

普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材

2



应用型

大学英语人文素质

阅读 教程

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Application-oriented College English Humanity
Quality Reading Course

主 编 关丽娟



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应用型大学英语人文素质阅读教程

第二册

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内 容 提 要

本教程共八个单元,每个单元有三篇文章,选材从人文素养和职业能力两大要素的融合入手,从认知、情感、生命、修养、理性到人居、职场、时尚文化等多个方面对学生就业时所需的人文素养教育,从而为大学生提供更加多元和开放的认知空间,提升综合人文素质,也能更加适应当代大学生情感世界和人格塑造的需要。

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前言

大量研究已经证明,以教师为中心、以应试为导向的传统外语课堂教学中,学生在课堂上接触的是大量的语言知识,或者是语法分析,而不是真正的语言交际样本,也不是实际的交际活动。因此,学生在课堂中接触到的外语输入非常有限。这种教学模式还在学习方法上误导了学生,由于其过分强调语言知识的呈现,学生因此误以为,只要掌握了语言规则,就可以把这些规则应用到语言交际中。但实际上,外语学习需要大量的真实有效的输入和语言实践。在课堂大部分时间被老师占用的情况下,仅靠课堂上那点微乎其微的输入是远远不够的,更不利于学生获得真正的交际能力。

根据二语学习、尤其是外语教学理论的研究成果,外语学习成功的重要因素包括以下几个方面:①学习和使用目标语的强烈愿望和需求;②足够的、真实的目标语输入;③正确的学习方法;④足够的目标语交际机会。研究性教学法认为,课堂教学应该培养与保持学生强烈的学习兴趣与愿望,提供真实的语言输入,帮助学生使用有利于外语学习的学习策略,帮助学生克服学习中的困难。

一般认为,人文素质的形成需要经过人文知识传授、人文素养培植和人文形态塑造三个阶段。阅读的直接作用是积累人文知识,通过加工“养料”、感悟内化培植人文素养,进而为塑造人文形态夯实底蕴。人文阅读由于不受专业课程体系的限制以及不必经过素材的挖掘而具有更大的灵活性和直接性;校园文化往往以“环境氛围”为中介发挥人文熏陶作用,人文阅读则通过人文信息的直接“入目入脑”发挥教化作用;社会实践具有受教育、学知识、长才干和做贡献的综合功能,而人文阅读则更侧重于学人文知识,受人文教育。

基于上述认识,上海交通大学出版社组织了一批国内一线学校的优秀教师,编写了一套《应用型大学英语人文素质阅读教程》,本套教程从人文素养和职业能力两大要素的融合入手,从认知、情感、生命、修养、理性到人居、职场、时尚、文化等多个方面,对学生进行就业所需的人文素养教育,从而为大学生提供更加多元和开放的认知空间,提升综合人文素质,也能更加适应当代大学生情感世界和人格塑造的需要。本套教程注重语言材料的多样性,既有发人深省的精彩故事,也有反映各种行业背景的语言素材,还有融合实时性、生动性和趣味性的新闻报道,体现了重视实用性、应用性、文化渗透性以及时代感的编辑思路。

由于时间仓促,个别材料在难易度把握上也许存在一些偏差,书中的疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

2012年3月

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Part I



【导读】一位对生命深有感悟的女士，在临终的时候再三嘱咐牧师，要在她的右手上放一把餐叉。她究竟想要告诉她的朋友们什么重要的内容呢？——美好的东西还在后面。朋友是一种珍宝。他们使你欢笑，鼓励你成功，倾听你的心声。向你的朋友表达你是多么的在乎他们吧，一直在他们身边轻轻地鼓励他们吧。因为你永远不知道何时才是他们“把餐叉拿好”的时候。下次当你伸手拿起餐叉时，让它轻轻地提醒你，最好的即将到来，美丽的风景还在后面……



Directions: Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

A Woman and a Fork — Friendship and Love

- 1** There was a young woman who had been *diagnosed* with a *terminal* illness and had been given three months to live. So as she was getting her things “in order”, she contacted her *Rabbi* and had him come to her house to discuss certain aspects of her final wishes. vi. 诊断 / a. (疾病) 晚期的; 不治的
n. 拉比 (犹太教教士)
- 2** She told him which songs she wanted to be sung at the service, what *scriptures* she would like to be read, and what *outfit* she wanted to be buried with. n. 经文 / n. 全套服装; 装束
- 3** Everything was in order and the Rabbi was preparing to leave when the young woman suddenly remembered something very important to her.
- 4** “There’s one more thing,” she said excitedly. “What’s that?” came the Rabbi’s reply. “This is very important,” the young woman continued. “I want to be buried with a fork in my right hand.”
- 5** The Rabbi stood looking at the young woman, not knowing quite what to say.
- 6** “That surprises you, doesn’t it?” the young woman asked. “Well, to be honest, I’m puzzled by the request,” said the Rabbi.
- 7** The young woman explained, “My grandmother once told me this story, and from there on out, I have always done so. I have also, always tried to pass along its message to those I love and those who are in need of encouragement.
- 8** In all my years of attending socials and dinners, I always remember that when the dishes of the main course were being cleared, someone would inevitably lean over and say, “Keep your fork.” It was my favorite part because I knew that something better was coming... like *velvety* chocolate cake or deep-dish apple pie. Something wonderful, and with substance! a. 像天鹅绒的; 柔软的
- 9** So, I just want people to see me there in that *casket* with a fork in my hand and I want them to wonder “What’s with the fork?” Then I want you n. 棺材



to tell them: “Keep your fork ... the best is yet to come.”

10 The Rabbi’s eyes welled up with tears of joy as he hugged the young woman and said good-bye. He knew this would be one of the last times he would see her before her death. But he also knew that the young woman had a better grasp of heaven than he did. She had a better grasp of what heaven would be like than many people twice her age, with twice as much experience and knowledge.

11 She knew that something better was coming. At the funeral, people were walking by the young woman’s casket and they saw the *cloak* she was wearing and the fork placed in her right hand. Over and over, the Rabbi heard the question.

n. 斗篷; 宽大外衣

12 “What’s with the fork?” And over and over he smiled.

13 During his message, the Rabbi told the people of the conversation he had with the young woman shortly before she died. He also told them about the fork and about what it symbolized to her. The *pastor* told the people how he could not stop thinking about the fork and told them that they probably would not be able to stop thinking about it either.

n. 牧师

14 He was right. So the next time you reach down for your fork, let it remind you ever so gently, that the best is yet to come. Friends are a very rare jewel, indeed. They make you smile and encourage you to succeed. They lend an ear, they share a word of praise, and they always want to open their hearts to us. Show your friends how much you care. Remember to always be there for them, even when you need them more, for you never know when it may be their time to “Keep your fork.”

15 Cherish the time you have, and the memories you share... being friends with someone is not an opportunity but a sweet responsibility.

(630 words)



Exercise

1. About the young woman, which of the following is **NOT** true?
 - A) She had a fatal illness and was going to die.
 - B) She was expected to live no longer than three months.
 - C) She had ordered something from her Rabbi.
 - D) She wanted to discuss with her Rabbi some aspects of her final wishes.
2. The woman and the Rabbi discussed several things at the service except _____.
 - A) the songs she wanted to be sung
 - B) the scriptures she wanted to be read
 - C) the outfit she wanted to be buried with
 - D) the property she wanted to dispose
3. How did the Rabbi actually feel after he heard the woman's request?
 - A) Excited.
 - B) Puzzled.
 - C) Surprised.
 - D) Frustrated.
4. According to the passage, what was her favorite part when the woman attended socials and dinners?
 - A) When the velvety chocolate cake or deep-dish apple pie was being served, someone leaned over and say, "Keep your fork."
 - B) When something wonderful was being served, someone leaned over and say, "Keep your fork."
 - C) When dishes of the main course were being washed, someone leaned over and say, "Keep your fork."
 - D) When dishes of the main course were being taken away, someone leaned over and say, "Keep your fork."
5. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A) The Rabbi felt a deep sadness after he heard the woman's story.
 - B) The Rabbi thought highly of the woman.



- C) The Rabbi thought the woman was going to heaven.
- D) The Rabbi thought the woman had twice as much experience and knowledge as the people twice her age.
6. What does “*keep your fork*” in the passage symbolize?
- A) Some wonderful food is coming.
- B) The best is yet to come.
- C) Something wonderful, and with substance.
- D) Get ready for dessert.
7. What is the passage trying to convey to us?
- A) We should cherish friendship.
- B) We should show our friends how much we care them.
- C) We should always be there for our friends to encourage them that something better was coming.
- D) All of the above.
8. Friends are _____, who will listen to us, encourage us and always want to tell us about their feelings.
9. We should treasure the time we have with our friends. Being friends with someone is not an opportunity but _____.
10. According to the passage, the young woman wanted to be buried with a fork in her right hand, because she wanted to _____ to those she loved and those who need encouragement that the best is yet to come.



Part II

Section One



【导读】当你陷入困境时，是朋友一直在你身边，倾听并帮助你，直至你走出生活的阴霾。友情是人生中一道美丽的风景，不管岁月如何更替，友情却让人难以忘怀。也许无法常常相见，但是你却深深记得儿时的玩伴、读书时的朋友。读完本文，你想到的是谁呢？

Freshman Friendship

1 Almost two years ago, I stood on a *balcony*, joined hands with my three most intimate friends and listened to one of them tell a story about four girls with different backgrounds and talents who left home and went to college at a mythical place called Happy Valley. n. 阳台

2 After we left our friend's apartment that last night of our freshman year, we ended up on the lawn, playing *frisbee* at 3 a.m. and sitting on the dormitory steps talking for hours. n. 飞盘

3 Alisa, Karen, Gabrielle and I had spent that day together just being freshmen — going to the sandwich shop for the last lunch of the semester, trying on each other's clothes, watching movies and acting like we would never see each other again.

Three months is a long time.

4 For freshmen, and especially for us, saying goodbye at the end of the first year can feel like saying goodbye forever.

5 Three months can seem like a long time when you are leaving friends and *acquaintances* whom you have only known for a year. Your freshman year moments are irreplaceable. n. 熟人

6 My advice to any freshman reading this is to cherish those moments. You may grow completely apart from the people you spent your first year with, or you may find yourself fortunately comparing them to *siblings* at the end of your junior year as I did. n. 兄弟姐妹

7 Even if you have almost forgotten your freshman year roommates two years later, and barely recognize them when you encounter them in front of the gymnasium, you can never replace that year and the *brand-new* feeling that your first year of college brings. a. 全新的

Roommates and majors in American colleges

8 Freshman roommates are usually assigned randomly, with no attention to their majors, and may have little in common with one another either academically or personally. They may take none of the same classes, and do not have to choose their majors the first year. In future years it's very easy to change roommates, and in the junior or senior year it's quite

common for students to move to off-campus apartments. So there's much less likelihood that freshman roommates will become lifelong friends.

9 A lot will change after your freshman year. You will meet new people and do new things. You will do a lot more growing up.

10 At the beginning of our senior year, Karen took her hometown boyfriend Kevin on a tour of campus and downtown. "That's where we grew up," she told him, *motioning* toward Atherton Hall, where the four of us spent our first two years at Penn State.

vi. 打手势

11 We learned more outside the classroom than we learned inside it. That dorm is where we learned and discussed the lessons of our freshman and sophomore years. I think the principal lesson I learned was the definition of true friendship. And I have never had nor will ever have better teachers than Alisa, Karen and Gabrielle.

American and Chinese friendships

12 Americans are very adept at making new friends, while Chinese people are very skillful at keeping their old friends. The main reason for this is that Americans experience more changes in their personal circumstances, such as changing jobs, moving to another town, or getting divorced. At any given time an American may have only a few close friends but many casual acquaintances. Over the course of a lifetime an American will probably have more friends than a Chinese person has, but a Chinese person may have more lifelong friends.

13 That lesson can best be *summarized* by something Alisa and Karen told me when I was upset at the end of last semester and needed a shoulder to cry on. They said no matter how far we drift apart or who else we become friends with after college, we will always *incline* to recall each other first whenever we think of college.

vi. 总结：概括

vi. 趋向：倾向

I couldn't agree more.

14 The story Alisa told on that balcony is far from over. I sometimes wonder if the following is how it will end: "...and those four little girls grew up and realized their dreams. They found themselves all over the country, from farms to cities, to the suburbs, doing everything they wanted to do — a computer technician, a physician, an *attorney*, and an architect — with the companions they wanted in husbands, children

n. 律师

and pets. And occasionally they would make it back to reunions at that mythical valley and see their old friends, laughing about the good times. They had succeeded in forgetting any of the bad times. And they lived happily ever after¹.”

Class reunions

15 In many Western countries it is *customary* for the people who graduated from a college or school in the same year to gather periodically at the campus or in their hometown for a class reunion. It often includes parties, dinners, dancing, golfing, bowling, and other special events such as visits with former teachers. Reunions usually occur every five years, beginning five years after graduation. Certain reunions such as the 10th, 25th, and 50th are often considered special, and are more *elaborate* than the others.

a. 习惯的

a. 详尽的; 煞费苦心的

(861 words)

Note

1. And they lived happily ever after. 从此以后他们过着幸福的生活。

Exercises

I . Read the text and choose the best answer to each question.

1. Which is the main idea of the passage?
 - A) Friendship is most valuable in one's lifetime, and should never be neglected.
 - B) Friendship is only one part of one's life experience.
 - C) One can live without friendship.
 - D) Friendship doesn't necessarily go with money.
2. What did the four girls **NOT** do together on the last day of their first year?
 - A) Eating dinner.
 - B) Visiting around the campus.
 - C) Trying on clothes.
 - D) Going to cinema.
3. How did the author think of freshman?
 - A) They are degenerated.
 - B) They are immature.
 - C) They are confused.
 - D) They are growing.
4. What would the girls probably remember best?
 - A) The quarrels.
 - B) The pleasure.
 - C) The examinations.
 - D) Their beloved tutors.
5. What is the main cause of the difference between American and Chinese friendships?
 - A) Chinese people are not good at maintaining old friendship.
 - B) Americans experience more changes in their personal circumstances.
 - C) Chinese people don't like to make new friends.
 - D) Americans are inclined to be introvert.

II. Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

1. Through his many years' persistence, he finally _____ (以胜利结束).
2. After living in the same dormitory for so many years, Mary and I _____ (彼此有许多共同点).
3. Once all the seniors graduate, they will _____ (漂流在祖国各地).
4. If you don't take some measures, you are _____ (很容易感冒).
5. Although it snowed heavily, we _____ (成功到达山顶).



Section Two

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Friendship is one of the basic bonds between human beings. While the characteristics of friendship might vary from one country to another, people from all cultures not only enjoy friends but need them.

Many studies have shown that teenagers who have no friends often suffer from psychological disorders. It has been shown that teenagers, perhaps more than any other age group, need companionship and a sense of belonging. The negative consequences of loneliness have also been observed among the elderly. The death of a spouse often leaves a widow or a widower totally bereft. If, however, they are surrounded by friends and relatives and if they are able to articulate their feelings, they are more likely to recover from their grief.

“No man is an island.” In other words, we are all parts of society. We all need the love, admiration, respect and moral support of other people. If we are fortunate, our friends will provide us with all of these necessary aspects of life.

As most people observe, there are many levels of friendship. The degree or intensity of friendship varies depending on the personality of the individuals involved and the context of the relationships. Extroverts enjoy being surrounded by many people whereas introverts are perhaps content with fewer but more intense friendships.

Everyone is not equally open with all their friends. The degree of intimacy is determined by many factors. Close friends can be formed at any stage in one's life but they are usually very rare. Not very many people have more than a few really close friends. Irrespective of the level of intimacy, all friendships are based on reciprocity, honesty and a certain amount of love and affection.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A) Friendship probably differs in different countries.
- B) Teenagers suffer from more psychological disorders than any other group.