

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

第二册

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30课，内容广泛，体裁多样，有科普小品，名人小传、历史故事、名胜古迹和名著片断…，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、专有名词表和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。

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英 语 泛 读

上海市高等专科学校《英语》编写组 编

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# 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。

本书为泛读教程第二册。参加编写的有：王北山（主编）、王大年。在编写过程中，上海工业大学张锡九、上海电力学院邓爱德等曾给予很多帮助，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3月

## 编写说明

本册泛读教程共有 30 课。每课标出生词约 11 个（中学课本中和精读教程第一册已出现的单词不包括在内）。文章全部选自英美原版书刊并作了适当的增删。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。课文部分计有：生词、专用名词、词组和表达方式，并对结构较复杂较难理解的词句作了注释，以利学生顺利阅读。理解性练习有：正误判断、选择填空和回答问题三种形式，便于阅读后进行检查。第二册泛读教程和第一册不同的是课文长度有所增加，练习中的选择填空题中可供选择的答案一律从第一册的三到四项改为四项。

书末附有本册所出现的词组、专用名词表和总词汇表，以供查阅。

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# Lesson One

## Important Words

What must you do when you receive a present for your birthday ? You have to sit down and write a thank-you note. The words "Thank you" are very important. We have to use it on so many occasions. We say it when someone gives us a drink, helps us to pick up things, hands us a letter, lends us a book or gives us a lift.

Another important word is "please". Many people forget to use it. It is rude to ask someone to do something without saying "please". We have to use it when we ask for something, too. It may be a pencil or a book, more rice or more sauce, help or advice. It may be in the classroom, at home, at the bus stop or over the counter. We have to use "please" to make request pleasant.

We have to learn to say "sorry" too. When we have hurt someone's feelings, we will have to go up and say we're sorry. When we have told a lie and feel sorry, we will have to use the same word. When we have forgotten something or broken a promise, we will have to explain with that word too. "Sorry" is a healing word. We can make people forget wrongs by using it sincerely.

These three words are simple but important. Man had to



use them long ago. We have to use them now. Our children will have to use them again. They are pleasing words to use in any language.

## New Words

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. occasion [ə'keɪʒən] <i>n.</i>          | 场合; 机会      |
| 2. lift [lɪft] <i>n.</i>                  | 搭便车         |
| 3. rude [ru:d] <i>a.</i>                  | 粗鲁的         |
| 4. rice [raɪs] <i>n.</i>                  | 米; 饭        |
| 5. sauce [sɔ:s] <i>n.</i>                 | 调味汁; 酱汁     |
| 6. advice [əd'vaɪs] <i>n.</i>             | 劝告, 忠告      |
| 7. request [rɪ'kwest] <i>n. &amp; vt.</i> | 请求, 要求      |
| 8. hurt [hɜ:t] <i>vt.</i>                 | 刺痛; 伤(…的感情) |
| 9. heal [hi:l] <i>vt.</i>                 | 治愈          |
| 10. sincerely [sɪn'siəli] <i>ad.</i>      | 真诚地, 诚恳地    |

## Phrases and Expressions

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. give ... a lift | 让…搭车, 帮…忙 |
| 2. break a promise | 不守诺言, 违诺  |

## Exercises

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

1. The three words “thank you”, “please” and “sorry” are only used by the English speaking people.

2. "Please" can only be used on a few occasions.
3. When we have broken a promise, we have to use the word "sorry".
4. To say the word "sorry" will make people angry.
5. According to the author, not all people can use these three words correctly.

## II. Multiple choice:

1. When you receive a present from your friend, you should write him a letter to say \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. "thank you"
  - b. "sorry"
  - c. "please"
  - d. both a and b
2. The word "please" should be used when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. someone gives you a drink
  - b. you ask for something very expensive
  - c. you have hurt someone's feelings
  - d. You ask someone to help you
3. If you want someone to forget the wrongs done to him by you, you need to go up and say \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. "thank you"
  - b. "sorry"
  - c. "please"
  - d. nothing
4. Pleasing words can make people feel \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. unhappy
  - b. angry
  - c. sorry
  - d. pleased

## III. Answer the following questions:

1. When shall we use the word "thank you" ?

2. What will you say if you want to borrow a pencil from your friend ?
3. Why do we say the word “sorry” is a healing word ?

## Lesson Two

### Is Our World Getting smaller ?

We often hear people saying the world is getting smaller. They don't really mean that the world is getting smaller, of course. What they mean is that with modern means of transport, we can now reach every part of the world very quickly. We can cross from New York to Paris in less than hours in the Concorde, and helicopters can now be used to explore mountains and valleys that were difficult to explore on foot. There used to be a time when many parts of the world had never been seen or visited by foreigners. The great forests of Brazil are so thick that in some places it is impossible to walk through them. Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest mountain was for a long time thought to be too dangerous to climb. But in 1953 a New Zealander called Edmund Hillary with his Nepalese guide, Tenzing, reached the top of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, and now with huge machines, roads are being cut through the forests of Brazil.

But there was a time when the world was very small. 2,300 years ago the Egyptians and the Greeks thought that the world looked as it does on this old map. They thought the world was flat and that around it was the ocean. Then men began to use ships to explore the world. They found that as they sailed further away from their home countries, the world became bigger.

And they discovered new countries and the continents that they didn't know about. As they built bigger and bigger ships, they were able to sail further and further away. So they had to make new maps to show the countries that they found. Today there are no undiscovered countries left to put on the map, but there are many new worlds to discover out in space.

## New Words

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. helicopter ['helikɒptə] <i>n.</i>     | 直升飞机        |
| 2. foreigner ['fɔːrɪnə] <i>n.</i>        | 外国人         |
| 3. thick [θɪk] <i>a.</i>                 | 厚的, 茂密的     |
| 4. flat [flæt] <i>a.</i>                 | 平的, 平坦的     |
| 5. undiscovered [ˌʌndɪsˈkʌvəd] <i>a.</i> | 未被发现的, 未勘探的 |

## Proper Names

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Concorde ['kɒŋkɔːd]                       | 协和式飞机     |
| 2. Brazil [brəˈzɪl]                          | 巴西        |
| 3. Mt. Jolmo Lungma [maʊnt ˈdʒɒlməʊ ˈlʊŋməː] | 珠穆朗<br>玛峰 |
| 4. New Zealander [njuːˈziːləndə]             | 新西兰人      |
| 5. Edmund Hillary ['edmənd ˈhɪləri]          | 埃德蒙·希拉里   |
| 6. Nepalese [ˌnepɔːˈliːz]                    | 尼泊尔的      |
| 7. Tenzing ['tenzɪŋ]                         | 坦京        |

## Phrases and Expressions

1. put on

把…放在…上

## Notes

1. What they mean is that with modern means of transport, we can now reach every part of the world very quickly.

他们的意思指的是我们可以借助现代化交通工具迅速到达世界各地。

本句为主从复合句，“what”和“that”分别引导主语从句和表语从句。

2. They thought the world was flat and that around it was the ocean.

他们认为世界是平的，而在其四周是海洋。

本句为并列句，后一分句系倒装句。

## Exercises

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

1. The world is neither becoming larger nor becoming smaller.
2. We can use a jet to explore mountains and valleys.
3. We can easily go through the forests of Brazil.
4. The ancient Greeks thought that the world was round.
5. There are still some places in the world to be discovered.

## II. Multiple choice:

1. We can easily get to any place in the world with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. modern means of transportation
  - b. modern means of communication
  - c. modern means of calculation
  - d. modern means of computation
2. \_\_\_\_\_ reached the top of Mt. Jolmo Lungma in 1953.
  - a. A New Zealander
  - b. A Nepalese
  - c. An American
  - d. Both a and b
3. If you want to go further away from your home, you should build \_\_\_\_\_ ships.
  - a. small
  - b. smaller
  - c. big
  - d. bigger
4. Space is the place \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to be explored
  - b. already explored
  - c. unnecessary to explore
  - d. we are unable to explore

## III. Answer the following questions:

1. Is the world getting smaller? Why or why not?
2. Why does the author say that there was a time when the world was very small?

## Lesson Three

### No Boots on

The doctor pointed to some bones on his desk. "They're a man's foot bones," he said. "They were found deep in the floor of the cave outside, and I've been examining them. The C14 test shows that they are about 12,000 years old."

"What's the C14 test?" I asked.

"It's a way of finding the age of some things. It is also found in the remains of things that lived and died thousands or millions of years ago. Plants and animals take carbon into their bodies from the air and in their food. It stays in their remains.

"Well, there are two kinds of carbon, called Carbon 12 (C12) and Carbon 14 (C14). Both are taken in together; but in the living things C12 is one million million times more plentiful than C14. The two kinds are different in one important way.

"C14 is radio-active: it gives out rays of energy at a fixed speed. As it does so, it changes to C12. In fact, exactly a half of the C14 loses its energy and becomes C12 in a time of 5,600 years. Then, in the next 5,600 years, half of the remaining C14 becomes C12. And so on. We say that Carbon 14 has a half life of 5,600 years."

"You must have found some C14 in these bones, then"



I said.

“Yes, I did. But the C12 is now four million million times more plentiful. About a quarter of the C14 is left. That means, near enough, that two half lives have passed.” The doctor picked up one of the brown toe bones. “It’s 12,000 years since this toe was kicking about. And the man broke it once. Perhaps he was playing football outside —— with no boots on.”

## New Words

- |                 |                            |         |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. carbon       | ['kɑ:bən] <i>n.</i>        | 碳       |
| 2. plentiful    | ['plentiful] <i>a.</i>     | 丰富的, 多的 |
| 3. radio-active | ['reidiəu'æktiv] <i>a.</i> | 放射性的    |
| 4. fixed        | [fikst] <i>a.</i>          | 固定的     |

## Phrases and Expressions

- |                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| 1. living thing | 生物 |
| 2. take in      | 吸收 |
| 3. give out     | 放出 |

## Exercises

- I. Are the following statements true or false?
1. We can find carbon in all living things.
  2. Plants and animals take in carbon from both air and