

COLLEGE ENGLISH

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新世纪

(上)

大学英语教程



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前 言

《新世纪大学英语教程》是为高等院校非英语专业学生、夜大学生、函授生及广大英语爱好者编写的阅读教程，分上下两册。

本册共分 10 个单元。各单元设有正课文、生词、短语、注释、练习、副课文、语法学习和补充阅读。每单元的学时可视内容和长度及本校具体情况而定，一般可按平均 6 学时安排教学。

课文全部选自原文，内容涉及面广，体裁丰富，集知识性、教育性、新颖性和趣味性于一体，有利于激发学生的学习兴趣，开阔视野。每篇正课文前都设有课前活动，旨在激发和培养学生对课文信息的预测和联想能力。文后详列的词汇表和注释，便于教师讲解和学生自学。练习一般分为阅读理解性练习、判断性练习、词汇练习和综合性完型填空练习，侧重于培养学生掌握词汇能力和阅读理解能力及提高综合运用语言的能力。副课文与正课文内容贴近，便于学生拓展思路，扩大词汇量和阅读量，提高阅读速度。各单元每三部分都介绍一种阅读技巧，并附有补充阅读材料和练习，使学生既有理论指导，又能有的放矢地进行针对性训练，提高阅读效率。

本教程在编写过程中，参考了大量有关英文资料，如论著、教材、学术杂志、英文报纸等。在此，谨向这些资料的著者和编者表示感谢！

本教程孟宏编撰了1—7单元，并负责整理审阅。

尽管本教程的编写力求准确、实用，但限于编者水平，难免存在需进一步完善和改正之处，希望各位专家、学者及本教程使用者批评指正。

编者
2009年7月

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Unit 1

Text A

The Young Generation

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not blindly accept the ideals of their elders. Events which the older generation remembers vividly are nothing more than past history. This is as it should be. Every new generation is different from the one that preceded it. Today the difference is very marked indeed.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are question the assumptions of their elders and disturbing their complacency. Office hours, for instance, are nothing more than enforced slavery. Wouldn't people work best if they were given complete freedom and responsibility? And what about

clothing? Who said that all the men in the world should wear drab grey suits and convict haircuts? If we ruin our minds to more serious matters, who said that human differences can best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means, who said that human difference can best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilt-ridden in their personal lives, so obsessed with mean ambitions and the desire to amass more and more material possessions? Can anything be right with the rat-race? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

These are not questions the older generation can shrug off lightly. Their record over the past forty years or so hasn't been exactly spotless. Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reversed. The old—if they are prepared to admit it—could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they could learn is that enjoyment is not “sinful”. Enjoyment is a principle one could apply to all aspects of life. It is surely not wrong to enjoy your work and enjoy your leisure; to shed restricting inhibitions. It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future. This emphasis on the present is only to be expected because the young have grown up under the shadow of the bomb; the constant threat of complete annihilation. This is their glorious heritage. Can we be surprised that they should so often question the sanity of the generation that bequeathed it?

New Words

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. generation | 一代人 |
| 2. comment | 评价, 评论 |
| 3. reminder | 使其回想起某事的东西, 提示者 |
| 4. complacency | 自鸣得意, 自满情绪 |
| 5. precisely | 精确地 |
| 6. disturb | 打扰, 干涉 |
| 7. enforce | 加强 |
| 8. take leave | 擅自, 任意, 随意 |
| 9. conformity | 与……一致, 遵从 |
| 10. guilt | 有罪, 内疚 |
| 11. ridden | (ride 的过去分词) 受……支配的, 受……压迫的 |
| 12. guilt - ridden | 负罪感 |
| 13. amass | 积累, 积聚 |
| 14. reverse | 颠倒, 反转 |
| 15. a rat - race | 激烈的竞争 |
| 16. shrug off | 对……耸肩表示不屑, 轻视, 摆脱 |
| 17. spotless | 无污点的, 纯洁的 |
| 18. principle | 原理 |
| 19. shed | 摆脱, 抛弃 |
| 20. annihilate | 歼灭 |
| 21. bequeath | 赠送, 把……传给后代 |
| 22. sanity | 头脑清醒, 健全 |

Notes

1. convict haircut

【结构简析】“罪犯”和“短发”两词合在一起为“囚犯理的发式”，但在这里其含义根据上下文决定。前面讲到“谁说世界上所有的男人都应穿浅灰色的西装”，后面只能译成“剪成像罪犯似的短发呢”。本义有 haircut 义：修理整齐的短发。整齐划一表示绅士派的工作人员作风正派、认真负责、一丝不苟的精神。作者用了 convict“罪犯”一字表示讽刺：“罪犯整齐划一的短发跟绅士们的要求一样，难道他们也是作风正派、认真负责、一丝不苟吗？”

2. These are not questions the older generation can shrug off lightly.

【参考译文】老年一代对此很不屑这种情况会很难。

Main Idea

这是一篇论及“代沟”的文章。主要采用对比手法，一开始就提出了一个老问题：“老人们经常说‘年轻人不像从前那样了’。这一评语代代相传，永远是对的，而今天比以前任何时候更正确。”下面几段是论述他们之间不同点以及对比老少两代人的态度。

Exercises

Part I

Direction: Answer the following questions, choose the right choice.

1. Which of the following features in the young is NOT mentioned?

A. Better educated.

- B. More money and freedom.
 - C. Independence.
 - D. Hard work.
2. What do the young reject most?
- A. Values.
 - B. The assumption of the elders.
 - C. Conformity.
 - D. Conventional ideas.
3. Why do the young stress on the present?
- A. They have grown up under the shadow of the bomb.
 - B. They dislike the past.
 - C. They think the present world is the best.
 - D. They are afraid of destruction.
4. What can the old learn from the young generation?
- A. Enjoyment is not sinful.
 - B. People should have more leisure time.
 - C. Men might enjoy life.
 - D. One should enjoy one's work.

Part II. Cloze

Computers have been taught to act and speak, but the problem is how to 1 them to listen—to understand spoken words. 2 speech recognition systems have been used by workers who need to enter data into a computer while their hands and eyes are otherwise 3.

The recognition of a limited vocabulary of single words from a single speaker is 4 much a solved problem. Some systems, how-

ever, have trouble 5 the noise of crumpling paper from the sound of a human 6.

Independent systems 7 recognize the same word 8 spoken by many different people can be built by sampling how several people say the same words 9 storing several patterns for each word. But the chances for error are greater and vocabulary must usually be 10. Even more difficult is continuous speech. People 11 running words together and even changing some sounds when they speak, so the computer 12 knows when one word ends and another starts, 13 the process much more difficult. It was reported that it 14 an hour on the largest computer in 15 use to recognize one second of continuous speech.

Some 16 have been made to improve continuous speech recognition 17 giving the computer some rules of grammar to restrict which words can 18 which other words. A device has been developed that has 5000 - word vocabulary but requires the speaker to 19 between words.

These devices. However crude at the moment will represent the 20 applications of what is considered a promising but extremely difficult technology.

1. A. build

C. get

2. A. So far

C. So few

3. A. used

C. employed

B. make

D. develop

B. By far

D. So much

B. occupied

D. applied

-
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 4. A. pretty | B. prettily |
| C. rarely | D. hardly |
| 5. A. separating | B. to separating |
| C. distinguishing | D. to distinguish |
| 6. A. noise | B. word |
| C. voice | D. sentence |
| 7. A. also could | B. also can |
| C. which could | D. that can |
| 8. A. as | B. as to be |
| C. when | D. when being |
| 9. A. but | B. and |
| C. while | D. or |
| 10. A. expanded | B. enlarged |
| C. lowered | D. restricted |
| 11. A. would be | B. used to |
| C. feel like | D. are used to |
| 12. A. certainly | B. often |
| C. hardly | D. never |
| 13. A. to make | B. making |
| C. that makes | D. this makes |
| 14. A. devoted | B. spent |
| C. used | D. took |
| 15. A. current | B. modern |
| C. recent | D. different |
| 16. A. ideas | B. considerations |
| C. attempts | D. measures |
| 17. A. in | B. for |

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| C. by | D. about |
| 18. A. follow | B. combine |
| C. join | D. mix |
| 19. A. stop | B. pause |
| C. identify | D. choose |
| 20. A. initial | B. final |
| C. advanced | D. easy |

Part III. Translation

Direction: Complete the sentences by translating into English, the Chinese given in brackets.

1. Perhaps you can recall individuals who, as you grew like them, became more attractive, _____
(他们长相上的缺陷也不再那么明显了).
2. Walking into the room, I saw grandpa sitting at the desk, _____
_____ (眼前摊着报纸).
3. _____ (夹着行李, 拿着地图), I made my way to the car parked in front of the store.
4. Let us test the temperature of a basin of water _____
(把两只手都放在水中).
5. A sentence, _____ (也就是词的一种特殊组合), expresses the idea of some state of affairs, real or imagined.

Text B

Women and Fashions

Whenever you see an old film, even one made as little as ten years ago, you cannot help being struck by the appearance of the women taking part. Their hair - styles and make - up look dated; their skirts look either too long or too short; their general appearance is, in fact, slightly ludicrous. The men taking part in the film, on the other hand, are clearly recognizable. There is nothing about their appearance to suggest that they belong to an entirely different age.

This illusion is created by changing fashions. Over the year, the great majority of men have successfully resisted all attempts to make them change their style of dress. The same cannot be said for women. Each year a few so - called top designers in Paris or London lay down the law and women the whole world over rush to obey. The decrees of the designers are unpredictable and dictatorial. This year, they decide in their arbitrary fashion, skirts will be short and waists will be high; zips are in and buttons are out. Next year the law is reversed and far from taking exception, no one is even mildly surprised.

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they shudder at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are annually black - mailed by the designers and the big stores. Clothes, which have been worn, only a few times have to be discarded because of the dictates of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a women is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe packed full of clothes and an-