

新英语
教程

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**EW
ENGLISH
COURSE**

GUIDED READING

主 编

李相崇

英语阅读

副主编

刘平梅

顾 问

B. W. Robinett

2

清华大学出版社

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英 语 阅 读

第二册

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前 言

《新英语教程》(NEW ENGLISH COURSE) 是清华大学外语系根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲 (高等学校理工科本科用)》与美国明尼苏达大学副校长 Betty Wallace Robinett 教授合作编写的系列教科书。全书由英语阅读 (GUIDED READING) 和综合英语 (COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH) 两套平行教材组成, 使读写与听说分科进行。两套书自成体系, 相对独立, 又互为补充, 以利于用不同的材料和方法培养和训练不同的技能, 从而贯彻大纲所规定的对读、听、写、说的不同层次的要求。英语阅读和综合英语各分六册, 每级一册, 各册的词汇量、阅读量及对读、听、译、写、说各项技能的要求都按大纲规定进行安排。

《新英语教程》的特点如下:

一、重视语言共核的教学。选材和练习都力图使学生掌握各语域共用的积极词汇、语法结构和基本功能意念的常用表达方式, 以打好较为扎实的语言基础。同时也注意反映科技英语的特点, 每册都安排一定比例的科普类题材 (一、二册为 20—30%)。

二、各册都注意打好语言基础和培养学生的交际能力, 有步骤地训练学生运用所学语言知识获取书面和口头信息的能力, 以及初步表达自己思想的能力。

三、在技能的培养方面, 准确与流利兼顾。在重视准确性的基础上, 力争达到较高的流利程度。书中所用语言材料难易有

别,便于进行各种阅读技能的训练。

四、力求做到知识性、趣味性和思想性的统一。全书内容丰富,题材广泛,体裁多样,有利于激发学生的学习兴趣,拓宽知识面,开阔视野和全面发展。语言材料主要选自英美等国近年出版发行的书籍、报刊和有声资料,以反映现代英语的特点和英美社会、文化、教育、风俗习惯等情况。

五、语言规范。所用材料经过反复筛选,多次淘汰,择优采用。在尽量保持原文真实性的前提下,对少量材料进行了必要的删节和减化,慎重地替换了一些消极语汇,以适应教学需要。凡选自美国的文章,用词、拼写仍保留美国英语的特点;凡选自英国的文章,保留英国英语的特点,使学生有机会接触英语的这两种主要的变体。

本书编写过程中得到我系广大教师的热情帮助,各科室同志的通力合作和系领导的大力支持。徐君儒、戴雅民、肖立齐、王维霞和黄淑琳同志参加了部分编写工作;李瑞华同志负责全部打字工作,本书磁带由 Eugene Zhao 和 Marc Pomerleau 录制,在此一并表示感谢。

Betty Wallace Robinett — 美国著名的应用语言学教授,明尼苏达大学副校长 — 对本书的总体设计、内容安排和材料取舍都提出了宝贵的意见,在对初稿进行审阅、修改的基础上,又对试用本进行了详尽审阅和细致修改,对保证本书的语言规范起了重要的作用。

由于编者水平有限,时间紧迫,错误和不当之处一定不少,热忱欢迎批评指正。

编者

一九八七年一月

使用 说 明

《新英语教程》英语阅读第一册供理工科大学一级的学生使用, 重点在于培养阅读能力, 并兼顾写的能力的培养。

本书包括十个单元及两次阶段复习材料。每单元包括 PART A, PART B, PART C 和 PART D 四个部分, 一般可安排四个学时; 两次阶段复习可各安排两个学时。全册共需用 45 学时左右。

PART A 为精读部分, 每篇长度为 500 - 850 词, 阅读量总共为 6,600 词。课文有一定难度, 生词率约为 7%, 主要用来训练准确理解的能力。要求学生课前预习, 课后复习, 在教师帮助下达到正确理解, 并完成各项练习, 熟练掌握课文中出现的常用词汇、语法结构和功能意念的表达法。

PART B 为泛读部分, 内容和体裁与 PART A 相联系, 用以扩大和巩固 PART A 所学内容, 每单元一般安排两篇, 篇幅约为 PART A 的两倍, 阅读量总共为 14,200 词。材料难度较低, 生词密度平均为 3 - 4%。泛读的主要目的是扩大阅读量和训练阅读的流畅性; 理解的准确度不要求达到 100%, 一般不需在语言现象的讲解上花过多的时间。

PART C, PART D 为阅读技巧和写作部分。本册六讲阅读技巧重点培养猜测词义的能力; 同时介绍语篇结构, 初步训练找出中心思想和小结全文的能力。本册写作部分仍侧重句子写法, 练习基本意念 (因果、目的、比较、否定) 的表达法、一致关系、语序、Some-Words 和 Any-Words 的用法以及某些从句的简化法

等。PART C, D 都用英语写成, 总共用词约为 7, 000。全书阅读量合计为 28, 000 词。

PART A, B, C, D 分别配有练习。练习的内容丰富, 形式多样, 因课制宜, 并体现阶段性。由于对阅读理解的要求不同, 各部分练习的形式也有所区别: PART A 中大部分为主观性练习题, 其中汉译英、Cloze Exercise 和改错等均有一定难度, 可作为家庭作业布置, 并在课堂上进行适当讲评。PART A 的练习量较大, 可根据情况选用。PART B 中主要是正误判断、多项选择等客观练习题, 不要求词汇、语法结构和意念表达法的复用。PART C, D 的练习根据各讲内容进行安排。各部分的练习, 如在课堂上进行, 可适当安排成对活动 (pair work) 或小组活动, 以活跃思想。

词汇一般采用英汉双解, 如难于用浅易英语释义, 则采用汉语注释。注音体系与中学教材一致, 但 /εə/ 改为 /eə/ (Everyman's ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY by Daniel Jones & A.C. Gimson, 14th Edition)。英美语读音与拼写有明显区别的词均加以注明, 书中并附有英美语读音区别表, 供使用者参考。分课词汇表按课文中出现的先后列出, 书后总词汇表按字母顺序排列。词组 (164 个) 按第一个词的第一个字母顺序排列, 放在总词汇表的后面。本册中共出现词汇 800 多个。标有 * 的词 (540 个) 是本教材规定应在本级内掌握的; 标有 △ 号的词是大纲规定应在 5—6 级内掌握的。PART B 和 PART C 文中加注的词是大纲中未收入者, 不要求掌握。

SHORT FORMS USED IN THE BOOK

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| adj. | adjective | n. | noun |
| adv. | adverb | N | North |
| AmE | American English | num. | numeral |
| attrib. | attribute | pl. | plural |
| aux. | auxiliary verb | prep. | preposition |
| BrE | British English | pron. | pronoun |
| conj. | conjunction | S. | South |
| E | East | sing. | single |
| e.g. | for example | sb | somebody |
| esp. | especially | sth | something |
| etc. | et cetera; and so on | usu. | usually |
| fml | formal | v. | verb |
| i.e. | that is | vi. | verb intransitive |
| infml | informal | vt. | verb transitive |
| interj. | interjection | W | west |

SOME STRIKING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RP¹ & GA²

| RP | GA | EXAMPLES |
|-------|------|---|
| /ɑ:/ | /æ/ | <i>after, half, dance, answer, staff, fast, pass, past, bath, 'rather</i> |
| /ɔ:/ | /ɑ/ | <i>got, 'dollar, 'obstacle, 'colonist, 'colleague, 'constant, 'content</i> |
| /ʌ/ | /ə/ | <i>love, son, done, young, worry cut, fun, sun, re'sult, 'hurry</i> |
| /aɪ/ | /i/ | <i>'missile, 'fragile</i> |
| | /ə/ | <i>civilisation (AmE civilization) modernisation (AmE modernization)</i> |
| /w/ | /hw/ | <i>what, when, where, whether, somewhere</i> |
| /ju:/ | /u:/ | <i>do, due, produce, re'duce, tube, tune, 'student, en'thusiasm, as'sume, pre'sume, new, news, knew</i> |
| /ɑ:/ | /ɑr/ | <i>car, 'farmer, dark</i> |
| /ɔ:/ | /ɔr/ | <i>or, for, more, sort, re'corder, ac'cording</i> |
| /ə:/ | /ər/ | <i>'certain, 'thermos bird, sir, firm fur, 'surface, 'urgent</i> |

| RP | GA | EXAMPLES |
|-------|---------|---|
| /ə/ | /ər/ | 'smaller, 'sister, dis'coverer 'dollar 'doctor, in'ventor |
| /iə/ | /ir/ | ear, hear, year, here |
| /eə/ | /er/ | air, hair, fair, there, dare, care, aware |
| /uə/ | /ur/ | poor, tour, 'tourist |
| /əri/ | /,eri/ | 'neces.sary, 'ordin.ary, 'pri.mary, 'secon.dary |
| /əni/ | /,ouni/ | 'cere.mony, 'harmony |

- 1 **RP (Received Pronunciation)**: a form of BrE accent which may be regarded as standard and as a model for foreign learners.
- 2 **GA (General American)**: a form of American pronunciation which may be taken as a model, comparable with **RP** in BrE.

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UNIT 1

PART A

S. O. S.¹

The environment is everything that surrounds us: plants, animals, buildings, country, air, water — literally everything that can affect us in any way. The environment of a town, with its buildings and traffic and its noise and smells, where everyone is on top of everyone else, is a far cry from that of the countryside, with its fields and crops, its wild and domestic animals and its feeling of spaciousness. And the environment differs in different parts of the world.

Ecology is the science of how living creatures and plants exist together and depend on each other and on the local environment. Where an environment is undisturbed, the ecology of an area is in balance, but if a creature is exterminated or an alien species introduced, then the ecology of the district will be upset — in other words, the balance of nature will be disturbed.

Man is a part of the environment and has done more to upset the ecology during his short span on earth than any other living creature. He has done this by his ignorance, his greed, and his wastefulness.

He has poisoned the atmosphere and polluted both land and water. He has squandered the earth's natural resources with no thought for the future, and he has thought out the most destructive ways of killing his fellow men — and every other sort of life at the same time.

Since man has done so much damage, it is up to man to try to put matters right — if it is not already too late. If there is to be any remedy for our ills, that remedy ultimately lies in the hands of the young, and the sooner they start doing something about it, the better.

One of the main causes of the earth's troubles is that the world is overpopulated and that this overpopulation is growing at an ever-increasing rate. At the same time we are using up our natural resources — fuels and mineral ores — at an ever-increasing rate with no hope of replacing them.

For many years the earth has been unable to provide enough food for these rapidly expanding populations and the position is steadily deteriorating since the fertility of some of our richest soils has been lost and vast areas that were once fertile lands have turned into deserts. And the trouble with deserts is that they tend to creep outwards on to the fertile soils. What is now the northern Sahara Desert² fed much of the civilised world 2, 500 years ago.

Even at this moment many of the earth's natural treasures are being destroyed, many valuable animals and plants are being killed off, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to grow enough food to preserve much of the earth's population from starvation. The situation is getting out of hand. Time is running out. But with your help, we may be able to reverse the trends which threaten our very existence.

NEW WORDS

1. ***environment** /in'vaiərənmənt/ n. all the surrounding conditions which influence growth and development 环境
2. **△literally** /'litərəli/ adv. exactly 确实地
3. ***domestic** /də'mestik/ adj. of the house, home or family 家庭的, 家务的, 国内的
4. **spaciousness** /'speɪʃəsnɪs/ n. 广阔, 宽敞
5. ***ecology** /i:'kɒlədʒi/ n. 生态学
6. ***local** /'ləukəl/ adj. of a place or district 地方的, 本地的
7. ***disturb** /dis'tɜ:b/ vt. to break the quiet, calm, peace, or order of 扰乱
undisturbed /'ʌndis'tɜ:b/ adj. not disturbed 未被扰乱的, 安静的
8. ***balance** /'bæləns/ n. condition of being steady 平衡
9. **exterminate** /eks'tə:mineɪt/ v. to kill (all the creatures or people in a place) 消灭, 消除
10. **△*alien** /'eɪljən/ adj. belonging to another country or race;

foreign 外国的

11. ***district** /'distrikt/ n. a fixed land division of a country, a city, etc.
地区、区域
12. ***upset** /ʌp'set/ v. to cause (sb or sth) to be disturbed 倾覆, 扰乱
13. ***span** /spæn/ n. length in time, from beginning to end 一段时间,
短时间
14. **△*ignorance** /'ignərəns/ n. 无知
15. ***greed** /gri:d/ n. 贪婪
16. **△*wasteful** /'weistfəl/ adj. tending to waste 浪费的
wastefulness n. 浪费
17. ***poison** /'pɔɪzən/ v. to harm with poison 毒害
18. ***pollute** /pə'lu:t/ v. to make (air, water, soil, etc.) unfit for use
污染
19. **squander** /'skwɒndə/ vt. to spend foolishly 挥霍
20. ***resource** /ri'sɔ:s/ n. (pl.) the wealth of a country, or the supply
of materials, etc. which brings this wealth 资源
21. **△*destructive** /dis'traktiv/ adj. causing destruction 破坏的, 毁灭的
22. ***remedy** /'remidi/ n. way of setting right (anything bad) 补救(办法)
23. ***ultimately** /'Altimitli/ adv. in the end 最后
24. **overpopulated** /əuvəpɒpjuleitid/ adj. having too many people
overpopulation /əuvəpɒpjuleifən/ n. the state of having too
many people
25. ***mineral** /'minərəl/ n. adj. 矿物(的)
26. ***ore** /ɔ:/ n. 矿石
27. ***replace** /ri'pleis/ v. to take the place of 代替