

安徽省高等学校“十一五”省级规划教材

主编 / 郝涂根

新 <sup>4</sup>  
New Target  
目标  
大学英语泛读  
College English Extensive Reading

本册主编 / 高玉兰 黄波

中国科学技术大学出版社

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# 新目标

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New Target College English Extensive Reading

◆ 4 ◆

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# 前 言

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教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》规定：大学英语课程以英语语言知识与应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际为主要内容，其目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力。改革后的大学英语四、六级考试，也侧重于考查学生的英语应用能力，提高了阅读理解的难度和阅读速度，以测试快速捕捉信息的水平。我们以此为依据，编写了《新目标大学英语泛读》。

本教材以凸显文化性为主要特色，注重选择了一些有关中西方文化、教育理念、学习策略以及科技、经济、社会生活等方面的文章。我们从普通高校非英语专业学生入学时英语水平的实际情况出发，同时，紧扣大学英语四、六级考试新题型，设置了丰富多样的练习题，内容到练习形式都极力体现《大学英语课程教学要求》中有关大学英语泛读教学的新理念，以期满足普通高校非英语专业大学生学习英语的需求。

本教材 1 套 4 册，每册 15 单元，每单元围绕一个主题，由三大部分构成：

**Part I Text:** 主题性文章一篇。文章前配有相关插图和汉语阅读提示句，以便于学生把握文章主旨大意。生词采用边注形式，有助于学生排除阅读障碍。文后附有难句译文及形式多样的练习题。

**Part II Skimming and Scanning:** 快速阅读文章 1 篇。文中生词采用夹注形式，练习题形式多样，有判断练习、完成句子练习和填表练习等。

**Part III Reading in Depth:** 仔细阅读文章 2 篇。第一篇文章的练习题形式为填词和简短问答题，旨在提高学生的书面表面能力。第二篇文章配有 5 个与四、六级考试阅读理解题型相同的选择题。

需要强调的是，我们在本教材文章素材的先取上，注重了知识性、趣味性、时代性，同时着重选编了一些有关中国文化和学习策略的文章，相信这对于拓宽同学们

的英语表达领域、增强自主学习观念会有所帮助。期望同学们通过对本教材的学习,提高对英语学习的兴趣,养成独立阅读的良好习惯,增强国际交际能力。

《新目标大学英语泛读》编委会

2008年6月

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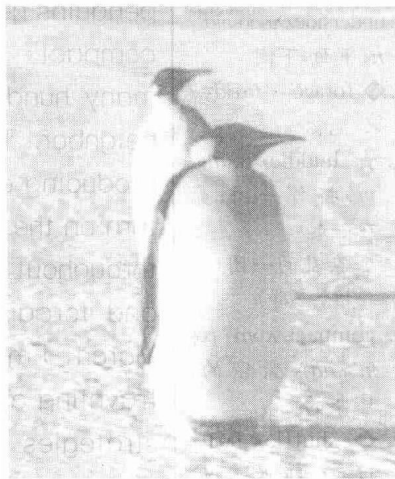
# Unit 1

## Marine World

### Part I Text

## Emperor Penguin<sup>1</sup>

法国大型电影纪录片《帝企鹅日记》向我们展示了帝企鹅——这一生活在南极洲却并不会飞行的可爱鸟类的世界。读了下面的文章,您就可以用英语向朋友们描述帝企鹅及其生存的情况了。



The Emperor Penguin is the tallest and heaviest of all living penguin species. It is endemic<sup>2</sup> to Antarctica<sup>3</sup>, and is the only penguin species that breeds during the Antarctic winter. Emperor Penguins mainly eat crustaceans<sup>4</sup> but also occasionally take small fish and squid<sup>5</sup>. In the wild, Emperor Penguins typically live for 20 years, but some records indicate a maximum lifespan<sup>6</sup> of around 40 years.

Adults average 1.3 m in length and weigh between

1. penguin / 'pɛŋwɪn /  
n. 企鹅  
Emperor Penguin  
帝企鹅
2. ◆ endemic  
/ ɛn'demɪk / adj. 地方的, 特有的
3. Antarctica  
/ æntɑ:'ktɪkə / n. 南极洲  
Antarctic / ænt 'ɑ:ktɪk / adj. 南极的, 南极地区的

4. ◆ crustacean  
/krʌs'teɪʃjən/ n.  
甲壳纲动物
5. ◆ squid /skwɪd/  
n. 鱿鱼
6. lifespan /laɪfspæn/  
n. (动植物的)寿命
7. ◆ bluish-gray  
/blu:ɪf'greɪ/ adj. 蓝灰色的
8. coat /kəʊt/ n. 层; 覆盖物
9. ★ insulate /ɪnsəleɪt/  
v. 使绝缘, 使隔热
10. underside /ʌndəsaɪd/  
n. 下面, 下侧
11. ◆ forage /'fɔ:ɪdʒ/  
v. 觅食
12. ★ huddle /hʌdl/  
vi. 挤作一团; 聚在一起  
n. 杂乱的一团(或一堆, 一群)
13. compact /kəm'pækt/ adj. 紧密的, 密集的
14. ◆ shuffle /'ʃʌfl/  
vi. 不断改变位置, 缓慢地走
15. ★ disperse /dɪ'spɜ:s/  
v. 分散, 散开
16. ★ inland /ɪn'lænd/  
adv. 向内地, 向内陆
17. courtship /'kɔ:tʃɪp/  
n. 求爱
18. minus /maɪnəs/  
adj. 在零以下的

20 and 45 kg, making this penguin the 5th heaviest existing bird. The largest known individual was about 46 kg. The head and wings are black, the abdomen white, and the back is bluish-gray<sup>7</sup>. On the sides of the neck there are two golden circular stripes. The Emperor Penguin has a thick coat<sup>8</sup> of feathers that insulate<sup>9</sup> the entire body, excluding only the legs and the undersides<sup>10</sup> of the wings.<sup>①</sup> The feathers provide a waterproof layer around its body.

Emperor Penguins are social animals, both foraging<sup>11</sup> and nesting in groups. In severe weather the penguins huddle<sup>12</sup> together for protection. They stand in compact<sup>13</sup> huddles ranging in size between ten and many hundreds of birds, each leaning forward on a neighbor. Those on the outside tend to shuffle<sup>14</sup> slowly producing a slow circulating action, giving each bird a turn on the inside and the outside. Mature adults travel throughout most of the year between the nesting area and foraging area in the ocean. From January to March, Emperor Penguins disperse<sup>15</sup> into the oceans, traveling and foraging in groups. One of their feeding strategies is to dive to about 50 m, where they can easily spot the sub-ice fish. They then dive again and repeat the sequence about half a dozen times before surfacing to breathe.<sup>②</sup> They may also blow bubbles into the cracks in the ice to drive out the hiding fish.

Emperor Penguins first begin to breed at approximately five years of age. Emperor Penguins travel about 90 km inland<sup>16</sup> to reach the breeding site. The penguins start courtship<sup>17</sup> in March or April, when the temperature is as low as minus<sup>18</sup> 40 degree Centigrade.



Emperor Penguins are serially<sup>19</sup> monogamous<sup>20</sup>.<sup>③</sup> They have only one mate each year, and stay faithful to that mate. However, the next year, most end up with different mates. Although they attempt to locate<sup>21</sup> the previous year's mates in the next breeding season, most cannot find each other and they have to choose a new mate.

In May or June, the female penguin lays one 450-gram egg, but at this point her nutritional<sup>22</sup> reserves are exhausted and she must immediately return to the sea to feed. Very carefully, she transfers the egg to the male, who incubates<sup>23</sup> the egg for about 65 days from the beginning to the end without food by surviving on his fat reserves and spending the majority of the time sleeping to conserve<sup>24</sup> energy. The transfer of the egg can be awkward and difficult, and many couples drop the egg in the process. When this happens, the chick<sup>25</sup> inside is immediately lost as the egg cannot withstand the low temperatures on the icy<sup>26</sup> ground. To survive the cold and winds of up to 200 km/h, the males huddle together, taking turns in the middle of the huddle. They have also been observed with their backs to the wind to conserve body heat. If the chick hatches<sup>27</sup> before the mother's return, the father sets the chick on his feet and covers it with his pouch<sup>28</sup>, feeding it a white, milky substance produced by a gland<sup>29</sup> in his esophagus<sup>30</sup>. After about two months, the female returns. She finds her mate among the hundreds of fathers via his call and takes over caring for the chick, feeding it by the food that she has stored in her stomach. The male then leaves to take his turn at sea. His trip is slightly shorter than before, because the melting of ice in the summer

19. ★serially /<sup>ˈ</sup>siəriəli /  
adv. 连续重复地
20. ◆ monogamous  
/mə'nɒɡəməs / adj.  
一夫一妻制的
21. locate /ləu 'keɪt /  
vt. 找到
22. ★ nutritional  
/nju:'trɪfənəl / adj.  
营养的
23. ◆ incubate  
/ɪŋk ju'beɪt / v. 孵卵
24. conserve /kən'sərv /  
vt. 保存
25. chick /tʃɪk / n. 小鸡
26. icy /'aɪsi / adj. 冰封的, 冰冷的
27. ★ hatch /hætʃ /  
vt. 孵出
28. pouch /paʊtʃ / n.  
腹部皮褶
29. ★ gland /glænd /  
n. 腺
30. ◆ esophagus  
/i:'sɒfəgəs / n. 食道

31. open sea 外海, 公海  
 32. tend to 照顾, 照料  
 33. placement  
 /'pleɪsmənt/ n.  
 放置, 列入  
 34. endangered  
 /ɪndeɪndʒəd/ adj.  
 有危险的, 濒临灭绝的  
 35. Endangered  
 Species Protection  
 Act 濒危物种保护法  
 36. ★availability  
 /ə'veɪlə'bɪləti/ n.  
 利用(或获得的)  
 可能性  
 37. ◆fishery /'fɪʃəri/  
 n. (常作 fisheries)  
 渔业, 渔业技术  
 38. ▲predator /'predətə/  
 n. 捕食者, 食肉  
 动物  
 39. ▲habitat /'hæbɪtæt/  
 n. 栖息地  
 40. colony /'kɒləni/ n.  
 聚居地

gradually decreases the distance between the breeding site and the open sea<sup>31</sup>. After another few weeks, the male returns and both parents tend to<sup>32</sup> the chick by keeping it off the ice and feeding it. Eventually, both the chick and parents return to the sea and spend the rest of the summer feeding there. At the end of the summer the whole inland trip is repeated for all those penguins of breeding age, while the younger ones stay at the sea edge.

The Emperor Penguin, along with nine other species of penguin, is currently being considered for placement<sup>33</sup> under the Endangered<sup>34</sup> Species Protection Act<sup>35</sup>. The primary reasons for this are declining food availability<sup>36</sup> due to the effects of climate change, and industrial fisheries<sup>37</sup> on the crustacean and fish populations.<sup>④</sup> Other reasons for their placement on this list include such things as disease, foreign and introduced predators<sup>38</sup>, habitat<sup>39</sup> destruction, and disturbance at breeding colonies<sup>40</sup> by humans.

— <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/emperor+penguin>  
 (803 words)

## Notes

- ① The Emperor Penguin has a thick coat of feathers that insulate the entire body, excluding only the legs and the undersides of the wings.  
 帝企鹅有一层厚厚的羽毛将整个身体与外界隔绝, 仅仅露出腿和翅膀的下侧。
- ② They then dive again and repeat the sequence about half a dozen times before surfacing to breathe.  
 然后他们再次潜入水中, 重复这个动作大约6次, 之后才浮上水面呼吸。
- ③ Emperor Penguins are serially monogamous.

(以1年时间为单位)帝企鹅实行阶段性的单配偶制。

- ④ The primary reasons for this are declining food availability due to the effects of climate change, and industrial fisheries on the crustacean and fish populations.

(把帝企鹅列入濒临灭绝物种保护法案的)首要原因是气候变化的影响及对于甲壳类和其他鱼类的产业化捕猎导致了帝企鹅的食物减少。

## Exercises

I. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- ( ) 1. The Emperor Penguin is mainly living in those cold areas, such as the Arctic Pole and Antarctica.
- ( ) 2. Like human beings, the Emperor Penguin is also a species that lives in groups.
- ( ) 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the Emperor Penguin is sexually mature at about 5 years of age.
- ( ) 4. The eggs of the Emperor Penguin are so easy to get broken that the chicks inside are vulnerable.
- ( ) 5. Emperor Penguins are extremely faithful to their mates, so each one of them has only one mate all through its life.

II. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences. using the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

average	tend to	locate	drive out	end up	social
population	transfer	on end	indicate		

- If you go on like this you'll \_\_\_ in prison.
- The bear \_\_\_ was estimated to be as low as 200.
- Ants are \_\_\_ insects.
- I was more than usually sick that morning and he had to \_\_\_ me.
- The teaching staff in our department has been working 6 hours \_\_\_ in

order to prepare materials for the coming evaluation.

6. He could not \_\_\_ his lost watch.
7. Owing to his outstanding managing competence, he was \_\_\_ to the headquarters of the company.
8. The arrow on the sign \_\_\_ the right way to go.
9. Successful businesses will always \_\_\_ those which are badly managed.
10. The rainfall here \_\_\_ 800 mm a year.

III. *Put the following into Chinese.*

1. They stand in compact huddles ranging in size between ten and many hundreds of birds, each leaning forward on a neighbor.
2. Very carefully, she transfers the egg to the male, who incubates the egg for about 65 days on end without food by surviving on his fat reserves and spending the majority of the time sleeping to conserve energy.
3. His trip is slightly shorter than before, because the melting of ice in the summer gradually decreases the distance between the breeding site and the open sea.
4. The Emperor Penguin, along with nine other species of penguin, is currently being considered for placement under the Endangered Species Protection Act.

IV. *Discuss the following questions.*

1. Have you ever watched the documentary (纪录片) about the Emperor Penguin? What do you know about it?
2. What is your viewpoint on environmental protection? As a college student, what can you do in order to protect environment?

## Part II Skimming and Scanning

### Blue Whale

The blue whale is one of the rorquals (鯨鯨), a family that also includes the humpback whale, fin whale, Bryde's whale, sei whale, and minke whale. On land an animal of the size of a blue whale would be crushed by its own weight without the support of large heavy bones. Because its body is supported by water, as a sea animal, the need for heavy bones to support its weight disappeared. This, plus the availability of a large food supply, has made it possible for the blue whale to reach such an enormous size. The blue whale makes deep and rumbling(发出隆隆声) sounds which can be felt as much as heard. These low-frequency sounds travel long distances through water, allowing blue whales to communicate with each other over hundreds of miles of ocean.

#### *Physical description*

The blue whale is the largest mammal, possibly the largest animal, ever inhabiting(栖息于) the earth. Its body is long, somewhat tapered(锥形的), and streamlined(流线型的), with the head making up less than one-fourth of its total body length. Its body is smooth and relatively free of parasites(寄生生物), but a few barnacles(附着甲壳动物) attach themselves to the edge of the fluke and occasionally to the tips of the flippers(鳍状肢) and to the dorsal(背部的) fin(鱼鳍). There are 55~68 ventral grooves(沟) extending from the lower jaw to near the navel(肚脐).

#### *Color*

The blue whale is blue-gray in color, but often with lighter gray mottling(斑驳状) on a darker background. The underside of its flippers

may be a lighter color or white, while the ventral(腹面) of the fluke is dark. The blue whale acquires microorganisms called diatoms (硅藻) in the cold waters of the Antarctic and North Pacific and North Atlantic which give the underside of its body a yellowish green color. Because of this yellow color, the early whalers gave it the name “sulfur bottom”.

### *Fins and fluke*

Its dorsal (top) fin is small and triangular or curved in shape, and is located three-fourths of the way back on the body. The fin measures only one foot at its highest point though its size and shape are highly variable. Its flippers are tapered and relatively short, about 12% of the total body length. The flukes are broad and triangular. The rear edge is smooth with a slight median(中间的) notch (凹口).

### *Length and weight*

The longest blue whale ever recorded was a 108-foot adult female caught during whaling efforts in Antarctica! In modern times, blue whales in the Southern Hemisphere reach lengths of 90 ~ 100 feet, but their Northern Hemisphere counterparts are smaller, on average 75 to 80 feet. Blue whales can weigh over 100 tons. Females are larger than males of the same age, the largest perhaps weighing as much as 150 tons.

### *Feeding*

The blue whale is thought to feed almost exclusively on small, shrimp-like creatures called krill (磷虾). During the summer feeding season the blue whale gorges(塞饱) itself, consuming an astounding 4 tons or more each day. This means it may eat up to 40 million krill a day. As a baleen whale, it has a series of 260~400 fringed overlapping plates hanging from each side of the upper jaw, where teeth might otherwise be located. During feeding, large volumes of water and food can be taken into the mouth because the pleated grooves in the throat expand. As the mouth closes, water is expelled through the baleen plates, which trap the food on the inside near the tongue to be swallowed.

### ***Mating and breeding***

Recent research indicates that blue whales reach sexual maturity between the age of 6~10 years, or when males average about 74 feet and females are about 79 feet. Calves are born at intervals of 2~3 years and gestation (怀孕) is about 12 months. Calves are 23~27 feet long at birth and 3 tons. Calves nurse for 7~8 months and are weaned (使断奶) when they reach 52 feet in length. At that time they weigh about 23 tons. During the nursing period, calves consume 100 gallons of the fat – rich mother’s milk each day, gain 200 pounds a day, or 8 pounds an hour, and grow 1 and 1/2 inches in length a day.

### ***Distribution and migration***

Blue whales may be found in all oceans of the world. They migrate to tropical-to-temperate waters during winter months to mate and give birth to calves. They can feed throughout their range, in polar, temperate, or even tropical waters.

### ***Natural history***

Though they may be found singly or in small groups, it is more common to see blue whales in pairs. They are sometimes seen in larger groups and loosely defined concentrations of 50~60 have been observed. They are fast, strong swimmers, capable of reaching 30 mph (48.3 km/hr) when alarmed, but they usually cruise along at about 12 mph (19.3 km/hr).

### ***Status***

Because of their enormous size and speed, blue whales were safe from early whalers, who could not pursue them in open boats with hand harpoons. But in 1868 a Norwegian, Sven Foyn, revolutionized the whaling industry with the invention of the exploding harpoon (鱼叉) gun and by using steam and diesel powered factory ships and catcher boats. He also perfected the technique of inflating dead whales with air so they wouldn’t sink after being harpooned. The whaling industry began to focus on blue

whales after 1900. A single 90-foot blue whale could yield up to 120 barrels of oil, and the blue whales were killed by the thousands. The slaughter peaked in 1931 when over 29,000 were killed in one season. After that blue whales became so scarce that the whalers turned to other species and later the International Whaling Commission (IWC) banned all hunting of blue whales in 1966 and gave them worldwide protection. Recovery has been extremely slow, and only in the last few years have there been signs that their numbers may be increasing. Pre-whaling population estimates were over 350,000 blue whales, but up to 99% of blue whales were killed during whaling efforts. Presently, there are estimated 5 ~ 10,000 blue whales in the Southern Hemisphere, and only around 3 ~ 4,000 in the Northern Hemisphere.

— <http://www.acsonline.org/factpack/bluewhl.htm>

(1032 words)

I . Read each of the following statements. Write “Yes” if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; write “No” if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; write “Not Given” if the statement is not given in the passage.

1. The blue whale becomes the largest mammal due to the availability of a large food supply and water support for the heavy body.
2. The blue whale uses some body language and smell to communicate with each other over hundreds of miles of ocean.
3. The body of the blue whale is so smooth that no parasites can attach themselves to it.
4. The flippers of the blue whale are tapered and relatively short, while the flukes are broad and in the shape of a triangle.
5. It is believed that the blue whale feeds almost entirely on small, shrimp-like creatures called krill.
6. Shortly after the nursing period, calves reach sexual maturity.



7. The blue whale swims faster than the humpback whale.

II . Complete the table with the information given in the passage .

Physical Characteristics of the Blue Whale	
shape	long, tapered and _____ 1 _____
color	_____ 2 _____
fins and fluke	triangular or curved, _____ 3 _____
length and weight	90-100 feet or 75-80 feet, over 100 tons

Time required : 15 minutes

Time used : \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

## Part III Reading in Depth

### Section A

Read the passage carefully and then answer the following questions or complete the unfinished statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

### World Ocean

Oceans cover almost three quarters of the surface of the Earth, with a total area of 361 million square kilometers. The average depth of world oceans is 3,711 meters, and the vast abyssal plains of the deep ocean cover about 40% of the Earth's surface. This does not include seas not connected to the main 5 oceans, such as the *Caspian Sea* (里海).

World ocean, the global and interconnected body of salt water, is generally divided by the continents and *archipelagos* (群岛) into 5 larger