

跨世纪大学英语阅读文选

Selected Readings of English
for University Students

BOOK ONE

主 编
韩 江

世界图书出版公司



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世界图书出版公司

广州·上海·西安·北京

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跨世纪大学英语阅读文选

Book One

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广东世界图书出版公司出版

广东韶关新华印刷厂印刷

广东世界图书出版公司发行

（广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号）

1998 年 8 月第 1 版 开本 787×1092 1/16

1998 年 8 月第 1 次印刷 印张 11.5

印数 0 001~8 000

ISBN 7-5062-3868-3/H·0111

出版社注册号：粤 014

全套定价：68.00 元

分册定价：17.00 元

前 言

《跨世纪大学英语阅读文选》是为大学专科生至博士生各级英语学习者编写的一套自学读本（共四册），旨在全面培养和提高大学生的英语阅读能力和综合运用英语的能力。其主要特色如下：

1. 各册选材均具有时代感，尽量从本世纪 90 年代的语料中选材，以体现其跨世纪的基调。第一册可供专科生使用；第二册供具有大学英语四级水平的学生阅读；第三册是为具有大学英语六级水平的学生编写的；而第四册则适合非英语专业的硕士生和博士生学习使用。

2. 内容涵盖面广，涉及社会科学、自学科学、当代技术和西方社会文化习俗等多种领域。每篇字数控制在 2000—3000 字之内（逐册递增）；文选的内容健康，语言规范，生动活泼，难易程序循序渐进，具有较强的可读性。

3. 各册文选均逐篇配备注释和练习。为了使学习者能较系统地掌握英语常用词语，各册均设有 Word Study 一项；为了使学能掌握必要的阅读和写作技巧，各册也配备了相关的练习。配套练习形式多样，有的放矢，份量适中，讲求实效，书后还配有答案。

总之，《跨世纪大学英语阅读文选》是大学英语课堂教学的补充和扩展。它比较系统地为学生提供了第二课堂的学习内容，不仅有助于大学生的英语水平的提高，而且能扩大学生的知识面，有利于大学生综合素质的培养。

《跨世纪大学英语阅读文选》是华南理工大学大学英语教学改革产物。校教务处及外语系领导对这套丛书的编写工作给予了大力的支持，并专门成立了编写委员会，由秦秀白教授任编委会主任并担任主审；张本慎、赵伟礼、黄运亭、韩江等同志任编委，并分别担任各册的主编。广东世界图书出版公司为丛书的出版做了大量而细致的工作。在此，我们谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促，兼以经验不足，丛书中的问题在所难免。希望广大读者批评指正。

《跨世纪大学英语阅读文选》编委会

1998 年 7 月 18 日

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Unit One

Text

ANIMALS CAN COMMUNICATE

When we think of communication, we normally think of using words—talking face-to-face, writing messages and so on. But in fact we communicate far more in other ways. Our eyes and facial expressions usually tell the truth even when our words do not.

Then there are gestures, often unconscious: raising the eyebrows, rubbing the nose, shrugging the shoulders, tapping the fingers, nodding and shaking the head. There is also the even more subtle ‘body-language’ of posture: are you sitting — or standing — with arms or legs crossed? Is that person standing with hands in pockets, held in front of the body or hidden behind? Even the way we dress and the colors we wear communicate things to others.

So, can animals communicate? Not in words, although a parrot might be trained to repeat words and phrases which it doesn’t understand. But, as we have learnt, there is more to communication than words.

Take dogs for example. They bare their teeth to warn, wag their tails to welcome and stand firm, with hair erect, to challenge. These signals are surely the canine equivalent of the human body-language of facial expression, gesture and posture.

Color can be an important means of communication for animals. Many birds and fish change color, for example, to attract partners during the mating season. And mating itself is commonly preceded by a special dance in which both partners participate.¹

Here, again, there are striking similarities to youngsters who dress up to meet partners at clubs,² where the music is often too loud for verbal communication. Communication there takes place through appearance and movement.

The most elaborate dances in the animal kingdom are those which bees use to communicate. With body movements alone they can tell other bees the direction and distance of a newly-discovered food source.

All these examples may suggest instinctive rather than intelligent communication.³ But human body-language is largely instinctive, too. And, in many ways, body-language says far more than intelligent, verbal communication ever can.

Notes

1. **And mating itself is commonly preceded by a special dance in which both partners participate:** 通常在交配之前，它们跳一种特殊的舞。
2. **... there are striking similarities to youngsters who dress up to meet partners at clubs:** 它们与打扮得漂漂亮亮到俱乐部会见舞伴的年轻人有着惊人的相似之处。
3. **All these examples may suggest instinctive rather than intelligent communication:** 所

有这些例子表明：这些交际是本能的，而不是有理智的交际。

Word Study

learn *vi. & vt.*

1. 学习, 学会

Children learn at different rates.

We can learn what we did not know.

2. 得知, 了解到, 认识到

From her I learned the history of my family.

We learned by actual experience that his theory was important.

learn of (about) 听说 ... 的事 (消息)

His mother learned of her son's success in the newspaper.

I learned of his departure only two days ago.

learn by heart 记熟, 背下来

Actors have to learn their lines by heart.

He had learnt the verse by heart, and said it beautifully.

learned *a.* 有学问的, 博学的

Dr. Povey is a most learned man.

Galileo was opposed by the philosophers who were supposedly far more learned than he was in these matters.

learning *n.* 学问, 学识(不可数)

His general learning, especially in the classics, was considerable.

This university has produced many men and women of great learning.

communicate *vi. & vt.* 通讯, 交际, 传达, 传送

With e-mail he can communicate directly with Mary in London.

You have the duty as a scientist to communicate your discovery to the world.

I asked your brother to communicate my good wishes to you.

communication *n.* 通讯, 交流, 达传, 通讯联系, 交通工具

Because of high mountains, communications were extremely difficult in that area.

Internet communications began mostly with text-based information exchange and have expanded to the realm of multimedia.

train *vi. & vt.*

1. 接受训练, 锻炼

Every day James spends 2 hours training for the race.

She trains on a special diet.

2. 培养, 训练

At school they should train young children how to be good citizens.

The horseman trained his horse to jump fences.

attract *vt.* 吸引, 引起 ... 的注意

The moon attracts the earth's seas towards her.

Despite the Asian financial turmoil, Shanghai attracted \$870 million in foreign investment during the first quarter of this year.

That advertisement will attract the attention of customers everywhere.

raise *vt.*

1. 举起, 抬起

She raised her finger to her lips as a sign for silence.

Mary raised her eyes and stared at the naughty boy.

2. 提升, 增加, 筹集

Bedell was raised to the rank of captain.

They have raised the output of production.

They have raised enough money to rebuild the school.

3. 养育, 饲养

They want to raise their children to be decent men and women.

Now the main business of their lives was cattle raising.

Study & Practice

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Smiling and tearing are ____.

A. gestures B. postures C. facial expressions D. signs

2. Standing with hands in pockets is a ____.

A. posture B. gesture C. facial expression D. verbal communication

3. Some colors are more attractive than others to ____.

A. bees B. birds and fish C. dogs D. parrots

4. Dogs stand firm, with hair erect, to ____.

A. welcome B. challenge C. warn D. eat

5. Body-language ____ according to this passage.

A. expresses much more than words
B. is the smallest part of communication
C. is far more conscious than intelligent verbal communication
D. is usually intelligent communication

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What do we usually mean by communication?

2. What do bees use body movements to do?

3. How does communication often take place at clubs?

Vocabulary

III. Interpretation of words or phrases : circle the letter next to the best choice:

1. There is also *the even more subtle body-language of posture*.
 - A. the body-language of posture which is not easy to see or understand
 - B. the body-language of posture which is even more beautiful or sensitive
 - C. the even more instinctive body-language of posture
 - D. the even more intelligent body-language of posture
2. Many birds change color, for example, to attract *partners* during the mating season.
 - A. animals of the opposite sex
 - B. other animals
 - C. small birds
 - D. the same species
3. There are some gestures, *unconscious* : raising the eyebrows, rubbing the nose and tapping the fingers.
 - A. which we are not aware of
 - B. under our control
 - C. to our joy
 - D. which we are surprised at
4. But human body-language is largely *instinctive*, too.
 - A. natural and with thinking
 - B. natural and without thinking
 - C. automatic
 - D. random and incidental
5. In many ways, body-language *says* far more than intelligent, verbal communication ever can.
 - A. shows
 - B. expresses
 - C. explains
 - D. suggests

IV. Fill in the blanks with words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary:

gesture	attract	dress up	raise	rather than
communicate	take place	train	participate	precede

1. He, _____ you, should do the work.
2. The girl who cannot talk often uses _____ instead.
3. The motorcade was _____ by motorcycles.
4. The nurse _____ Joe from a bed of sickness yesterday.
5. The colors you wear can _____ things to others.
6. When did the May 4th Movement _____?
7. As students, we must _____ in social practice.
8. The warmongers tried to _____ themselves _____ as "angels of peace."
9. We must _____ successors to the revolutionary cause.
10. Cathode rays _____ by a positive charge.

Structure

V. Choose the correct one with the given words in brackets:

1. The letter was short because there wasn't _____ (much, many) news.

2. Beijing has excellent ____ (communication, communications) with all parts of China.
3. The little boy's got ____ (stone, a stone) in his shoe.
4. ____ (Each piece of , Each) furniture in this display is on sale for half price.
5. She said to him : "In the cupboard there are two (beer, beers) filled with orange juice."
6. Now various ____ (fruit, fruits) are on sale there. And we can buy more ____ (fruit, fruits) than last month.
7. When passing a newsstand, she bought ____ (paper, a daily paper).
8. Some prefer the cinema and ____ (another, others) prefer the theater.
9. When she comes back from the vacation, I will help her to look for ____ (other, another) room.
10. Tom told me of his father's illness the ____ (another, other) day.

Translation

VI. Translate the following into English:

1. 我们可以借助于电话与中国大多数地区的人通讯。 (communicate)
2. 我尚未获悉他是否安全到达。 (learn)
3. 父母应该教养小孩成为良好公民。 (train)
4. 鲜艳的颜色可以引起婴孩的注意。 (attract)
5. 他向卡尔举杯祝贺健康。 (raise)

VII. Translate the following into Chinese:

Color can be an important means of communication for animals. Many birds and fish change color, for example, to attract partners during the mating season. And mating itself is commonly preceded by a special dance in which both partners participate.

Fast Reading

Body Language

Every culture has its own body language, and children absorb its nuance (细微差别) along with spoken language. A Frenchman talks and moves in French. The way an Englishman crosses his legs is nothing like the way a male American does it. In talking, Americans are apt to end a statement with a droop of the head or hand, a lowering of the eyelids. They wind up a question with a lift of the hand, a tilt (倾斜, 翘起) of the chin or a widening of the eyes. With a future-tense verb they often gesture with a forward movement.

There are regional idioms too: an expert can sometimes pick out a native of Wisconsin just by the way he uses his eyebrows during conversation. Your sex, ethnic background (种族背景), social class and personal style all influence your body language. Nevertheless, you move and gesture within the American idiom.

The person who is truly bilingual is also bilingual in body language. New York's famous mayor, Fiorello La Guardia, politicked (从事竞选活动) in English, Italian and Yiddish. When films of his speeches are run without sound, it's not too difficult to identify from his gestures the language he was speaking. One of the reasons English-dubbed (用英语配音的) foreign films often seem flat is that the gestures don't match the language.

One of the most potent elements in body language is eye behavior. Americans are careful

about how and when they meet one another's eyes. In our normal conversation, each eye contact lasts only about a second before one or both individuals look away. When two Americans look searchingly into each's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship becomes more intimate. Therefore, we carefully avoid this, except in appropriate circumstances.

Communication between human beings would be just that dull if it were all done with words. But actually, words are often the smallest part of it.

VIII. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. each culture has its own language B. body language is different in each culture
C. body language is almost the same in some countries
D. many people use words rather than body movements
2. They wind up a question with a lift of the hand, a tilt of the chin or a widening of the eyes. "wind up" here means _____.
A. end B. ignore C. raise D. think
3. According to the passage, if you want to make an American person feel comfortable in the normal conversation, you could not _____.
A. watch him with a smile B. look fixedly with eyes
C. stare into his eyes for more than 2 seconds D. stare into his eyes for a long time
4. From Fiorello la Guardia's gestures people could identify _____.
A. the language he was speaking B. what he was talking about
C. his birth place D. his position
5. According to the passage, we can conclude that _____.
A. body language adds color to verbal communication
B. communication with words between human beings is subtle
C. communication without body language would be clear
D. communication with body language would be interesting

Unit Two

Text

MALE AND FEMALE ROLES IN THE MARRIAGE

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since he had earned the money, he paid the bills.¹ The money was used for food, clothes, a house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked the meals, cleaned house, washed the clothes, and did other household work. Her job at home was very important.

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with this kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities.²

There are two important differences in male and female roles now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single. They may choose to work or to stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children, or they may not. If they have children, the man may take care of them some of the time, all of the time, or not at all.³ The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

Notes

1. **Since he had earned the money, he paid the bills:** 因为钱是他挣的, 所以帐也由他付。
2. **But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities:** 但另外一些美国人对于婚姻和家庭的责任持有不同的看法。have a different impression of : have a different idea of.
3. **If they have children, the man may take care of them some of the time, all of the time, or not at all:** 如果他们有了孩子, 男人可以部分时间、全天时间或是根本不照看孩子。some of the time, all of the time, or not at all 是三个并列时间状语。

Word Study

pay *vt. & vi.* 付款

I don't mind paying to have my room painted.

pay for 为...付出代价

We are paying for the fine summer with a wet winter.

pay back 偿还

Had he paid back the money he borrowed from you?

continue *vt. & vi.*

1. 使继续, 使连续

He continued his education after the war.

The old professor continued to work on the book during his long illness.

2. 继续, 连续

The fighting around the airport continued for a week before the enemy were defeated.

The animal can continue in this state for a month.

stay *vi. & vt.*

1. 停留, 保持下去

The temperature has stayed hot for three weeks.

2. 短期暂住

My mother-in-law is staying with us this week.

3. 坚持, 停留到.....完

The men stayed out on strike six months ago.

4. 逗留, 停留

We intend to make a long stay here if you don't mind.

choose *vt. & vi.*

1. 选择, 挑选

We must choose cadres who are politically reliable.

2. 选定, 愿意 (后接不定式)

I choose to stay at home rather than go fishing.

3. 选择

These samples are for you to choose from.

decide *vt. & vi.*

1. 决定, 决意, 解决

He decided to go on Monday instead of Tuesday.

I've been waiting all day for them to decide.

2. 下决心, 决定

It is difficult to decide where they should go.

3. decide for (in favor of) 作对.....有利的决定

They decided for Mr. Li and against me.

Study & Practice

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Which of the following is NOT true in the traditional marriage?

- A. Men worked at a job to earn money for the family.
- B. The woman made most of decisions.
- C. The woman stayed at home to care for the children.
- D. The man paid the bills.

2. In recent years, ____.

- A. young couples reject the traditional relationship
- B. the woman has a job and earns the money for the family
- C. the woman does not stay at home and care for the children and the house
- D. the role of men and women has begun to change

3. Men and women may now choose all the following EXCEPT to ____.

- A. marry or to stay single
- B. work or to stay at home
- C. have the roles that are comfortable for them
- D. leave their jobs just because they have children

4. The following statements are all true EXCEPT ____.

- A. they may choose to have children or not
- B. the man may take care of the children some of the time
- C. the woman may want to go to work
- D. the woman is the most important person in the house

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The man was the boss in the traditional marriage.
- B. The woman's job at home was very important in the past.
- C. Many Americans still have a traditional marriage.
- D. Everyone tries to get married.

II. Answer the following questions:

- 1. In the traditional marriage, did the woman work away from the house?
- 2. Who is the decision-maker in a traditional marriage family?
- 3. How many important differences are there in male and female roles now? What are they?

Vocabulary

III. Give the words in the opposite meaning to substitute the italicized words: