

大学英语教程

A COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE

Book Two A

(1)

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A College English Course

学生用书

Student's Book

陈美洁 温庚林 编著
高铭元 审校

第二册甲

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前 言

为了适应大学英语教学改革、提高质量的需要，根据一九八四年六月教育部颁发的“全国理工科英语教材研讨会纪要”的精神，参照高等学校文、理科通用“教学大纲”的有关规定，我们用英语编著了《大学英语教程》A College English Course（以下简称 C. E. C.）。

“C. E. C.”的雏型系四年前中山大学外语系公共英语教研室研究生教学组部分教师以《今日英语》(English for Today)第三、四册课文为主的自编教材，为本校非英语专业学生开课用书。全书各课课文均以科普短文的形式简要地介绍了美国现代社会的生活、机械、交通运输、通讯、航天、医学以及城市建设等诸方面的情况，题材广泛，形式新颖，语言生动。而《今日英语》普遍认为是较好的引进教材之一。在三年多总结教学实践经验的过程中，该教材不断得到充实，改进，成为加强课堂教学的针对性、提高学习效果的重要保证，因而受到学生们的欢迎。他们学完这套书后，均在听、说、读、写、译等方面取得不同程度的进步。在重新修订公开出版发行之前，我们对该书的编排体例又作了若干补正，并进一步丰富了其内容，使之既适应八五级以后高等院校本科生大学英语二至四段（即学生必须已掌握2000~4000单词及一定语法知识）的教学要求，又能适应出国预备人员，以及有志于进一步提高英语水平的业余读者的需要。

“C. E. C.”分为 A. Student's Book”（甲.学生用书一、二册）；B. Comprehensive Exercises”（乙.综合训练一、二册）；Speed Reading; Grammar Tests; Listening Practice

(快速阅读、语法测试、听力训练); 和 C. “Teacher’s Book” (丙. 教师手册一、二册) 等三个类别共六本。

A. “Student’s Book” 内含:

(1) 课文引言摘要; (2) 每段课文; (3) 逐段课文段落大意、注释; (4) 每课课后有作文练习和作文题及汉译英练习题。

B. “Comprehensive Exercises” 内含:

(1) 快速阅读: 每一课课文后配有篇幅与课文相当、题材与课文相似的快速阅读材料, 并附练习及答案。(2) 语法测试: 每课精选50条难度较大的仿“托福”语法测试题, 并附答案。(3) 听力训练: 每课选有配合精读课的短文或对话, 并附练习及答案。

C. “Teacher’s Book” 内含:

(1) 课文引言: 介绍与课文有关的背景知识, 或补充与中国有关的或结合学生实际的一些内容, 或介绍文章结构与中心思想, 或酌情引入有趣味的故事等。(2) 口语练习: 逐段课文内容测试问答题及答案。(3) 作文练习答案。(4) 汉译英练习答案。(5) 课文参考译文。

本书甲. 学生用书、乙. 综合训练中的听力训练部分以及丙. 教师用书均制作了相应的录音带, 辅助师生及自学者备课或学习。

我们认为在课堂的教与学中, 注重抓段落大意和全篇大意, 配合适量的快速阅读、语法测试和听力练习, 如有条件, 还组织一些视听活动, 这对加深课文的理解, 达到准确而流利地运用语言的目的十分有益的。基于这种认识和自身教学实践中的体验, 我们设计了“C. E. C.”的编著体例。

使用这套书的教师或读者可以根据学者不同的实际语言水平来掌握进度和取舍作业。

“C. E. C.”是我们汇集数年的教学资料, 利用业余时间编

写的。限于时间和水平，书中错漏或编排欠妥之处在所难免，我们敬希用书单位和广大读者不吝批评、指正。

参加本书编写工作的同志有：

编著：陈美洁 温庚林

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参加编写的同志还有：郭 纯

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参加编写工作的还有：阮庆生 李建英 伍杏英

编审（听力训练部分）：温 竹 张文浩

参加编写工作的还有：倪淑芳

译审（课文译文部分）：罗冠球 翁显雄

此外，参加过编写工作提过意见的同志还有：孔庆明 黄家祐等。

我们对给本书提过修改意见的许多同志也深表感谢！

本书在编著及出版过程中，得到中山大学校、系各有关方面领导同志的热情关怀和大力支持。特此表示我们诚挚的感谢！

“C. E. C.” 编书组谨启

一九八六年十二月十日

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Lesson One

MACHINES IN THE CITY



A dictating machine in use

Introduction

(to be given by the teacher orally)

1. A short account of Dick Mallory.
2. The main idea of the reading: Dick's life is tied to machines.

3. *Imagine what Dick's life would be like without electricity.*

1st para.

Dick Mallory is a book publisher. His office on the fortieth floor of a skyscraper in the center of New York City is the world he works in. The world he lives in is a white house on a quiet street in a suburb 30 miles from the big city. Whether he is at work in the heart of the big city or at home in the quiet suburb, Dick's life is tied to machines. In many ways he represents modern man in the big city—modern man in the machine age.

I. Main Idea

A general introduction of Dick Mallory

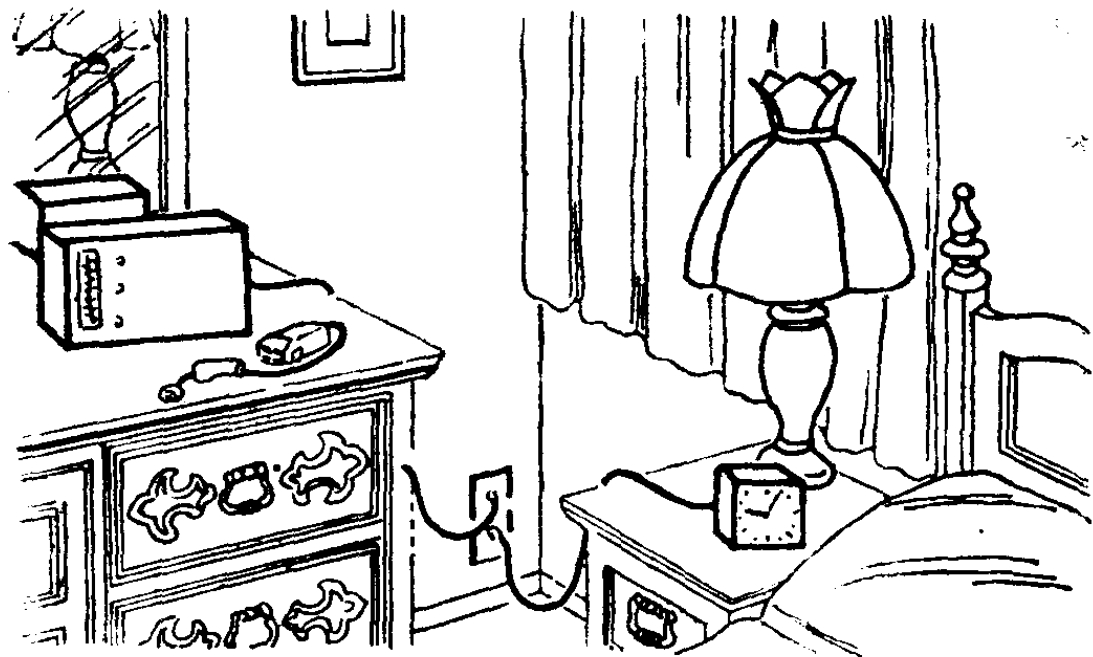
II. Notes

1. **skyscraper** ['skai,skreipə]; *very tall (city) building*
2. **the heart of the big city**; *the center of the big city*
3. **be tied to**; *be linked with*; *The growth of plants is tied to sunshine, water and soil.*
4. **machine age**; *period when most work is done by machines*

2nd para.

In a typical working day, Dick and his wife are awakened by the buzzing of an electric alarm clock. As he pushes a button to silence the alarm, he turns

on the radio beside his bed to hear the morning news. Then he goes to the bathroom for a quick shave with his electric shaver.



Alarm clock, razor, and radio—all run by electricity

I. Main Idea

Dick's life in the early morning of a typical working day

II. Notes

5. **awaken** (awakened, awakened): *cause to stop sleeping*

cf. **awake** (awoke, awoken) (/ awaked, awaked): *cause to stop sleeping*

wake (woke, woken) (/ waked, waked): *cause to stop sleeping; be or remain awake, esp. at night. Last night I woke up with a start.*

6. **buzzing** ['bʌzɪŋ]: *humming sound (as of bees or*

- machinery in rapid motion)*
7. **shaver:** *device used in shaving (e.g. razor)*

3rd para.

After dressing, Dick goes to the kitchen, where his wife has begun to prepare breakfast. Eggs are cooking on the electric stove, bread is being toasted in an electric toaster, and coffee is being made in an electric coffee maker. From the electric refrigerator Dick takes a carton of cream, another of fresh milk, and a can of frozen orange juice. He opens the can with an electric can opener and mixes the contents with several cans of cold water. Then the orange juice is ready, and Dick and his wife can begin breakfast. During breakfast, they sometimes watch the morning news program on television.

I. Main Idea

Machines used during breakfast (or: How Dick gets his breakfast ready by using machines)

I. Notes

8. **cook:** (1) *undergo cooking (e.g. boiling, baking, roasting, frying); Make sure this meat cooks for at least an hour.* (2) *prepare (food) for eating by using heat; make a dish: I cook (meat) on a gas ring.* (3) *person who prepares and cooks food: My wife is a good cook. cf. chef [ʃef]; chief male cook (in a restaurant or hotel)*

- cooker:** *utensil or appliance for cooking; a pressure cooker, a gas cooker and a hob are to be seen in*
9. **toaster** ['təustə]: *device for toasting bread*
10. **carton:** *cardboard box for holding goods*

4th para.

After breakfast Dick gets the car out of the garage, and his wife drives him to the railroad station. The station is crowded with other commuters like himself, people who must travel 30 or even 50 miles to the city and back every day. Some are reading the morning paper; others are talking with one another, waiting nervously for the train. If the train is late, their routine, timed to the minute, could easily be upset. But exactly on schedule, the train arrives at the station. Forty-five minutes later it arrives in the city, still on schedule.

I. Main Idea

How Dick gets to the city

II. Notes

11. **nervously:** *showing emotional tension; excitedly or anxiously.*
12. **commuter:** *person who travels regularly from one place to another, as from suburb to city and back every day*
13. **upset** (upset, upset): *cause confusion; put in disorder*
14. **on schedule:** *at the set time; The train pulls out on*

schedule as usual.

cf. ahead of schedule: before the planned or expected timetable

behind schedule: after the planned or expected timetable

5th, 6th, & 7th paras.

With the other commuters, Dick hurries from the train into the station. As he nears the door, it is whipped open by an electric eye, and he passes through into the waiting room. A moment later he steps onto a moving stairway that takes him rapidly up to the street level. Buses and taxis are everywhere, but because Dick's office is only four blocks away, he always walks.

Soon he is inside the sixty-story skyscraper where his company has offices. At a long bank of elevators he waits until a green light flashes for an up car, then steps inside. He pushes the button for the fortieth floor, the door closes, and the car rises smoothly and noiselessly.

When the elevator reaches the fortieth floor, the door again slides open, and Dick steps into the familiar hall with its early-morning quiet, and hurries to his office. He turns on the lights and is soon at work. There is much to be done before the clerks and secretaries begin to arrive.

I. Main Idea

How Dick gets out of the train, walks into his office and is at work before the clerks and secretaries begin to arrive

II. Notes

15. **hurry**; go quickly; be quick in action
hurry to; go hurriedly to: (1) *He hurried to school.*
(2) *He hurried to catch the morning train.*
cf. take one's time: go at one's speed; be slow in action
16. **whip**: v.t. & i. move, pass, etc. quickly and suddenly:
(1) *He whipped down the stairs.* (2) *He whipped off his sweater.*
whipped open: opened quickly with a "whip" sound
17. **block**: (the distance along one of the sides of) a building or a group of buildings built between 2 streets:
The Music Hall is about 4 blocks from here.
18. **a long bank of elevators**: a long row of elevators (BrE: lifts), several elevators side by side
19. **flash**: v.i. & t. (1) give out a sudden bright light (2) come suddenly into view (3) send suddenly or instantly
20. **up car**: upward bound elevator
21. **slide** (slid, slid or slidden): (cause to) move smoothly, slip along, over a polished surface, ice, etc.
22. **sixty-story skyscraper**: skyscraper with sixty stories
N.B. Avoid using a plural form for any of the compound adjectives joined by hyphens even when the noun is

plural in meaning: (1) *Can you make change for a twenty-dollar bill?* (2) *I have to write a one-thousand-word paper this weekend.*

cf. (1) *The bridge is five kilometers long.* (2) *The mountain is 700 meters high.*

8th para.

An hour later the day's routine begins with the arrival of the mail. As he reads it, he usually takes notes, and on the more urgent points picks up the telephone and calls other departments in the building and other businesses in New York. It is a matter of routine for Dick to call the company's offices in Chicago and San Francisco, and sometimes even to call its representatives in London and Paris. Once he has the information he needs, he dictates letters into a recording machine for his secretary to type and return to him later for his signature.

I. Main Idea

The things done regularly by Dick every day:

II. Notes

23. mail: letters and anything else sent or received by post

24. more urgent points: matters requiring attention at once

25. a matter of routine: a usual thing to do

26. once: conj. when

27. dictate [dik'teit]: say or read aloud (words to

be written down by another or others)

9th para.

At times Dick is aware of the workers in the outer office answering telephones, typing letters, and filing papers. From a room next door he hears the even clicking of a machine that is duplicating copies of schedules and instruction sheets. Other machines are taking pictures of important letters and documents and producing many copies in a few minutes. From a special office nearby comes the hum of an electronic computer, which is recording orders, billing customers, and making out the company payroll.

I. Main Idea

Activities and sounds in the other offices

II. Notes

28. **aware**: *having or showing understanding of oneself, one's surroundings, and other people*

be aware of: *be conscious of; have knowledge or consciousness of: (1) Are you aware of the difficulty?
(2) Are you aware (that) there is danger ahead?*

29. **file**: *put papers or letters in a file*

30. **click**: *make a short, sharp sound: The door clicked shut.*

31. **duplicate**: *copy exactly; reproduce: Can you duplicate this key for me?*

duplicator: *machine that makes copies of written, printed, or drawn material*