

安徽省高等学校“十一五”省级规划教材

主编 / 郝涂根

新 ¹
New Target
目标
大学英语泛读
College English Extensive Reading

本册主编 / 郝涂根 胡一宁

中国科学技术大学出版社

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大学英语泛读

New Target College English Extensive Reading

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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

中国科学技术大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新目标大学英语泛读. 1 / 郝涂根, 胡一宁主编. —合肥: 中国科学技术大学出版社, 2008. 7

(安徽省高等学校“十一五”省级规划教材)

ISBN 978-7-312-02375-0

I. 新… II. ①郝… ②胡… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 094928 号

出版发行 中国科学技术大学出版社
安徽省合肥市金寨路 96 号, 邮编: 230026
网址: <http://www.press.ustc.edu.cn>

印刷 安徽江淮印务有限责任公司
经销 全国新华书店
开本 710×960(mm) 1/16
印张 13.5
字数 260 千
版次 2008 年 7 月第 1 版
印次 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
定价 20.00 元

《新目标大学英语泛读》

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前 言

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,也是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,以测试考生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,着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、六级考试题型,设置了丰富多样的练习题,从内容到练习形式,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指导理念,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,以便于学生把握学习方向。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达能力。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題。

需要说明的是,我们在本教材文章素材的选取上,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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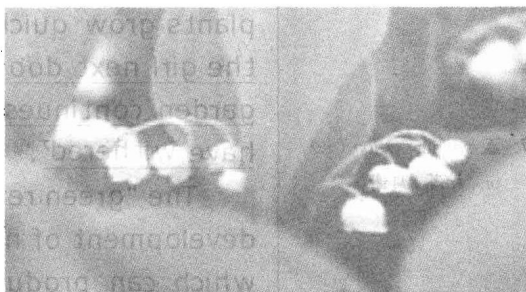
Unit 1

Words and Their Stories

Part II Text

Green — The Color of Life

您对“Green”这个表示色彩的词有着怎样的了解？您知道它以及由它构成的短语分别包含着怎样的文化内涵吗？



Green is an important color in nature. It is the color of grass and leaves. It is also the color of most growing plants. Sometimes, the word green means young, fresh and growing. Sometimes, it describes something that is immature¹ or unfinished. For example, a “greenhorn²” is someone who has no experience and who is new to a situation. In the 15th century, a greenhorn was a young cow or ox whose horns had not yet developed. A century later, a greenhorn was a soldier who had not yet had any experience in battle. By the 18th century, a greenhorn had the

1. ◆immature/*imətju*
ə(r)/a. 不成熟的
2. greenhorn/*grɪnhɔ:n* /
n. 新手

注：★= 较高难度的单词，▲= 更高难度的单词，◆= 超纲单词。

3. ◆ old-timer /'əʊldtaɪmə /
n. 老前辈

4. survive /sə'vaɪv / vi. 生存

5. civilization /,sɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn / n. 文明

6. ◆ capable /'keɪpəbl / a.
有能力的, 能干的
. be capable of 能够

7. ▲ wither /'wɪðə (r) /
vi. 枯萎, 凋谢

8. ◆ joint /dʒɔɪnt / a. 联
合的, 共同的

9. emotion /ɪ'məʊʃn / n. 情绪

10. ◆ jealousy /'dʒeləsi /
n. 嫉妒, 吃醋

11. monster /'mɒnstə(r) /
n. 怪物, 怪兽

12. creature /'kri:tʃə(r) /
n. 动物

meaning it has today: an inexperienced person who is unfamiliar with his job.

About one hundred years ago, “greenhorn” was a popular expression in the American west. Old-timers³ used it to describe a man who had just arrived from one of the big cities in the east. The greenhorn lacked the skills he would need to survive⁴ in the hard rough country, which was far away from the human civilization⁵ then.

Someone who is capable⁶ of growing plants well is said to have a “green thumb”. The expression comes from the early 1900s. A person with “green thumb” seems to have a magic touch that makes plants grow quickly and well. You might say that the girl next door has a “green thumb” when her garden continues to grow long after your plants have withered⁷. ①

The “green revolution” is the name given to the development of new kinds of rice and other grains, which can produce much larger crop. They have helped some developing countries to produce, for the first time, enough food to feed their people and to export some to other countries. The green revolution was the result of hard work and joint⁸ efforts by agricultural scientists with “green thumbs”. ②

Green is also the color used to describe the powerful emotion⁹, jealousy¹⁰. The “green-eyed monster¹¹” is not a frightening creature¹² from outer space but an expression used about 400 years ago by William Shakespeare in his play Othello to mean jealousy. ③ When someone talks about the “green-eyed monster”, he is talking about the unpleasant feeling a person has when he thinks he

has lost his lover to someone else. You can say that a young man will suffer from the “green eyed monster” if his girlfriend begins going steady with¹³ someone else.^④

In most places in the world, a green light is a signal to move ahead. A green light from a traffic signal means your car can continue on. In everyday speech, a “green light” means an approval¹⁴ to continue with a program or action. A government agency¹⁵ may be given the “green light” to go ahead with the project after Congress¹⁶ approves it.

Last but not the least, “green” is the color of life. My dear readers, enjoy learning the word “green” and expressions with this word and enjoy your beautiful life!

— from *Words and Their Stories*
(491 words)

13. steady /'stedi /ə. 稳定的, 经常的

. go steady with 谈恋爱

14. approval /ə'pru:vi / n. 同意, 批准

15. agency /eidʒənsi / n. 机构

16. Congress /kɒŋɡres / n. 国会

Notes

① You might say that the girl next door has a “green thumb” if her garden continues to grow long after your plants have withered.

如果你花园中的植物早已凋谢枯萎, 而你邻家姑娘的花园依旧枝繁叶茂, 你就可以说她擅长园艺。

② The green revolution was the result of hard work and joint efforts by agricultural scientists with green thumbs.

绿色革命是精通农艺的科学家们辛勤工作和集体努力的结果。

③ The “green eyed monster” is not a frightening creature from the outer space but an expression used about 400 years ago by William Shakespeare in his play *Othello* to mean jealousy.

“Green-eyed monster”不是来自外层空间的怪物, 而是大约 400 年前威廉·莎士比亚在其剧本《奥塞罗》中使用的意为嫉妒的短语。

(*Othello*: one of the four greatest tragedies by William Shakespeare.)

④ You can say that a young man will suffer from the “green eyed monster” if

his girlfriend begins going steady with someone else.

如果某个小伙子的女朋友移情别恋,你可以说他将“醋劲大发”。

Exercises

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

- () 1. According to the text, an experienced soldier is called a greenhorn nowadays.
- () 2. People with “a green thumb” can use magic tricks to make their plants grow faster and better.
- () 3. A young man will get jealous when his girlfriend begins to have a regular romantic relationship with another young man.
- () 4. The American government can not carry out a project if Congress doesn't give it a green light.
- () 5. It was not until the “green revolution” that some developing countries solved the food problem and even made money out of food trade.

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

emotion	produce	agency	signal	approval	survive
go steady with	joint	be capable of	congress		

1. Women are said to be more _____ than men.
2. Some animals can _____ in the desert on very little water.
3. Australia _____ wool and meat.
4. The President lost the support of the _____ due to the war in Iraq.
5. Although they have been _____ each other for a long time, they still have no plan to get married.
6. After ten years of study in America, she _____ speaking English fluently now.
7. Because Tina and Jane were born on the same day, they decided to hold a _____ birthday party.

8. He raised his arm as a _____ for us to stop talking.
9. Without the head teacher's _____, none of us is allowed to live off campus
10. We have already contacted the travel _____, which will arrange everything for our summer camp.

III. Put the following into Chinese.

1. By the 18th century, a greenhorn had the meaning it has today: an inexperienced person who is unfamiliar with his job.
2. The “greenhorn” lacked the skills he would need to survive in the hard rough country, which was far away from human civilization then.
3. The “green revolution” is the name given to the development of new kinds of rice and other grains, which can produce much larger crop.
4. When someone talks about the “green eyed monster”, he is talking about the unpleasant feeling a person has when he thinks he has lost his lover to someone else.

IV. Complete the summary with the words and phrases from the text.

Green is a very important color. Sometimes, it means young and growing. Sometimes, it refers to something 1 or unfinished. The word “green” can be a part of many words and phrases. A 2 is a person who is inexperienced in a new situation. Someone with a “green thumb” 3 growing plants. If the garden of the girl next door continues to grow long after your plants have 4 , you can say she has a “green thumb”. Thanks to the hard work and 5 by agricultural scientists, the 6 has helped many 7 countries produce enough food to feed their

people and to export some to other countries. The “green-eyed monster”, which means 8, was first used by William Shakespeare in his play *Othello*. A green light means your car can 9 when it is used as a traffic signal. But in everyday speech, it means an 10 to continue with a program or action.

(157 words)

Part II Skimming and Scanning

Apple

Apple is a fruit which is popular with people from all over the world. There are many phrases related to the word. Many of them are widely used in English. Let's take a look at some of the most popular ones.

Apple Pie Order

“Apple pie order”— meaning in perfect order, very well organized — is claimed by many people. Some claim New England, while others say that Scottish and English writers used the phrase a long time ago. But the housewives of New England cut their apples in even slices(切片) and filled their pies with them in a well organized way, row upon row. As one writer said, the women of New England loved order, everything in the right place. This, perhaps, explains why it is generally believed that “apple pie order” came out of New England.

Apple Polisher

An “apple polisher” is one who gives gifts to win friendship or special treatment. It is not exactly a bribe(贿赂), but is close to it. “Apple-polishing” is as old as human society, but the phrase itself is recent, about 50 years old. It comes from the schoolroom. For a long time, some schoolboys would leave a shiny apple on the teacher's desk. They would clean and polish the apple to give it a bright shine, to make it look more tasty. Such a gift, the student hoped, might make the teacher shut her eyes to his poor work and give him a good mark. All sorts of people are apple-

polishers, including politicians and people in high offices just about everybody. Oliver Cromwell, the great English leader, offered many gifts to win the support of George Fox, but failed. Cromwell said, “I see there is a people raised that I cannot win either with gifts, honors, or offices; but with all the other people I can.

Apple of Discord

There is an old expression that describes wild disorder. The phrase is “apple of discord(不和谐)”. It comes from Greek mythology(神话). All the gods and goddesses sat around the table to celebrate the marriage of Thetis and Peleus. Discord, who was a troublemaker, threw a golden apple on the table, to be given as a prize to the most beautiful. It was not an easy decision to make. How could one choose among Juno, Minerva and Venus? So, it was left to Paris to decide. He chose Venus. Juno and Minerva were very angry and threatened to settle matters with him. And this brought on the long Trojan War(特洛伊战争).

Adam's Apple(喉结)

The apple is older than history. It is celebrated in the folk stories of ancient countries as one of the best-loved fruits.

As we said earlier, it has also given mankind a lot of trouble, as the Bible tells the story. It became a symbol of good and evil and man lost God's good will because he could not refuse the pleasure of eating it. He has been having a hard time ever since and must work hard to eat and stay alive. There is a strange belief that Adam's sin(罪) in eating the apple left a mark on the front part of his throat. It is called the “Adam's apple”. It can be more clearly seen on men's than women's throats. Beyond that nothing is certain.

Love Apple

At one time, the tomato was called a “love apple”, but this was a mistake. This is how the mistake happened. In the 16th century Spain imported the tomato from South America and exported it to Morocco. Italian traders carried it to Italy. The Italian name for it was “pomo dei Moro”—“apple of the Moors”. When French growers imported it, they thought “dei Moro” meant “d'amour”, the French word for love. And so,

“pomo dei Moro” became “apple of love”. In German, it is still “liebesapfel”, meaning “love apple”.

Johnny Appleseed

The growing of apples spread across the eastern United States in the 1800's because of a strange man who became famous in American folklore (民间传说) as Johnny Appleseed. His real name, however, was John Chapman. He began to plant apple seeds in the state of Pennsylvania and sold them to families moving westward. He spent 40 years traveling through Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania helping hundreds of settlers grow their apple trees. Johnny Appleseed was a deeply faithful man who had little interest in anything but God and apples. Many songs and stories have been written about him after he died in 1845.

An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away

The apple has been responsible for a number of strange beliefs and superstitions(迷信). One of them is that it gives a man strong masculine(男性的) powers. If you like eating apples, that is fine. But if you do so for other reasons, you may be disappointed. And if you ask whether it is true that an apple a day keeps the doctor away, a reasonable answer is that an apple every day will never do anybody harm.

— from *Words and Their Stories*
(835 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 information is not given in the passage.

1. Because the women of New England were very well organized, people all believed that “apple pie order” came out of New England.
2. The author believes that almost everyone is an apple-polisher, so students, politicians and even great English leaders can all be apple polishers.
3. Oliver Cromwell couldn't win the support of George Fox, who was the

- most powerful and richest in England then.
4. According to the Bible, the mark on the front part of a man's throat is a symbol of Adam's sin in eating the apple.
 5. Though it was a mistake that the tomato was once called a "love apple", this name is still used somewhere in the world.
 6. Johnny Appleseed moved to the west to help the new settlers to plant apples trees.
 7. At the end of the passage, the author thinks that eating an apple every day is useless and unnecessary.

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

Apple of Discord	Paris chose the most beautiful one from Juno, Minerva and <u>1</u> .
Love Apple	In the 16th century, <u>2</u> imported the tomato from South America.
Johnny Appleseed	John only has interest in <u>3</u> and apples.

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).

Blitz

At the beginning of World War II, the powerful German army marched with great speed through Western Europe and captured (占领) Poland,

France and other countries in a very short time. Hitler described this with the German word “blitzkrieg” which means war that is fought as quickly as lightning strikes. Military experts soon began to use this word to describe any fast - moving, powerful attack by strong forces.

Hitler’s blitzkrieg attack on Western Europe succeeded for a while. However, its result in Britain was quite a different story — Hitler was not able to defeat Britain. As time passed, Hitler decided to bomb London and other British cities and force them to surrender (投降). Soon, a lot of German bombs were falling on British cities every day. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill described the attack in this way: “The new bombing began with the blitz of the city Coventry on the night of November fourteenth.”

Use of the word “blitz” did not end when Germany surrendered. Then people began to use the word “blitz” to describe any kind of strong action or movement. The expression is also used in sports. A team on the defense in American football may use a blitz to stop the other team from passing the football. A company may start an advertising blitz to introduce a new product to as many people as possible on many radio and television stations and in different newspapers.

The blitz did not win the war for Hitler. But it did win a lasting place in the English language as a useful and descriptive word.

— from *Words and Their Stories*
(264 words)

1. What was the main characteristic of Hitler’s blitz? _____.
2. Germany’s blitzkrieg attack on Britain ended in _____.
3. What happened to the use of the word “blitz” after World War II? _____.
4. The purpose of an advertising blitz started by a company is _____.
5. According to the passage, the word “blitz” will continue to be _____ in English.

Time required: 8 minutes
Time used: _____ minutes

Section B

Read the passage and decide on the best choice to answer or complete each of the following.

When someone says, “Well, I guess I’ll have to go face the music,” it does not mean he is planning to go to a concert. It is something far less pleasant, like being called in by your boss to explain why you did this and did that. It is terrible, but it has to be faced.

At some time or another, every one of us has had to “face the music”, especially as children. We can all remember father’s angry voice, “I want to talk to you!” just because we did not obey him. What an unpleasant business it was!

The phrase “to face the music” is at least 100 years old. Where did the expression come from?

The first explanation comes from the American novelist James Fenimore Cooper. He said that the expression was first used by actors while waiting to go on stage. When it was their turn, they often said, “It’s time to go face the music.” And that is exactly what they did — face the band which was just below the stage.

An actor might be frightened or nervous as he moved onto the stage in front of an audience that might be hostile, especially if he forgot his lines (台词), but he had to go out. If he did not, there would be no play.

So, “to face the music” came to mean: having to go through something, no matter how unpleasant the experience might be, because you knew you had no choice.

Other explanations come from the army. Men had to face inspection(视察) by their leader. The soldiers worried about how well they looked. Was their equipment clean — shiny enough to pass inspection? Still, the men had to go out, and face the music of the band, as well as the inspection. What else could they do?

Another army explanation is more closely related to the idea of facing the results and accepting the responsibility for something that should not have been done. For example, when a man is forced out of the army because he did something unacceptable, he is dishonored. The band does