and as an acrobat used to perform many dangerous stunts. But his greatest gift was his sense of timing—something which he said had come to him from his mother, who had been a dancer.

In 1919, he formed his own film company, which means that he owned every film he made. He began to take much longer to make his films. If an idea did not come, or a detail

was wrong, he would send everybody home until he had found a solution. His films began to be more serious. He wanted to write about his own experiences and show how unjust life was.

In *The Kid*, which is about an orphan, Chaplin remembered his own fear and unhappiness when he was separated from his mother. Then, in 1929, the Wall Street Stock Market collapsed. Suddenly there were tramps like Charlie everywhere, and the cruel division between rich and poor is reflected in the opening scene of *City Lights*. Chaplin now felt the need to comment on the fate of the world as well as on the life of his hero. At this time he made *The Great Dictator* which made fun of Hitler's philosophy and mannerisms. He described Hitler as 'this amazing imitation of me'. Extreme right-wing people in America persuaded the American people through the press that Chaplin was too left-wing. His next film, *Monsieur Verdoux* was not popular, and Chaplin said: 'I felt I had ...the hate of a whole nation and that my film career was lost.'

When he was on a visit to Britain the American government refused to give him a re-entry visa. So in 1948 he decided to make his home in Switzerland. His marriage to the lovely Oona O'Neill was happy, and he became the proud father of eight children. Nevertheless he still felt bitter and the films he continued to make show this. *The King in New York* is the story of a king living in a foreign country who is made to suffer for his beliefs. America still suspected

Chaplin's political beliefs and his films were not shown there. But Chaplin denied having a political philosophy: 'I have no design for living, no philosophy. Whether wise or foolish, we must all struggle with life.'

It was not until 1972 that Chaplin and Hollywood finally made up their quarrel and he was invited back to receive an apology—and the award of an Oscar. He was given a hero's welcome and was deeply moved by it. Then, in 1975, aged 86, he returned to London, the city of his birth. He went to Buckingham Palace to be knighted by the Queen. Charlie, the tramp, would have fallen over as he left. Sir Charles Chaplin simply wept.

(From *Reading for Adults*)

New Words

1. penniless / 'penilis / a. 一文没有的, 穷的
2. slum / slʌm / n. (slums) 贫民窟
3. stage / steɪdʒ / n. 舞台; 阶段; 时期
4. determined / dɪ'tə: mind / a. 有决心的
5. optimism / 'ɒptɪzɪzəm / n. 乐观, 乐观主义
6. justify / 'dʒʌstɪfaɪ / v. 证明……有道理 (正确)
7. comedian / kə'mi: djən / n. 喜剧演员
8. attempt / ə'tempt / n. v. 尝试, 企图
9. slapstick / 'slæpstɪk / n. 敲板
a. 低级滑稽戏的

10. popular / 'popjʊlə / a. 多数人喜爱的, 大众化的, 流行的
11. tramp / træmp / n. 流浪汉
12. source / sɔ: s / n. 根源, 源泉
13. mannerism / 'mænərizm / n. (尤指演员说话, 动作等的) 姿势习惯, 表演风格; 习性, 怪癖
14. bowler / 'bəʊlə / n. 圆顶高帽
15. signal / 'signəl / n. 信号, 标志
v. 向……发信号, 是……的标志
16. confusion / kən'fju: ʒən / n. 混乱, 混淆, 困惑
17. sore / sɔ: / a. 疼痛的, 发肿的
18. lovable / 'lʌvəbl / a. 可爱的
19. audience / 'ɔ: djəns / n. 观众, 听众
20. desperately / 'despəritli / ad. 极度地; 绝望地
21. romantic / rəu'mæntik / a. 浪漫的, 传奇的
n. 浪漫主义者
22. comedy / 'kɒmɪdi / n. 喜剧, 滑稽节目
23. mime / maim / n. 小丑, 哑剧, 哑剧表演
24. acrobat / 'ækrəbæt / n. 杂技演员
25. stunt / stant / n. 绝技, 特技
26. orphan / 'ɔ: fən / n. 孤儿
27. stock / stɒk / n. 股票
28. collapse / kə'læps / v. n. 崩溃, (价格) 暴跌

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 29. division / di'viʒən / n. | 分裂, 不一致 |
| 30. reflect / ri'flekt / v. | 反映, 表明, 反射 |
| 31. comment / 'kɒment / n. v. | 评论, 注解; 进行评论 |
| 32. philosophy / fi'lɒsəfi / n. | 哲学, 世界观 |
| 33. describe / dis'kraib / v. | 描述, 描写 |
| 34. amaze / ə'meiz / v. | 使惊奇, 使吃惊 |
| 35. imitation / imi'teɪʃən / n. | 模仿, 仿造 |
| 36. extreme / iks'tri:m / a. | 极端的, 极大的 |
| 37. persuade / pə'sweɪd / v. | 说服, 劝说, 使相信 |
| 38. press / pres / | 新闻报道, 新闻界 |
| 39. monsieur / mə'sjə: / n. | [法] 先生 |
| 40. career / kə'riə / n. | 生涯, 经历, 职业 |
| 41. re-entry / 'ri:'entri / n. | 再进入 |
| 42. visa / 'vɪzə / n. | 签证 |
| 43. nevertheless
/ nevəðəles / ad. conj. | 仍然, 然而, 虽然如此 |
| 44. suspect / səs'pekt / v. | 怀疑, 猜疑 |
| 45. deny / di'nai / v. | 否认, 不给 |
| 46. design / di'zain / n. v. | 计划, 设计, 打算 |
| 47. award / ə'wɔ:d / n.
v. | 奖励, 奖品;
授予(奖品等) |
| 48. knight / nait / v. | 把……封为爵士 |

Proper Names

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Charlie Chaplin / 'tʃɑ:li 'tʃæplɪn / | 查理·卓别林 |
| 2. Hitler / 'hitlə / | 希特勒 |
| 3. Monsieur Verdoux / mə'sjə: veh'du: / | 凡尔杜先生 |

4. Oona O'Neill / 'u:nə əu'ni:l /

昂娜·奥尼尔

5. Oscar / 'ɒskə /

奥斯卡金像奖

6. Buckingham Palace / 'bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs /

白金汉宫

Phrases and Expressions

1. comment on

对……作评论

2. make up

解决(争端), 和解

EXERCISES

Reading Aloud

I. Read the following proverbs and recite them.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

Well begun is half done.

He laughs best who laughs last.

It's never too late to learn.

II. Read the following poem.

Little Drops Of Water

Little drops of water,

Little grains of sands,

Make the mighty of ocean

and the pleasant land.

Reading Comprehension

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Did Chaplin live a happy life when he was a child?

2. What were his parents?
3. What happened to his mother?
4. Did his father become famous as an actor?
5. When did Chaplin arrive in America?
6. Was he just admired as a comedian? What else?
7. How many comedy films did Chaplin produce in his early stage as a director?
8. Was he the owner of a film company? When did he form it?
9. When and where was he knighted by the Queen?
10. How many films are mentioned in this passage?
What are they?

IV. Which of the statements are true and which are false?

1. () Chaplin was born in America.
2. () He grew up in London's West End.
3. () His parents were rich.
4. () His slapstick comedy was immediately successful.
5. () He directed a lot of films.
6. () His films were not popular in America in Mid-forties.
7. () He made his home in Switzerland in 1948.
8. () The British knighted him.

Vocabulary and structure

V. Spell the words with the help of their definitions and the first letter.

1. t : a person without work or home who walks from a place to another
2. sl : funny acting with a lot of fast noisy actions
3. a : a person skilled in walking on ropes or swinging between ropes high in the air, balancing, walking on hands, etc. as an entertainment
4. o : child without one or (usually) both parents
5. j : to prove or show to be just, right or reasonable
6. a : to think highly of often in a somewhat impersonal manner
7. s : a city area of poor living conditions and dirty unrepaired buildings
8. c : a funny play, film or other work in which the story and characters are amusing and ends happily

VI. Complete the following passage by putting the words in brackets into a suitable form.

Charlie was not an instant _____ (succeed) in Hollywood. His early attempts to copy other comedians were a _____ (fail). He became famous as the tramp and made many _____ (amuse) films in this part. His more serious films are concerned with the cruel _____ (divide) between rich and poor. After the

war the American government refused to give him a re-entry visa because some people thought his _____ (politics) views were too left-wing. In 1972 he received a public _____ (apologise) from Hollywood in the form of the special Oscar.

VII. Fill in each of the blanks with the words or phrases given below, change forms where necessary.

be determined to	collapse	imitation
as well as	be justified	confusion attempt

1. He failed in his _____ to pass the entrance examination to Harvard University.
2. The strike left the railway system in utter _____.
3. The editor _____ in refusing your work.
4. He _____ teach them a lesson.
5. Their full political rights, _____ their economic conditions, must be safeguarded.
6. Painters lacking originality often spent the lives in the _____ of the great masters.
7. The earthquake caused many buildings to _____.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with 'refuse' or 'deny' in proper forms.

1. The thief _____ the fact of theft.
2. I just couldn't _____ her anything.
3. The prisoner _____ the charges against him.
4. I offered him some money, but he _____ politely.

5. Thousands of people _____ to pay their taxes.
6. He _____ himself many comforts.
7. He _____ having been there.
8. The committee _____ to discuss this problem.
9. They _____ the prisoner all freedom.

IX. Fill in the blanks with 'promise' or 'allow' in proper forms.

1. You shouldn't _____ parking in the street, it's too narrow.
2. I never _____ to obey his commands.
3. He _____ that the roof should be repaired within two days.
4. Father _____ me a new bicycle for my birthday.
5. No smoking _____ in the reading room.
6. We must _____ three days for travelling from London to HongKong.
7. The rainbow _____ fair weather.
8. They asked to _____ to see him.
9. Mrs. White _____ her children to play late.

X. Rewrite the following sentences after the model with the words in the brackets, using the pattern V+O+Ving.

Model: In this film Charlie danced.

In this film we see Charlie dancing.

1. In 'The Circus' Charlie performs some clever tricks, tries to escape from a lion's cage, and walks nervously across a high wire. (In this film we see