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1

GONGGONG

胡冰 / 主 编

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前 言

20 世纪末, 计算机网络和多媒体技术参与的现代远程教育形态迅速发展, 开放式的网络教育体系逐渐形成。东北师范大学网络学院适应现代远程教育发展的新形势, 于 2003 年组织开发制作了“公共英语”网络课程, 为各专业学员开展互动式自主的英语学习提供资源。

“公共英语”网络课程运行了一年多的时间, 应广大学员的要求, 我们编写了这套网络课程教材, 共分三册, 适合学员三个学期使用, 内容紧扣网络课程。我们期望这套文字材料能够充分配合学员的在线学习。

东北师范大学外国语学院胡冰、曹佩红、白华英、曲艳丽老师以及吉林农业大学的崔春老师参与了本套教材的编写。曹佩红、崔春老师负责语法及语法练习的编写, 白华英、曲艳丽老师负责综合测试题及部分课文练习的编写, 其余内容由胡冰老师完成。

受时间和编者的能力限制, 本书难免不足, 我们期待着读者提出宝贵意见, 以不断改进和完善本套教材。

“公共英语”网络课程教材的出版得到了东北师范大学外国语学院和网络学院领导的大力支持和细心指导, 在此编者向他们致以真诚的感谢!

利用网络资源和技术, 实施远程教育, 是现代教育体系不可或缺的一部分。祝愿所有的学员学习进步, 生活愉快!

编 者

2005 年 3 月

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Unit One

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Lesson 1



Text

Queen Elizabeth II: When She Was Young

Her face is among the most famous in the world, but what Queen Elizabeth II's life likes is still a mystery, despite all her years of public life.

The news that her father had died came to Elizabeth when she was perched in a tree in Africa, watching rhinos at a watering hole. It was a life-changing event: not only had she lost a father, but she had become head of state of Britain and the Commonwealth.

But people who were with Elizabeth on the African trip remember her stoic reaction: no public tears, just a calm acceptance of her destiny. This was a woman, after all, who had been trained since the age of 10 for her royal responsibilities. Her

life, even before the King's death on Feb. 6, 1952, had been burdened with the job of being heir to the throne.

When she was 19, she came as close as she would ever get to have her own place and complete independence: a suite of rooms inside Buckingham Palace. After being dressed identically to her younger sister, Margaret, she was for the first time allowed choosing her own clothes as she accepted a larger public profile.

But for the most part, clothes and the style of decoration of her rooms at the palace were of little interest to Elizabeth, who took the burden of duty as a future queen seriously. She was the opposite of the often boisterous Margaret. "Elizabeth seemed to have an inborn desire to do what is expected of her", wrote her governess.

While the details of fashion and interior design were left to her mother, there was one touch in her suite of rooms that was completely Elizabeth's: a framed picture of a young, dashing Prince Philip of Greece. The picture showed that in one most important matter she was determined to make her own choice.

In fact the world is a much different place since the Queen first took the throne 50 years ago and with the changes have come new pressures on her. The last decade in particular has been a turbulent time for the monarchy. But Elizabeth has succeeded in taking on more duties and getting access to state papers with the time.

When she was asked what she was going to call herself as Queen, she simply replied: "My own name, of course, what else?"



Translation

青年时代的女王伊丽莎白二世

尽管多年来她一直处在公众的视野中，但总的说来，她的生活是什么样子对世人来说始终是个谜。

当她父王的死讯传来时，她正坐在非洲的一棵树上，观看湖中的犀牛。她不仅失去了父亲，而且她也成了英国和英联邦的首脑，这对她来说是件改变命运的事。

但是同她一起去非洲旅行的人都记得她当时坚忍的反应：她没有在公众前痛哭流涕，她只是很平静地接受了她的命运。毕竟这个女人从十岁起就开始接受承

担王室职责的训练了。早在1952年2月6日国王驾崩前,她的生命就承载着继承王位的重担。

当她19岁的时候,她就尽可能地拥有她自己的空间和完全的独立——白金汉宫里面一套独立的套房。一直以来她必须和妹妹玛格丽特穿同样的衣服。当她成为更知名的公众人物之后,才第一次有权选择自己的着装。

但是大多数的时候,伊丽莎白对着装和王宫内的装璜风格不感兴趣,因为她很严肃地把未来成为女王作为一种责任承担起来。她和喧闹的玛格丽特截然不同。她的家庭女教师曾这样写道:“面对别人对她的期望,伊丽莎白似乎有一种天赋去完成。”

衣着和室内布置这些琐事由她母亲决定,不过她的套房里有一个小点缀——一张装裱精致的年轻、帅气的菲利普亲王的照片——是完全出于伊丽莎白自己的心思。这张照片表明,在最重要的事情上,她很坚定地自己做主。

事实上,自从50年前女王即位以来,世界发生了很大的变化,而且这些变化带来了新的压力。对君主制来说,过去的十年尤其动荡不安。但是伊丽莎白成功地承担了新的职责,并且慢慢地掌握了接触官方文件的权力。

当有人问她,她当女王后如何称呼自己时,她简单地说:“当然是我自己的名字,不然叫什么?”

Words

mystery *n.*

神秘的事物,谜;mysterious *adj.*

despite *prep.*

不管,尽管,任凭 = in spite of

perch *v.*

(鸟)栖息;(在较高处)暂歇

rhinos *n.*

犀牛 = rhinoceros

waterhole *n.*

小湖;(美口语)酒吧;卖酒处

Commonwealth *n.*

(大写)联邦

the Commonwealth of Australia 澳大利亚联邦

stoic *adj.*

(人)有高度自制能力的;坚忍不拔的 a very stoic

response to hardship 对待困难的坚忍不拔

reaction *n.*

(to)反应;react *v.*

destiny *n.*

命运

royal <i>adj.</i>	皇家的, 皇室的
heir <i>n.</i>	继承人; 嗣子
throne <i>n.</i>	王座, 王位
suite <i>n.</i>	套房; a suite of 一系列, 一组
	a suite of kitchen furniture 一套厨房用具
identically <i>adv.</i>	同一地, 相等地; identical <i>adj.</i>
profile <i>n.</i>	侧面像; 人物简介
Buckingham Palace	白金汉宫(英国王宫, 位于伦敦, 从1837年起英国历代君主都住在这里)
decoration <i>n.</i>	装饰, 装璜; decorate <i>v.</i>
opposite <i>adj.</i>	相反的, 相对立的
boisterous <i>adj.</i>	喧闹的, 爱闹的, 狂欢的
inborn <i>adj.</i>	天生的, 天赋的
governess <i>n.</i>	家庭女教师
detail <i>n.</i>	细节; 详情; 琐事
interior <i>adj.</i>	室内的, 内部的
	interior design 室内装饰, 室内设计
dashing <i>adj.</i>	冲劲足的, 雄赳赳的
Prince Philip of Greece	菲利普亲王(1921—), 生于希腊, 伊丽莎白的丈夫, 曾在英国皇家海军服役(1940—1952), 称号 Duke of Edinburgh
determine <i>v.</i>	决定, 下决心 be determined to do 有做……的决心
decade <i>n.</i>	十年 the first decade of the 21st century 21世纪最初的十年
turbulent <i>adj.</i>	动荡的; 混乱的
	a turbulent period of history 动荡的历史时期
monarchy <i>n.</i>	君主政治, 君主政体
access <i>n.</i>	(to)接近, 接近的机会, 进入的权利
papers <i>n.</i>	资料; 证件; 文件



Exercises

Part One

Directions: Choose proper words to complete the following sentences and do mind to use the correct form. Each word can be used only once.

despite	allow	mystery	decorate	particular
interior	perch	access	train	reaction

1. Professor Jackson remains modest ____ his achievements.
2. These boys are ____ for the Olympic Games in 2008.
3. He was ____ to leave the country.
4. It happened on that ____ day.
5. This is the ____ to the building.
6. The ____ of nature attract him to be a scientist.
7. The bird took its ____.
8. The eye ____ to light.
9. The hall is ____ with flowers.
10. The teacher asked us to read the poem and try to find the ____ meaning of it.

Part Two

Directions: Each of the following sentences is incomplete and followed by four choices. Choose the best one to fill into the blank.

1. The fact ____ you couldn't come made us very disappointed.
A. what B. which C. that D. is
2. Not only ____ been visited Europe, but also ____ been visited Africa.
A. had he, had he B. he had, he had
C. he had, had he D. had he, he had

3. After ____, each kid took a piece of cake happily and went out.
A. allow B. allowed C. allowing D. being allowed
4. She ____ more work than is good for her.
A. takes on B. take up C. burden D. respond
5. He is the only man who has ____ to secret files.
A. access B. opportunity C. chance D. road
6. What was his ____ our proposal?
A. reaction to B. react to C. reaction D. reacts to
7. The dying rich man made Jack, the adopted son, his ____ rather than his own son.
A. stoic B. royal C. heir D. rhinos
8. We have ____ views on these problems.
A. same B. identical C. identically D. destiny
9. Boys are ____ naughty compared with girls.
A. opposite B. boisterous C. governess D. inborn
10. Grandpa's childhood is ____ while ours is ____.
A. turbulent, peaceful B. turbulence, peace
C. peaceful, turbulent D. noisy, turbulent

Part Three

Directions: In each of the following sentences there is an error. Try to find out the error among A, B, C and D and correct it.

1. In despite of her advanced years, she tried to learn to drive.
A B C D
2. Through three years, efforts they work out this experiment not at all.
A B C D
3. For her this book was of great important, because it was a birthday gift from her teacher.
A B C D
4. This is the identical place when we stopped before.
A B C D

5. This time Tom got the chance to travel on Chinese paper.

A

B

C

D



Part Four

Translation

1. 他不允许别人在他家里抽烟。
2. 这本书对孩子毫无价值。
3. All the newcomers and Peter in particular dressed well.
4. The insect can take on the color of its surroundings.
5. Emperor Shunzhi, in Qing Dynasty, came to throne when he was a child.

Lesson 2



Text

The American Ideal of a Great Leader

Of all figures from America's past, Abraham Lincoln is dearest to the hearts of the American people. In fact, the admiration they have for him borders on worship. Writers note that the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. is not unlike the temples that ancient Greeks built in honor of their gods, and that annual ceremonies of celebrating Lincoln's birthday in schools and public places have sometimes had characteristics of religious services. Certainly Lincoln is America's ideal of a great leader. He had many of the qualities of leadership that Americans admire.

First of all, Lincoln's career fits a popular American belief that every child can dream of becoming President. Americans admire the self-made person—the one who,

with neither money nor family influence, fights his or her way to the top. Lincoln was born of poor parents. His mother died when he was young. He had little opportunity for schooling. His early study was done alone at night by the light of a fireplace. He did hard manual labor through the day—splitting rails for fences, taking care of livestock, working on a riverboat or in a store. But as he grew older he studied law in his spare time and became a lawyer. He was a good speaker and student of political philosophy. His ability finally made a name for him and eventually he became President of the United States.

Lincoln is also admired because of his leadership during the difficult period of the Civil War. He dared to do what he thought was right at a time when his beliefs were unpopular with many people. He, in a sense, represents the spirit of union among the states. Before the Civil War, the economy of the South depended on an agricultural system which made use of labor. When reformers in the northern states put pressure on Congress not to permit slavery in western territories that later became states, some of the southern states wanted to secede, or withdraw, from the United States. They argued that the question of slavery was a matter for the individual states to decide rather than the federal government, and they did not want to accept its decision. The national government said that no state had the right to secede, and the Civil War was the result. If the south had won the war, what is now the United States might well have been divided into several countries. Lincoln worked hard to preserve the union, and the northern states were victorious.

Furthermore, Lincoln had many personal qualities that made him dear to the hearts of his countrymen. He had infinite patience and tolerance for those who disagreed with him. As President, he appointed men to high government positions whom he considered most capable, even though some of them openly scorned him. He was generous to his opponents. There are many stories about his thoughtful treatment of southern leaders. When the war was over, he showed the South no hatred. Since generosity toward a defeated opponent is admired by Americans, Lincoln fitted the national ideal of what is right.

Shortly after the Civil War ended, Lincoln was shot while attending a play in a Washington theatre. He died within a few hours. The circumstances of his death set Lincoln apart from other American leaders. Had Lincoln lived, it might well be that his postwar policies would have brought criticisms upon him that would have tarnished his popularity. Instead, an assassin's bullet erased in the minds of Americans any faults he had and emphasized his virtues.