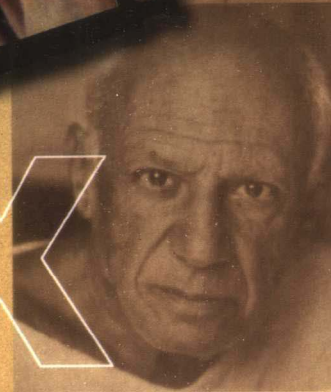
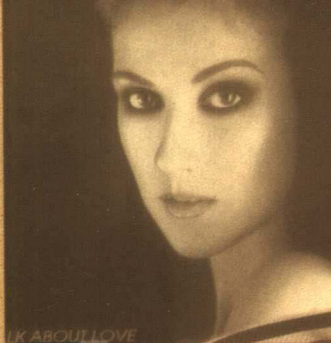
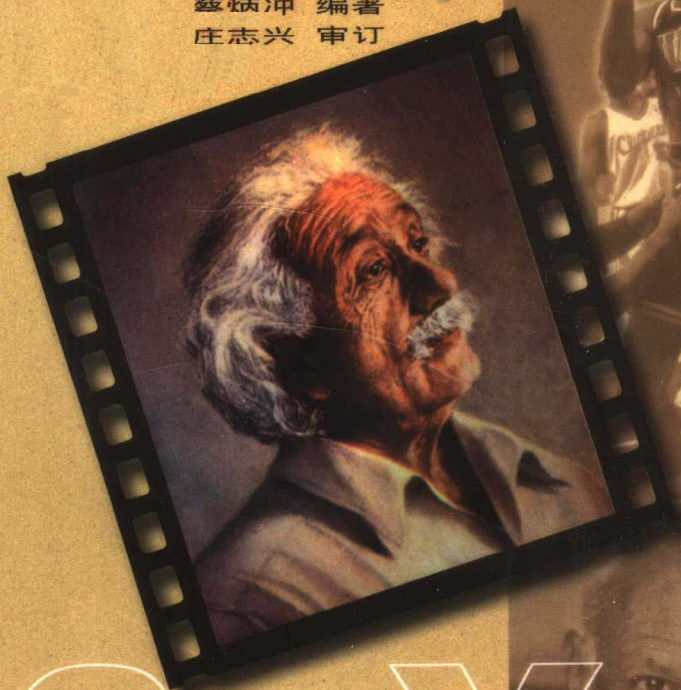


新视野 英语阅读丛书

走近名人

To Eminent Persons

蔡炳冲 编著
庄志兴 审订



3+X

苏州大学出版社



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

走近名人: 英文/蔡炳冲编著. - 苏州: 苏州大学出版社, 2000.8
(新视野英语阅读丛书)
ISBN 7-81037-643-8

I. 走… II. 蔡… III. 英语-语言读物
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 17950 号

走近名人

蔡炳冲 编著

责任编辑 何其捷

苏州大学出版社出版发行
(地址: 苏州市十梓街 1 号 邮编: 215006)
丹阳教育印刷厂印装
(地址: 丹阳市西门外 邮编: 212300)

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 8 字数 196 千
2000 年 8 月第 1 版 2000 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印数 1-10000 册

ISBN 7-81037-643-8/H·46 定价: 9.50 元

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误, 本社负责调换
苏州大学出版社发行科 电话: 0512-5236943

前 言

《新视野英语阅读丛书》以高中学生为主要读者对象,以开拓视野、增长知识、提高英语阅读能力为宗旨,以创特色、出精品、瞄准高考、服务教学为目标,特邀著名重点中学一线教师及英语学科带头人精心策划和编著。

本丛书首推 4 本:

《走近名人》“走近”百位世界名人,阅览他们的为人、个性、兴趣、爱好以及鲜为人知的趣闻轶事。

《走近名城》“走近”百座世界名城,游览旖旎的城市风光、典雅的名胜古迹以及奇异的风土人情。

《走近自然》“走近”百种珍稀动植物,饱览其特有的生活习性、生长过程以及与人自然的关系。

《走近科学》“走近”科学,博览百篇科普读物,让读者徜徉于科学知识的海洋,激发其爱科学、学科学、用科学的热情,培养创新意识和创造能力。

本丛书所选材料均来自海内外文献资料,语言地道,内容健康,趣味隽永。其难度与现行高中新教材相当,生词量控制在 3% 左右,个别生词未加注中文,旨在培养读者通过上下文推测词义的能力。阅读理解题型与 NMET 标准化考试完全吻合,考查内容兼顾表层、深层和整体理解三个层次,因而十分适合高中各年级及相当于此程度的英语学习者使用,尤其对参加会考、高考的学生进行针对性英语阅读训练与模拟检测更有裨益。

本丛书全部书稿承蒙澳大利亚英语教育专家 Melanie Ruchel 博士亲自审阅和福建中学英语报社庄志兴总编辑亲自审订,谨致谢忱。

I feel that every book opens before me a window through which I see an unthinkably new world when the book tells me about never-heard-of and never-seen characters, sentiment, ideas and attitudes.

—Gorky

我觉得,当书本给我讲到闻所未闻、见所未见的人物、感情、思想和态度的时候,似乎是每一本书都在我面前打开了一扇窗户,让我看到一个不可思议的新世界。

——高尔基

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Abraham Lincoln (I)

When Abraham Lincoln (林肯) took office in March of 1861, James Buchanan said to him, "If you are as happy on entering the White House as I'm leaving it, you are the happiest man in this country." Difficult times lay ahead for Lincoln, and both men knew it. Seven Southern States had already left the Union, four more states would soon follow them. The start of the Civil War was only weeks away. Many people doubted Lincoln's ability to pull the Union together. He was just a country lawyer. He had only a few years of schooling, and he had served one term in Congress (国会). His only real fame (名声) came from a series of debates (辩论) over slavery. Lincoln's firm stand (立场) against slavery helped him win the Republican nomination (提名) for president.

Lincoln did keep the Union together by the only way possible — winning the war. He slowly built the North's army into a powerful fighting force. By such acts as freeing the slaves, Lincoln won wide support.

In 1865, he began his second term. He hoped to bring the South back into the Union without bitterness on either side. Six weeks later, he was murdered, his great task still unfinished.

1. From the passage we know that James Buchanan was probably

- A. Lincoln's political enemy
 - B. one of Lincoln's neighbours
 - C. the 15th American President
 - D. a minister of the White House
2. The situation was very difficult for Lincoln when he took office mainly because _____.
- A. it was quite a new job for him
 - B. Southern States rebelled
 - C. a lot of people didn't obey his orders
 - D. the Civil War had broken out
3. Many people doubted Lincoln's ability for the reason that they thought _____.
- A. he hadn't travelled a lot
 - B. he hardly had any schooling or experience in politics
 - C. he was newly elected President of the United States
 - D. he couldn't free the slaves
4. Lincoln's firm stand against slavery _____.
- A. made it possible for him to be elected president
 - B. made the Southern slave owners give up their own stand
 - C. provided him with a chance to win the war
 - D. helped build up an army of his own
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Lincoln was murdered soon after he took office.
 - B. Lincoln was short of experience in the management of the

country.

C. Lincoln had been elected U.S. president twice.

D. Lincoln couldn't set the slaves free because Southern States slave owners strongly opposed him.

6. Lincoln's main achievement at his president post was that

_____.

A. he worked for the people heart and soul

B. he was firmly against slavery

C. he reunited the nation and did away with slavery

D. he was a warm-hearted and honest man



Abraham Lincoln (II)

It has been said that Lincoln was always ready to join in a laugh at himself. There is one particular story that he always told with great delight.

In his early days as a lawyer, Lincoln went from town to town to hear and judge legal(法律的) cases. During one of these many trips, he was sitting on a train when a strange man came up to him. The stranger looked at the tall clumsy(笨拙的) lawyer and said that he had something he believed belonged to Lincoln. Lincoln was a bit puzzled. He has never seen the man before. He didn't see how a total stranger could have something of his. Lincoln asked him how this could be. The stranger pulled out a pen knife and began to explain. Many years before,

he had been given the pocket knife. He had been told to keep it until he was able to find a man uglier than himself.

Lincoln's eyes always sparkled(闪耀) when he reached this part of the story. The story always brought smiles to the faces of those who heard it. The tale itself was funny. But even more delightful was the fact that a man as Lincoln could still laugh at himself.

1. This passage is about _____.
 - A. a stranger and his knife
 - B. Lincoln's favourite story
 - C. meeting strangers on a train
 - D. Lincoln's favourite pen knife
2. Lincoln was given the pocket knife for _____.
 - A. his appearance
 - B. a good laugh
 - C. being a lawyer
 - D. being kind-hearted
3. From the story we know that the stranger on the train _____.
 - A. liked to make friends
 - B. liked to tell jokes
 - C. collected pen knives
 - D. was ugly
4. What do you think happened to the pen knife at last?
 - A. Lincoln accepted and kept it.
 - B. Lincoln refused it and the stranger kept it.
 - C. Lincoln accepted it but immediately threw it away.
 - D. Lincoln refused it and the stranger threw it away.
5. The main point of the story is that _____.

- A. Lincoln was a great and proud man
- B. Lincoln, though great, was not proud
- C. Lincoln was short of self-respect
- D. Lincoln had a good sense of humour



Agnes Miller

Agnes Miller was one of the earliest leaders of the women's liberation movement in the United States. She was born on a farm in Missouri in 1892. Strangely enough she had a very happy life as a child. She was the only daughter and the youngest child of five. Her parents and her brothers always treated her as their favourite.

In 1896 the family moved to Chicago. In 1898 they moved back to St. Louis, where Agnes spent the rest of her childhood. She enjoyed her years in school and was an outstanding(出色的, 杰出的) student of mathematics. She also was quite skillful as a painter.

It was in 1900 that Agnes went off to college. Here she first got to know that women were not treated as equals. She didn't like being treated unequally but she tried not to notice it. After graduating from college she tried to get a job in her major field — physics. She soon found it was almost impossible for a woman.

Agnes spent a full year looking for a job. Finally she gave

up in anger. She began writing letters of protest(抗议) to various newspapers. An editor in New York liked her ideas very much. He especially liked her style(风格). He asked her to do a series of stories on the difficulties women had in finding a job.

She traveled to several large cities to write stories about them. Her articles began to appear in more and more newspapers. She decided to write a book in support of women's liberation. The book became a bestseller. She also began to write detective stories and published several books of poetry. But it was her work on equal rights for women that provided most of her income. Although she never saw full equal rights for women, she never gave up her fight. And she showed many other women the way to continue the fight.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Agnes continued her letters of protest because _____.
 - A. she couldn't do any other job except writing letters for newspapers
 - B. she enjoyed writing
 - C. she was born in a rich family
 - D. she wanted to get equal rights for women
2. What did Agnes mainly study when she was in college?
 - A. Mathematics.
 - B. Physics.
 - C. Painting.
 - D. Writing and editing.
3. When did Agnes join in the fighting for women's equal rights?

- A. When she studied in a high school.
 - B. When she became a college student.
 - C. After she met the New York college.
 - D. After she graduated from college.
4. How did Agnes earn most of her money?
- A. Writing detective stories.
 - B. Painting pictures.
 - C. Writing poetry.
 - D. Writing for women's liberation.
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. At college, Agnes took an active part in women's liberation movement.
 - B. She was one of the pioneers of American women's liberation movement.
 - C. She enjoyed art besides writing.
 - D. Agnes' father was a farmer.



Alain Delon

Alain Delon(阿兰·德龙) and Jean Paul Belmondo(贝尔蒙多) are two famous film stars. Abroad, Alain Delon is more popular than Jean Paul Belmondo, while at home, Belmondo captures(赢得) a wide audience(观众). They both won the award of French Film Emperor in turn, but few people know that the two