

高等专科学校英语教材

# 英语泛读

EXTENSIVE READING

上海市高等专科学校《英语》编写组

第三册

上海科学技术出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据上海市高等专科学校英语教学大纲编写。全书共35课,内容广泛,体裁多样,有科普小品、名人小传、典故、名胜古迹…,具有一定的趣味性、知识性和科学性。每课除注有生词、词组和表达方式外,还配有形式多样的理解性练习,便于读者检查阅读效果。书末附有总词组表、总专有名词表、总词汇表等可供查阅。

本书供高等专科学校作英语教材使用,也可作为各类成人高校以及自学英语者的阅读材料。

## 前 言

本教材由上海市高等教育局组织编写，供高等专科学校使用。全套教材分精读、泛读和语法三种教程，每种教程各有三册。全套教材所需学时为180。

本教材根据高等专科学校的培养目标和教学要求，着重培养学生的阅读和翻译能力，并注意语言基础的训练，使学生能以英语为工具，获取本专业有关的信息，并为进一步学习和使用英语打下必要的基础。

精读教程由上海石油化工专科学校、上海立信会计专科学校、上海冶金专科学校、上海医疗器械专科学校、上海纺织专科学校和上海轻工业专科学校共同编写。泛读教程由上海化工专科学校、上海电力学院和上海第二冶金专科学校共同编写。语法教程由上海公安专科学校、上海机械专科学校和上海建筑材料工业学院共同编写。全套教材由华东师范大学外语系郭念祖教授担任主审。

本书为泛读教程第三册。参加编写的有：王北山(主编)、王大年、陈受成。在编写过程中上海工业大学张锡九、上海电力学院邓爱德和上海第二冶金专科学校冯贵龙曾给予很多帮助，在此表示谢意。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平和经验有限，书中欠妥之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者

1988年9月

## 编写说明

本册泛读教程共有35课，每课标出生词约13个。文章全部选自英美原版书刊并作了必要的增删。由于本册为最后一册，因此文章的长度和难度较前二册有所增加。题材广泛，体裁多样，力求融趣味性、知识性和科学性于一体。

每课包括课文和练习两大部分。课文部分有生词、专用名词和词组，并对结构较复杂较难懂的词句作了注释。理解性练习有正误判断、选择填空和回答问题三种形式。正误判断题旨在检查学生对该篇文章所传递的主要信息了解的程度，选择填空题旨在检查学生对该篇文章中的具体事实以及个别词汇所掌握的程度；回答问题旨在检查学生使用英语表达思想和传递信息的能力。

书末附有本册所出现的词组表、专用名词表和总词汇表，以供查阅。

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## Lesson One

### Phone-in on China

P = Presenter    L = Kate Leigh    S = Dr Scott

A = Mr Atkins    J = Mrs Jackson    T = Miss Townsend

P: Hello and good morning. On today's programme we turn our thoughts to life in the People's Republic of China, that vast country of over one thousand million people. One out of every five people in the whole world is Chinese. It's the third largest country, smaller only than the Soviet Union and Canada. It has a recorded history of nearly four thousand years, and, would you believe, it has the only man-made object visible from outer space, the Great Wall.

But What is the life like for the ordinary Chinese citizen? What sort of housing, education, medical treatment do they have? They've recently opened their doors to the rest of the world. What can we now learn about them?

With me are two people who can answer many of these questions. They are Dr Henry Scott, from a London university, and Kate Leigh, who spent several years teaching English at the University of Peking, now known as Beijing.

Our number is, as usual, 01 423 1838. And our first caller is Mr Atkins. What is your question, please?

A: I'm going to spend a year in China soon, studying Chinese language and history at a university, and I wondered if you could give me some idea of what life might be like, what sort of reception to expect, and what sort of life style I'll have?

P: Kate...er...this sounds like a question for you.

L: Good morning Mr Atkins.

A: Good morning.

L: Er...Let me ask you a question first. Which university are you going to?

A: To the University of Jinan, in the east.

L: Oh, yes, that's the capital of the province of Shandong. Well, you'll live in the university, nearly all foreign visitors do, and you'll share a room with a Chinese student, which is also very common. Days start very early, so you'll have to get used to getting up at about six o'clock. There are morning exercises in the open air, and you'll be invited to join in, and then you'll have breakfast at about six thirty. And all meals are communal. Now your classes will probably be in both English and Chinese, and they'll begin at eight. Lunch is at twelve and then there's a rest until two, and then more classes until five.

A: Er yes, yes and could I ask, what sort of things people do in the evening?

L: Well, the main entertainments are going to the cinema, which everybody does at least twice a week; in fact it's difficult to get tickets; going for walks; sitting outside talking, playing cards; there are always lots of people in the streets, there are few cars but literally millions of bicycles; and eating out, and of course Chinese food is legendary.

A: Er yes, well, thank you very much.

P: And now let's go on to our second caller, Miss Townsend. Hello, what's your question please.

T: Er yes. I'd like to ask in what way China is different now from a few years ago? Their policy seems to have changed. I wondered how and why?

P: Thank you. Uhm Dr Scott, can you help us with this one?

S: Mmm. Yes. Good morning Miss Townsend.

T: Good morning.

S: Now this is a very big question, of course. China has been a socialist republic since 1949 under the leadership of Mao Zhe-dong. He started the Cultural Revolution in 1966, and that continued until his death in 1976. Doors are now open to the rest of the world. China wants the technology

and the education that the rest of the world can offer; it is anxious to trade, and it is offering many interesting contracts. The industry it most wants to develop is tourism. China is trying to build a better life for its people without turning its back on its ancient culture that gives its people such pride and dignity. So...uhm...yes, times are changing.

T: Thank you. That's most interesting. Thank you very much.

S: Pleasure.

P: And on the subject of tourism, we now have another caller, Mrs Jackson, who I believe is going there on holiday. Mrs Jackson, hello.

J: Yes, Good morning. I'm going on a tour of China with a holiday company, and I noticed that all arrangements are handled by China International Travel Service. Could you tell me if I'll be able to travel freely in China, and how much contact I'll have with the Chinese people?

P: Kate, please, Could you give us your thoughts on these questions?

L: Yes, certainly. You will probably spend most of your holiday with the tour company, who'll decide with the Travel Service where you'll go. There are in fact many cities that you can visit with just the ordinary visa, and others that you

need to get a visa from the local police station to go to. Now there is a very good train service and also an internal air service, but I recommend the trains as you'll see so much more of the country. I strongly recommend you learn some Chinese before you go. It's a very different way of life. The Chinese are friendly, honest, terribly proud of their country and the progress it's made, enthusiastic, and they'll be very interested in you, where you're from, what you do, how you live, everything. You must remember that tourism is still in its infancy. If you go with the right attitude, your visit to China will be one of discovery, and well...it'll be a very memorable experience.

J: Thank you very much.

### New Words

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. phone-in [fəʊn'in] <i>n.</i>             | 电话询问     |
| 2. presenter [pri'zentə] <i>n.</i>          | 推荐者, 推出者 |
| 3. reception [ri'sepʃən] <i>n.</i>          | 接待       |
| 4. communal ['kɒmjʊnəl] <i>a.</i>           | 公共的      |
| 5. entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] <i>n.</i> | 娱乐       |
| 6. legendary ['ledʒəndəri] <i>a.</i>        | 传奇的      |
| 7. contract ['kɒntrækt] <i>n.</i>           | 契约; 合同   |
| 8. dignity ['dɪɡnəti] <i>n.</i>             | 尊严       |
| 9. visa ['vi:zə] <i>n.</i>                  | 签证       |

10. recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *vt.* 推荐  
 11. enthusiastic [in,θju:zi'æstik] *a.* 热情的  
 12. infancy ['infənsi] *n.* 幼期, 初期

### Proper Names

1. Kate Leigh [keit li:] 凯特·利  
 2. Henry Scott ['henri skɒt] 亨利·斯科特  
 3. Atkins ['ætkinz] 阿特金斯  
 4. Jackson ['dʒæksn] 杰克逊  
 5. Townsend ['taʊnsənd] 汤森  
 6. the Soviet Union [ðə'səʊviət 'ju:njən] 苏联  
 7. China International Travel Service  
 中国国际旅行社

### Phrases and Expressions

1. as usual 象往常一样, 照例  
 2. turn one's back on 背弃, 抛弃  
 3. have contact with 和...接触  
 4. in infancy 在初期

### Exercises

#### I. Are the following statements true or false?

1. China is the second largest country in the world.
2. According to the passage, China has a recorded history of nearly five thousand years.
3. A foreign student who is studying in China

usually does not share a room with a Chinese student.

4. The Chinese are proud of their ancient culture.
5. The Chinese are friendly and honest and they are very interested in everything about foreigners.

## II. Multiple choice:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the people in the world is Chinese.
  - a. Half
  - b. One third
  - c. A quarter
  - d. One fifth
2. "All meals are communal" means
  - a. the students share their meals together.
  - b. all meals are common.
  - c. all the students have ordinary meals.
  - d. all meals are offered in a common way.
3. Which of the following is not one of the ordinary main entertainments?
  - a. going to the cinema
  - b. going for walks
  - c. going to fishing
  - d. eating outside
4. The industry China most wants to develop is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. electronics
  - b. tourism
  - c. radio
  - d. transportation
5. If a foreign visitor is to see more in China,

it is better for him to take \_\_\_\_\_.

a. planes

b. cars

c. trains

d. buses

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is going to spend a year in China and what will he do?

2. Tell us something about the changes in China.



## Lesson Two

### Nothing Succeeds like Excess

When we read about the great days of Hollywood in the 1930s, it seems incredible that the studios could have spent so much money and employed so many stars. But when we realise what the people in charge of the studios were like, it is surprising that they made any good films at all.

Almost all the owners of the big film companies had come to America as salesmen and suddenly realised that they could make a lot of money from films. They owned the production companies and the cinemas as well as the studios, so they were so powerful that no one could make a successful film without them. In private life, they were such ignorant, unattractive people that their employees thought they were monsters. There are so many amusing stories about them that we sometimes forget that they had such a dangerous influence on the cinema for such a long time.

Carl Laemmle was a family man. He employed so many of his relations that when he died, seventy of them were working for the company. Samuel Goldwyn never learnt to speak English properly.