

高等学校英语专业教材

College English

Reading

Across the Curriculum

大学英语泛读教程

第一册

主编 张滨江



北京航空航天大学出版社

C Major English

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(第一册)

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内容简介

《大学英语泛读教程》是按照国家教育委员会审定批准的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》的要求编写的一套英语泛读系列教材,共四册。书中文章均选自美、英等国最新出版的原文材料,略有删改。内容包括美、加、英、新、澳等英语国家的地理、历史、文学、艺术、教育、语言、名人介绍、风土人情及通俗文化等方面的背景知识。题材新颖、广泛,具有科学性、知识性和趣味性。有利于丰富学习者的社会文化知识,增强其对语言和文化差异的敏感性。

第一册以故事和短文为主,共 20 个单元。每单元包括 A、B、C 三篇课文,每篇课文后有注释、练习。书后附总词汇表及练习答案。

该书的主要编写者曾参与编写和审定已在国内广为使用的《“大学英语教程”自学辅导》一书。

本套书的使用对象为英语专业专科、大学英语本科一、二年级、夜大、电大、函大及相当上述水平的文、理科师生和广大自学英语者。

大学英语泛读教程(第一册)

DAXUE YINGYU FANDU JIAOCHENG (DI YI CE)

College English Reading Across the Curriculum (Book I)

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前 言

《大学英语泛读教程》是按照国家教育委员会审定批准的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》的精神和要求所编写的一套英语泛读(兼速读)系列教材,供大学英语专业一、二年级使用。本套教材共分四册,每学期一册。

本书为第一册,其中的课文为浅易读物,以短文和故事为主,均选自最新的原文材料,少数之处做了必要的删改。所选素材内容新颖,题材广泛,既注意知识性又注意趣味性,同时强调实用性,以便最大限度地增强学生对语言和文化差异的敏感性。

本册供大学一年级第一学期使用。课文长度 800~1000 字左右,部分课文稍长。全书共有 20 课,每课包括三篇课文,课文后有注释、多重选择或正误选择练习题、讨论题。为便于查询,书后附总词汇表。对每篇课文教师可根据实际需要灵活安排,进行泛读或速读训练。无论何种形式,都要注意一个“泛”字,即在教师指导下,由学生在课前预习,然后在课上进行检查,使学生达到理解基本正确,能抓住中心大意,并能根据所读材料进行初步推理和分析,领会作者的真正意图,且阅读速度符合大纲的要求。

本书取材广泛,难与原作者一一联系,谨在此深表谢意。由于编者水平有限,错误疏漏之处在所难免,诚望批评指正。

编 者

一九九二年一月于天津外语学院

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Lesson One

Reading A

The Petersons and the Ortizes

Let me tell you about some people. They are two families, the Petersons and the Ortizes. First of all there is Linda Peterson. She is the owner and manager of the Book Rack Bookstore in the McKinley Shopping Center. Maybe you have seen Her. She is in her late thirties. She is five foot eleven. She is slender and has a tan. She has a tan almost all year long.

Her husband is a computer programmer. They are about the same age, in their late thirties. He is probably only a year or so older than Linda. But they don't look alike at all. He is six foot eight. He has a light complexion, blond hair, and hazel eyes. They both like skiing, though.

Their daughter's name is Cindy. She is twelve years old, and she is in junior high school. She looks a lot like her father. She is five foot two. She has a light complexion, blond hair, and hazel eyes. Like her parents, Cindy likes skiing. But like other kids her age, she enjoys listening to rock music, "hanging out" with her friends, and playing the video games at the local arcade. She always wears jeans and T-shirts.

Cindy's grandmother is Elsa Rosanski. She is fifty-six and she is the office manager for an electrical parts wholesaler. At home, she enjoys visiting with her friends and neighbors. She also likes watching probaseball, football, or basketball on TV and taking care of her houseplants.

Now let me tell you about the Ortizes—the father and the mother, anyway. David is a professor of civil engineering at the university. He is in his early thirties and tall, six foot two. He is husky and has a dark complexion. He usually wears bulky-knit

sweaters and jeans to school. Professors don't wear suits and ties much anymore. He likes playing soccer and he enjoys playing bridge and working around the house.

David's wife doesn't work. She has two young children at home to take care of. In her spare time she enjoys jogging and cooking gourmet meals. She is also a member of a modern dance club. She enjoys dancing to keep fit. She is very slim and 6 feet tall. She has a dark complexion and very dark brown hair and eyes. Most of the time she wears jeans around the house, but when she goes out, she always wears very fashionable dresses.

Vocabulary:

- slender /'slendə/ adj. slim; not stout 纤巧, 苗条, 轻盈的
tan /tæn/ n. brown colour of sunburnt skin 日晒后皮肤的棕褐色
computer programmer /kəm'pjutə 'prəugræmə/ the person who prepares computer programs 电脑程序设计师
complexion /kəm'plekʃən/ n. natural colour, appearance, etc. of the skin, esp. of the face (天然的)肤色, 面色
blond hair /blɒnd heə/ 金发
hazel /'heɪzl/ adj. light or greenish brown 淡褐色(尤指眼睛的颜色)
hang out /hæŋ aut/ (Ame. slang) loiter, go slowly and stop frequently on the way somewhere 闲荡
arcade /ɑ:'keɪd/ n. 有拱顶的走道(两旁设有商店)
wholesaler /'həʊlseɪlə/ n. a person who sells goods (esp. in large quantities) to shopkeepers, for resale to the public 批发商
houseplant /'haʊsplɑ:nt/ n. 家中种植的花木
civil engineering /'sɪvl endʒɪ'niəriŋ/ the design and building of roads, railways, canals, docks, etc. 土木工程
husky /'hʌski/ adj. big and strong 高大强壮的
bulky /'bʌlki/ adj. big and clumsy 庞大的, 笨重的
jog /dʒɔg/ v. move along at a slow, steady jolting pace or trot; engage in jogging as a form of exercise 慢步, 缓行, 慢跑(一种体育锻炼)
gourmet /'guəmeɪ/ n. 美食家
slim /slɪm/ adj. slender 纤细的, 苗条的
fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/ adj. following the fashion 时新的, 时髦的

Notes:

1. She is five foot eleven.

In GB and US Linear Measure System, "foot" and "inch" are usually

used to indicate one's height. "Five foot eleven" equals one point eight meters.

2. **junior high school**: junior middle school 初中

3. **But like other kids her age, ...**

But like other young people of her age, ...

4. **rock music**: The term "rock" is a shortened form of "rock-and-roll", which was coined in the mid-1950s by a Cleveland broadcaster, Alan Freed. 摇滚乐是流行音乐的一种主要形式, 因为这是专门面向青少年听众的音乐, 因此基本上是一种简单的风格, 倚仗于很强烈便于舞蹈的节奏, 一般性的旋律与和声。

5. **She enjoys dancing to keep fit.**

She likes dancing in order to keep herself in good health.

keep fit: 保持身体健康

Exercises:

A. Chose the best answer to each of the following questions, according to the text.

1. "She is in her late thirties" means

- a. Linda Peterson will be thirty years old the following year.
- b. Linda Peterson is just over thirty years old.
- c. Linda Peterson is more than thirty-five years old.
- d. Linda Peterson is no more than thirty-five years old.

2. Cindy, Linda Peterson's daughter,

- a. looks much like her mother.
- b. looks like both her father and her mother.
- c. looks much like her father.
- d. looks like neither her mother nor her father.

3. _____, Cindy enjoys listening to rock music, loitering with her friends and playing the video games at the local arcade.

- a. Just like the adults
- b. Unlike the young people of her age
- c. Just like the young people of her age
- d. Like small children

4. Professors at universities

- a. don't always dress themselves formally now.
- b. still always wear suits and ties now.
- c. do dress themselves formally now.
- d. all wear bulky-knit sweaters and jeans at school.

5. David's wife likes to dance

- a. to keep up with the latest fashion.
- b. to make herself fit in with the society.

- c. to keep her standard weight.
 - d. to keep herself in good health.
- B. Write T for True in front of each statement which is true according to the text and write F for false in front of the statement if it is not true.
- 1. David is a professor of civil engineering, while Linda's husband is a computer programmer.
 - 2. Linda is about a year older than her husband.
 - 3. Like her mother, Cindy has a light complexion, blond hair, and hazel eyes.
 - 4. Cindy's grandmother enjoys watching TV, taking care of her houseplants, jogging and cooking at home.
 - 5. David's wife wears jeans at home most of the time, but when she goes out, She always dresses herself in the latest fashion.
- C. Discussion Questions:
- 1. How many characters appear in this text?
Tell their relationships.
 - 2. Describe each character by giving an account of his (her) age, height, complexion, hair, eyes, occupation and hobbies as are mentioned in the text.
 - 3. Please describe your family members.

Reading B

London is not Great Britain

About one eighth of the inhabitants of Great Britain live in the London area, and the head offices of a very large number of firms were established there, even though the factories may be in the provinces. It is this concentration of population and control that has given London an importance greater than even its area. Moreover, it is the city that is most visited by foreigners. This explains why London receives so much attention in a survey of Britain. However, it would be wrong to say that London is England.

People in the provinces not only have their own customs, dialects and manners but are also responsible for the greater part of British industrial production. For purposes of simplification, we may divide Britain into eight great industrial regions.

The Midland area around Birmingham and Wolverhampton produces vehicles, metal goods, electrical and engineering goods. In the nearby North Staffordshire area, around Stoke-on-Trent, we have "The Potteries", where china and earthenware goods are made. This is also a coal-mining region.

In Yorkshire we find the woollen and worsted industry. Leeds is a great centre for clothing and engineering. Sheffield is famous for its steel and cutlery (the inter-city train from London was called "The Master Cutler"). Hull is one of the most important fishing ports. The coal fields of southern Yorkshire extend down into the Midland area.

The cotton goods industry thrives in the mills of southeast Lancashire, with Manchester as its centre. Electrical goods, dyestuffs and heavy engineering products are also made here. Liverpool is one of the world's great ports, where ship-repairing is carried out, and where new industries are now springing up.

South Wales is a coal-mining area, and today it is also important because factories producing plastics, chemicals, and textiles have recently been built, partly in order to prevent unemployment caused by the decrease in the labour force needed in the pits.

Coal is also mined in the eastern parts of Durham and Northumberland, where there is also an important iron and steel industry. Here too we find Britain's second most important ship-building and ship-repairing yards.

The most famous shipyards are further north, on Clydeside, just outside Glasgow, where there is also an extensive iron and steel industry. One of the main reasons for the industrial development of Britain lies in the fact that her coal and iron fields were close together, and this is true of the industrial belt of central Scotland, which extends from Glasgow to Edinburgh, for much coal is also mined in this area.

Northern Ireland is famed for its linen, but now also produces man-made fibres. Engineering is now of greater importance than shipbuilding. It is also a centre for the production of cigarettes and tobacco.

Finally, the London area is characterized by mixed light industry, by the concentration of business control already mentioned, and by its port.

The eight areas listed above are those with the greatest industrial output, though there is much industry elsewhere. Bristol, for instance, is a centre for the production of cigarettes and of aircraft engines. It is also an important industrial port. With the discovery of gas and oilfields in the North Sea, more remote parts of Britain are developing their own industry.

Vocabulary:

- inhabitant /in'hæbitənt/ n. person living in a place 居住者, 居民
head office /hed 'ɒfis/ the chief or most important office 总局, 总公司
the provinces /ðə'prɒvinsɪz/ n. all the country outside the capital 地方
concentration /ˌkɒnsən'treɪʃən/ n. 集中
custom /'kʌstəm/ n. particular way of behaving which, because it has
long been established, is observed by individuals and social groups
习俗, 惯例
dialect /'daɪəlekt/ n. 方言, 土话
simplification /ˌsɪmplɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ n. 单纯化, 简化
vehicle /'vi:ɪkl/ n. any conveyance (usu. wheeled, e.g. a cart, lorry,
motor-car, but also a sledge) for goods or passengers on land 陆上
交通工具, 车辆
china /'tʃaɪnə/ n. 陶器, 瓷器
earthenware /'ə:θənweə/ n. dishes, etc. made of baked clay 陶器
worsted /'wʊstɪd/ n. twisted woollen yarn or thread, cloth made from
this 绒线, 毛纱; 绒线或毛纱做成的布料
cutlery /'kʌtləri/ n. 刀具, 餐刀
thrive /θraɪv/ v. do well, be successful, grow strong 兴盛, 成功
dyestuff /'daɪstʌf/ n. substance yielding a dye or used as a dye 染料
spring up /sprɪŋ ʌp/ appear, grow up quickly 出现, 迅速长出
decrease /'di:kri:s/ n. becoming shorter, smaller, less 减少, 降低
pit /pɪt/ n. hole in the earth, usu. with steep sides, esp. one from
which material is dug out 坑, 矿井, 矿坑
linen /'lɪnɪn/ n. cloth made of flax; articles made from this cloth 亚麻
布, 亚麻织物
characterize /'kærɪktəraɪz/ v. show the special mark or quality of 显示
……之特征
remote /ri'məʊt/ adj. far away in space or time 遥远的, 偏僻的

Notes:

1. **London:** Capital of the United Kingdom and the industrial, commercial, and political center of a once vast empire. London lies astride the Thames in Southeast England, 40 miles from the estuary on the North Sea. Its population of almost 7,400,000 persons places it among the six largest cities of the world.

2. **It is this concentration of population and control that has given London an importance greater than even its area.**

上句为强调句式, 即对主语部分 “this concentration of population and control” 强调。非强调句式应为: This concentration of population and control has given London an importance greater than even its area.

3. **This explains why London receives so much attention in a survey of Britain.**

This is the reason why London is given so much attention in a comprehensive study of Britain.

4. **However, it would be wrong to say that London is England.**

此处的 it 为形式主语, 动词不定式 to say that London is England 为该句真正主语。

5. **People in the provinces not only have their own customs, dialects and manners but are also responsible for the greater part of British industrial production.**

People off London area have their own customs, dialects and manners. Also, they are the main producers of British industrial goods.

6. **Birmingham:** 伯明翰(英格兰中部一城市)

7. **Wolverhampton:** 沃尔弗汉(英格兰中西部一城市)

8. **Staffordshire:** 斯塔福德郡(英格兰中西部一郡)

9. **Stoke-on-Trent:** 特伦特河畔斯托克(英国英格兰斯塔福德郡一区, 为城市)

10. **the Potteries:** 波特里斯, district in Straffordshire, England where pottery is the chief industry

11. **In the nearby North Staffordshire area, around Stoke-on-Trent, we have “The Potteries”, where china and earthenware goods are made.**
where 引导非限定性定语从句, 修饰 “The Potteries”。

12. **Yorkshire:** 约克郡(昔为英格兰北部一郡, 今为 North, South 和 West 三郡)

13. **Leeds:** 利兹(英格兰北部一城市)

14. **Sheffield:** 谢菲尔德(英格兰北部一城市)

15. **Hull:** 赫尔(英国城市, 位于英格兰东北部)

16. **Lancashire:** 兰开夏(英国郡名, 位于英格兰西北部)

17. **Liverpool:** 利物浦(英格兰西北部一海港)

18. **South Wales**: 南威尔士(大不列颠西南部一地区)
19. ... because factories producing plastics, chemicals and textiles have recently been built, partly in order to prevent unemployment caused by the decrease in the labour force needed in the pits.
这是因为新近建立了生产塑料、化学制品以及纺织品的工厂。兴建这些工厂的部分目的是为了阻止由于煤矿中所需劳动力的减少而造成的失业问题。
20. **Durham**: 达勒姆(英格兰北部一郡)
21. **Northumberland**: 诺森伯兰(英格兰北部一郡)
22. **Glasgow**: 格拉斯哥(苏格兰第一大城市)
23. **Scotland**: 苏格兰(英国一区, 大不列颠岛北部)
24. ... and this is true of the industrial belt of central Scotland, ...
 ... and in the industrial area of central Scotland, coal and iron fields are also close together, ...
25. **Edinburgh**: 爱丁堡(Scotland 之首府)
26. **Engineering is now of greater importance than shipbuilding.**
 Engineering is now much more important than shipbuilding.
27. **Bristol**: 布里斯托尔(英国城市, 位于英格兰东北部)

Exercises:

- A. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions, according to the text.
 1. Though the factories may be situated in the provinces, their head offices are most probably
 - a. in the suburbs.
 - b. in rural areas.
 - c. in the London area.
 - d. outside London.
 2. The dwellers living in the London area are about _____ of those of Great Britain.
 - a. 1/6
 - b. 1/7
 - c. 1/8
 - d. 1/9
 3. "The Potteries" mentioned in our text
 - a. refers to earthenware and china goods.
 - b. is a district where only coal-mining has been developed.
 - c. is a place where electrical engineering goods and metal goods are made.
 - d. is a district where china and earthenware goods are produced.
 4. _____ is the great center for clothing and engineering.

- a. Hull
 - b. Leeds
 - c. Sheffield
 - d. Yorkshire
5. In the mills of southeast Lancashire, the cotton goods industry is prosperous and it centers in _____ .
- a. Liverpool
 - b. Leeds
 - c. Hull
 - d. Manchester
6. From the text, you may find _____ are the places where ship-repairing are carried out.
- a. Manchester and Liverpool
 - b. the eastern parts of Durham and Northumberland and Manchester
 - c. Glasgow and Manchester
 - d. Liverpool and the eastern parts of Durham and Northumberland
7. _____ is famous for its linen.
- a. The Midland area
 - b. Yorkshire
 - c. Northern Ireland
 - d. South Wales
8. Both Northern Ireland and Bristol are centers for the production of _____ .
- a. cigarettes
 - b. linen
 - c. aircraft engines
 - d. man-made fibres
9. We may find the woollen and worsted industry in _____ .
- a. Sheffield
 - b. Manchester
 - c. Leeds
 - d. Yorkshire
10. There are _____ great industrial areas in Britain, apart from the London area.
- a. five
 - b. six
 - c. seven
 - d. eight

B. Discussion Questions:

1. Why is London so important?