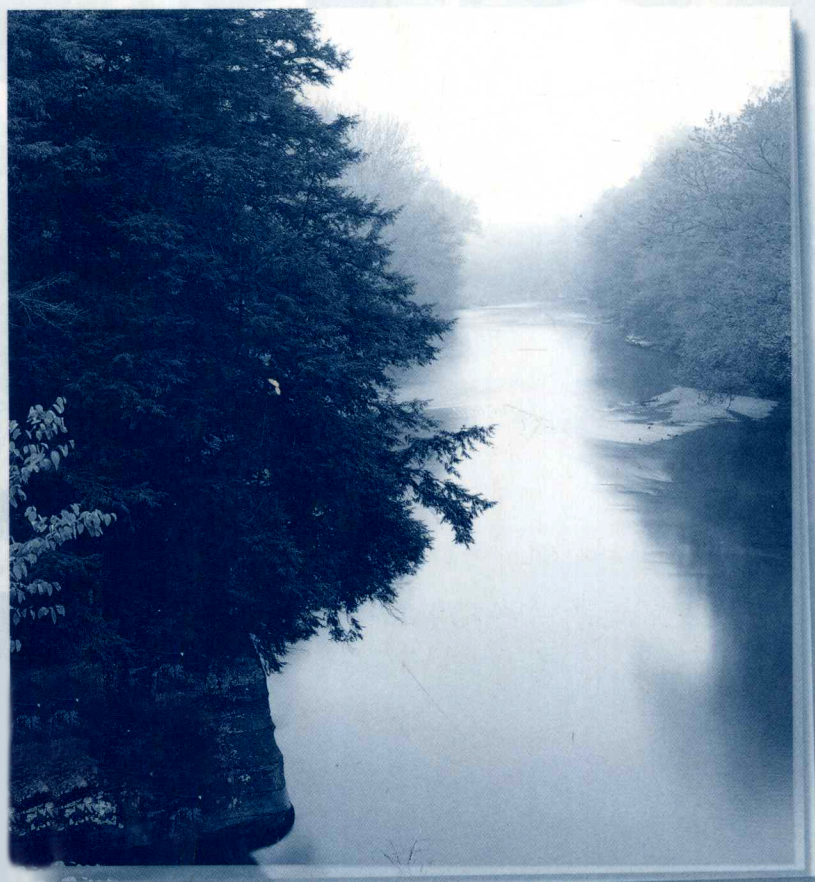




普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材  
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

*Reading Course 5*  
*Teacher's Book*



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

全新版  
*New*

# 大学 英语

阅读教程  
(通用本)

教师用书

# 5

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

## *Reading Course 5 Teacher's Book*

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# 《大学英语》系列教材（全新版）

## 编写前言

### 1. 编写过程

《大学英语》系列教材自1986年的试用本问世以来，受到广大师生和英语学习者的青睐，先后被千余所院校采用，成为我国高校英语教学的首选教材，并荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。在这期间，教材曾数度修订，分别在1992年、1997年出版了正式本和修订本，以适应教学需要。然而，随着我国改革开放步伐的加快，社会各方面对大学生的外语学习，尤其是他们的外语实用能力，提出了更高的要求，要求他们不仅应具有较好的阅读水平，而且还要有一定的听、说、写、译的能力。我国的大学英语教学面临着新的挑战。为此，《大学英语教学大纲》进行了修改并于1999年公布了修订本，从而推动了英语教改的进一步深化。人们纷纷探求更适合我国国情的新的教学路子。教材作为教改的一个重要方面，作为教学思想的一种载体，理应有新的作为。

正是在这种新的形势鼓舞下，上海外语教育出版社组织、策划了《大学英语》系列教材（全新版）的编写工作。在该社的全力支持、协调下，我们开展了广泛而深入的调研、论证工作，并在此基础上经过精心设计，认真编写出《综合教程》和《听说教程》的样课，于2000年秋季在复旦大学等院校部分班级试用，同时征询了二十多个省市数百所院校的意见。历经近三年时间的准备后，我们决定从今秋起陆续推出全新版，更好地服务于我国的大学英语教学。

《大学英语》系列教材（全新版）（以下简称《全新版》）由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国科学技术大学、华南理工大学、南京大学、武汉大学、南开大学、中国人民大学、中山大学、西安交通大学、东南大学、华中科技大学和苏州大学的数十位资深教授、英语教学专家分工协作、集体编写而成。复旦大学李荫华担任总主编，董亚芬、杨惠中、杨治中担任顾问。

### 2. 编写原则

1) 《全新版》根据《大学英语教学大纲》（修订本）编写，供大学英语教学基础阶段使用。

2)《全新版》编写的指导方针是：立足本国，博采众长，即，充分吸取我国在外语教学中长期积累起来的行之有效的经验和方法，同时认真学习、借鉴国外的教学理论和方法，并根据我国当前的教学需要和现有条件，视其可行性，有选择地加以消化、改造、吸收。为此，本教材采用糅合中外多种教学法之长的折衷主义(eclecticism)的教学法。

我们提倡学生自主学习(autonomous learning)，即学生应成为学习的主体，主动地、创造性地学习，同时又主张充分发挥教师的主导作用。在缺少外语语境而且学时又较少的情况下，我们认为组织好课堂教学是关键。在课堂，教师首先要讲好课，组织好学生对所学语言进行操练以及模拟真实的语境引导学生学以致用，同时，还应在学习方法上给学生以指导，使他们懂得如何自学并养成良好的自学习惯。

3)《全新版》旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”，通过读、听、说、写、译全方位的各种形式的课堂内外的实践，培养学生具有较扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合应用能力。我们认为学生的操练，特别是说、写方面的实践活动，应以一定量的语言输入为前提。

4)《全新版》主张选用当代英语的常见语体或文体的典型样本作为素材。供阅读的主课文，不仅要语言规范而且应富有文采、引人入胜、给人以启迪；选文题材应广泛，以反映现实生活为主，科普内容的读物须占有一定比重；体裁应多样；语体兼顾书面语和口语以及正式语和非正式语。

5)《全新版》主干教程——《综合教程》——采用每一单元设一主题的形式。主题选自当代生活中的重大题材。这样可以将语言学习贯穿在了解、思考、探讨现实生活中的各种问题的过程中，充分体现交际法的教学原则。其他教程的相应单元与该主题亦有一定的呼应。

6)《全新版》的练习设计，一切从有利于学生打好语言基础和提高语言应用能力出发，针对我国学生的薄弱环节和实际需要，做到有的放矢；形式尽可能采用交互方式(interaction)，如pair work、group discussion、debate等，或采用“任务”方式(task-based approach)，如口头或书面就某个问题发表看法等。

7)考虑到学生在读完四、六级后参加大学英语四、六级考试的实际需要，《全新版》除了在各教程中均设有一定数量的类似四、六级考题形式的练习外，还特地将《综合教程》中的Test Yourself设计成四、六级考卷形式，以帮助学生逐步熟悉该考试形式，对其有所准备。

### 3. 全书框架

全书由下列几部分组成：

综合教程（1—6册）

（每册由8个单元组成）



**阅读教程(通用本)**(1—6册)

(每册由8个单元组成)

**阅读教程(高级本)**(1—6册)

(每册由8个单元组成)

**快速阅读** (活页)

(每册由8个单元组成)

**听说教程** (1—6册)

(每册由16单元组成)

另有供预备级使用的教材一套,组成与上述同,每种教程一册。

另编有**语法手册**一本,供学生课外参考使用。

除快速阅读外,各教程均配有**教师用书**;综合、听说教程配有相应的录音磁带和光盘。快速阅读各册也配有多媒体光盘。

#### **4. 使用说明**

建议每两周(8课时)处理系列教材的一个单元,即综合、泛读、快速阅读各一个单元和听说教程两个单元。其中,综合5课时,泛读和快速阅读1课时,听说教程2课时。

使用时,各校可根据具体情况灵活掌握。

编 者

2002年3月

# 关于《阅读教程》(通用本)第五册 教师用书的编写和使用

本书编写的目的,是为了方便教师备课与教学。

本教师用书对每一篇课文提供以下三方面的内容:

1) 课文相关信息: 主要涉及作者生平, 课文所涉及的人名、地名、历史事件、文化背景等。本书对以上内容作了较为详尽的介绍, 使教师可以把更多的精力和时间放到如何帮助学生提高阅读能力这一主要目的上。教师可以在教学过程中根据实际情况进行取舍。

2) 语言难点解释: 本书主要对重点单词、词组和语法结构进行解释, 并给出例句。解释力求简明扼要, 重点突出。

3) 练习答案: 该部分答案主要根据《阅读教程》(通用本) 第五册学生用书每课后的练习编写, 没有作更多的解释。除选择题外, 本书给出的答案并不是唯一正确的答案, 仅作参考。

本书由复旦大学大学英语教学部编写。邱东林任主编, 参加编写人员(以姓氏笔划为序) 有宋梅、张颖、梁正溜。由于时间仓促, 编者水平有限, 谬误难免, 欢迎不吝指正。

编 者  
2003年5月

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# UNIT ONE

## 1. What Is a Great Book?

### Information Related to the Text

#### 1. Mortimer J. Adler

Mortimer J. Adler is a philosopher and writer, born in New York City, New York, USA. He taught at the University of Chicago (1930–52), where he helped design the Great Books program (1946), and directed the Institute for Philosophical Research (1952). Adler popularized the great ideas of Western civilization in such works as *Great Books of the Western World*, 54 vols. (1954, revised 1990), *How to Read a Book* (1940, revised 1972) and *Six Great Ideas* (1981).

#### 2. Library of Alexandria

The Royal Library of Alexandria was once the largest in the Mediterranean world. It is usually assumed to have been founded at the beginning of the 3rd century BC during the reign of Ptolemy II after his father had set up the Temple of the Muses or Museum. The initial organization is attributed to Demetrius Phalereus. Since most writings from the ancient world have been lost, most stories about the Library are gathered from bits and pieces of information in various histories and legends — because of this they are rarely reliable. The library is estimated to have stored at its peak 400,000 to 700,000 scrolls.

One story holds that the Library was seeded, so to speak, with Aristotle's own private collection, through one of his students, Demetrius. Another concerns how its collection grew so large. By decree of Ptolemy III, all visitors to the city were required to surrender all books and scrolls in their possession; these writings were then swiftly copied by official scribes. The originals were put into the Library, and the copies were delivered to the previous owners. While encroaching on the rights of the traveler or merchant, it also helped to create a reservoir of books

in the relatively new city.

One of the reasons so little is known about the Library is that it was probably burned to the ground centuries after its creation. The apocryphal burning of the Library during Julius Caesar's occupation of the city has been described as the greatest calamity of the ancient world, wherein the most complete collection of all Greek and Near Eastern literature was lost in one great conflagration.

### 3. Quintilian

Quintilian (A.D. 35?–95?) was a Roman teacher of oratory. He is best known for his 12-volume *Institutio Oratoria* (often called *The Training of an Orator*), a manual for the training of public speakers from infancy to adulthood.

In the manual, Quintilian outlined a program that combined broad, general education with specialized training in rhetoric (the art of persuasion). He stressed that an orator must have both technical ability and moral worth. Quintilian also provided brief judgments regarding the value of many Greek and Latin writers in the training of young orators. Quintilian's manual influenced many later literary figures, especially during the Renaissance.

### 4. Montaigne

Michel Eyquem de Montaigne (1533–1592), a French writer, is considered by many the creator of the personal essay. Writers up to the present time have imitated his informal, conversational style. Montaigne's essays reveal his independent mind and sound judgment, his charm and wit, and his wealth of experience in life and literature. The most original aspect of the essays was Montaigne's goal to make himself the subject matter of his writings. He first began publishing his essays in 1580, adding to them as life and experience provided him with new insights and understanding. He wrote a total of 107 essays, including the long "*Apology for Raymond Sebond*" with its famous skeptical motto, "What do I know?"

### 5. Erasmus

Erasmus (1466?–1536) was a Dutch priest and scholar who sought to reform the church. At first, he supported the German theologian Martin Luther and other leaders of the Reformation, the religious movement that gave birth to Protestantism. These reformers opposed the corruption and dogmatism they and Erasmus saw in the church. However, he believed in the unity of Christianity and so refused to endorse the establishment of a separate church. Erasmus failed in his efforts to create a moderate, humane middle ground in the fierce conflict between Catholics and Protestants.

### 6. *Don Quixote*

*Don Quixote* is a novel by Miguel de Cervantes of Spain. Cervantes published the novel in two parts, in 1605 and 1615. Until the 1800's, *Don Quixote* was thought of as a humorous story of

a madman's adventures. Then, it became a model for a new type of fiction with heroes who do not conform to their times.

### 7. *The Iliad and the Odyssey*

The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are among the oldest surviving Greek poems. According to tradition, they were composed by the ancient Greek poet Homer, probably in the 700's B.C.

The *Iliad* describes certain events in the final year of the Trojan War, which was fought between Greece and the city of Troy. According to legend, the Trojan War lasted 10 years, until Greece defeated Troy. Many scholars believe the legend is based on a real war of the mid-1200's B.C.

The *Odyssey*, an epic poem, is perhaps the most influential and most popular work in ancient Greek literature. The *Odyssey* ranks among the greatest adventure stories in literature. It became a model for many later adventure stories. The central character is Odysseus (Ulysses in Latin), the king of Ithaca. The poem describes Odysseus's journey home after fighting for Greece against the city of Troy in the Trojan War.

### 8. Euclid

Euclid (330?–270? B.C.), a Greek mathematician, is often called the father of geometry. He compiled, systematically arranged, and wrote portions of the mathematics textbook *Elements*. Euclid began with accepted mathematical truths called *axioms* and *postulates*. From them, he logically demonstrated 467 propositions of plane and solid geometry.

Euclid's textbook has probably had a greater influence on scientific thinking than any other work. It includes the *parallel postulate* and a well-known proof of the *Pythagorean theorem*.

### 9. Demosthenes

Demosthenes (384?–322 B.C.) was an Athenian statesman who is usually considered the greatest Greek orator. He is best known for his *Philippics*, a series of speeches that attacked King Philip II of Macedonia as a threat to Greek independence. Today, the term *philippic* means a *bitter attack* in words.

### 10. Cicero

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106–43 B.C.) was a great Roman orator and statesman. His written orations and philosophical and religious essays made him one of the most influential authors in Latin literature. In his writings, Cicero translated ideas and technical terms into Latin that had previously existed only in Greek. Cicero so improved Latin that it served as the international language of intellectual communication for centuries.

### 11. Bacon

Francis Bacon (1561–1626) was an English philosopher, essayist, jurist, and statesman. He was one of the earliest and most influential supporters of empirical (experimental) science and helped

develop the scientific method of solving problems.

Bacon's principal philosophical writings are *The Advancement of Learning* (1605) and *Novum Organum* (*New Instrument*, 1620). These were the only books that he completed of a planned six-part project called *Instauratio Magna* (*Great Renewal*). He intended this work to be a survey of all learning to his time. Bacon wanted *Great Renewal* to lay a new foundation upon which the whole structure of all knowledge could be soundly built. He also wrote witty and original essays.

## 12. *Gulliver's Travels*

*Gulliver's Travels* is a great satire in English literature, and a favorite children's story. It was published in London in 1726 under the name of Lemuel Gulliver, supposedly a ship's surgeon and later a captain. In reality, Jonathan Swift, the witty dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, wrote the book.

Swift wanted to make fun of people in high office. But the tale was so fascinating that even the people Swift attacked failed to realize its meaning at first. Nearly 80 years later, a Glasgow painter published a simplified children's version of the first two parts. This version became a juvenile classic. Many adults enjoy reading the original story in its entirety.

## 13. *Robinson Crusoe*

*Robinson Crusoe* is an imaginary story about a merchant-adventurer marooned on a desert island off the northern coast of South America. Daniel Defoe wrote this novel in 1719. He based the story partly on the experiences of a Scottish sailor, Alexander Selkirk. But Defoe's realistic account of Crusoe's life is much more interesting, and has become one of the most popular books in English.

### Difficult Language Points in the Text

1. You can rejoice in the fact that the number of such is relatively small. (Line 8)

**such:** great books you ought to read

2. Yet there is a surprising uniformity in the lists which represent the best choices of any period. (Line 17)

**Paraphrase:**

Yet the lists of best books which are made in different historical periods share one thing in common.

3. It may take time for it to accumulate its ultimate audience. (Line 31)

The first “it” is a preparatory subject for the following “for+object+infinitive” structure, while the second “it” refers to the great book.

4. Whether they be philosophy or science, or history or poetry, they treat of human, not academic problems. (Line 37)

**treat of**: deal with, discuss

*e.g.* A number of articles **treating of** occupational stress have been submitted to the magazine.

5. But the great books can be considered elementary in the sense that they treat the elements of any subject matter. (Line 41)

**the elements of any subject matter**: basic problems of any subject matter

6. They are not related to one another as a series of textbooks, graded in difficulty or in the technicality of the problems with which they deal. (Line 43)

**the technicality of the problems with which they deal**: the degree of technical detail or specialist knowledge they deal with

7. I am saying that if they are read in a historical order, the effort is rewarded. (Line 58)

**the effort**: reading books in historical order

8. The point applies to philosophical books as well. (Line 60)

**Paraphrase:** The rule also works for philosophical books.

9. We may accelerate the motions of life, but we cannot seem to change the routes that are available to its goals. (Line 78)

**the routes that are available to its goals**: the paths that lead us to our goals in life

10. They have more ideas per page than most books have in their entirety. (Line 82)

**in their entirety**: in the whole book

11. They can be read at many different levels of understanding, as well as with a great diversity of interpretations. (Line 85)

**a great diversity of interpretations**: different understandings of the messages the books contain

12. These are the books about which there are many other books — countless and, for the most part, forgotten. (Line 97)

**Paraphrase:** For these great books, there are countless other books written about them, yet most of them have been forgotten.

13. It is our privilege, as readers, to belong to the larger brotherhood of man which recognizes no national boundaries. (Line 106)

**the larger brotherhood of man which recognizes no national boundaries**: the larger human community which transcends national boundaries



## Key to the Exercises

I. 1. B            2. C            3. A            4. D            5. C            6. B

- II. 1. 不管你在世上活多久，你最多也只能浏览浩瀚书海中的极小部分，而这其中应包括经典名著。
2. 名著探讨的是一切事物的基本道理；从这一意义上说，它们可视为初级课本。它们各自之间没有联系，不像一套教科书那样，按照难易程度或专业的深浅分门别类。
3. 经典名著绝不是供学者钻研的故纸堆，恰恰相反，它们是今日世界上最强大的文明力量。
4. 作为读者，我们感到荣幸的是我们都从属于一个没有国界的、更为广阔的人类团体。
- III. 1. intelligible    2. fortify        3. stability        4. manifestation    5. pedantic
6. doctrine        7. potent        8. illuminate      9. preoccupation    10. outmode

## 2. A Love Affair with Books

### Information Related to the Text

#### 1. Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899, in the village of Oak Park, Illinois. The year Ernest graduated he began reporting for the *Kansas City Star*. After entering World War I the following year, he was wounded near the Italian / Austrian front. Hospitalized, he fell in love with his nurse, who later called off their relationship. These dramatic personal events against the backdrop of a brutal war became the basis of Hemingway's first widely successful novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, published in the following decade.

In Europe in the 1920's, Ernest learned from avant-garde writers like Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound their literary spareness and compression. Hemingway used these methods in short stories and novels that captured the attention of both critics and the public.

After growing success with his groundbreaking style, Hemingway wrote out of his own direct experience about bullfighting, big game hunting and deep-sea fishing on three continents. In the 1930's, he turned to writing for causes, including democracy as he knew it in the Spanish Civil War and World War II.

In the years following World War II, many critics said Hemingway's best writing was past. But he surprised them all by publishing the novella, *The Old Man and the Sea*, about a poor Cuban fisherman's struggle to land a great fish. This work led to his Pulitzer Prize in 1952. Two years later he received the Nobel Prize for his "powerful, style-making mastery of the art of modern narration."

Hemingway's years following these awards saw few works as successful as his novella or earlier writing. The effects of Ernest's lifelong depressions, illnesses and accidents were catching up with him. It was especially devastating now that he could no longer write as he once did. In July 1961, he ended his life in Ketchum, Idaho. But as he had hoped, his writing lives on. His

works continue to sell very well, translated in an amazing variety of languages around the world.

## 2. Herman Hesse

Herman Hesse (1877–1962) was a German poet and novelist, who has explored in his work the duality of spirit and nature and individual's spiritual search outside restrictions of the society. Hesse was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1946. Several of Hesse's novels depict the protagonist's journey into the inner self.

## 3. Graham Greene

Graham Greene (1904–1991) was an English novelist, short-story writer, playwright and journalist, whose novels treat moral issues in the context of political settings. Greene is one of the most widely read novelists of the 20th century, a superb storyteller. Adventure and suspense are constant elements in his novels and many of his books have been made into successful films. Greene was a candidate for the Nobel Prize for Literature several times, but he never received the award.

## 4. Aldous Huxley

Aldous Huxley (1894–1963) was an English novelist and critic. Aldous Huxley's production was wide. Besides novels he published travel books, histories, poems, plays, and essays on philosophy, arts, sociology, religion and morals. Among Huxley's best-known novels is *Brave New World*, which is one of the classical works of science fiction along with George Orwell's *Nineteen-Eighty-Four*.

## 5. Edgar Allan Poe

Best known for his poems and short fiction, Edgar Allan Poe, born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1809, died Oct. 7, 1849 in Baltimore, deserves more credit than any other writer for the transformation of the short story from anecdote into art. He virtually created the detective story and perfected the psychological thriller. He also produced some of the most influential literary criticism of his time — important theoretical statements on poetry and the short story — and has had a worldwide influence on literature.

## 6. Clarice Lispector

A Brazilian woman writer, journalist and columnist, Clarice Lispector was born on December 10, 1920. Brazilian Portuguese was her native language. Clarice Lispector published her first novel, *Close to the Wild Heart* in 1944, which won the young author a prize awarded by the Brazilian Academy of Letters. Her second book of short stories, *The Foreign Legion* published in 1964, is considered by many to be her masterpiece. Her publications include a series of novels, short stories, newspaper articles and children's stories. On December 9, 1966, the day before her birthday, Clarice Lispector died of cancer, in Rio.

## 7. Gabriel Garcia Marquez

Gabriel Garcia Marquez (1928– ) is a Colombian-born writer of astonishing skill, thought by