

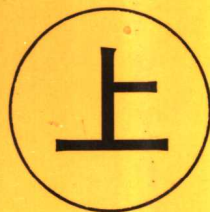
An Intensive English Reading Course for Pre-departure Students

出国培训系列教材

王长荣主编

# 出国留学 英语强化 阅读教程

张存琳等编著 上海外语教育出版社



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(上)

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## 前 言

编者多年从事出国留学英语强化培训教学工作,深感阅读之重要,又苦于阅读材料之匮乏。在学员屡次建议、敦促下,萌发了编一本阅读材料之心愿。1991年起才开始认真收集材料。但种种磨难使此项工作时断时续,苦度数年,才得以完成。

课文选材于近年来的 *Newsweek*, *Time*, *U. S. News & World Report*, *Science*, *New Scientist*, *Science News*, *Guardian Weekly*, *The Christian Science Monitor* 等美英杂志、报刊及小说。题材涉及最新科技成果、文化教育、医药卫生、人物轶事、趣闻、西方社会掠影、剖析等。读者能在文中捕捉到法国人的浪漫、美国人的轻松、英国人的幽默、德国人的严谨、意大利人的潇洒……选材时力求提供较大的信息量和可读性,同时也注意到审美情趣和深刻意蕴。

书中列出 2 000 左右单词和 700 多条短语、词组和结构,并在书后附有索引以便查阅,注释详尽,对托福考试和全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试、出国留学英语水平考试中常考的基本语法结构给予了足够的关注。

参加本书编写的还有恽松、刘克家、缪学、董琳文、汤莉萍和叶建敏老师。缪学老师还承担了全书的注释。董琳文老师还承担了课文的全部翻译任务。

吴小英女士承担了全书的打印和电脑输入工作,在此表示由衷的感谢。

编 者

1995

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## Unit 1 The Healing Art

Dr. Luc Dubois arrived in Amadiya as the Iraqi Army was still pulling out. The half-deserted hilltop town, once home to 10 000 Iraqi Kurds<sup>①</sup>, was a shambles. With his team of seven doctors, nurses and logisticians, Dubois set immediately to work. They got an emergency generator working<sup>②</sup>, handed out brooms and mops to local volunteers. Medecins Sans Frontieres<sup>③</sup>—literally, Doctors Without Borders—were on the job. Quietly, efficiently and with amazing speed, the French doctors were once again bringing order out of the chaos of war dealing with immediate problems like broken bones and dysentery and fighting against time to contain an outbreak of cholera in the region.

Dubois is not French, but Belgian. He is 44, older than most MSF doctors, who are generally between 25 and 40. And he is prosperous by any standard, earning over \$ 100 000 a year in his practice in Brussels. But he is a “French doctor” all the same, driven by the idealistic humanitarian impulses that have powered the movement since its beginning in 1971, devoted to the low-key professionalism that has become its hallmark. “If you’ve done this once,” he says “you won’t be happy till you’ve done it again.”<sup>④</sup>



Tiny Teams of "French doctors" stole time from their careers<sup>3</sup> and gave up their vacations to jet off to floods and earthquakes, wars and refugee camps around the world. They wanted to cure the victims. They were ready to operate on a shoestring, travel anywhere anytime. They were romantic and endlessly resourceful. They raised medical improvisation to a high art. They broke all the rules. The French doctors' 20 years of back-breaking work have paid off handsomely in donations, in prestige and in pure personal satisfaction. French children routinely place "humanitarian doctor" at the top of their list of favorite professions.

### Exercise to the Text:

It is obvious that the man left the city

A) with no electricity

B) with no water

C) without a car

D) without a passport

Dr. Dubois was motivated by

A) sudden impulses

B) noble exception

C) handsome pay

D) religious beliefs

Which of the following does not describe the French doctors' work?

A) inflexibility

- B) adaptability  
C) imagination  
D) originality
4. French people can generally be described as  
A) resourceful  
B) mechanic  
C) romantic  
D) polite
5. It is implied but not stated that  
A) fame and gain is what most of the professionals pursue  
B) personal satisfaction cannot be derived from low-key professionalism  
C) doctor is one of the most favorite professions  
D) humanitarian work is both challenging and rewarding
6. In the face of difficulties, the French doctors  
A) will never be at their wits' end  
B) will be quite at a loss what to do  
C) will raise their medical skills to a high art  
D) will steal time from their careers

### NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- shambles [ʃæmblz] *n. pl.* 混乱, 乱七八糟
- logistician [lədʒɪs'tɪʃən] *n.* 后勤专家
- broom [bru:m] *n.* 扫帚; 笤帚
- mop [mɒp] *n.* 拖把
- literally ['lɪərəli] *ad.* 照字面土地; 原义地
- chaos ['keɪɔs] *n.* 混乱, 紊乱

dysentery ['disəntəri] *n.* 痢疾; 腹泻  
contain [kən'tein] *vt.* 控制; 阻止; 遏制  
outbreak ['aʊtbreɪk] *n.* 爆发; 突然发生  
cholera ['kɒləərə] *n.* 霍乱  
prosperous ['prɒspərəs] *a.* 富足的  
idealistic [ai,diə'listɪk] *a.* 理想主义(者)的; 唯心主义(者)的  
humanitarian [hju:mæni'teəriən] *a.* 博爱的; 仁慈的; 人道主义的  
impulse ['ɪmpʌls] *n.* 推动作用; 推力; 冲动  
power [paʊə] *vt.* 促进, 推动  
low-key ['ləʊ'ki:] *a.* 调子低的; 有节制的  
professionalism [prəʊ'feʃənəlɪzəm] *n.* 职业特性, 职业作风, 职业精神  
hallmark ['hɔ:lma:k] *n.* 标志, 特点, 特征  
refugee [ˌrefju:'dʒi:] *n.* 逃难者, 难民  
shoestring ['ʃu:striŋ] *n.* 鞋带; 小额资本  
resourceful [ri'sɔ:sfʊl] *a.* 随机应变的; 足智多谋的  
improvisation [ˌɪmprəvaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 即兴创作; 临时凑成  
donation [dəʊ'neɪʃən] *n.* 捐赠, 赠送; 捐款  
prestige [pres'ti:ʒ] *n.* 威信, 威望, 声望  
routinely [ru:'ti:nli] *ad.* 惯例地; 常规地

pull out 撤退; 撤出

set (immediately) to work (马上)干起来, 开始干

hand... out 分发; 散发; 给予; 施舍

bring order out of (the chaos of war) 整顿秩序

deal with 对待; 对付, 打交道; 处理; 交易

fight against time 与时间赛跑; 不失时机; 抢在时间前面

all the same 仍然, 依然, 照样

be devoted to 献给;专用于  
give... up 放弃  
jet off 乘喷气式飞机飞行(离开)  
on a shoestring 以极少的钱;小本经营  
pay off 赢利;得到好结果;取得成功

## NOTES

1. Iraqi Kurds 居住在伊拉克的库尔德人
2. They got an emergency generator working.

此句为 SVOC(主—动—宾—补)句型。动词 get 在此句型中意指“使得”,其宾语补语通常由-ING 分词、-ED 分词、动词不定式等充当:

I must get the curtains washed.

You should get your friend to help you.

They finally got everyone studying the subject.

3. Medecins Sans Frontieres (法语)无国界的医生
4. “You won’t be happy till you’ve done it again.”

在否定句中,till 意指“在……之前”。本句中的 till 可用 until 代替。

till 和 until 在意思上没有差别,很多情况下可以换用。till 多和名词或较短分句连用,until 多和较长成分连用。在句首多用 until,但在“good-bye till...”和“up till...”中,不能用 until 代替 till。

5. Tiny Teams of “French doctors” stole time from their careers...

句中的 stole 为引伸意义,意指“挤出(时间)”。

## **Unit 2 Fighting the Pack Mentality**

It is the largest uniformed force in the United States, and in some ways the most exclusive. You can be female and a soldier in the United States Army; you can be an atheist and a police officer; you can be a homosexual and a priest. But you can't be any of those things and a Boy Scout.

At least, not yet. These are times of turmoil for the Boy Scouts of America<sup>®</sup>, as the unwelcome forces of liberalization let loose in the 1970s are knocking at the door with growing insistence. Michael and William Randall, 9-year-old twins from Anaheim Hills, California, who were asked to leave their Cub Scout Pack earlier this year for refusing to invoke God in their oath ("I, [name], promise to do my best to do my duty to God and my country..."), are suing to win reinstatement. Just last week a U. S. district court in Chicago set a trial date for a suit by 8-year-old Mark Welsh, who is seeking to set aside the requirement for a "declaration of religious principle" from Scout families. The American Civil Liberties Union<sup>®</sup> is considering bringing a case on behalf of five girls who sought to join a Cub Scout pack.

In each case, the Boy Scouts respond that admitting girls, atheists or homosexuals would undermine their purposes. A re-

gional Scout executive points out that "most psychologists tell us that boys of scouting age (6 to 13) prefer to associate with other boys." He observes that "if you start allowing people to choose the rules they want to obey, you start becoming a faceless, valueless organization." Which suggests that the real issue is what the Boy Scouts really are:<sup>③</sup> uniformed forces for moral uplift, or, as the Randall twins' father, James, puts it: "This fun organization where you went camping<sup>④</sup> and had a good time."

**Exercise to the Text:**

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
  - A) The U. S. Army is a larger force than the Boy Scout
  - B) The Boy Scout is a larger force than the U. S. Army
  - C) The Boy Scout is the largest homogeneous force in the U. S.
  - D) The U. S. Army is the largest homogeneous force in the U. S.
2. The Boy Scout is in some ways the most exclusive organization in that
  - A) you can be a Christian and a Boy Scout
  - B) you can't be a girl and Boy Scout
  - C) you can't be a policeman and a Boy Scout
  - D) you can be a soldier and a Boy Scout
3. Michael and William are fighting
  - A) to associate with other boys
  - B) to do away with the sex requirement

- C) to declare their religious principle
  - D) to restore their membership
4. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- A) The Boy Scouts face a series of legal challenges over membership rules
  - B) The Boy Scouts start becoming a faceless, valueless organization
  - C) Forces of liberalization are knocking at the door with growing insistence
  - D) The largest uniformed forces are steadily losing ground
5. The author seems
- A) to have a negative attitude towards the standards of admission
  - B) to have a positive attitude towards the standards of admission
  - C) to back up the liberalization movements
  - D) to have been confused by the opposing views
6. "To set aside" in line 10, para.2 most probably means
- A) to choose from others
  - B) to save for later use
  - C) to refuse to accept
  - D) to keep for some purpose

### NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

uniformed ['ju:nifo:md] a. 穿(着)制服的;有制服的

exclusive [iks'klu:siv] a. (团体、学校等)限制很严的;排外的

atheist ['eiθiist] *n.* 无神论者  
 homosexual [hɒməu'seksjuəl] *a. & n.* 同性恋的; 同性恋者  
 priest [pri:st] *n.* 神父; 牧师  
 scout [skaʊt] *n.* 童子军; 侦察员 *vi.* 参加童子军活动  
 turmoil ['tə:mɔil] *n.* 骚动; 混乱  
 liberalization [ˌlibərəlai'zeɪʃən] *n.* 自由化  
 insistence [in'sistəns] *n.* 坚持; 坚决要求  
 cub [kʌb] *n.* 新手, 初出茅庐的人  
 pack [pæk] *n.* (童子军等的) 一队; 一群; 一伙  
 invoke [in'vəʊk] *vt.* 祈求(上帝)保佑  
 oath [əʊθ] *n.* 誓言, 宣誓  
 reinstatement [ˌri:in'steɪtmənt] *n.* 恢复原职; 恢复原有权利  
 undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *vt.* 破坏; 损害, 削弱  
 psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 心理学家  
 faceless ['feɪslɪs] *a.* 无个性的  
 valueless ['væljʊlɪs] *a.* 没有价值的; 毫无用处的  
 uplift [ˈʌplɪft] *n.* (道德、文化等水平的) 提高, 促进  
  
 let... loose 放纵; 放任; 给(某人)以自由(或机会)  
 set... aside 撤销; 驳回; 宣布……无效  
 on behalf of 代表; 为了……的利益  
 associate with 与……交往; 与……关系密切

## NOTES

### 1. the Boy Scouts of America 美国童子军

童子军是一个世界性男童组织, 1908年创建于英格兰, 旨在通过野营等户外活动, 培养少年儿童生活自理能力, 强化助



人为乐思想。

2. the American Civil Liberties Union 美国公民自由联盟

Civil Liberties, 亦作 Civil Liberty, 指国家法律给予保证的自由, 如言论自由、行动自由、信仰自由等。

3. ... the real issue is what the Boy Scouts really are. ...

句中充当主语补语的是一个名词性 WH-分句。此类名词性分句或由 WH-词引导的间接疑问分句:

What caused the accident is a mystery. ("What caused the accident?")

Whether she comes or not doesn't concern me. ("Does she come?")

Please explain why this is impossible. ("Why is this impossible?")

We don't know when she'll come. ("When will she come?")

I don't know who broke the window. ("Who broke the window?")

The question is where the fire broke out. ("Where did the fire break out?")

How the book will sell depends on its author. ("How will the book sell?")

或相当于带有关系分句作后置修饰语的名词词组:

Whoever told you to quit smoking was quite right. (= Anyone who told you to quit smoking)

Home is where your friends and family are. (= the place where your friends and family are)

Don't criticize what you don't understand. (= that which you don't understand)