

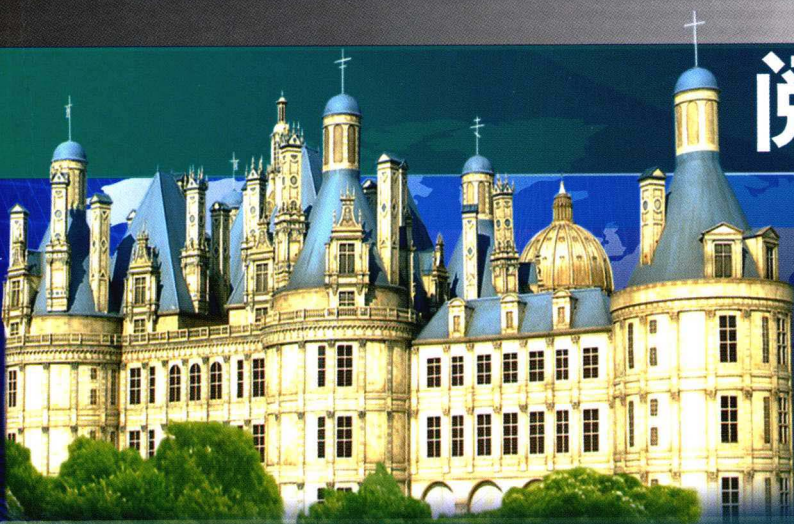


西昌学院“质量工程”资助出版系列教材

# 实用英语

## 阅读教程

■ 主编 甘岱侠



 **北京理工大学出版社**  
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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主 编 甘岱侠

副主编 沙志莉 张 韵



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## 内 容 简 介

本书分为9个模块,共36篇主题阅读课文和36篇补充阅读小品文,涉及教育、旅游、体育、经济、食品、农学、电子、计算机、工程相关内容。书中的英文原文多来自近年其他兄弟院校编写的专业教材。本书内容丰富,选材广泛,有助于读者了解相关领域的研究动态;可读性强,所选课文多注重各专业的基础性和实用性,语言描述言简意赅;练习题针对性强,着重考查读者理解和综合运用知识的能力;在排版顺序上按照文科和理科分类,阅读课文由浅入深,梯度合适。

本书可作为本科学生通过四级后学习专业英语的教材。

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# 序 言

西昌学院校长 夏明忠

为了贯彻落实党中央和国务院关于高等教育要全面坚持科学发展观，切实把重点放在提高质量上的战略部署，经国务院批准，教育部和财政部于2007年1月正式启动“高等学校本科教学质量与教学改革工程”（简称“质量工程”）。2007年2月，教育部又出台了“关于进一步深化本科教学改革全面提高教学质量的若干意见”。从此，拉开了中国高等教育“提高质量，办出特色”的序幕，将中国高等教育从扩大规模正式向“适当控制招生增长的幅度，切实提高教学质量”的方向转变。这是继“211工程”和“985工程”之后，在高等教育领域实施的又一重大工程。

西昌学院在“质量工程”建设过程中，全面落实科学发展观，全面贯彻党的教育方针，全面推进素质教育；坚持“巩固、深化、提高、发展”的方针，遵循高等教育的基本规律，牢固树立人才培养是学校的根本任务，质量是学校的生命线，教学是学校的中心工作的理念；按照分类指导、注重特色的原则，推行“本科学历（学位）+职业技能素养”的人才培养模式，加大教学投入，强化教学管理，深化教学改革，把提高应用型人才培养质量视为学校的永恒主题。先后实施了提高人才培养质量的“十四大举措”和“应用型人才培养质量提升计划20条”，确保本科人才培养质量。

通过7年的努力，学校“质量工程”建设取得了丰硕成果。已建成1个国家级特色专业，6个省级特色专业，2个省级教学示范中心，3位省级教学名师，2个省级卓越工程师人才培养专业，3个省级高等教育“质量工程”专业综合改革建设项目，16门省级精品课程，2门省级精品资源共享课，2个省级重点实验室和1个省级人文社会科学重点研究基地，2个省级实践教学建设项目，1个省级大学生校外农科教合作人才培养实践基地，4个省级优秀教学团队等等。

为了搭建“质量工程”建设项目交流和展示的良好平台，使之在更大范围内发挥作用，取得明显实效；促进青年教师尽快健康成长，建立一支高素质的教学科研队伍，提升学校教学科研整体水平。学校决定借建院十周年之机，利用2013年的“质量工程”建设资金资助实施“百书工程”，即出版优秀教材80本，优秀专著40本。“百书工程”原则上支持学校副高职称的在职教学和科研人员，以及成果极为突出的中级职称或获得博士学位的教师。学校鼓励和支持他们出版具有本土化、特色化、实用性、创新性的专著，结合“本科学历（学位）+职业技能素养人才培养模式”的实践成果，编写实验、实习、实训等实践类的教材。

在“百书工程”实施过程中，教师们积极响应，热情参与，踊跃申报，一大批青年教师更希望借此机会促进和自身的教学科研能力；一批教授甘于奉献，淡泊名利，精心指导青年教师；各二级学院、教务处、科技处、院学术委员会等部门的同志在选题、审稿、修改等方面也做了大量的工作；北京理工大学出版社和四川大学出版社也给予了大力支持。借此机会，向为实施“百书工程”付出艰辛劳动的广大教师、相关职能部门和出版社等表示衷心

的感谢！

我们衷心祝愿此次出版的教材和专著能为提升西昌学院整体办学实力增光添彩，更期待今后有更多更好的代表学校教学科研实力和水平的佳作源源不断地问世，殷切希望同行专家提出宝贵的意见和建议，以利于西昌学院在新的起点上继续前进，为实现第三步发展战略目标而努力。

# 前 言

编者编写本教材，主要出于两个方面的考虑。

其一，大学英语教学大纲中明确要求，学生在完成基础英语学习后，在高年级阶段应进一步提高专业英语的能力，具体可根据各校实际来安排授课与学时，教学时数应不少于 100 学时。通过专业英语的学习，学生应该具备获取相关专业知识的能力。

其二，我院部分专业在“双语教学”的基础上已经开展了专业英语的教学，也取得了一定的教学效果，但学生的专业英语阅读能力相对比较滞后，原因是复杂和多样的。其中一方面，学生基础英语能力水平不高；另一方面，专业英语教材不适合。提高学生的专业英语阅读能力对学生毕业后从事相应的专业外文资料工作很重要。所以，专业英语的学习是学生在在校期间必须面临的一道课题。

考虑到我院学生实际英语水平和教材的适用范围，我们在编写时，尽量选取各专业的的基础知识和基本理论，力求做到选材广泛，语言流畅，难易适中。本教材的模块包括：

Module 1 Education

Module 2 Tourist Industry

Module 3 Sports

Module 4 Economy

Module 5 Food Industry

Module 6 Agriculture Science

Module 7 Mechanical and Electronic Technology

Module 8 Computer Science

Module 9 Engineering Technology

教材在单元的排序上是依据了文科在前、理工科在后的原则，这样的布局有助于学生在阅读时，由浅入深，循序渐进。每个单元包括 4 部分：专业词汇表、一篇主题阅读文章、习题、补充阅读。这样的安排也是根据《大学英语》编写的一贯原则，学生在预习词汇的同时可以大概了解和预测阅读文章的内容；习题部分紧紧围绕主题阅读文章采用填空和翻译题型，主

要考查学生对文章重点内容与细节的准确把握，也可供学生加深对课文的理解；补充阅读与主题阅读文章相辅相成，进一步拓宽学生的阅读思路。

在选材和编写中注重阅读材料的新颖与实用性统一，尽可能考虑实际教学中的课时安排与教学要求、学生需求等方面的要素。各学院在使用时，可以根据学生的实际英语水平有所选择。编者建议该教材在非英语专业本科学生大三时使用，每周3学时，一学年完成。

本书由西昌学院外国语学院甘岱侠任主编，沙志莉、张韵任副主编。全书由甘岱侠统稿，编写大纲由编写人员集体讨论确定。各章节编写分工如下：第1、3、5模块由沙志莉选摘和编写；第2、4、6模块由张韵选摘和编写；第7、8、9模块由甘岱侠选摘和编写。

本书在编写过程中得到了西昌学院“百书工程”、北京理工大学出版社以及各位编者们的的大力支持。本书在编写时还参阅了参考文献中的相关内容，编者在此深表衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促，加之涉猎范围广泛，书中难免出现错误，敬请广大读者和同行不吝指正。

编 者

2013年6月

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# Module 1

## Education

### Unit 1 History of Education in China

#### Galaxy of Terms

Confucianism	儒家思想，孔子学说
the Spring and Autumn and Warring States	春秋战国
the Four Books and the Five Classics	四书五经
the Great Learning	大学
the Doctrine of the Mean	中庸
the Confucian Analects	论语
the Works of Mencius	孟子
the Book of Poetry	诗经
the Book of History	尚书
the Book of Rites	礼记
the Book of Changes	周易
the Spring and Autumn Annals	春秋
Civil service exam	现指公务员考试；旧指科举考试（Imperial Examination）
Opium War	鸦片战争
the Nine-year Compulsory Education	九年义务教育

Many scholars believe that the history of education in China can be traced back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century BC during the late “Xia Dynasty” (1523–1027 BC). During this period of time, education in China was the privilege of the elites. During the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods (770–221 BC), the curriculum of Confucianism were mainly based on the Four Books and the Five Classics. The Four Books and the Five Classics were the acknowledged subjects of the Confucian culture in the feudal society in ancient China. The Four Books refer to

The Great Learning, The Doctrine of the Mean, Confucian Analects and the Works of Mencius. And The Five Classics includes The Book of Poetry (also known as The book of Songs, The Book of Odes), the Book of History, The Book of Rites, The Book of Changes, and The Spring and Autumn Annals.

Confucianism probably is the biggest influence in education of China throughout the entire Chinese history. Later in Han Dynasty, a form of public education system was established. Not only elites from upper class families can study in school, common man can also use education as a path to become a better man, known as gentleman.

In Confucianism, a gentleman (Chun Tzu) considers what is right, when the peasant considers what will pay. A gentleman trusts in justice and the peasant trusts in favor. A gentleman is generous and fair, when the peasant is biased and petty. A gentleman looks within for guidance and the peasant looks unto others. A gentleman is easy to serve, and hard to please. The peasant is hard to serve, and easy to please. A gentleman is to know what we know, and know what we do not know. The basic concept of gentleman in Confucianism often emphasizes the different behaviors between the gentleman and the peasant. A peasant in ancient Chinese society can be better described as today's common man or average citizen. As a result, not everyone can be a gentleman in ancient Chinese society. In fact, studying Confucianism itself was limited to very few people in ancient China. Most of them are from ruling and upper class families. They were the group of people in need to educate in the classic and understand morality. They needed to understand why things have to be done as they had the duty to their families, ancestors and the empire. Gentleman with knowledge will then carry out Chinese cultural traditions or even set rules of society for others.

### Civil Service Exam

On the other hand, the common people should follow the traditions and rules. In ancient Chinese culture, there was no need for the common people to know why. For common people, studying Confucianism and be a gentleman had been the most efficient way for them advancing into upper class. During Han Dynasty, the first civil service exam was set up. Confucianism, with no surprise, was one of the key subjects to study for the civil service exam. Provincial schools were established countrywide and the Confucianism tradition of education was spread all over China. "To enrich your family, there is no need to buy good land: Books hold a thousand measures of grain."

The civil service exam system from Han Dynasty had been used until the Qing Dynasty. Changes had been made throughout thousands years of history, more western influence were bought into the Chinese education system during the Qing Dynasty. With the humiliating defeat under the hands of British army in the Opium War (1840-1842), scholars and government officials suggested a major restructure of education system, developing new areas such as foreign language, science and technology. In 1911, the Qing Dynasty itself was overthrown by revolution, and a republican form of government was established. At that time, government completely abandoned

the traditional way of education. New educational models from European, American and Japanese were set up in China.

### New Era

Before 1946, the country had only 1,300 kindergartens, 289,000 primary schools and 4,266 secondary schools. With the adoption of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world in 1978, basic education entered a new era of progress.

In 1985, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) issued the “Decision on the Reform of the educational Structure”, laying down the principle that local governments should be responsible for basic education. The new policy was an incentive for local governments, especially those of the counties and townships. In 1986, the National People’s Congress promulgated the “Compulsory Education Law of the People’s Republic of China”, thus placing basic education in the country on a firm legal basis.

In 1993 the CPC Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued the “Guidelines for the Reform and Development of education in China”, clarifying the directions and basic policies for the development of basic education till the early years of 21<sup>st</sup> century. In early 1999, the State Council ratified the “Action Plan for Educational Vitalization Facing the 21<sup>st</sup> century” formulated by the Ministry of Education, laying down the implementation of the strategy of “invigorate China through Science, Technology and Education” and drawing the blueprint of reform and development for the cross century education based on the “Education Law of the People’s Republic of China” and the “Guidelines for the Reform and Development of education in China”.

During the past 60 years since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, basic education in China has gained tremendous achievements. Today, the Nine-year Compulsory Education had been universalized in the area where 99.7% of the population inhabits, the highest rate among the E-9 countries.

## Exercise

### A Fill in the following blanks with proper words from the passage you have just read.

1. The Four Books refer to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Five Classics includes \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The civil service exam system had been used from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Education used to be the privilege of the \_\_\_\_\_ in old ancient times.
5. Common man can also receive education since \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty.

### B Translate the following into English.

中国古代从孔子办学开始就有了私人教育系统，以后的“私塾”教育一直贯穿整个中国。封建王朝时代，它是教育的主要体系。不过从汉朝开始有了“官学”，官办的学校分级有中

央的“太学”，地方的“郡学”“府学”“县学”等，但这些学校主要为培养选拔官吏而设，是文人进修的地方，最初的启蒙还需要私塾。

### C *Supplementary Reading*

#### **Voucher Program**

The United States Supreme Court has made an important decision about American education. Last month, the court ruled that poor parents can receive public money to send their children to private schools. These include religious schools.

Under this voucher program, the government helps parents send their children to schools that require payment. American public schools are free.

President Bush called the Supreme Court decision on a great victory for American students and parents. He says it provides children from poor families an equal chance for a good education.

The American Constitution requires the separation of church and state. Five of the nine Supreme Court judges ruled that an educational voucher program in Cleveland, Ohio, is constitutional. The majority decision said vouchers are acceptable because parents choose which school their child will attend. The government does not. The government provides only financial aid.

Parents in the Cleveland Voucher Program can receive up to about 2,000 dollars. Critics say this means that most families choose religious schools because they cost less than other private schools. Almost all of the children in the Cleveland Voucher Program attend religious schools.

The Ohio legislature enacted the Voucher Program in Cleveland after a federal court placed the city's schools under state control. The court did so because the schools were not providing students with a good education. Supporters of school vouchers say the public school system is not helping millions of minority children in big cities. Many parents whose children attend poor quality schools support vouchers.

However, public school teachers and others oppose the voucher system. They say it is wrong to take needed government money from public schools. They believe public schools should be supported and improved.

Several other American cities have voucher programs. However, at least 26 state legislatures have received proposals for voucher programs. Voters in several states also have rejected the use of school vouchers. And recent opinion studies show that a majority of Americans approve of the nation's public schools.



Unit 2 The Present British Education System

Galaxy of Terms

state school	公立学校
comprehensive school	综合学校
grammar school	文法学校
vocational school	职业学校
league tables	学校等级表
truancy	逃学，旷课
public school	公学，也叫私立学校
tuition rates	学费
Her Majesty’s Inspectors of Schools	皇家督学
daycare	日托
co-educational	对男女学生开放的（学校）
form	年级
GCSE（General Certificate of Secondary Education）	中学毕业证书
General certificate of Education-Advanced	高级水平测试结业证书
GNVQ(General National Vocational Qualifications)	国家专业资格证书
polytechnics	综合技术学院
the Open University	开放大学（对任何人开放，无需正式学历）
correspondence	函授
residential school	寄宿制学校
Bachelor of Arts (BA)	文学学士
Bachelor of Science (BSc)	理科学士
Master of Arts (MA)	文学硕士
Master of Science(MSc)	理科硕士
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)	哲学博士

Education in the UK is compulsory. Children are legally obliged to attend school from the age of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) to 16. In 1992 there were 9. 5 million full-time school/college students.

Parents can choose between sending their children to state schools or to private schools. State schools are funded by local and central government. About 93% of pupils receive free education from the public sector. The government also sometimes assists schools established by religious groups.

Since 1993, parents have the right to express a preference for a particular state school for their children. A system of “league tables”— comparative tables which rank schools according to public

examination results, truancy rates, destinations of school leavers, and so on — are published in order to help parents make choices. While children usually attend the school they live closest to, now ambitious parents sometimes move to a different neighbourhood in order to be close to a well-performing school. Needless to say, good schools tend to be in middle class neighbourhoods and it is the wealthier middle classes who can most easily afford to move if they think it is necessary.

In the private sector there are independent schools which are commonly, but confusingly, called public schools. (They were called public schools because they were originally seen as “public” alternatives to having private tutors in aristocratic households. ) Independent schools receive their funding through the private sector and through tuition fees, with some government assistance. Independent schools are not part of the national education system, but the quality of instruction and standards are maintained through visits from Her Majesty’s Inspectors of Schools. Parents choose to pay fees in order to send their children to these schools because the quality of education is such that their children have a better chance of getting into good universities and/or getting better jobs when they leave school.

Up to age 5, children may have some pre-primary schooling in nursery schools, daycare, or play groups. The government has no obligation to provide such facilities and so many are private enterprise arrangements. However, the state realizes such provision is important, especially now that many mothers work, and so they provide some financial support.

Between the ages of 5 to 11, pupils mainly attend state sector primary schools. These schools are called co-educational or mixed schools because they admit both boys and girls.

From the age of 11 up to around the age of 19, students attend secondary schools. More than 80% of pupils in secondary schools in England and Wales attend mixed schools; 60% in Northern Ireland; Scotland, nearly all.

About 90% of secondary schools are comprehensive schools which admit children without reference to their academic abilities. Such schools provide a general education. Pupils can study everything from academic subjects like literature and sciences, to more practical subjects like cooking and carpentry.

Foreign languages are taught as an integral part of the National Curriculum, reflecting the importance of Britain’s relationship with Europe.

Those children who do not attend comprehensive schools attend grammar schools instead. Grammar schools select children, usually at the age of 11, through an examination called “the 11-plus”. Those who show academic potential are admitted to the grammar schools where the emphasis is on advanced academic work rather than the more general curriculum of the comprehensive schools. In Northern Ireland the grammar school/non-grammar school division is still common, but throughout the east of Great Britain grammar schools are becoming increasingly rare.

After 5 years of secondary school education, (at about age 16) English, Northern Irish and Welsh students sit their GCSE exams (General Certificate of Secondary Education). GCSEs are the main means of assessing pupils’ progress in their final 2 years of compulsory education. Based on these results, pupils then decide what avenue of education they would like to follow. They have

a number of choices. At the age of 16, they can decide to quit school and find a job; or they can prepare to sit exams for university entrance; or they can concentrate on vocational training. Every 16 & 17 year old is guaranteed a place in full-time education or training.

Pupils who hope to attend university carry on their academic study in the sixth form for a further two years and then sit A-levels exams (General certificate of Education-Advanced). Most pupils try to achieve 3 or 4 A-levels in the subjects they are most proficient at. Since admittance to universities depends largely on A-level results, the two years spent in the sixth form are very important and often very stressful for British pupils. Among first year university students getting to know each other, the most common question after “what’s your name?” and “where are you from?” is “what A-levels did you take?”

Other pupils who decide not to go to university may choose to take vocational training. The vocational equivalent of A-levels are GNVQs (General National Vocational Qualifications), which provide a broadly based preparation for work or for taking further vocational training.

## Higher Education

British universities are public bodies which receive funds from central government. This differs from the United States which, in addition to public universities, also has privately funded universities which are often very wealthy. In the UK, the amount of funding each university receives is based on its size, the number of the students it teaches, and the research it conducts. So far, the UK has only one privately funded university, the University of Buckingham.

Higher education has a long history in the UK. Oxford and Cambridge date from the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, while the Scottish universities of St Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The rest were founded in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the 1960s there was a large expansion in the numbers of universities and many new universities were built. In 1992 the number grew again when polytechnics and other higher education establishments were given the right to become universities. By 2008, Britain had 129 universities.

University campuses are full of people of different ages and nationalities studying many different things. In 2008/9 there were 1,540,035 full-time students, 305,885 degrees who came from overseas. While most of the students are studying for their first degrees, about 268,000 were working on postgraduate qualifications. There are about 117,465 full time university teachers paid wholly from university funds.

UK educational institutions are world class. The excellence of their teaching, research and scholarships is acknowledged worldwide. Such is the reputation of British education that, every year, UK institutions attract hundreds of thousands of international students. Many who come to study here pay for their courses privately and some receive financial help. UK government departments and the developed administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland offer a variety of scholarships and other awards to help international students study in the UK. These awards are a sign of the UK’s strong commitment to the rest of the world. They also show the UK’s awareness of the many benefits that come from sharing the excellence of its schools, colleges and

universities with visiting students and scholars from abroad.

Universities reflecting the trend throughout the education system, have traditionally been rather elitist. Most students were from the middle classes, attended good schools, performed well in their A-levels and received a fully-funded place in a university. In recent years, great efforts have been made to increase the numbers and kinds of people that pursue higher education. For example, whereas in 1980, 1 in 8 pupils went on to university, by 1990 it was 1 in 5, and by 2000 it was to be 1 in 3. Access for mature students and students without traditional A-level qualifications is widening.

The Open University offers a non-traditional route for people to take university level courses and receive a university degree. People can register without having any formal educational qualifications. They follow university courses through textbooks, TV and radio broadcasts, correspondence, videos, residential schools and a network of study centers. Tens of thousands of Britons, from housewives to coal miners, from teachers to ballet dancers “attend” the Open University each year. It was the Open University which provided the inspiration for the founding of China’s TV and Radio University. First degree course are mainly full time and last three years, except in Scotland where they take four years. Degree titles vary, but usually one receives a Bachelor of Arts (BA) or a Bachelor of Science (BSc), for a second degree Master of Arts (MA) or Science (MSc) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). In the older Scottish universities, Master is used for a first degree in Arts subjects, and in Oxford and Cambridge the BA converts to an MA several years later, upon payment of a fee.

## Exercise

### A Fill in the following blanks with proper words from the passage you have just read.

1. Most of pupils receive free education from the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Pupils can study everything from academic subjects in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ school.
3. Pupils who hope to attend university with their academic study should sit \_\_\_\_\_ exams.
4. There is only one privately funded British university, it is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Most of the full time university teachers are paid wholly from \_\_\_\_\_.

### B Translate the following into English.

英国的开放大学对任何人都开放，无需正式学历。完成大学的必修课程后均可拿到大学文凭。其特点在于通过电视、广播、录像、函授等方式为学生提供就地学习的条件。开放大学不限年龄，最小的不到 20 岁，最大的九十多岁，大多在 20 岁至 40 岁之间。

### C Supplementary Reading

#### Oxford University

Oxford University is the oldest university in Britain and one of the world’s most famous institutions of higher learning. Oxford University was established during the 1100’s. It is located in