

**A
COURSE
OF
COLLEGE
ENGLISH**

大学英语教程

(阅读Ⅲ)

麻占春 徐铭仁 主编

东北师范大学出版社

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DAXUE YINGYU JIAOCHENG
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前 言

《大学英语教程》根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级标准考试设计组制订的《考试大纲》编写而成,现包括阅读 I—Ⅲ、语法精讲与实践、测试指导与模拟试题三种教程,共五个分册。这三种教程根据各自的特点自成体系,但又相互配合,并与《大学英语》精读、听力教程相结合,形成整体。

本《教程》注重英语语言基础的教学和运用英语进行交际的能力的培养,还对学生应试能力的提高给予了充分的重视。因此,这套教材适用于各类高等院校的学生以及其他具有同等程度的英语学习者。

本《教程》选材均源于近年出版的国内外权威性著述,阅读教程则全部选用原文材料,但略有删改。选材力求题材广泛,内容丰富有趣,并且具有较强的知识性和思想性。

阅读教程每册分泛读与快读两个部分。泛读部分为十个单元,每个单元由文章(三篇)、注释和阅读理解习题组成。每五单元配有一套词汇综合练习,以便使读者在提高阅读能力的同时进一步扩大词汇量。快读部分包括十篇短文,供读者练习快速阅读使用。

语法精讲与实践教程共分三篇三十讲,每讲又分若干小节。每节都冠以具有针对性的正误句,并通过典型例子对有关语法要点进行简明扼要的讲解。各讲均附有大量有针对性的练习,每篇及全书还附有成套的综合练习,书后附有索引,以便于阅读查考。本语法教程的编写充分体现了“精讲多练”的原则。内容的筛选与编排既考虑到英语语法的系统性,又照顾到适用性,既有知识性,又有实践性。

测试指导与模拟试题分大学英语四级及类似标准化英语考试的应试指导与模拟试题两大部分。指导部分包括应试听力、阅读理解、词语用法与语法结构、综合填空、短文写作各个单项的指导以及各种行之有效的答题技巧。模拟部分共有十五套模拟试题。模拟试题按照国家标准统考样题的模式精心编写而成,具有较强的适用性与针对性。听力部分的有声材料均由外籍专家录制。

《大学英语教程》阅读 I—Ⅲ 和语法精讲与实践供 1—3 级使用,测试指导与模拟试题可供培养学生综合应用语言的能力与应试能力使用。为方便读者自学,各分册均配有参考答案。

本教程在编写过程中得到了有关各方的大力支持,在此谨向他们致以衷心的感谢。

本书为阅读Ⅲ。除主编外参加本册编写工作的还有刘学斌、杨继清。

限于编者的水平与经验,教程中疏漏与不足之处在所难免,恳望读者与同仁批评指正。

编 者

1990 年 2 月

序

《大学英语教程》包括阅读 I—Ⅲ、语法精讲与实践和测试指导与模拟试题,在深入贯彻《大学英语教学大纲》的新形势下与读者见面了。这是吉林省大学外语教学改革的一项新成果,值得庆贺。

大学英语教学的主要目的是通过大量的阅读实践,去培养学生准确而迅速地获取信息的能力。这种能力具体表现在学生能够掌握所读材料的中心思想和大意,能够理解、记忆或回忆文章中明确记载的事实,能够运用直觉、经验或推理去寻找文章中隐含的意义,能够把阅读材料与读者本人知识和价值观作比较,甚至产生感情上或其他方面的共鸣。我们要培养学生具有这种阅读理解能力,就必须选择一套易读性较好的阅读材料。易读性取决于很多因素,如文章中句子的平均长度、生词量的多少、语言结构的复杂程度、题材的趣味性以及体裁的实用性等等。

刘龙根、严福俊等同志主编的《大学英语教程》是一套易读性较强的阅读材料。该教程全部材料均选自英美原文书刊,并在编写体例的设计、材料的筛选以及内容的编排等方面都体现了科学性、系统性和实用性的原则。

阅读理解还涉及对语法掌握的熟练程度,而《大学英语教程》对语法则强调精讲多练,并通过正误句比较揭示句子结构的本质,使学生容易熟练地掌握英语语法,从而达到顺利地阅读,这是该教程的一大特色。

语言水平的提高主要靠平时教学中对语言技能的培养,而不是靠“题海战术”。教程编者所设计的“测试指导与模拟试题”,目的

在于培养学生的应试能力。把测试指导纳入正常的教学计划之内，加强练习，作为考查学生是否达到大学英语四级考试大纲所规定的各项语言技能的目标，是有益的。

综观全书，《大学英语教程》与高等学校试用教材《大学英语精读》和《大学英语听力》教程配套，互为补充，形成一个整体，对提高大学英语教学质量必将产生积极的影响，并且对正在修读大学英语的学生肯定也会有帮助的。

卓如飞

1990年2月28日于吉林大学

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EXTENSIVE READING

Unit One

Lesson One

Puff, Puff, Puff That Cigarette! ^[1]

- 1 Who first thought of burning leaves and sucking in the smoke no one knows. But whoever it was might be surprised if alive today. The tobacco industry today is a billion dollar business. Even though there is much proof to show that smoking tobacco is harmful, more people are smoking than ever before. Why? How did smoking tobacco get to be popular? Why do people start smoking when they know it is harmful?
- 2 Smoking was not known to Europeans before Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492. But smoking seems to have been a custom among the Indians for a long time. When Columbus and his men stepped ashore, they were greeted by the natives who offered them dried leaves wrapped in palm leaves or stuffed in pipes. ^[2] Columbus and his crew were amazed to see the natives inhale the smoke that had a sharp, strange odor. Strange as it seemed, the Spanish explorers soon took up the habit themselves. They called the leaves "tobacco" which is from the natives' word for pipe, tobacco.
- 3 Returning to Spain, Columbus brought back some dried tobacco leaves and seeds. Soon the leaves of the planted seeds were used for

cigar and pipe smoking. Most people made pipes of walnut shells and straw reeds. The rich had expensive pipes of wood and silver made. It became a fashion item for both men and women.

- 4 When Sir Walter Raleigh, the English explorer, went to the New World, he too brought tobacco back. It is said that he persuaded Queen Elizabeth I to try smoking. But in England, the smoking fad did not catch on^[3] as fast as in Spain. Many people felt that smoking dried up^[4] a person's brain. Others said it was harmful to the body. By 1604, King James I of England called smoking a "vile and stinking custom". Still, smoking became a fad. With the fad came a demand for more tobacco.

- 5 The English colony of Jamestown, Virginia, was having a hard time surviving. With the Indians' help, the colonists tried to grow tobacco. They had poor crops in the beginning. However, in 1610, John Rolfe's experiments with growing tobacco paid off. His blend of tobacco began to sell well in Europe. His tobacco had a more pleasant smell and the smoke was milder. By 1618, the small English colony was selling more tobacco than Spain and all its tobacco colonies. Tobacco became a big business and has stayed one ever since. Why? Because the people's fad became a habit that had to be fed.

- 6 In the nineteenth century, cigar smoking, pipe smoking, and tobacco chewing were accepted throughout the world. Cigarettes were not very popular because of the expense. Each cigarette had to be hand rolled. In 1870, a cigarette making machine was invented. Within ten years, the tobacco companies were able to produce cigarettes quickly and cheaply. With advertising, more and more people began to smoke cigarettes.

- 7 It was more than the cheap price that turned people on to

cigarettes. ^[5] Cigarettes could be smoked more quickly and easily than cigars or pipes. Also, cigarette smoke could be inhaled for the nicotine effects, which smokers of cigars and pipes did not do. Cigarette companies spent millions of dollars in advertising to make women and men feel that smoking cigarettes was glamorous and romantic. An ad for Lucky Strikes even said, "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet." ^[6] Women who had weight problems began smoking cigarettes. In one year, the sales of Lucky Strikes tripled.

8 Today, there are about 50,000,000 smokers in the United States alone. Each year, over 500 billion cigarettes are sold. In addition, both state and federal governments receive millions of dollars in taxes. The federal government has been receiving over two billion dollars a year in taxes on tobacco.

9 In 1964, the U. S. Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health ^[7] released the findings of their study. Cigarette smoking is related to lung cancer. When the report came out, millions of people quit smoking. But in a year, smoking was up again. The habit was too hard to break.

10 Why? Ask the smoker. But here are the facts. In just three seconds, a cigarette makes your heart beat faster. It makes your blood pressure go up. The Smoke takes the place of oxygen in your blood. It leaves cancer-causing chemicals in your body. There are 15,000 new cases of mouth cancer each year. About 13,500 of these are cigar, pipe, or cigarette smokers. In addition, smokers lose 77 million work days a year more than nonsmokers.

11 If smoking is so bad for you, then why do people begin smoking? There are many reasons. Some young people begin smoking because their parents or their friends do. Some smoke because it makes them feel adult. Others start smoking because it's the "in"

thing to do. ^[8]They don't want their friends to think they are "un-cool". ^[9]Still others begin to smoke because they are curious.

12 But the biggest reason people begin smoking is probably due to advertising. Look at most cigarette ads. They show pretty women, handsome men, beautiful scenery, and clever situations that make cigarette smoking seem normal, even desirable. But remember, the ads want to get you to buy cigarettes. What the ads say or suggest and the truth about smoking are quite different. If the cigarette ads told you the truth, sales would drop.

13 No matter what the reason, once people begin smoking the habit is hard to break. Even though smokers know they are slowly killing themselves, they can't seem to stop. And although warnings that smoking is harmful appear everywhere, more new people begin the habit each year.

14 Columbus, why did you bring those dried leaves back home with you?

Approximately 950 Words

From "Reading Drill"

Notes

1. Puff, Puff, Puff That Cigarette!

抽,抽,抽,不停地吞云吐雾!

2. natives who offered them dried leaves wrapped in palm leaves or stuffed in pipes

当地人把烟叶卷进棕榈树叶里或装进烟斗里送给他们抽

3. catch on; become popular

4. dry up; do harm to

5. It was more than the cheap price that turned people on to cigarettes.

不仅是因为香烟价格便宜人们才对香烟感兴趣。

6. An ad for Lucky Strikes even said, "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet."

D. smoking was the "in" thing to do

I . True or False

1. From the title we can see that the author is for cigarette smoking.
2. The person who first thought of burning leaves and sucking in the smoke would be surprised to see, if alive today that, the tobacco industry is making a lot of money.
3. Today cigarette smoking catches on faster than cigar and pipe smoking.
4. In 1964, smoking was up again in America.
5. Some people start smoking as they think it a smart thing for them to do.

Unit One

Lesson Two

Flying Doctors of Australia

- 1 Can you imagine how you would feel if you fell dangerously ill and could not reach or call a doctor? Millions of people all over the world are in this unfortunate position, living in distant places where there are no railways, no proper roads and no telephones.
- 2 But today help could be brought quickly and easily to many of these people if only full advantage was taken of the aeroplane. ^[1]No country has proved this better than Australia. The Australians make greater use of the aeroplane than any other people in the world. In no other country is the total number of miles flown by the average person so high. ^[2]It is not surprising, therefore, that Australia should have been the first country to develop a Flying Doctor Service.
- 3 The Flying Doctor Service of Australia is now forty years old, and it has been so successful that today no Australian, even if he lives hundreds of miles from a town or city, need be anxious about falling ill. He is no further in time from a doctor or a hospital than many English farmers. ^[3]
- 4 If you look at the map you will see that Australia is a very large country indeed. Yet although hundreds of thousands of Europeans have settled there since the last war, it remains one of the emptiest countries on earth. There are still only about 12 million Australians, and most of these live in the big cities and along the narrow belt of rich farmland of the eastern, south-eastern and