

新英语
教程

NEW
ENGLISH
COURSE

GUIDED READING

主 编 李相崇 **英语阅读**
副主编 刘平梅
页 问 B. W. Robinett

1

清华大学出版社

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第一册

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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简化,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领导和教师的热情帮助。徐君儒、戴雅民、王维霞、黄淑琳和肖立齐同志参加了部分编写工作。本书磁带由在我系任教的美籍教师 Eugene Zhao 录制。在此一并表示感谢。

Betty Wallace Robinett (美国著名应用语言学教授,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,错误和疏漏之处一定不少,热忱欢迎批评指正。

编者

1986年9月

使用说明

《新英语教程》英语阅读第一册供理工科大学一年级的学生使用,重点在于培养阅读能力,并兼顾培养写的能力。

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。全册共需用四十五学时左右。

PART A 为精读部分,每篇长度为 500—800 词,阅读量总共为 6,500 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 11,000 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,而理解的准确度不要求达到 100%,一般不须在语言现象的讲解上花费过多的时间。

PART C 和 PART D 为阅读技巧和写作部分。本册六讲阅读技巧主要介绍了几种基本的阅读方法,初步训练找出主题句和段落大意的能力,以及查阅词典的方法。本册写作部分重点是句子水平的训练,包括大写字母的使用规则、标点符号、词序、冠词、被动语态、it 作引词等内容,以及可能性、让步等意念的表达法。PART C、D 都用英文写成,总共约有

7,000 词。全书阅读量合计 25,000 词左右。

PART A, B, C, D 分别配有练习。练习内容丰富,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,可作为课外作业,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、多项选择等客观性练习题,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,以活跃课堂气氛。

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[ea]

(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(872 个)按字母顺序排列。词组(130 个)按第一个词的第一个字母顺序排列,放在总词汇表的最后。标有△号的词(共 74 个)是大纲规定应在 5—6 级内掌握的;标有 * 号的词(485 个)是本教材规定应在本级内掌握的。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		
adv.	adverb		
AmE	American English		
aux.	auxiliary verb		
BrE	British English		
conj.	conjunction		
E	East		
e.g.	for example		
esp.	especially		
etc.	et cetera; and so on		
fml	formal		
i.e.	that is		
infml	informal		
interj.	interjection		
n.	noun		
N	North		
num.	numeral		
pl.	plural		
prep.	preposition		
pron.	pronoun		
S	South		
sing.	singular		
sb	somebody		
sth	something		
usu.	usually		
v.	verb		
vi.	verb intransitive		
vt.	verb transitive		
W	west		

SOME STRIKING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RP¹ & GA²

RP	GA	EXAMPLES
[ɑ:]	[æ]	'after, half, dance, 'answer, staff, fast, pass, past, bath, 'rather
[ɔ]	[ɑ]	got, box, 'dollar, 'obstacle, 'colonist, 'colleague, 'constant, 'content
[ʌ]	[ə]	love, son, done, young, 'worry, cut, fun, sun, re'sult, 'hurry
[ai]	[i] [ə]	'missile, 'fragile civili'sation (AmE civili'zation) moderni'sation (AmE moderni'zation)
[w]	[hw]	what, when, where, 'whether, 'somewhere
[ju:]	[u:]	do, due, produce, reduce, tube, tune, 'student, en'thusiasm, as'sume, presume, new, news, knew
[ɑ:] [ɔ:] [ə:]	[ɑr] [ɔ:r] [ə:r]	car, 'farmer, dark or, for, more, sort, re'corder, ac'cording 'certain, 'thermos
[ə]	[ər]	bird, sir, firm fur, 'surface, 'urgent 'smaller, 'sister, dis'coverer dollar 'doctor, in'ventor
[iə] [eə] [uə]	[ir] [er] [ur]	ear, hear, year, here, air, hair, fair, there, dare, care, aware poor, tour, 'tourist
[əri]	[.eri]	'neces,sary, 'ordi,nary, 'pri,mary, 'secon-,dary
[əni]	[.ouni]	'cere,mony, 'har,mony

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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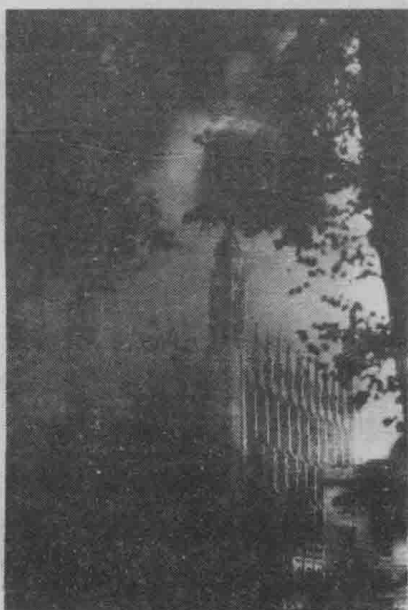
UNIT 1

PART A

CAMBRIDGE¹ — THE UNIVERSITY TOWN

When we say that Cambridge is a university town we do not mean just that it is a town with a university in it. Some other cities also have universities in them, but we do not call them university towns. A university town is one where there is no clear separation between the university buildings and the rest² of the city. The university is not just one part of the town; it is all over the town. The heart of Cambridge has its shops, pubs, market place and so on, but most of it is university — colleges, faculties, libraries, clubs and other places for university staff and students. Students fill the shops, cafés, banks and churches, making these as well part of the university.

The town was
15 there first. Two
Roman roads crossed
there, and there are
signs of buildings be-
fore Roman times
20 (earlier than AD 43).
Later Cambridge be-
came a centre of learn-
ing, and the authori-
ty of the head of the
25 university was recog-
nised by the king in
1226.



King's College Chapel in
the lovely university city of
Cambridge
At that time
many of the students
30 were very young
(about fifteen), and many of the teachers were not
more than twenty-one. At first they found lodgings
where they could, but many students were too poor
to afford lodgings. Colleges were opened so that stu-
35 dents could live cheaply. This was the beginning of
the college system which has continued at Cambridge
up to the present day.

The colleges were built with money from kings,
queens, religious houses or other sources. Today

40 there are nearly thirty colleges. The newest are
University College, founded in 1965, and Clare Hall,
founded in 1966. Very few students can now live in
college for the whole of their course; the numbers are
too great. Many of them live in lodgings at first and
45 move into college for their final year. But every stu-
dent is a member of his college from the beginning.
He must eat a number of meals in the college hall
each week. His social and sports life centres on the
college, although he will also join various university
50 societies and clubs. To make this clearer, take the
imaginary case of John Smith.

He is an undergraduate at Queen's College. His
rooms are on E staircase, not far from his tutor's
rooms on C staircase. He has dinner in the fine old
55 college hall four times a week. He plays football for
Queen's and hopes to be chosen to play for the univer-
sity this year. His other favourite sport is boxing,
and he is a member of the university club. He
is 'reading' history, and goes once a week to
60 Emmanuel College to see his supervisor to discuss his
work and his lectures. He belongs to several
university societies — the Union, the Historical Socie-
ty, a photographic club, and so on — and to a
number of college societies.

65 With about 8,250 undergraduates like John

Smith and over 2,000 postgraduates, the city is a busy place in 'full term'. Undergraduates are not allowed to keep cars in Cambridge, so nearly all of them use bicycles. Don't try to drive through Cambridge during the five minutes between lectures. On Mondays John Smith has a lecture in one college ending at 9:55 and another in a different college at 10. His bicycle must get him there through a boiling sea of other bicycles hurrying in all directions. If you are in Cambridge at five minutes to the hour any morning of full term, you know that you are in a university town. Stop in some safe place, and wait.

NEW WORDS

1. * **separation** [sepə'reiʃən] n. breaking or coming apart 分离
2. * **building** ['bɪldɪŋ] n. sth usu. with a roof and walls that is intended to stay in one place 建筑物
3. **pub**, also (esp. in Britain) **public house** n. 酒店
4. * **market** ['mɑ:kit] n. building, square, or open place where people meet to buy and sell goods 市场
5. △ * **faculty** ['fækəlti] n. branch or division of learning esp. in a university (大学的)系、科
6. * **club** [klʌb] n. a society of people who join together for a certain purpose, esp. sport or amusement; place where such