

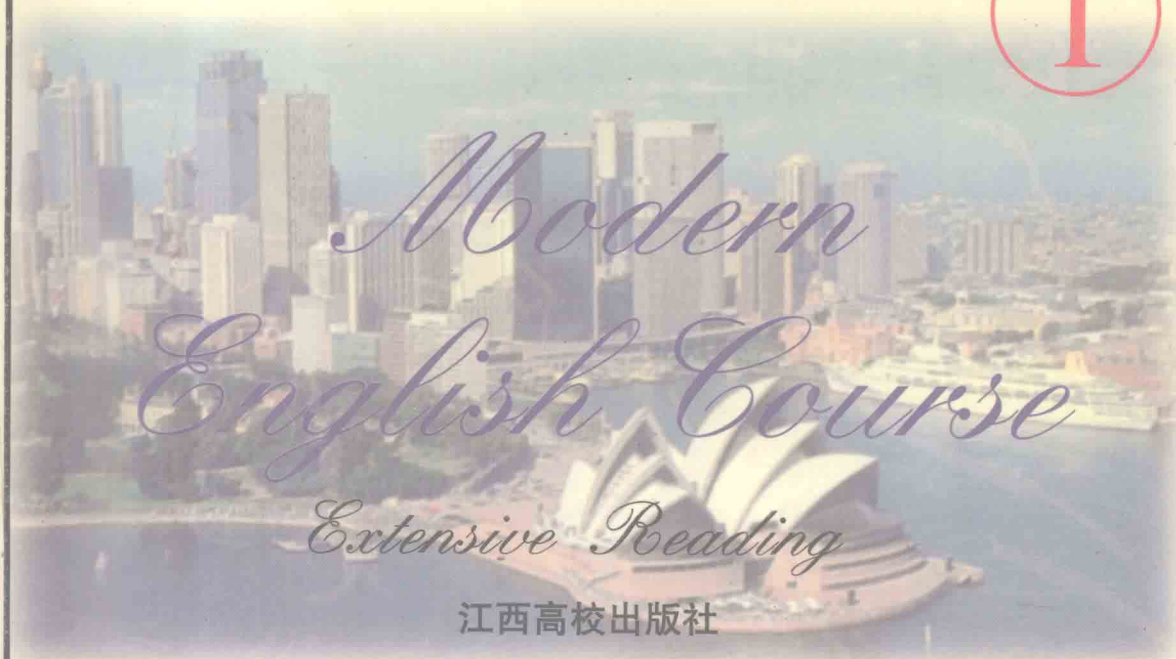
高 等 学 校 教 材

现代英语教程

泛读

总主编: 赵国杰
主 编: 李行亮
陈根发

1



*Modern
English Course
Extensive Reading*

江西高校出版社

现代英语教程

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MODERN
ENGLISH

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现代英语教程 泛读(1)

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江西 高 校 出 版 社

(江西省南昌市洪都北大道 96 号)

邮编:330046 电话:(0791)8512093,8504319

华东地质学院印刷厂照排

华东地质学院印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

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1999 年 8 月第 2 版 1999 年 8 月第 4 次印刷

787mm × 1092mm 1/16 10 25 印张 250 千字

印数:12001 ~ 18000 册

定价:13.40 元

ISBN 7 - 81033 - 751 - 3/H·51

(江西高校版图书如有印刷、装订错误,请随时向承印厂调换)

前 言

《现代英语教程》是根据正在编写的新的大学英语教学大纲及江西省大学英语教学的实际需要而编写的。它是江西省大学外语教学协作组一项重要的科研项目。

教材分精读、泛读、口语和听力四种形式,分四级出版,供各校课堂教学及课外活动使用。

本书的编写得到了江西省教育委员会高教一处的大力支持和帮助;全省的各个外语教学单位积极参加编写,成为本书编写的坚实基础和可靠保证。在此一并表示衷心地感谢。

《现代英语教程》编写组

1998.8

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Unit One

Text A The Difference Between Eastern and Western Cultures

China is my second home. I feel comfortable here and happy to be back again after three years away. I teach English language and literature at the Beijing Languages Institute, where my Chinese friends have given me a warm and wonderful welcome. I am delighted to be with them, as I am deeply interested in China and its people.

However, although I do my best to adapt, I am always a foreigner. My reactions and language-habits are, and will probably always remain Western, however deep my sympathy with Chinese culture. Identification can never be complete. For instance, a Chinese friend mentioned to me, not unkindly, "You use chopsticks efficiently, but not correctly." I realised that I must look horribly clumsy, and blushed for what must look to my hosts as bad table manners. Without in any way wishing to appear rude, I may have offended. I know I must often look uncouth and uncultured in Chinese eyes, because I was brought up to a different set of rules. I make a point of explaining that if I break the rules of Chinese etiquette, it is through ignorance, not through any wish to give offence. Indeed, the thought of responding to the kindness and courtesy I receive with anything but reciprocal politeness is horrifying to me. I know I must make many embarrassing mistakes, and trust my Chinese friends to be indulgent with me. My heart is full of kindness and I mean well. My smiles are sincere.

Of course, mistakes can occur on both sides. One Chinese official refused to accept a Western document because the "chop" or red seal was missing. He was unaware that in the West such "chops" are unheard of. We never use them: an official signature is enough.

Similarly, when a student merrily greeted me as he sailed past on his bicycle, "Hi, Myer!" he made two mistakes. "Hi!" is a very informal greeting and it is rude to address a Western woman by her surname alone. He should have used a title: "Miss" for an unmarried woman, or to be more up-to-date, "Ms."; a married woman is "Mrs.". My student should have said, "Good morning, Mrs. Myer." Miss Mary Jones is "Mary" to her friends, "Miss Jones" to her students or acquaintances. A slight complication is that British manners are more formal, less free and easy than Ameri-

can manners, but less formal than the Chinese. So if I seem too casual, you will understand. One Chinese friend told me she liked the British, because we are polite, while Americans were loud and familiar. I discovered she had told an American colleague that she disliked the British, because they were so cold and reserved, and preferred American warmth and vitality!

Another student asked me, "Have you had lunch?" which in English is a very strange question. I realised, however, that he was thinking in Chinese and literally translating "*Ni chi fan le ma?*" into English. Some questions which in Chinese belong to polite small talk are never asked in English—indeed, they might well be considered intrusive. British children are taught it is rude to ask a person's age or to say, "Where are you going?" One's age, especially a lady's, is considered a secret. If somebody tells you his or her age, and some old people do, it is courteous to say, "Really? you don't look it." This means, "You look younger than you say." One does not tell the truth in such cases—the polite formula is a "white lie". It is not polite, either, to ask a person's salary, though "What do you do?" "Where do you work?" "What is your job?" are all acceptable conversational openings. "Are you married?" and (if the answer is yes), "Have you any children?" are also normal questions.

But as in China, it is always safest to talk about the weather. Such expressions as "Nice day, isn't it?" "How do you like our climate?" or "Cold today, isn't it?" are always harmless. If it is raining, some English people like to say, "It's lovely weather for ducks!"

NEW WORDS

delight [dɪ'laɪt] *vt. & vi.*

give great pleasure to, please greatly 使高兴, 使快乐

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.*

make (sth.) suitable for a new need, etc. 使适应

sympathy ['sɪmpəθi] *n.*

意气相投, 投契, 同感

identification [aɪ'dentɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.*

认出, 识别; 有关联, 认同

chopsticks ['tʃɒpstɪks] *n.*

筷子

efficiently [ɪ'fɪʃəntli] *adv.*

有能力地, 能胜任地

clumsy ['klʌmzi] *adj.*

heavy and ungraceful in movement 笨拙的

blush [blʌʃ] *vi.*

become red (in the face) from shame or confusion 脸红

uncouth [ʌn'kuːθ] *adj.*

rough, awkward, uncultured 粗鲁的; 笨拙的;

etiquette [ˌetiˈket] *n.*
ignorance [ˈɪɡnərəns] *n.*
courtesy [ˈkərtisi] *n.*
reciprocal [rɪˈsɪprəkəl] *adj.*
embarrass [ɪmˈbærəs] *vt.*

indulgent [ɪnˈdʌldʒənt] *adj.*

chop [tʃɒp] *n.*
signature [ˈsɪɡnitʃə] *n.*
acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] *n.*
complication [ˌkɒmplɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.*
casual [ˈkæʒjuəl] *adj.*
colleague [ˈkɒliːg] *n.*
reserved [rɪˈzəvd] *adj.*
vitality [vaɪˈtælɪti] *n.*
intrusive [ɪnˈtruːsɪv] *adj.*
courteous [ˈkɜːtjəs] *adj.*

formula [ˈfɔːmjulə] *n.*

确无教养的
礼节, 礼仪
无知的
polite behavior 礼貌, 谦恭
given and received in return 相互的; 互惠的
cause to feel ashamed or socially uncomfortable
使 困窘; 使焦急
habitually too kind to other people 宽容的, 纵
容的, 放纵的
official seal of stamp 官印, 图章
person's name signed by himself 签名, 署名
person whom one has met a few times 熟人
纠纷; 混乱; 复杂情况
informal 随便的
同事
含蓄的; 缄默的
活力, 生命力
侵略的, 闯入的; 打扰的
having, showing good manners; polite and kind
(to) 彬彬有礼的, 客气的
俗套话, 惯用语句

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

be delighted to
do one's best
bring up
make a point of ...
small talk
white lie

be greatly pleased to 很高兴
尽力
培养, 教育
重视做; 特别注意要
闲谈, 聊天
无关紧要的谎话, 无伤大雅的谎话, 小谎

PROPER NAMES

Beijing Languages Institute

北京语言学院

NOTES

1. **However deep my sympathy with Chinese culture**
不论我与中国文化的投合程度有多深
2. **Identification can never be complete** 完全同化是绝对不可能的
3. **... because I was brought up to a different set of rules**
... 因为我是在一套不同的礼仪规则中长大的
4. **... and trust my Chinese friend to be indulgent with me**
... 而且我深信我的中国朋友对我是非常宽容的
5. **... the polite formula is a "white lie"** 客套话是句“谎话”
6. **It's lovely weather for ducks. It's going to rain.**

EXERCISES

I. Comprehension of the Text

Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. The main reason why the author came back to China after three years away was that _____.
A. she wanted to teach English and literature in China
B. China is her second home
C. she felt a great interest in China and its people
D. she would be given a warm and wonderful welcome
2. The author wanted to speak and act like a Chinese but she couldn't because _____.
A. she did not try her best to do so
B. she was horribly clumsy
C. she did not like Chinese culture
D. she had grown up in a different cultural background
3. Sometimes the author broke the rules of Chinese etiquette because _____.
A. she wanted to offend Chinese
B. she was unaware of them
C. she wanted to explain them
D. she did not want to follow them
4. When the author made some embarrassing mistakes her Chinese friends did not laugh at her but _____.
A. felt very angry with her

first letter given. Be careful to use the words in their proper forms.

- 1) We should be d_____ to have you become a member of the institute.
- 2) Our goal is to teach the student how to get information from the printed page e_____, rapidly, and with full understanding.
- 3) Our i_____ the bag as his by telling what it contained.
- 4) The child's so i_____, she can barely read.
- 5) I_____ in drink can harm your health.
- 6) She has let the top floor to two young men of our a_____ for six months.
- 7) I will tell you sooner or later all the c_____ processes.
- 8) "How did you like the picture then?" He asked c_____.
- 9) He apologized for having o_____ her.
- 10) Can I have your s_____ on these letters?

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary.

acceptance	sympathetic	delightful	embarrassment	reserve
similarly	blush	aware	adapt	normal

- 1) One must _____ his thinking to the new situation.
- 2) It took years for Einstein's theory to gain _____.
- 3) We had spent a _____ week together.
- 4) "I beg your pardon," said he, with some _____; "I suppose I should have knocked."
- 5) We know that you are a person of _____, but will you tell us your real opinion in this matter?
- 6) Henry, terribly embarrassed, _____ too.
- 7) She was very _____ when I failed my exam.
- 8) It was several minutes before I was _____ of what was happening.
- 9) He did not seem _____ to her.
- 10) My brother was taught to read by my mother, and _____, so was I.

IV. Translation Work

Put the following into Chinese.

1. I am delighted to be with them, as I am deeply interested in China and its people.
2. My reactions and language-habits are, and will probably always remain Western, however deep my sympathy with Chinese culture.
3. I make a point of explaining that if I break the rules of Chinese etiquette, it is through ignorance, not through any wish to give offence.
4. Indeed, the thought of responding to the kindness and courtesy I receive with anything but reciprocal politeness is horrifying to me.

Text B Where Do Family Names Come From?

Originally, family names in China came from a sacred poem that has 438 different words. This means that there could be only 438 different family names for millions of Chinese people. Each Chinese family also had a poem of its own with twenty or thirty characters in it, and from these words came a person's middle name. Everyone also had a given name called a milk name. In most cases, the family name was written first, then the second name, then the milk name. So a famous Chinese leader called Sun Yat Sen was Mr. Sun.

Common people in England often got their names from the work they did: Baker, Powdermaker, Cooper (someone who makes barrels). People also took names from the places where they lived or from some feature of the landscape nearby—such as, Westfield, Shore, Hill.

For thousands of years, people who followed the Jewish faith had no regular family names. A boy named Isaac might be called Isaac Ben Jacob, but that only meant he was the son of Jacob. Then, about 150 years ago, the Christian governments of countries in eastern Europe made laws requiring Jews to choose family names. But in many places, Jews were not allowed to take any names that Christians were already using, and so they had to make up new ones. Often, they put together words that suggested things of beauty: flower mountain (Blumberg), rose valley (Rosenthal), gold stone (Goldstein).

In Austria, government officials began to charge a fee for suggesting a name. The more attractive it was, the higher the fee.

The most popular of all Jewish family names has a different history. It comes from a word that means *priest*. The usual way of spelling this name in the English-speaking world is Cohen. But if the family came from Germany, it may be spelled Kahn or Kohn.

In Spanish-speaking countries, a woman keeps her own name after she marries. Her son may choose either her name or his father's, or he may combine them, putting the letter *y* between the two. *Y* in Spanish means *and*. So Juan Rivera *y* Gonzalez means: John, the son of Mr. Rivera and his wife who was born into a family named Gonzalez.

NEW WORDS

originally [ə'ridʒənəli] *adv.*

sacred ['seikrid] *adj.*

character ['kæriktə] *n.*

baker ['beikə] *n.*

cooper ['ku:pə] *n.*

barrel ['bærəl] *n.*

feature ['fi:tʃə] *n.*

landscape ['lændskeip] *n.*

Jewish ['dʒu(:)ɪʃ] *adj.*

faith [feɪθ] *n.*

regular ['regjulə] *adj.*

Christian ['kristʃən] *n.*

suggest [sə'dʒest] *vt.*

rose [rəʊz] *n.*

valley ['væli] *n.*

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] *vt.*

fee [fi:] *n.*

priest [pri:st] *n.*

combine [kəmbeɪn] *vt.*

in the beginning; formerly 最早地, 原先地

holy by connection with God 神圣的

a sign used for representing a word in writing;
书写符号, 印刷符号 a person in a book, play
角色

面包师傅

制桶工人

桶

a (typical or noticeable) part or quality 特征

a wide view of country scenery 风景, 景色

犹太人的

belief and trust in and loyalty to God ; strong
belief 宗教信仰; 信念

happening often with the same length of time
between the occasions 规则的; 固定的, 定期
的

a person who believes in the teachings of Jesus
Christ 基督徒, 信徒

bring (itself) to the mind 使人想起 to say or
write (an idea to be considered) 建议, 提出
玫瑰花

山谷

ask in payment 要价, 收费

费, 酬金

[基督教]教士, 神父

(cause to) come together, unite, act together
or join together 使结合, 使联合

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

come from

in most cases

make up

put together

来自; 出生(于)

在大多数情况下

编制; 组成

把 …… 放在一起

PROPER NAMES

Sun Yat Sen	孙中山
Westfield[ˈwestˈfi:ld]	韦斯特弗尔特
Shore[ʃɔ:]	肖尔
Hill[hil]	希尔
Isaac Ben Jacob [ˈaizək ben ˈdʒeikəb]	艾萨克·本·雅各布
Jew [dʒu:]	犹太人
Blumberg[blu:mˈbɜ:g]	布卢姆伯格
Rosenthal[ˌrəʊˈsentəl]	罗森塔尔
Goldstein[ˈgəʊldsten]	戈尔茨坦

NOTES

1. **family name:** 姓(名)
given name: 名(字)
middle name: 当中的名字
milk name: 乳名
2. **Originally, family names in China came from a sacred poem that has 438 different words.** 起初,姓氏在中国源于一首有 438 个词的圣诗。
3. **Chinese character** 中国字
4. **For thousands of years, people who followed the Jewish faith had no regular family names.** 很久以前,信奉犹太教的人没有固定的姓氏。
5. **In Spanish-speaking countries, a woman keeps her own name after she marries.** 在说西班牙语的国家,妇女婚后保留自己的名字。

EXERCISES

I. Comprehension of the text

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the passage.

1. All the family names in China are from a sacred poem which contains 438 different words.
2. In China, the family name was written first, then the second name, then the milk name.
3. In England, ordinary people often got their names either from the work they did or

from the places where they lived.

4. 150 years ago, people who followed the Jewish faith had no regular family names.
5. In many places, Jews were not allowed to take any names that Christians were already using.
6. In Spanish-speaking countries, people often put words together which associated things with beauty.
7. If a beautiful name was suggested, the one who made the suggestion would be rewarded a sum of money in Austria.
8. In English-speaking countries, a woman keeps her own name after she marries and her son only takes his mother's name.

II . Topics for Discussion

1. Do you think family names are important in social communication? Why?
2. As we know, in many countries, names were given with certain associations. Do you know whether Chinese names have any associations or not? Give some examples to illustrate.

III . Vocabulary

1. Spell the words with the help of their meanings and first letters

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1) a sign used for representing a word in writing | c _____ |
| 2) happening often with the same length of time between the occasions . | r _____ |
| 3) come together, unite, act together or join | c _____ |
| 4) bring to the mind | s _____ |
| 5) strong belief | f _____ |
| 6) in the beginning; formerly | o _____ |
| 7) holy by connection with | s _____ |
| 8) a (typical or noticeable) part or quality | f _____ |
| 9) a wide view of country scenery | l _____ |
| 10) demand; order, expecting obedience | r _____ |

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary.

originally	difference	sacred	character	feature
follower	requirement	suggest	charge	combination

- 1) He's a faithful _____ of one of the well-known football teams.
- 2) The _____ of the 50 states forms the United States of America.
- 3) He had no respect for things _____ to the devout Christian.
- 4) The main _____ of Southern California are the climate and the scenery.

- 5) This is not what we _____ set out to do.
- 6) There are many _____ between the two languages.
- 7) I wish this book were written in bigger _____.
- 8) He has fulfilled all _____ for graduation.
- 9) The shape of the envelope _____ that the letter might be from a lady.
- 10) The hotel _____ me \$ 5 for a room for the night..

IV . Translation Work

Put the following into Chinese.

For thousands of years, people who followed the Jewish faith had no regular family names. A boy named Isaac might be called Isaac Ben Jacob, but that only meant he was the son of Jacob. Then, about 150 years ago, the Christian governments of countries in eastern Europe made laws requiring Jews to choose family names. But in many places, Jews were not allowed to take any names that Christians were already using, and so they had to make up new ones. Often, they put together words that suggested things of beauty: flower mountain (Blumberg), rose valley (Rosenthal), gold stone (Goldstein).

Unit Two

Text A

Tower Bridge

Jane Nissen

London's River Thames has twenty-seven bridges. Westminster Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Vauxhall Bridge, London Bridge—they are all names from London's history. But Tower Bridge, the first bridge over the Thames as you travel to London from the sea, is the most famous of them all. What makes Tower Bridge so exciting? Why do visitors come from all over the world to see it?

The thing that is surprising about Tower Bridge is that it opens in the middle. It does this to let the big ships through to the Pool of London. If you are lucky enough to see the bridge with its two opening arms high in the air you will never forget it.

There are wonderful things to see all round Tower Bridge, too. It is in one of the most interesting parts of London. On its south side are many tall, old buildings—warehouses—holding things that have come to London by ship and are waiting to be sold. On its north side stands the Tower of London itself.

Although they look the same age, the Tower is almost a thousand years old, and Tower Bridge is less than one hundred. It was built in the 1890s. By 1850, everyone agreed that a bridge across the Thames near the Tower was most necessary, but the designers argued about the new bridge for another thirty years. They took so long because they had two big problems. The new bridge must look like the Tower—everyone said so. It must not look like a modern bridge. But because of the tall ships it was necessary to have a modern bridge. At last two very clever designers had the idea of an opening bridge. And they made it look like the old Tower, so everyone was happy.

The bridge took eight years to build and cost 900,000ps—a lot of money in those days. But it was a wonderful success. It had equipment for every emergency. It had special horses to help with pulling, so that buses and other heavy things could get over the bridge quickly. It had special small boats—tugs—to help big ships in trouble under the bridge. There was so much traffic on the river that the bridge opened at least twelve times a day. A hundred years ago, the River Thames was London's busiest road.