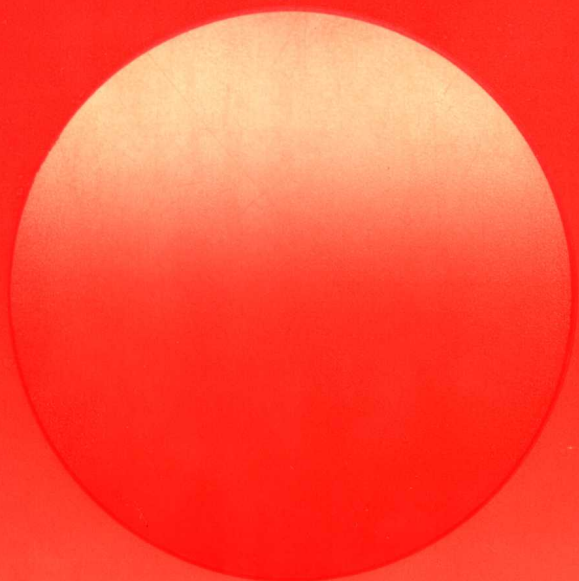


● 研 究 生 用 书 ●

ADVANCED ENGLISH
READING SERIES BOOK 2

华中理工大学出版社



樊长荣 主编

高级英语阅读系列文选

第二册

高级英语阅读 系列文选

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主编 樊长荣

编者：(按姓氏笔划排列)

朱月珍 刘启君 刘敦群

张 娟 彭 铃

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· 研究生用书 ·

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主 编 樊长荣

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内 容 提 要

《高级英语阅读系列文选》是为理工科硕士研究生和博士生编写的阅读教材。本书(第二册)共有38篇短文,均选自原版读物。题材广泛、内容丰富,涉及英美文化、现代科技、未来世界等。每篇短文都附有英汉双解词汇,简短注释以及阅读理解练习。

Abstract

The Advanced English Reading Series (Book II) consists of thirty-eight passages with glossaries, notes and review questions (comprehension exercises), which are authentic and are drawn from a wide variety of sources, involving British and American culture and modern science and technology. It is designed for graduate and doctoral students of science and technology, though it is hoped that it may be useful and helpful to others as well.

前 言

《高级英语阅读系列文选》是为理工科硕士研究生和博士研究生编写的阅读教材,也可供其他具有一定英语水平的读者阅读。

本书(第二册)宗旨:提供一些知识性、趣味性、可读性较强的读物,帮助阅读理解、启发思维、扩大词汇量、拓宽知识面,从而提高英语阅读欣赏能力。

本书内容:全书共38篇,每篇包括词汇、注释与复习。书中文章均选自原版读物,题材广泛、内容丰富。词汇为英汉双解,便于读者理解记忆;注释包括对词组、句子结构及修辞手法的简要说明,对难句的翻译;复习为阅读理解练习。

本书承蒙在我校执教的外籍教师 Thomas Cody (寇涛)和黄甲年副教授校阅,王其优女士插图。在此,我们谨表示衷心的感谢。

研究生英语教研室

1989年7月

Preface

The Advanced English Reading Series is an extensive reading textbook designed for graduate and doctoral students of science and technology, though it is hoped that it may be useful to others as well.

Book Ⅱ of the series aims:

- to help the students read effectively and test their understanding;
- to help the students enlarge their vocabulary while reading;
- to help the students think about what they are reading; and above all to give the students something interesting and provocative to read.

Book Ⅱ of the series consists of:

- thirty-eight passages written by English and American authors, with glossaries, notes and review questions, which are drawn from a wide variety of sources, including British and American culture and modern science and technology.
- an English glossary with Chinese translation;
- notes with brief explanations and/or Chinese translations;
- and review questions dealing with reading comprehension, which helps the students understand what they have read and cope with unfamiliar words from

the text.

Acknowledgements:

Our sincere thanks are extended to Mr Thomas Cody, who has offered us valuable time in proofreading, and to Associate Professor Huang Jianian, who has read the proof carefully. Our thanks are also extended to Ms. Wang Qiyu, who has made all the sketches of this book.

July 1989



作者简介

樊长荣，副教授，1983年华中工学院外语系研究生毕业，后一直从事研究生公共英语教学与研究；获华中理工大学研究生院教学质量优秀奖；参编本系列教材第一册，参译《剑桥现象》。

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Proverbs

[1] Proverbs are the popular sayings that brighten so much Latin American talk, the boiled-down wisdom that you are as apt to hear from professors as from peasants, from beggars as from elegantes. Brief and colorful, they more often than not carry a sting.

[2] When a neighbor's dimly unattractive daughter announced her engagement, Imelda remarked, "You know what they say, Senora: 'There's no pot so ugly it can't find a lid.'"^① And when her son-in-law blustered about how he was going to get even with the boss^② who had docked his pay, Imelda fixed him with a cold eye and said, "Little fish does not eat big fish."^③

[3] One afternoon, I heard Imelda and her daughter arguing in the kitchen. Her daughter had quarrelled with her husband's parents,



and Imelda was insisting that she ^{have} apologize to them. Her daughter objected. "But, Mama, I just can't swallow them, not even with honey. They talk so big until we need something; then they're too poor. So today when they wouldn't even lend us enough to pay for a new bed, all I

did was say something that³. I' ve heard you say a hundred times; 'If so grand, why so poor? If so poor, why so grand?' ”⁵

[4] “Impertinent!” snorted Imelda. “Have I not also taught you, ‘What the tongue says, the neck pays for’?”⁶ I will not have it said that I could never teach my daughter proper respect for her elders. And before you go to beg their pardon, change those trousers for a dress. You know how your mother-in-law feels about pants on a woman. She always says, ‘What was hatched a hen must not try to be a rooster!’ ”⁷

[5] Her daughter made one more try. “But Mama, you often say, If the saint is annoyed, don' t pray to him until he gets over it. ’ ”⁸ Can' t I leave it for tomorrow?”

[6] “No, no and no! Remember: ‘If the dose is nasty, swallow it fast. ’ ” You know, my child, you did wrong. But, ‘A gift is the key to open the door closed against you. ’ ”⁹ I have a cake in the oven that I was making for the Senora' s dinner, I will explain to the Senora. Now, dear, hurry home and make yourself pretty in your pink dress. By the time you get back, I will have the cake ready for you to take to your mother-in-law. She will be so pleased that she may make your father-in-law pay for the bed. Remember: ‘One hand washes the other, but together they wash the face. ’ ”¹⁰

(From Reader' s Digest)

Glossary

bluster [' bləstə] *v.* to act and speak in a forceful but rather boastful way 咆哮、怒气冲冲地说

impertinent [im' pə:tinənt] *a.* not showing proper respect 无礼的、粗鲁的

rooster [' ru:stə] *n.* domestic cock 公鸡

snort [snɔ:t] *v.* to force air violently out through the nose to show

contempt, impatience, etc. 嗤之以鼻以示轻蔑、不耐烦等

Notes

1. There's no pot so ugly it can't find a lid.
[译文] 罐儿再丑, 配个盖子不用愁。
2. And when her son-in-law blustered about how he was going to get even with the boss...
get even with: 跟某人算账, 向某人报复。
[译文] 当她的女婿气势汹汹地要找老板算账时, ...
3. Little fish does not eat big fish.
[译文] 小鱼吃不得大鱼, 胳膊拗不过大腿。
4. all I did was say something that...
此句中 say some thing 是省略 to 的不定式, 因为作表语的不定式是前面动词 do (如本句的 did) 的意义的具体化时, 不定式符号可省略。
5. If so grand, why so poor? If so poor, why so grand?
[译文] 既然真阔气, 何必又装穷? 既然真正穷, 何必摆阔气?
6. What the tongue says, the neck pays for.
[译文] 舌头欠债脖子还。
7. What was hatched a hen must not try to be a rooster.
[译文] 生就的母鸡充不得公鸡。
8. If the saint is annoyed, don't pray to him until he gets over it.
[译文] 得罪了菩萨, 得等菩萨消了气再磕头。
9. If the dose is nasty, swallow it fast.
[译文] 药越难吃, 越要快吃。
10. A gift is the key to open the door closed against you.
[译文] 大门把你关在外, 礼物送到自然开。
11. One hand washes the other, but together they wash the face.

[译文] 左手脏了右手洗,两只手儿保面皮。

Review : Proverbs

1. The proverb "There's no pot so ugly it can't find a lid." implies
 - A. no matter what, a person can find a suitable job.
 - B. no matter what, a person can find a partner.
 - C. no matter how ugly, a woman can find a husband.
 - D. no matter how ugly, a woman can find a suitable job.
2. The proverb "Little fish does not eat big fish" implies
 - A. the poor can't beat the rich.
 - B. the weak can't beat the strong.
 - C. the backward can't beat the advanced.
 - D. the young can't beat the old.
3. "What the tongue says, the neck pays for" the proverb implies
 - A. one may implicate another in his mistake.
 - B. one may involve another in his mistake.
 - C. one may pay for what he says.
 - D. people may attribute one's mistake to his parents.
4. The proverb "What was hatched a hen must not try to be a rooster" implies
 - A. man can't resist his fate.
 - B. one's fate is independent of his will.
 - C. one's fate decides everything of the person.
 - D. never go against the objective law.
5. The proverb "If the saint is annoyed, don't pray to him until he gets over it" implies
 - A. do not ask for anything until your superior is soothed.
 - B. apologize to your friend when he is soothed.
 - C. apologize to your colleague when he is soothed.

- D. apologize to your classmate when he is soothed.
6. The proverb "If the dose is nasty, swallow it fast." implies
- ☐ A. finish the difficult task at the opportune moment.
 - ☐ B. hurry up to do the difficult job.
 - ☐ C. a quick worker makes his work less difficult.
 - ☒ D. the more unpleasant the job is, the faster you should do it.
7. The proverb "One hand washes the other, but together they wash the face" means
- ☐ A. help another and you two will help still another.
 - ☒ B. win over another and you two will win over still another.
 - ☐ C. support another and you two will support still another.
 - ☐ D. beat another and you will beat still another.
8. The proverb "If so grand, why so poor? If so poor, why so grand?" implies
- ☐ A. facts will show your lie.
 - ☐ B. don't break your own words.
 - ☒ C. don't be self-contradictory.
 - ☐ D. don't deceive yourself.
9. You can hear proverbs from _____ in Latin American talk.
- ☐ A. peasants.
 - ☐ B. professors.
 - ☐ C. graceful women.
 - ☒ D. all of the above.
10. Which of the following is not true?
- ☒ A. Proverbs are humorous remarks.
 - ☐ B. Proverbs are condensed wisdom of man.
 - ☐ C. Proverbs are brief and colorful sayings.
 - ☐ D. Proverbs often carry a sting.
11. boiled-down (see para. 1)
- ☒ A. condensed
 - ☐ B. reduced
 - ☐ C. decreased
 - ☐ D. cut-down

12. elegantes (see para. 1)
- A. being graceful
 - B. showing good taste
 - C. person with beautiful looks
 - D. women showing good taste and money
13. dock (see para. 2)
- A. come or go into a dock
 - B. give medical treatment
 - C. make wages less
 - D. cut an animal's tail short
14. have it (see para. 4)
- A. possess it
 - B. allow it
 - C. receive it
 - D. undergo it
15. wrong (see para. 6)
- A. unjust
 - B. wrong action
 - C. in a wrong manner
 - D. what is morally wrong

American Gastronomy

A Food Tour of the United States

[1] One of the most intriguing features of American cooking is its variety. The traveler who crosses the U. S. by bus or by car, with stopovers in towns and cities along the way, will find the food as worthy of attention as the scenery—and full of unexpected surprises, too. For American cooking at its best is regional in character. ^①

[2] Except for turkey at Thanksgiving, no single dish has gained wide enough popularity in the U. S. to become a symbol for the country as a whole. There is no American eagle in our cookery. ^② On the contrary, each region sets its table with a different specialty. These *spécialités de la région* capture the flavor and aroma and express the character of a particular locality. ^③ For instance, Cape Cod, a summer resort on the Atlantic Ocean, is famous for its clambakes, a seafood feast pulled ocean-fresh from the Atlantic and cooked over an outdoor fire on the

