

NEW

A New Intensive Reading Course

**新编
英语
精读
教程**

主 编 李经纬

(第 2 册)

西安交通大学出版社

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西安交通大学出版社
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内容简介

本教材由解放军外国语学院英语系组织多名富有教学经验的专家教授编写,供英语本科生或有一定英语基础的自学者使用。语言标准规范、新颖生动,信息量大,时代感强,充分体现了当代英语的面貌和特点。所选文章有较深的思想内涵,融知识性和趣味性于一体。大部分课文选自20世纪80年代以后出版的英美报刊、书籍上的文章。题材广泛,涵盖科技、自然、文化、军事、体育、经贸等方面的内容。体裁以叙事文和议论文为主,兼顾小品、杂文和人物传记。练习形式多样,重点和难点分布合理,详略得当,内容编排紧扣高等学校英语专业教学新大纲,布局科学合理,有利于培养学生扎实的英语语言基础和熟练运用英语的基本技能。

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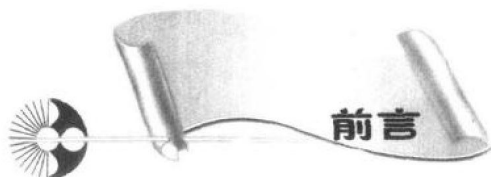
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前言

《新编英语精读教程》是根据解放军外国语学院2000年新修订的本科教学计划(大纲)编写的英语主干教材之一。其对象为英语本科一、二年级学生,也可供科技英语和程度相当的函授学生使用。全书共分四册,每一册使用一学期。

本书为第二册,共有12课,每课由下列几个部分组成:(1)预习(Preview)以问题的形式对课文的难点和重点进行适当的引导,从而为准确理解全篇课文作好准备。问题的设计具有一定的针对性,例如:关于课文题目、文章的主旨、段落的划分,以及对段落大意等方面的提问。(2)课文A(Text A)是选取的精读范文,作为语言输入的主要渠道和学习重点;课文B(Text B)在主题和内容方面与课文A相近,作为对课文A的补充,以满足程度较高的学生的需要。(3)课文注释(Notes to Text A)一般包括作者简介、相关的背景知识,以及部分超过学生实际理解水平的语言难点。为便于学生理解部分注释采用中文。(4)生词表(New Words)除了中学所学的单词之外均列出,其中包括注音、词性和中文释义。(5)短语(Phrases and Expressions)从课文A中提取,以常用的为主,释义以本义为主,兼顾特殊意义。(6)课文理解(Understanding the Text)是针对课文理解设置的选择题,其目的是培养和训练学生对课文的整体把握和对个别关键细节的理解。另外,还包括出现在特定语境中的词语的释义和选择判断。(7)语音练习(Phonetic Exercises)将必要的语音训练融合其中,例如单词重音、语句重音、连读、不完全爆破等。该项练习所用素材绝大部分取自课文A。(8)词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)包括构词练习;同义词和近义词的辨析;词汇和短语填空;句型模仿;句子翻译(汉译英);改错;语法填空,如时态、语态、情态等,完形填空;总共7项内容。书后附录列出中学所学大约2 000词汇表和本册总词汇表。

本教程的目的是培养学生扎实的英语语言基础和熟练运用英语的基本技能,重在対英语语篇的分析和准确理解,兼顾英语国家文化知识的传授。本教程的编写原则是注重语言基本功的训练,但不大包大揽,也就是说,单项技能的培养,如阅读、听力、口语、写作分别由单设课程来解决。我们认为,综合运用英语进行交际的能力难以通过一门课程来解决,特别是指较高层次意义上的交际能力。它需要多门课程的系统训练才能得以实现。因此,我们认为英语精读课程的任务

应侧重于帮助学生打好英语语言基础,为其牢固掌握语言规则、准确熟练运用语言提供必要的实践机会。通过阅读精选的范文和一定量的语言练习,使学生既能弄懂和学会语言形式规则,同时又能熟悉和掌握语言运用规律。

本书所选编的课文和部分练习与我院原精读教材相比有较高的难度。其目的是想保持本教材的生命力和一定的超前性,以跟上我国英语教学快速发展的步伐。为了帮助学生提高阅读能力、分析问题和解决问题的能力,我们认为有必要选取有一定难度的文章来激发学生的学习热情,增强他们的语感,为启发他们深入思考提供充裕的素材和广阔的空间。这样,有助于发挥学生的潜力,培养他们的创造力。

本书课文选自当代英、美报刊书籍和互联网上的资源,其中绝大部分是20世纪80,90年代的作品。为了便于教学我们对部分课文进行了删节和修改。我们力求课文的题材和体裁多样,内容充实,语言地道,融知识性和趣味性于一体,从而有利于调动学生的学习积极性。

在编写本书的过程中,解放军外国语学院的部分领导李绍山教授和程工教授以及三系二教的许多教师都给予了热情的关心和有力的支持;冯翠华教授亲自参与了本教材的试用工作并提出了中肯的意见;英国专家Pete Marchetto审校了该册部分练习。我们在此一并表示感谢。由于我们水平有限,书中会有不少错误和不妥之处,希望得到专家和同行们的指正。

编者

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Lesson 1

Preview

1. Is the talk-show host always self-confident before he starts to work? How does he feel then?
2. What is the author's view about success and failure?
3. What did the young correspondent learn from his difficult situation?
4. What did the book on mountain climbing teach the author?
5. According to the author's friend, where does confidence come from?
6. "You stand on the summit for only a few moments, then the wind blows your footprints away." How do you understand this sentence? Why does the author say life is like that, too?
7. What is the theme of the text?
8. Have you ever experienced the same thing such as the author did? Do you agree with his viewpoint?



Learn from Failure

Alice Steinbach

■ It was a few minutes before air time and the talk-show host was about to begin his radio program. He poured himself a cup of coffee and then, turning to me, said something surprising:

■ "You know, this job never gets any easier," said this knowledgeable man who for years presided over an extremely popular call-in show. "Every time I go

on the air, I have to overcome a fear that I'll fail; that the show won't be any good."

3 He paused. "But I've found out something interesting about failing. And that is, you can build on success but you really learn only from failure."

4 A few days later, a letter arrived that seemed, in a way, to continue this line of thought. Written by a young man I know quite well, the letter concerned itself with the idea that adversity might offer, in the long run, more rewards than getting what you thought you wanted. My correspondent wrote:

5 "What I guess I'm learning from my difficult situation is a deeper sense of who I am. And what I'm capable of when it comes to handling disappointment. I think—at least I hope—I'll come out of this a stronger person."

6 Then last week, in what seemed a curious completion of the philosophy lurking beneath both these remarks, I came across this unattributed quotation in a book on mountain climbing:

7 "Today is a new day; you'll get out of it just what you put into it. If you have made mistakes, even serious mistakes, you can make a new start whenever you choose. For the thing we call failure is not the falling down but the staying down."

8 Few among us can claim the distinction of not knowing the sting of falling down, of "failure": the promotion not gotten; the honor not won; the job lost; the praise denied, we've all known the loss of self-esteem that comes with such moments. And because the wound of failure is a deep one, we seldom risk sharing our feelings about such moments.

9 "Success does not necessarily build character—sometimes it doesn't even build self-confidence," says a friend, one judged by the world to be successful. "But most people I know—including myself—can point to a disappointment or a failure that resulted in what I call a quantum leap of self-knowledge and self-confidence. The confidence comes from knowing that you can get through 'failure' and come out stronger on the other side."

10 Still, she admits that it is a "painful process to go through."

11 Some successful people find that they become "addicted" to honors and accolades. And when they don't get them—when they're just doing well at their job—not sensationally well—they feel depressed.

12 "It's taken me a long time to understand that prizes and honors, while

wonderful to receive, have a short shelf life,” says one successful journalist. “I have found that the sense of achievement you get from ‘winning’ needs to be constantly renewed. It’s easy to feel good about yourself when you’re winning. It’s not winning that’s hard. But that’s when you learn to dig deeper and do your best work. Not for the rewards of success but for the rewards of self-respect.”

■ A few years back, I found myself needing to dig down deep (and not for the first time in my life) to find a firmer foundation upon which to build my understanding of what success is and what failure is. And my friend was right: It is quite a painful experience to confront the loss of some trapping or another that seems bound up with success.

■ But eventually what emerged from the digging was a sense of something akin to freedom. A realization that there’s a feeling of accomplishment and success that comes from mastering the pain of failure. And then getting on with the job.

■ Honors and accolades are wonderful. Promotions are wonderful. Success—however you define it—is wonderful. But none of them, in my experience, really teaches you anything of lasting value about yourself.

■ Adversity, on the other hand, can be an inspirational teacher.

■ It is written somewhere that you stand on the summit for only a few moments, then the wind blows your footprints away.

■ Life’s like that, too.



1. Notes to Text A

1. The text is taken from *Effective Reading in a Changing World* with some abridgement.
2. *Air time* refers to the time when a radio or TV program is to be broadcast.
3. A *call-in show* is a radio or TV program during which people may call the host or hostess to take part in the discussion or ask for help and consultation.
4. A *quantum leap* or *quantum jump* refers to a sudden alteration in the energy level of an atom or molecule together with the emission or absorption of radi-

ant energy. In the text the phrase is used in a figurative way, indicating a sudden and extensive change or breakthrough.

5. *Shelf life* originally refers to the length of time a packaged food, chemical preparation, etc. can be stored without deteriorating. In the text when the author says, "Prizes and honors have a short shelf life," he means that prizes and honors are not perpetual and that one cannot rest on one's laurels.

2. New words

1. air time *n.* (广播或电视开播)时间
2. talk-show *n.* 谈话节目,脱口秀
3. host /həʊst/ *n.* (广播、电视的)节目主持人
4. knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəb(ə)l/ *adj.* 知识渊博的,有见识的
5. preside /pri'zaid/ *vi.* 主持,主管
6. extremely /ik'stri:mli/ *adv.* 极端地,非常地
7. overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/ *vt.* 战胜,克服
8. correspondent /kə'rispɒnd(ə)nt/ *n.* 通信者,记者
9. philosophy /fɪ'lɒsəfi/ *n.* 哲学,哲学体系
10. lurk /lɜ:k/ *vi.* 潜藏;潜伏,埋伏
11. unattributed /ʌnə'tribju:tɪd/ *adj.* 未署名的,未注明出处的
12. quotation /kwəʊ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 引语,引文
13. sting /stɪŋ/ *n.* 刺,刺痛,刺伤
14. deny /di'naɪ/ *v.* 拒绝给予;否认
15. self-esteem /'seɪfɪ'sti:m/ *n.* 自尊,自尊心
16. risk /rɪsk/ *vt.* 冒……的危险
17. addicted (pp.) /ə'dɪktɪd/ *adj.* 入了迷的,上了瘾的
18. honor /'ɒnə(r)/ *n.* 荣誉,光荣
19. accolade /'ækəleɪd/ *n.* 荣誉,奖励,赞美
20. award /ə'wɔ:d/ *n.* 奖,奖品
21. sensationally /sen'seɪʃənəli/ *adv.* 耸人听闻地,惊人地
22. depressed (pp.) /dɪ'prest/ *adj.* 沮丧的,抑郁的
23. shelf life *n.* (包装食品的)货架期,保存期限
24. journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlist/ *n.* 新闻记者,报界人士
25. renew /ri'nju:/ *v.* (使)更新,(使)恢复
26. self-respect /selfrɪ'spekt/ *n.* 自尊,自重
27. foundation /faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 基础,根本

28. painful /'peɪnful/ *adj.* 疼痛的,使痛苦的
29. trappings /'træpɪŋz/ *n.* (复)(官职标志的)服饰,装饰品
30. bound (pp.) /baʊnd/ *adj.* 密切相关的;被束缚的
31. eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ *adv.* 最后,终于
32. emerge /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/ *vi.* 浮现,出现;(事实)暴露
33. akin /ə'kin/ *adj.* 类似的,同族的
34. accomplishment /ə'kʌmplɪfmənt/ *n.* 成就,成绩
35. promotion /prə'məʊʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 提升;促进
36. lasting /lə'stɪŋ/ *adj.* 持久的,永恒的
37. inspirational /ɪnspə'reɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 鼓舞人心的
38. summit /'sʌmɪt/ *n.* 顶点,最高点

3. Phrases and Expressions

1. to pour sb. a cup of coffee /tea 为某人倒一杯咖啡/茶
2. to preside over (a meeting or show) 主持(会议或节目等)
3. to be addicted to sth. 对……上瘾,着迷
4. to get /have a sense of achievement 有成就感
5. to feel good about... 对……感到满意
6. to be bound up with 与……密切相关
7. to be akin to 与……相近,相似
8. to blow away 吹走,驱散
9. It is written somewhere that... 据某处记载……

Exercises



Understanding the Text

1. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

- (1) "You know, this job never gets any easier," Here the talk-show host means his job is
 - A. much more difficult than before.
 - B. as difficult as before.

- C. not as difficult as before.
- (2) "You can build on success but you really learn only from failure." By this, the host means _____.
A. failure can offer more rewards than success.
B. success can be used as a foundation for one's further progress.
C. failure is as important as success in building people's self-confidence.
- (3) "I'll come out this a stronger person." Here "this" means the speaker's
A. disappointment.
B. adversity.
C. success.
- (4) Few among us can claim the distinction of not knowing the sting of falling down, of "failure". This sentence means
A. almost all of us know what it is to fail.
B. few of us know what it is to fail.
C. none of us know what it is to fail.
- (5) According to the successful journalist, it's hard to
A. get prizes and honors.
B. constantly renew the sense of achievement.
C. feel good about oneself.

2. Choose the answer that best explains the italicized part in each sentence.

- (1) "You know, this job never gets any easier," said this knowledgeable man who for years *has presided over* an extremely popular call-in show.
A. has been host of
B. has been president of
C. has been director of
- (2) Adversity might offer, *in the long run*, more rewards than getting what you thought you wanted.
A. in the foreseeable future
B. in the near future
C. over a longer period of time
- (3) The confidence comes from knowing that you can *get through* "failure"
....
A. understand the true meaning of

- B. manage to survive
C. learn from
- (4) Some successful people find that they become “*addicted*” to honors and awards.
A. interested in
B. dragged by
C. hooked on
- (5) But none of them, in my experience, really teaches you anything of *lasting* value about yourself.
A. eternal
B. enduring
C. everlasting



Pronunciation and Intonation

1. Read aloud the following words correctly.

program	knowledgeable	preside
completion	correspondent	disappointment
unattributed	promotion	self-esteem
quantum	sensationally	journalist
achievement	accomplishment	summit

2. Read aloud the following pairs of words and pay attention to the changes in pronunciation and stress.

adverse	adversity	preside	president
capable	capability	curious	curiosity
philosophy	philosophical	quote	quotation
necessary	necessarily	confident	confidential
receive	reception	found	foundation
realize	realization	define	definition
inspire	inspiration	popular	popularity

3. Read aloud the following, paying attention to the italicized part.

- (1) A few days later, a letter arrived that seemed, *in a way*, to continue this line of thought.
- (2) Adversity might offer, *in the long run*, more rewards.
- (3) I think—*at least I hope*—I'll come out of this a stronger person.
- (4) If you have made mistakes, *even very serious mistakes*, you can make a new start whenever you choose.
- (5) But most people I know—including *myself*—can point to a disappointment ...
- (6) Prizes and honors—*while wonderful to receive*—have a short shelf life.
- (7) But none of them, *in my experience*, really teaches you anything of lasting value about yourself.
- (8) Adversity, *on the other hand*, can be an inspirational teacher.

Vocabulary and Structure

1. Word building

- (1) The suffix *-ly* can be added to some adjectives to form adverbs. But if *-ly* is added to nouns, they can form adjectives instead. Now add the suffix *-ly* to the following nouns to form their respective adjectives.

friend	father	mother	brother
queen	king	heaven	earth

Sometimes, some English nouns added with the suffix *-ly* can be both adjectives and adverbs at the same time. Now add this suffix to the following nouns and then make sentences with each of them as adjectives and adverbs respectively.

hour	day	week	month
year	minute	quarter	time

- (2) The suffix *-al* can be added to some verbs, resulting in their noun forms. Now add this suffix to the following verbs.

arrive	survive	remove	deprive
revive	approve	refuse	deny

- (3) The suffix *-ation* (*-ion*) is usually added to some verbs to form nouns with the meaning of "the act, state, or result of the verb". Now change the following verbs into their noun forms.

examine	complete	expect	distinct	observe
situate	quote	promote	found	depress
sense	impress	inform	introduce	confront
produce	realize	elaborate	inspire	instruct

2. Note the differences of the following words or phrases and fill in the blanks with their proper forms.

(1) *build into, build on, build up*

- A. This part of the church was _____ later.
- B. My grandfather _____ his business by good service.
- C. The old woman's concern was rapidly _____ fear.
- D. We must _____ previous experience and not make the same mistake again.
- E. This company's reputation has been _____ by the media.

(2) *award, reward*

- A. Because of this old economist's outstanding contribution to the society he was _____ a medal.
- B. The young man is to be _____ for his honesty.
- C. The rich man offered a (an) _____ of \$ 10,000 for information about his lost jewels.
- D. The _____ for this year's best director went to a famous Chinese director.

(3) *lurk, creep, slink*

- A. There was a man _____ in the bushes.
- B. The thief _____ out of the house.
- C. The leopard was _____ silently towards the antelope.

3. Make sentences in imitation of the italicized parts in the following.

- (1) The talk-show host *was about to* begin his daily radio program.
- (2) *Every time* I go on the air, I have to overcome a fear that ...
- (3) *A few years back*, I found myself needing to ...
- (4) *It is quite a painful experience* to confront the loss...

- (5) You learn to dig deeper and do your best work, *not for* the rewards of success but for the rewards of self-respect.

4. Fill in the blanks with words or expressions from the text.

- (1) He now understands that his fate is _____ that of the country.
- (2) I know little or nothing _____ mathematics.
- (3) That country's economy is completely _____ agriculture.
- (4) His position is roughly _____ that of the US President's public relations adviser.
- (5) We have to overcome this wound of failure and _____.
- (6) Books of this kind usually have a short _____.
- (7) The article _____ the problem of illiteracy (文盲现象) in the vast rural areas of our country.
- (8) It won't be any _____ just to sit there and complain. We must do something right now.
- (9) From his failure this time he learned something of _____.
- (10) Elementary schooling is, _____, more important than secondary schooling.

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 总经理将亲自主持今天下午有关员工培训问题的讨论会。
- (2) 从长远来看, 中国加入 WTO 是一件利国利民的好事。
- (3) 这次成功给他们带来了极大的成就感, 促使他们做出进一步的努力。
- (4) 经过这次社会实践, 同学们对英语和计算机技能在未来工作中的重要性有了更加深刻的认识和理解。
- (5) 他冒着生命的危险跳进冰冷的河水去救那个男童。
- (6) 成功的第一步就是要树立起自信, 即使在逆境中也不失望。
- (7) 我们不能以牺牲环境保护为代价(at the cost of)促进经济的发展。
- (8) 如果得不到妥善处理, 这个问题将会导致严重的后果。

6. Fill in the following blanks with proper connective pronouns: what, whoever and whomever.

Failure Does Not Mean Quitting

My goal as your guide is to relay information and resources of importance and relevance to _____ my articles on romance fiction appeal to.