

大学核心英语

College Core English

Reading and Writing

读 · 写 · 教 · 程

【修订版】 第一级

● 杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编



Higher Education Press

H31/361=1

大学核心英语

College Core English

Reading and Writing

读 · 写 · 教 · 程

【修订版】 第一级

● 杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编

Higher Education Press

内 容 提 要

《大学核心英语》(修订版)是根据1985年国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》编写的系列教材。读写教程(修订版)第一级按照书面语言的特点培养学生的阅读技能,提高其阅读能力和帮助学生打下初步的写作基础。本书共有十二单元,除第六、第十二单元为复习单元外,每一单元由三部分组成:第一部分为基本教学材料,包括A篇阅读材料,阅读技能和写作实践;第二部分是B篇阅读材料;第三部分是C篇阅读材料。

本书材料均选自原文,题材广泛,语言规范,内容活泼,练习丰富,图文并茂,融科学性、知识性、实用性、趣味性于一体。并配有限时补充阅读材料和本书出现的四级词汇总表、词组表。本书适用于《大纲》规定的第一级教学,也可供同等程度的英语学习者使用。

责任编辑: 刘 书

微机排版: 唐 瑭

〔京〕112号

大学核心英语

读写教程

(修订版)

第一级

杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编

*

高等教育出版社出版

新华书店总店北京科技发行所发行

高等教育出版社天津印刷厂印装

*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 24 字数 620 000

1991年2月第2版 1993年4月第4次印刷

印数 181 150—351 158

ISBN7-04-003306-2/H·377

定价 7.85 元

前 言

(修订版)

GF97/23

《大学核心英语》(修订版)是一套供理工科大学使用的大学英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》为依据。大纲规定:大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听和译的能力以及初步的写与说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。”根据大纲的要求,大学英语教学分为基础阶段和专业阅读阶段。为了便于组织教学,基础阶段共分六级,在大学一、二年级中开设。本教材就是供基础阶段英语教学使用的。

为了体现上述教学目标,在编写《大学核心英语》过程中,我们采纳了现代外语教学理论中交际法的某些观点,即认为英语课应以培养学生使用英语的能力为根本目的,而不只是传授英语知识。教材要着重发展学生的英语交际能力。为此我们力求正确处理以下几点:在理解方面,主要是培养学生通过英语获取信息的能力;在表达方面,则在大纲规定的范围内培养学生表达思想的能力;语法是手段而不是目的,重点应是发展运用语法结构的能力;流畅与准确两者并重,根据大纲要求,当前更应注重流畅,因此在阅读与听力训练中要有一定的量与速度的要求。本教程还力求有利于发展学生独立学习英语的能力。为了体现上述教学指导思想,编者未采用以语法为纲进行编写的传统做法,而是根据语言技能及语言功能来设计教材,安排教学内容。整套教材分为两条主线:一条为读写教程,一条为听力教程,分六级,每级一册。此外,还配有:《课堂活页练习》(修订版),供上课使用,检查学生预习情况及阅读理解能力;《词汇练习册》(修订版),可以在课内使用,也可供学生在课外自学。

本书是读写教程第一级。在进一步体现大纲指导思想及发扬原书特色的基础上,修订版对原书作了必要的修订。修订后全书有十二个单元及限时补充阅读材料,阅读总量为27,000词左右,出现四级词汇544个,完全达到大纲规定的相应指标。每个单元(第六单元和第十二单元为复习单元)有三篇阅读材料和二十项左右的练习,分为三个部分。第一部分为基本教学材料,这一部分包括A篇阅读材料,阅读技能和写作实践,其练习量和出现的四级词汇量占该单元的60%至70%左右。第二部分包括B篇阅读材料及五项练习,出现的四级词汇量占该单元30%左右。第三部分包括C篇阅读材料及两项阅读理解方面的练习,这一部分出现的单词不要求掌握,也不列入词汇统计。这一设计无疑进一步增强了组织教学的灵活性。在练习内容安排上,每个单元有阅读理解练习九项,阅读写作技能练习三至四项,词汇与结构练习七项,较好地处理了发展语言技能和进一步奠定语言基础的关系。修订版还增设分课词汇表,书末附有本级教程出现的四级词汇总表,进一步方便学生自学、复习及组织考试。

《大学核心英语》(修订版)系列教材主编为杨惠中、张彦斌、郑树棠。

参加《大学核心英语读写教程》(修订版)第一级的编写人员有:上海交通大学郑树棠、陈永捷、潘萌;上海工业大学张锡九、郑玉书;上海科技大学马名权、庄恩平;上海机械学院卢思源、任明章、吕乐等。

《大学核心英语读写教程》(修订版)第一级承大学外语教材编审委员会主任清华大学陆慈教授,工科院校英语编审组副组长重庆大学韩其顺教授审定。在本教材修订初期,于1989年6月间,曾邀

请郭杰克、孔庆炎、张青彦、沈子文、卢思源、李宝琨等教授讨论全书的修改方向、结构安排等总体设计问题。英籍专家 Adrew Meecham 对全书进行了详尽的审阅。对于上述各位教授和专家的宝贵意见和无私贡献,编者表示衷心的感谢。

本书编写过程中,曾得到卢国梁、陈庆昌、金晓晨、刘路喜、葛维雷等在出版、词汇统计、校对等方面的帮助,对此,编者致以诚挚的谢意。对《大学核心英语读写教程》第一册的原编者刘鸿章、孔庆炎、张彦斌、沈子文等所作的贡献,修订版的编者在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编者相信,通过这次修订,《大学核心英语》的实用性、灵活性及教学上的科学性得到了进一步的提高。为了使《大学核心英语》不断完善,编者迫切希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

1990年9月

Table of Contents

Unit	Reading Passages	Reading Skills	Writing Practice
1	(A) Ranch Life (1) (B) Peoples of the World (15) (C) Eskimos (22)	Criteria of Reading Ability (10)	Introductory Remarks (14)
2	(A) Racing (26) (B) The Olympics (40) (C) Women in Sports (47)	Making Use of Word Formation: Prefixation (35)	(I) Watching out for the Proper Forms of Tenses (37) (II) A Brief Introduction to Combination (38) Combination: Continuation and Adding (39)
3	(A) How to Fight Fear (51) (B) What to Do in Case of Fire (66) (C) Early Development (73)	Making Use of Word Formation: Suffixation (62)	(I) Taking Care of Tense Sequence (64) (II) Combination: Contrast (65)

4	<p>(A) Christmas (77)</p> <p>(B) Social Customs in America (92)</p> <p>(C) First or Last Names? (98)</p>	<p>Making Use of Word Formation: Compounding (87)</p>	<p>(I) Subject-Verb Agreement (I) (89)</p> <p>(II) Combination: Alternation (91)</p>
5	<p>(A) I Don't Feel Second-Class (102)</p> <p>(B) The King of Kodak (117)</p> <p>(C) The Man Who Made You Laugh (124)</p>	<p>Making Use of Word Formation: Conversion (113)</p>	<p>(I) Subject-Verb Agreement (II) (114)</p> <p>(II) Combination: Consequence (116)</p>
6	<p>(A) Hobbies (128)</p> <p>(B) How to Collect Stamps (138)</p>		
	<p>Review Exercises (I) (144)</p>		
7	<p>(A) Hostels (156)</p> <p>(B) Hotels (172)</p> <p>(C) Motels (178)</p>	<p>Making Use of Context Clues: Synonymy and Antonymy (166)</p>	<p>(I) Avoiding Pronoun Shifts (169)</p> <p>(II) Subordination (I) (170)</p>

8	<p>(A) London (183)</p> <p>(B) Producing a "Global Village" (197)</p> <p>(C) How to Use London Telephones (204)</p>	<p>Making Use of Context Clues: Word Relations (194)</p>	<p>(I) Avoiding Subject Shifts (195)</p> <p>(II) Subordination (II) (196)</p>
9	<p>(A) Homes of Today (208)</p> <p>(B) Some Problems Facing Town Planners (224)</p> <p>(C) Danger! Your Home May Be Wired for Death (231)</p>	<p>Making Use of Context Clues: Defining and Exemplifying (220)</p>	<p>(I) Avoiding Awkward Separations (222)</p> <p>(II) Combination or Subordination (223)</p>
10	<p>(A) Space Adventure — An Apollo Astronaut Remembers (I) (235)</p> <p>(B) Space Adventure — An Apollo Astronaut Remembers (II) (250)</p> <p>(C) "I Am Omega" (258)</p>	<p>Making Use of Context Clues: Rephrasing (247)</p>	<p>(I) Watching out for Fragments (248)</p> <p>(II) Coordination and Subordination Working Together (I) (249)</p>

11	(A) English, English Everywhere (263)	Discerning the Meaning of a Word (276)	(I) Eliminating Run-on Sentences (278) (II) Coordination and Subordination Working Together (II) (279)
	(B) Education Around the World (279) (C) How to Read Faster (286)		
12	(A) Time and the Calendar (290) (B) Biological Clocks (301)		
	Review Exercises (II) (307)		
Supplementary Reading (316) Glossary (345) List of Phrases and Expressions (371)			

UNIT 1

(A) Ranch Life

R.S. Criteria of Reading Ability

W.P. Introductory Remarks

(B) Peoples of the World

(C) Eskimos

Passage A

Ex. 1 Pre-reading

Answer the following questions before you read the passage:

1. What books have you read, or films have you seen, about cowboys? How do you like them?
2. Where can you find cowboys? What sort of lives do they lead?

Now read the passage to learn more about the life of the cowboy.

Ranch Life

Para 1 To many people ranch life means the Wild West. Many children dream of becoming cowboys or cowgirls and leading romantic adventurous lives. But ranch life is in fact a hard business, demanding strength and a great deal of work.

Para 2 Ranchers raise cattle for the meat that people eat. Since meat is a favorite food of people everywhere, ranching is a very important job. Ranching is one of the oldest and biggest industries in the world.



Para 3 Most ranches are located in flat open country where there is plenty of grass for the cattle to feed on. Like all other kinds of farming, ranching is a difficult job. Dry weather or rainstorms can destroy the food needed for the cattle, or the cattle themselves may become sick and die. The rancher must always be on guard against the dangers that nature can create.

History of Ranching

Para 4 A long, long time ago, at the very beginning of civilized life, people began to keep cattle. These people were wanderers, driving their herd from place to place, looking for fresh grass and water. Later, men began to settle in the places where the food and water were plentiful. They built houses for themselves and shelters and yards for their animals. These were the first ranches.

Cowboys

Para 5 Ranch life has always centered around the cowboy, one of the most colorful people in the history of the American West. Stories about cowboys are very popular in America and all over the world. People think of cowboys as free people, unafraid to battle with wild animals, living close to nature, with the trees and the sky and the stars. Today there are far fewer cowboys, and they no longer live as they did. But their hold on the imagination is still strong. The old-time cowboy is the hero of many books, films and songs. He is a national hero and a treasured part of the national past.

Para 6 The American cowboy first appeared in Texas around 1836. Soon ranches spread and cowboys were working in almost every part of the West.

Para 7 Cowboys' lives centered around the roundup and the cattle drive. Every winter and summer the cattle fed at the ranch. In the spring and autumn the cowboys rounded up the cattle, and separated the beef cattle from the rest of the herd, and drove them over many miles of open country to the nearest railroad station. From there the cattle were sent to slaughterhouses. In the 19th century, railroads were few and far between. Driving the cattle was a long hard job. There was danger from cattle thieves. The cowboy rose at sun-up to start the cattle moving. They drove them all day through the heat or dust or wind. The men were often on horseback 15 hours a day. Cowboys had to be skillful and strong. They had to be skilled horsemen and good gunmen. Their clothing was made for protection. The wide-brimmed hat was worn to protect them from the sun, the dust and the rain. The gun protected them against cattle thieves.

Para 8 Now much of the adventure has gone out of the cowboy's life. He no longer has to struggle with thieves. Most ranches are quite close to railroad stations, so the long cattle drive is a thing of the past. Modern inventions have taken over many of the cowboy's old jobs. The modern cowboy must often be a technician himself in order to use the new devices for the care of cattle and for the running of the ranch.

New Words

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| * ranch /rɑ:ntʃ/ <i>n.</i> | (in the western US and Canada) a very large farm where sheep, cattle, or horses are produced 大牧场 |
| * rancher /'rɑ:ntʃə/ <i>n.</i> | a man who owns or works on a ranch 牧场主, 放牧人 |
| dream /dri:m/ <i>v.</i> | 向往, 渴望, 梦想 |
| <i>n.</i> | 1. a group of thoughts, feelings, or images experienced during sleep 梦 2. something imagined, not real, but believed in or greatly and hopefully desired 梦想 |
| * romantic /rəu'mæntik/ <i>a.</i> | 1. suggesting love, adventure, strange happenings, etc. 浪漫的; 传奇式的 2. not practical 不切实际的 |
| adventure /əd'ventʃə/ <i>n.</i> | 1. risk 冒险 2. a journey, activity, experience, etc., that is strange and exciting and often dangerous 历险 |
| adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/ <i>a.</i> | 1. full of danger; risky 冒险的, 危险的 2. eager for adventure, ready to take risk 喜欢冒险的 |
| △ cattle /'kætl/ <i>n.</i> | 1. [总称] 牛 2. 牲口 |
| locate /ləu'keɪt/ <i>v.</i> | 1. to fix or set in a certain place 使座落于, 使位于 2. to |

注: 凡有“△”符号的词汇属大纲规定的五、六级词汇; 凡有“*”符号则为超纲词汇; 不做任何符号的为四级词汇。下同。

flat /flæt/ <i>a.</i>	find or learn the position of 查找位置
destroy /dis'trɔɪ/ <i>v.</i>	parallel with the ground; smooth and level 平的, 平坦的 to tear down or apart; put an end to the existence or effectiveness of (something) 摧毁, 消灭
create /kri'eɪt/ <i>v.</i>	to cause (something new) to exist; produce (something new) 创造; 引起
△ civilize /'sɪvəlaɪz/ <i>v.</i>	to (cause to) come from a lower stage of development to a highly developed stage of social organization (使)文明
* herd /hɜ:d/ <i>n.</i>	a group of animals of one kind which live and feed together e.g. cattle 畜群; 牛群
fresh /frefʃ/ <i>a.</i>	in good natural condition 新鲜的
plentiful /'plentɪfəl/ <i>a.</i>	existing in quantities or numbers that are (more than) enough 大量的, 丰富的
shelter /'ʃeltə/ <i>n.</i>	a building or enclosure offering protection 遮蔽处; 避难所
center /sentə/ <i>v.</i>	集中, 集中在
popular /'pɒpjulə/ <i>a.</i>	1. general, common; widespread 通俗的; 流行的 2. favoured by many people 受喜爱的
imagination /i.mædʒɪ'neɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the act or ability of forming (a picture or idea) in the mind 想象; 想象力
national /'næʃənəl/ <i>a.</i>	of a nation 民族的, 国家的, 全国的
spread /sprɛd/ <i>v.</i>	1. to make or become widely known 传播 2. to (cause to) open, reach, stretch out 伸展
roundup /raʊndʌp/ <i>n.</i>	a gathering together of scattered things or people, esp. of cattle by men on horses 聚拢, 驱赶在一起
beef /bi:f/ <i>n.</i>	the meat of farm cattle 牛肉
* slaughterhouse /slɔ:təhaus/ <i>n.</i>	a building where animals are killed for meat 屠宰场
skillful /'skɪlfəl/ <i>a.</i>	having or showing skill 灵巧的, 熟练的
skilled /skɪld/ <i>a.</i>	(in) having or needing skill 有技能的, 熟练的
protection /prə'tekʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the act of keeping safe or the state of being kept safe 保护
* wide-brimmed /'waɪd 'brɪmd/ <i>a.</i>	宽边的
invention /ɪn'venʃən/ <i>n.</i>	1. the act of inventing 发明, 创造 2. something invented 发明物
technician /tek'nɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	a highly skilled scientific or industrial worker 技术人员
device /dɪ'vaɪs/ <i>n.</i>	an instrument, esp. one that is cleverly thought out 装置, 器具

Phrases and Expressions

dream of	向往,渴望
a great deal of	许多
plenty of	大量;充裕
feed on	以...为食
(be)on guard against	提防;警惕
center around	围绕;以...为中心
think of...as	把...视作
no longer	已不;不再
separate...from	把...与...分隔开
protect ... from/against	使...免遭
take over	接管
round up	赶拢
battle with	与...作战
few and far between	稀少;罕见
in fact	实际上;事实上
be located in	位于,座落在
look after	照应;关心
close to	靠近

Proper Names

the Wild West	荒野的西部 [美国]
the American West	美国西部
the West	西部 [美国]
Texas / teksəs / n.	得克萨斯 [美国州名]

Comprehension

Ex. 2 Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Write "T" before true statements and "F" before false statements. Base your answers on the information in this passage only, even if you disagree with what the author said.

- () 1. Many children do not want to be cowboys or cowgirls because they know that ranch life is a hard business.
- () 2. Ranching is a very important job because people everywhere like to eat meat.
- () 3. Ranching is a difficult job because there are dangers that nature can create.

- () 4. Before ranches were built, people used to drive their herd from place to place for grass and water.
- () 5. There are more cowboys today than there were in the past.
- () 6. When the cowboys today want to send their cattle to slaughterhouses, they should drive their cattle for a long time.

Ex. 3

Analysis of Ideas and Relationships: Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

1. The writer thinks that ranch life is in fact _____.
 a) easy b) romantic
 c) adventurous d) hard
2. Cowboys today _____.
 a) live as they did before
 b) live a modern life
 c) are often on horseback 15 hours a day
 d) usually live far away from railroad stations
3. In the past cowboys had to be good gunmen because _____.
 a) they also hunted while driving their cattle
 b) they used guns to round up their cattle
 c) they had to battle with those who stole their cattle
 d) they often struggled with other cowboys for good places
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 a) Most of the modern ranches are far away from the railroad stations.
 b) Slaughterhouses are usually located near the ranches.
 c) In the past the roundup and the cattle drive were the most important activities of the cowboys.
 d) cowboys today still have to fight against cattle thieves.
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
 a) cowboys and their life
 b) cowboys in modern times
 c) the building of the first ranches
 d) the dangers nature can create for cowboys

Ex. 4

Find the information to complete these notes about ranch life.

1. Ranch life demands _____ and a lot of _____.
2. Ranches are usually found in _____ where there is _____.

3. The rancher may face problems from _____ , _____ , or even _____ and _____ of his cattle.
4. The first ranches were built by early settlers who built _____ , _____ , and _____ where they found plenty of _____ and _____ .
5. Ranch life has always centered around _____ , who first appeared in _____ around _____ .
6. With modern inventions cowboys today can use _____ for _____ and for _____ .

Vocabulary and Structure

Ex. 5

Replace the following underlined parts with words from the list below that best keep the original meaning. Change the forms where necessary.

protection	popular	create
plentiful	adventure	device
invention	destroy	flat
imagination		

1. Some of the hills in this mountain area have level tops, like table tops.
2. The heavy rains have killed all the crops this year.
3. Man's desire to live better has forced him to invent a truly remarkable number of tools.
4. Last year the weather was not good for apples. We hope that next year the weather will change and that apples will be lot enough again.
5. The most favoured form of sport throughout the world is football.
6. The little boy's story shows his ability in creating something in mind.
7. If you have a lot of money you should put it in the bank for safekeeping.
8. Sailing across the wide river on a stormy night is quite a dangerous experience.
9. My brother invented a new instrument for cleaning bottles.
10. It is said that two American brothers, Orville and Wilbur were famous for the birth of airplanes.

Ex. 6

Put an appropriate preposition or verb-completer in each of the following blanks.

1. He fed his birds _____ the best food.

2. The police were all out to look _____ the missing child.
3. As little as 40 years ago, people would never have dreamed _____ such a wonder as computers.
4. The government warned the people living in the forest to be _____ guard _____ fire.
5. The president ordered the return of all soldiers who were located _____ the area.
6. When I was a child, my mother's life was centred _____ family affairs.
7. Miss Smith is leaving to study abroad and Miss Jones will be taking _____ the class.
8. We all think _____ him _____ the most suitable one to take charge of the work.
9. He was not happy as he had been separated _____ his family for a long time.
10. In time of war the government is often unable to protect its people _____ hunger or danger.

Ex. 7

Study the following tables and then form nouns with -er and adjectives with -ful from the words given below. Make changes in spelling where necessary and give the meaning of these words.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
wander	-er	wanderer
ranch	-er	rancher

Noun	Suffix	Adjective
skill	-ful	skillful
plenty	-ful	plentiful

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. swim | 2. truth | 3. travel |
| 4. fruit | 5. fight | 6. dream |
| 7. time | 8. beauty | 9. win |
| 10. begin | 11. shame | 12. help |
| 13. dance | 14. keep | 15. love |
| 16. ride | 17. think | 18. sell |
| 19. use | 20. hope | |