

实用大学英语读写系列教材

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# 实用大学英语 读写教程

(第一册)

● 王 静 郑道俊 主编



华中科技大学出版社

# 实用大学英语读写教程

## 第一册

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# 前 言

《实用大学英语听说教程》一至四册和《实用大学英语读写教程》一至四册是根据教育部 1999 年公布的《大学英语教学大纲》修订本及 2004 年 3 月网上公布的《大学英语课程要求(试行)》意见编写的,针对地方普通高等院校本科学生在基础阶段使用的一套教材。

本套教材选择的题材和体裁具有多样性,从一般的趣味性文章,到文、史、哲、经等方面的文章,特别注重学生语言基础的训练,从读音、词汇、语法、功能意念等方面对学生进行训练。材料的来源也很广泛,既有从国外原版教材中选择的文章,也有从国内外英文杂志、网络上改编的文章。

大学英语教材建设是大学英语教学改革的重要环节,在全国高等院校中,既有 211 工程大学,也有国家重点大学、省级重点大学,一般普通高等院校,同时,由于地域差异,学生入学时的英语水平参差不齐,针对不同的教学对象,使用不同的教学材料、划分不同的教学级别、提出不同的教学要求,因材施教,是大学英语教学理论的“与时俱进”。不同层次的学校,有针对性地编写出适合自己学校学生学习的教材和辅助教材,以及正在发展的网络教材是大学英语教学改革、大学英语教材建设的发展方向。

在这样的背景下,由华中科技大学出版社组织、策划了针对一般普通高等院校而编写的《实用大学英语听说教程》和《实用大学英语读写教程》系列教材,由江汉大学、华中科技大学同济医学院、中国人民解放军第四军医大学、四川大学、秦皇岛职业技术学院、广西师范学院、湖北经济学院、湖北鄖阳医学院等院校数十位中青年教师参加,经过认真准备,精心修改,集体协作编写而成。编写集体成员中,大多是年富力强的中青年教师,其中大多数教师具有硕士学位或正在攻读硕士学位,他们大多毕业于 20 世纪 90 年代,学习了新的语言学理论,并掌握了较为扎实的语言功底,为教材的成功编写打下了良好的基础。本套教材由江汉大学外国语学院夏锡华、崔东担任总主编。

本套教材的编写方针是：从实际出发，总结经验，借鉴方法，编写适合一般普通高等院校实用的基础阶段大学英语教材。

以学生为教学中心，以教师为教学的主导是本套教材推荐的教学方式。在信息时代的今天，无论是教师还是学生，都受到了这一时代的强烈冲击。快餐文化、浮躁心理、不平衡感觉、网络游戏沉溺、贫富差距、付出与所得不对等，使我们动辄回忆起过去的美好、传统教学环境下学生的自觉、自愿、目标明确的教学环境难以再现。如何有效地开展好大学英语教学活动，不断提高我国的大学英语教学水平，为国家培养外语合格的人才是在大学英语教师面前的一个重大课题，是一个需要方方面面配合方能解决的历史性课题，所幸的是，新一轮的大学英语教学改革已经启动，我们大学英语教师所期盼的不仅仅是教学方式的改变，而是更深层次的变化。

本套教材由江汉大学外国语学院牵头，通过参加单位的通力合作，历时一年多合力编写而成的，邓虹、张冬贵、董春枝、胡德勤、王静、周昕、王相国、李旭等分册主编为此付出了艰辛的劳动。教材建设一向是学校教学改革的重点，本套教材从开始就得到了校领导的高度重视和支持，同时，得到了校教务处及相关部门的支持及具体建议。由于材料来源及学识水平有限，本套书在体例，内容选择，练习取舍，注解完善等方面都存在着这样和那样的缺陷，但第一步必须走出，通过本套书的编写，锻炼了一支队伍，培养了一批骨干，聚集了一群科研人员、打下了一定的研究基础，为今后的工作提供了条件。通过教材的使用，可以为大学英语教学提供教学方法、手段等方面的研究，也可以为研究学生的学习兴趣、注意力等提供素材。

华中科技大学出版社副编审孟筱康为本套书的编写及付梓付出了辛勤的劳动，对以上同志的辛勤劳动表示衷心的感谢！

教学改革之路漫漫其修远兮，大学英语教师当不断上下而求索。

夏锡华

2004年5月1日

# 使用说明

本书为《实用大学英语读写教程》系列教材第一册,供大学英语第一级教学使用。学生在学习本书之前应该已经掌握了英语的基本语法知识及1600个英语单词,并在读、听、写、说等方面受过初步的训练。

第一册共有八个单元。每一单元由三篇围绕同一个主题的课文组成。讲解时教师可根据需要重点学习其中一篇课文,将另外两篇留作学生自学。每篇课文后分别有生词(New Words)、注释(Notes)、课文理解练习(Reading Comprehension)及词汇结构练习(Vocabulary and Structures)。整个单元之后还提供了有指导的写作训练。

课文全部选用原文材料,但有少量删改。选材力求题材、体裁多样,内容丰富有趣,并有一定的启发性。

为了便于学生学习,生词释义采用英汉结合的方式,并附有音标及例句。注释尽量用浅近的英语,主要介绍有关的背景知识,说明一些特殊的语言现象,供学生预习时参考。

练习包括课文理解(Reading Comprehension)及词汇结构(Vocabulary and Structures)两大部分。理解练习旨在培养学生的阅读技能及训练他们从篇章着眼的良好的阅读习惯。有选择填空、回答问题、正误判断以及提纲归纳等多种形式,既测试学生的理解程度,也兼顾训练归纳表达能力。为了使学生更注重掌握一定语言环境下词汇的意义及用法,词汇结构练习提供了大量猜测词义及比较一词多义的练习。词形转化练习帮助学生熟悉现代英语中的主要构词法,借以扩大词汇量。翻译练习挑选课文中的长难句,帮助学生加深对课文内容的理解以及重点学习英语句式特点,掌握基本翻译技巧。

有指导的写作根据本单元的主题,提出了写作题目。并归纳了与写作内容相关的有用的词汇及表达法,供学生参考。

总之,本教程是根据《大学英语教学大纲》对于一级教学的要求编写的。阅读和练习量都较大,难度适当照顾各类学生的需要。教师可根据学生的具体情况有选择地加以使用。

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# Unit One

## Passage 1

### **“Hey, Son, I Love You Too.”**

*by D. L. Stewart*

If I wanted to, I could come up with a dozen excuses. I was tired after a long day of work. Caught off guard. Or maybe I was hungry. The simple truth is, when I walked into the living room and my 12-year-old son looked up at me and said, “I love you,” I didn’t know what to say.

For several long seconds all I could do was to stand there and stare at him, waiting for the other shoe to drop<sup>1</sup>. My first thought was that he must need help with his homework. Or he’s going to hit me up for<sup>2</sup> an advance on his allowance. Or he’s assassinated his brother—I always knew it would happen someday—and he’s trying to prepare me gently for the news.

Finally I asked, “What do you want?”

He laughed, and started to run from the room. But I called him back. “Hey, what was that all about?” I demanded.

“Nothing,” he said, grinning, “My health teacher said we should tell our parents that we love them and see what they say. It’s sort of an experiment.”

The next day I called his teacher to find out more about this “experiment”. And, to be truthful, to find out how the other parents had reacted.

“Basically, most of the fathers had the same reaction you did,” my son’s teacher said. “When I first suggested we try this, I asked the kids what they thought their parents would say. They all laughed. A couple of them figured their folks<sup>3</sup> would have heart attacks.”

Some parents, I suspect, resented what the teacher had done. After all, a junior-high-school health teacher’s job is to teach children how to eat balanced diets

and brush their teeth properly. What does saying “I love you” have to do with that? It is, after all, a personal thing between parents and their children. Nobody else’s business.

“The point is,” the teacher explained, “feeling loved is an important part of health. It’s something all human beings require. What I’m trying to tell the kids is that it’s too bad we don’t all express those feelings. Not just parents to children and not just boys to girls. A boy should be able to tell his buddy that he loves him.”

The teacher, a middle-aged man, understands how difficult it is for some of us to say the things that would be good for us to say. His father never said those things to him, he admits. And he never said them to his father—not even when his father was about to die.

There are a lot of us like that. Men and women, who were raised by parents who loved us but never really said so. It is a common reason for the way many of us behave.

But as an excuse it is starting to wear thin. Our generation has devoted a great deal of attention to getting in touch with our feelings, and to expressing our emotions. We know, or should know, that our children—sons as well as daughters—need more from us than food on the table and clothes in the closet. We know, or should know, that a father’s kiss will fit as comfortably on the cheek of a son as on that of a daughter.

It’s no longer enough for us to say that our fathers were Archie Bunkers who raised us to be “that way”. We have done too many other things that our fathers never did. Our father didn’t stand in the delivery room, vacuum floors or cook desserts.

If we can adapt to all of those changes, surely we should know what to do when a 12-year-old son looks up and says, “I love you.” I didn’t—at least not at first. It’s not always easy to make the leap from John Wayne<sup>4</sup> to Alan Alda. But when my son came to me that evening for his bedtime kiss—a kiss that seems to be getting briefer every night—I held on to him for an extra second. And just before he pulled away, I said in my deepest, most manly voice, “Hey, I love you too.”

I don’t know if saying that made either of us healthier, but it did feel pretty good. Maybe next time one of my kids says “I love you”, it won’t take me a whole day to think of the right answer.

(736 words)

## New Words:

**dozen** ['dʌzən] *adj.* twelve 十二

e. g. I want a sharpener and a dozen of pencils, please!

**stare** [steə] *vi.* (～ at) to look directly and fixedly, often with a wide-eyed gaze 凝视, 盯着看

e. g. The little girl stared at the picture trying to figure out what it meant.

**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *n.* to raise in amount or rate; increase; to pay (money or interest) before due 提高, 增加; 预先垫付(在时间之前付钱或利息)

e. g. Can I have an advance on my salary?

**allowance** [ə'laʊəns] *n.* something, such as money, given at regular intervals or for a specific purpose 津贴, 补贴, 零用钱(在定期的间隔或为特定目的而给予的某物, 如钱)

e. g. My monthly allowance was 2 yuan when I was young.

**assassinate** [ə'sæsineit] *vt.* to murder (a prominent person) by surprise attack, as for political reasons 暗杀(因政治原因, 以突然袭击方式暗杀(某名人))

e. g. After her husband was assassinated, Jacqueline Kennedy was struck by torpor, fright and bewilderment.

**gently** [dʒentli] *adv.* not harshly or severely; mildly and softly 柔和地, 渐渐地

e. g. Mother used to scold us gently when we did something wrong.

**demand** [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *vt.* to ask to be informed of 查问, 询问

e. g. "Where am I from?" demanded the little boy.

**grin** [grɪn] *vi.* to draw back the lips and bare the teeth, as in mirth or good humor 咧嘴笑(如在高兴或情绪好的时候)

e. g. The old man was grinning from ear to ear.

**truthful** ['tru:θfʊl] *adj.* consistently telling the truth; honest 诚实的, 说实话的

e. g. He is very truthful — he never lies.

**react** [ri:'ækt] *vi.* to act in response to or under the influence of a stimulus or prompting 反应

e. g. The audience reacted strongly to the sarcastic tone of the speech.

**basically** ['beisikəli] *adv.* essentially, fundamentally 基本上, 主要地

e. g. Engineering work of the big dam has been basically completed.

**couple** ['kʌp(ə)l] *n.* two items of the same kind; a pair 一对, 一双

e. g. It is not every couple that is a pair.

**figure** ['fiɡə] *vt.* to conclude, believe, or predict 得出结论, 相信, 预测

e. g. They figured the farmer was hard-working and honest.

**attack** [ə'tæk] *n.* an episode or onset of a disease, especially an occurrence of a chronic disease (疾病)发作, 发病

e. g. The famous master swimmer had an attack of cramp and had to give up the contest halfway.

**suspect** ['səspekt] *vt.* to surmise to be true or probable; imagine; to have doubts; distrust 猜想; 怀疑, 不信任

e. g. The ape has more intelligence than we suspected it to possess.

**resent** ['ri:znt] *vt.* to feel indignantly aggrieved at 生气, 憎恶, 对...感到怨恨

e. g. Do you resent their being here?

**diet** ['daɪət] *n.* the usual food and drink of a person or animal 饮食

e. g. Too rich a diet isn't good for us.

e. g. balanced diet: 均衡饮食(包括身体所需要的各种营养及其科学含量)

**properly** ['prɒpəli] *adv.* appropriately; correctly 适当地; 正确地

e. g. Do it properly or not at all.

**personal** [pə:sən(ə)l] *adj.* of or relating to a particular person; private 私人的, 个人的

e. g. Like their personal lives, women's history is fragmented, interrupted.

**business** ['biznis] *n.* something involving one personally 私事

e. g. Mind your own business.

**buddy** ['bʌdi] *n.* a good friend; a comrade 密友, 同志

e. g. He and I were buddies at school.

**devote** [divəʊt] *vt.* to give or apply (one's time, attention, or self) entirely to a particular activity, pursuit, cause, or person 投入于, 献身

e. g. He has devoted his whole life to benefiting mankind.

**verbalize** ['və:bəlaɪz] *vt.* to express in words 用言辞表达

e. g. Though she hesitated for a moment, she finally verbalized her emotion.

**emotion** [i'məʊʃ(ə)n] *n.* the part of the consciousness that involves feeling; sensibility 感情; 情感; 情绪

e. g. His voice shook with emotion.

**closet** ['klɒzɪt] *n.* a cabinet or enclosed recess for linens, household supplies, or clothing 橱柜

**cheek** [tʃi:k] *n.* the fleshy part of either side of the face below the eye and between the nose and ear 面颊

e. g. Her cheeks became red after she ran up the stairs to the eight floor.

- stand** [stænd] *vt.* to put up with patiently or resolutely; bear 接受;忍耐,忍受  
e. g. The bridge has stood the test of time.
- delivery** [dɪ'lɪvəri] *n.* the act of giving birth; parturition 分娩,生产  
e. g. delivery room 产房;(图书馆的)外借部
- vacuum** [ˈvækjuəm] *vt.* to clean with or use a vacuum cleaner 使用真空吸尘器(打扫)  
e. g. The housewife vacuums the carpet every day.
- dessert** [dɪ'zɜ:t] *n.* a usually sweet course or dish, as of fruit, ice cream, or pastry, served at the end of a meal (饭后的)甜点,甜食(例如水果、冰淇淋或糕点)
- adapt** [ədæpt] *v.* to make suitable to or fit for a specific use or situation; to become adapted 使合适(或适应)某种特定用法(或状况);适应,顺应  
e. g. She lacked the ability to adapt easily.
- leap** [li:p] *n.* the act of leaping; a jump; an abrupt or precipitous passage, shift, or transition 跳,跳跃(数量、质量等的飞跃,跃进)  
e. g. The horse made a leap over the fence.
- brief** [brɪf] *adj.* short in time, duration, length, or extent 简短的,短暂的  
e. g. The king and queen had made a brief visit to that castle.
- manly** ['mænli] *adj.* having qualities traditionally attributed to a man; masculine 男子气概的  
e. g. The boy walked with a manly stride.

## Phrases and Expressions:

- come up with:** to bring forth or discover 想出(计划、回答);发现  
e. g. Meg can always come up with an answer at the last minute.
- off (one's) guard:** not alert; unprepared 不警觉的,不警惕;未准备的  
e. g. Don't be off your guard against pickpockets on the crowded bus.
- a couple of:** a few; several 数个;几个  
e. g. I have a couple of things to do before going abroad.
- have to do with:** to be concerned or associated with 与...有联系或关联  
e. g. He behaves badly — it all has to do with the way he was brought up.
- wear thin:** to become less convincing, acceptable, or popular, as through repeated use 变得陈腐,因重复利用变得越来越不可信、不能接受或不吸引人;逐渐消失  
e. g. Those excuses are wearing thin.

## Notes:

1. wait for the other shoe to drop: (Slang) to defer action or decision until another matter is finished or resolved [美俚]推迟行动或决定,直到另一件事情做完或解决。
2. hit up for: (Slang) to approach and ask (someone) for something, especially for money [美俚]请求,要求,尤指接近并向(某人)索要金钱。
3. folks: one's parents; the members of one's family or childhood household; one's relatives 父母;亲属
4. John Wayne: (1907—1979) known as Duke, American film actor who played tough heroes in Westerns such as *Stagecoach* (1939), *Red River* (1948), and *True Grit* (1969), for which he won an Academy Award. 美国著名电影演员,多次在西部片中扮演牛仔。

## I . Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate answer.

1. The boy said "I love you" to his father because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he needed help with his homework
  - B. he was going to ask his father to give him more money
  - C. he had killed his brother
  - D. his teacher wanted to know his father's reaction
2. For several long seconds, all the author could do was standing there and staring down at his son, waiting for his son to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. continue to speak
  - B. take off the other shoe for him
  - C. give him a kiss
  - D. throw away the other shoe for him
3. The teacher asked his students to tell their parents "I love you", because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he always said those things to his father
  - B. he said those things to his father when his father was about to die
  - C. feeling loved is an important part of health
  - D. his father always said those things to him
4. According to the author, which of the following statements is right?

- A. None of us express love.  
B. Not all of us express love.  
C. All of us express love.  
D. Few people express love.
5. In this article, the junior-high-school health teacher teaches the children \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to eat balanced diets  
B. how to brush their teeth properly  
C. to say "I love you" to their parents  
D. all of the above
6. It can be inferred from this article that our fathers   A  .  
A. didn't do any housework  
B. didn't work  
C. washed clothes  
D. cooked meals
7. Archie Bunkers were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fathers who always kissed their sons and daughters  
B. fathers who always vacuum floors  
C. fathers who loved their children but never really said so  
D. fathers who verbalized their emotions
8. According to the article, children need \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. food on the table  
B. clothes in the closet  
C. to feel loved  
D. all of the above
9. The author said "Hey, I love you too" to his son to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make his son finish homework  
B. make both of them healthier  
C. make a leap  
D. make the teacher satisfied
10. According to the article, which of the following statements about them is NOT true?  
A. Next time if the author's kid says "I love you" to him, it won't take him a whole day to think of the right answer.  
B. It's difficult to make the leap from John Wayne to Alan Alda.

- C. John Wayne and Alan Alda are both famous people.  
 D. The generation has devoted a great deal of attention to getting in touch with our feelings.

## II . Vocabulary and Structure

**A. Directions:** Choose the one that is nearest in meaning to the underlined words.

- He couldn't come up with an appropriate answer just at the time.  
 A. bring forth      B. bring on      C. bring down      D. bring in
- Her patience is wearing thin.  
 A. putting on      B. being weakened      C. using      D. dressing up
- When he moved to Canada, the children adapted to the change very well.  
 A. matched for      B. adjusted to      C. adopted to      D. fitted for
- The Government of Iran advanced the price of petroleum last week.  
 A. put forward      B. lifted      C. improved      D. raised
- We should devote ourselves faithfully to the duties of our profession.  
 A. attempt... to      B. attend... to      C. apply... to      D. pay... to
- No wonder those travelers can't stand the heat, they come from the North.  
 A. put up with      B. remain      C. engage in      D. treat
- I never figured that this would happen.  
 A. calculated      B. involved      C. believed      D. planned
- The customer had not been waited on for a couple of minutes, so he drummed on the table with his fingers.  
 A. dozen      B. a few      C. twelve      D. two
- Please find out what time the delegation will come.  
 A. enquire      B. look for      C. look up      D. recover
- The limousine pulled away from the curb and vanished into the night.  
 A. arrived at      B. moved away      C. destroyed      D. withdrew

**B. Directions:** Choose the right word from the following words to fill in each blank.  
 Change the form if necessary. Some of the words can be used twice.

- require required requirement*  
 A. Students are \_\_\_\_\_ to attend classes.  
 B. Most plants \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight.  
 C. If you have any \_\_\_\_\_, ask me.



- D. I \_\_\_\_\_ two children to help me.
2. *person    personal    personally*
- A. I have something \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_, I think he is dishonest, but many people trust him.
- C. He saw to the comforts of his guests \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. She was small and neat of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. *emotion    emotionless    emotional*
- A. She was very \_\_\_\_\_; she cried even when her husband left for another city on business.
- B. We are bored with his \_\_\_\_\_ speech.
- C. Love, hatred, and grief are \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. The very essence of literature is the war between \_\_\_\_\_ and intellect.
4. *behave    behavior    behaving*
- A. The children do not know how to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves decently.
- B. How is your new car \_\_\_\_\_?
- C. Everyone praises the children's good \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the chemicals was unexpected.
5. *proper    improper    properly*
- A. You haven't done the job \_\_\_\_\_ — you'll have to do it again.
- B. You aren't wearing \_\_\_\_\_ clothes for this hot weather.
- C. Sports clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ for wearing in church.
- D. It's not a \_\_\_\_\_ moment for a joke.
6. *devote    devotee    devotion*
- A. This magazine is \_\_\_\_\_ to science.
- B. We should \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves assiduously and faithfully to the duties of our profession.
- C. Sally's a real \_\_\_\_\_ of the ballet.
- D. The \_\_\_\_\_ of too much time to sports leaves too little time for studying.
7. *resent    resentful    resentment*
- A. He bears a \_\_\_\_\_ against the company.
- B. It's nothing but a \_\_\_\_\_ remark.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ edged his reply.
- D. He \_\_\_\_\_ criticism.
8. *busy(vt. & adj.)    business*
- A. Graduates are \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in packing up for their working posts.