

大学英语系列教材
College English Series

ENGLISH 大学英语 阅读进阶

新版

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

Progressive Extensive Reading

1

主 编 朱万忠 张 梅



重庆大学出版社

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大学英语系列教材
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ENGLISH 大学英语 阅读进阶 I

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Progressive Extensive Reading

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重庆大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《大学英语阅读进阶》(新版)是根据教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)对《大学英语阅读进阶》(1~6册)作的一个全新的修改,也是大学英语系列教材之一,旨在逐步培养学生的阅读技能和良好的阅读习惯以及阅读方式,提高学生英语阅读能力,并帮助学生通过有效的阅读,获取知识,拓宽视野。

新版分为1,2两册,本册为第1册。每单元以阅读技能为主线,通过对各个微技能的讲解,增强读者的认识,并通过举例来阐述各个微技能在阅读过程中的应用。本书也提供了实践训练的机会,以便巩固学生对各个微技能的掌握。为了提高学生的综合阅读能力,扩大阅读量,本书在每个单元还编写了三篇文章作为补充读物。每篇文章长度适中,编写的练习题型与大学英语四、六级考试题型类似,有助于学生作充分的应试准备。

本书可作为阅读课程教材使用,可用作学生的课外补充学习资料,也可作为具有相应水平的学生和英语爱好者的自学课本。

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前 言

《大学英语系列教材》是以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)为依据,根据重庆地区大学英语教学实际情况和学生英语水平编写的。在组织编写前,我们先后对重庆地区 300 多名学生和 100 多名教师进行了问卷调查,充分了解了大学英语教与学的实际情况和师生的真正需求。基于调查结果和教学要求,我们确定了书目,并为每一本书制订了详细的编写计划和方案。在编写过程中,我们不断地将所编写的部分用于教学实践,并不断对其进行修正。参加系列教材编写的人员均为重庆市有着丰富大学英语教学经验和教材编写经验、熟谙教学法与语言习得理论、科研成果突出的教师。可以说,这套教材凝聚了重庆市大学英语教师多年的教学经验、心得体会和研究成果。

本系列教材具有以下特点:

1. 在编写中充分考虑重庆地区学生英语学习的特点,即语言基础知识较扎实,但听、说、读、写、译等综合运用能力,尤其是听说能力普遍较差。无论从教材选材、难易度还是内容体系上,我们都从重庆地区学生的实际出发,认真筛选,精心设计。

2. 本系列教材既注重教师课堂使用,又注重学生课外自学,将课堂内外很好地结合起来。首先,它便于教师课堂操作。如系列教材中的《大学英语课堂限时阅读》、《大学英语 CET-4 考前冲刺》装订形式灵活,可以拆卸,教师可以在每次安排课堂限时阅读或综合训练时,随堂将课文和练习发给学生。其次,它便于学生课外自学。系列教材中的《大学英语课堂限时阅读》、《大学英语阅读进阶》、《大学英语自主听力》等分册每单元的材料除了足够教师课堂使用以外,还留有大量的阅读、听力等练习供学生课外操练。

3. 本系列教材以培养学生扎实的语言技能、提高学生全面应用能力为主要目标,同时兼顾提高其四、六级考试应试能力。本系列教材注意吸收我国长期在大学英语教学和教材编写中积累的经验,同时采纳国外先进的教学理论和方法,保证了教材编写的科学性和合理性,以利于学生扎实、有效地从各个方面提高英语应用能力。同时,我们在编写系列教材的练习时,有意识地将题型向全国大学英语四、六级考试靠拢,以增强学生的应试能力,并在某些分册中对应试技巧给予适当的讲解。这当然不是提倡应试教育,而是以素质教育为基础,对学生进行应试方面的指导。更何况,全国大学英语四、六级考试是英语运用能力的考试,引导学生向其靠拢,反过来会促进学生语言能力的提高。

本系列教材包括以下分册:

《大学英语阅读进阶》(新版)分为 1,2 两册,适合大学非英语专业学生使用。该教材用于阅读课程,介绍了近 20 个阅读微技能。每单元均安排了阅读技能介绍,技能的应用以及技能训练。每单元还提供了三篇阅读材料,检查学生的综合阅读能力。1,2 两册均设计了一个阅读能力记录表,旨在让学生了解自己每单元的学习情况。本教材既可供课堂阅读教学使用,也可供学生课外自学。

《大学英语课堂限时阅读》:共 4 册,难度分别相当于大学英语 1~4 级,系快速阅读教材。每册 15 单元,每单元 3 篇文章,每篇文章均配有理解练习,并附有字数和建议阅读时间。装订形式灵活,可拆卸。教师既可在课堂上安排限时练习,又可让学生课外自行规定时间练习。

《大学英语自主听力》:共 4 册,难度分别相当于大学英语 1~4 级。1~2 册每个单元既有基础的辨音练习,又有会话、短文听力,还有幽默故事、电影对白等趣味听力。3~4 册按照四级听力考试的题型对学生进行大量的听力训练。它可作教材用,也可供课外自学。本书配有录音磁带。

《大学英语写作教程》:本书从学生习作常见的错误出发,安排技巧讲解,设计有的放矢的练习。内容有:对写作技巧的循序渐进的指导,对学生习作中典型错误的评点,对优秀范文的赏析,以及一些旨在提高学生学习兴趣的、为学生提供语言素材的锦言妙语、幽默故事和谜语等。同时还对大学英语应试写作和英语应用文写作进行有效的指导。

《大学英语 CET-4 考前冲刺》:本书作者具有多年的大学英语四级考试辅导经验及四级考试强化教材编写经验。他们在认真研究历年四级考试命题特点的基础上,严格按照考纲规定的题型编写了本书。全书含 10 套全真模拟试题,并附答案与注解。注解部分简洁、明了,对考生有实实在在的帮助。本书配有听力部分的录音磁带。

《大学英语词汇进阶记忆与自测》:本书以现行主干教材为基础,将教材中出现的词汇分 1,2,3,4 级排列,并列岀词义;然后从每级中选取核心词汇编撰自测练习。它简明扼要,有助于学生通过练习记忆单词。

本系列教材由重庆大学、西南师范大学、西南农业大学、重庆医科大学、第三军医大学、中国人民解放军后勤工程学院、渝州大学、重庆邮电学院、重庆交通学院、重庆工商大学、重庆通信学院等长期从事大学英语教学的骨干教师编写。编写过程中,我们得到了国家级专家,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员韩其顺教授,以及重庆市各高校英语界领导、同仁的悉心指导和热情支持,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢!

《大学英语系列教材》

编写组

2006 年 8 月

编者的话

《大学英语阅读进阶》(新版)依据教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)编写,供大学英语基础阶段的教学使用。本教材分为1,2册,适用于大学英语课程1~2年级使用。

在该系列教材编写之前,我们对学生作了广泛的调查,学生普遍反映现有的一些教材中的阅读文章偏长,他们难于长时间地集中精力读下去;课文后的练习过多,无时间去完成,结果是做练习的时间多于阅读的时间;教材缺乏趣味性,版式陈旧,也缺少启发性的内容,等等。我们在综合了学生的反馈意见和参阅了国内外的一些阅读课本之后,决定该系列教材要更新教学理念,以人为本,充分发挥学生的学习自主性和能动性,从“要我读”转变为“我想读”。本系列教材编写的指导思想就是要把快乐(enjoyment)融入到阅读课中,建立一种“快乐阅读”(enjoyable reading)的理念,因为我们坚信这样一条阅读循环规律,即:快乐阅读(enjoys reading)→读得快(reads fast)→读得多(reads more)→理解好(understands better)→快乐阅读(enjoys reading)。要让学生做到“我想读”,其主要因素就是“enjoyment”,因此,该系列教材的编写思路的切入点就在“快乐阅读”这一点上。在此思路的指导下,本系列教材的特点体现在以下几个方面:

1. 采用 skill-oriented 的编写原则编写各单元。每单元均以各微技能为标题,便于学生查找所需技能,以便学生能充分运用有效的阅读技能,更好地理解所读文章。
2. 所选材料均为地道的“原汁原味”,语言规范。选择的课文多为近期出版和发表的英文原版,有很强的时代感。课文的难易程度和长度基本上成阶梯状上升。
3. 学与考相结合。各单元设计了一定量的类似四、六级考试题型的训练,以满足学生对参加考试的需要,做到既培养学生应用语言的能力,又训练了学生的应试能力。
4. 所选文章的长度适中,编写的练习少而精,有利于学生在单元时间里完成,也易于课堂教学的操作。
5. 各单元的主要词汇均标注《大学英语课程教学要求》中各层次的符号,有助于学生有选择性地记忆词汇。

本教材的编写得到了许多同仁和专家的关心和悉心指导:重庆大学外国语学院院长余渭深教授对本教材的修改提出了宝贵的意见;重庆大学出版社的领导和外语分社的编辑们为该教材的出版和版式设计等方面均付出了辛勤的劳动,我们借此机会向他们表示感谢。由于编者水平有限,难免存在不足之处,甚至有错误的地方,恳请使用本教材的广大教师和学生不吝指正。

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Unit One

Skimming for the Main Idea (1)

Part 1 Introduction to Skills

Skimming is defined as reading quickly to get the main idea of a text. It is a technique used in previewing or for getting an overview of a text. When skimming, your eyes read rapidly over the page, just pick out the main ideas and topics. Scanning also involves rapid movement through a text, but it aims at searching for specific information rather than the main points.

Skimming enables you to quickly go through the text without paying attention to all parts of it. It is a valuable preparation for intensive reading as it allows you to select what is essential to read and to gain an overview of the structure of the material.

Strategies in skimming involve reading:

- title, subtitles, subheading
- the first and last paragraphs
- the first sentence of each paragraph
- words in bold type, italics, digits, or tables

Example 1

Skim the following passage and answer the questions in three minutes.

While it is possible for people with great talent or drive to achieve with a bad attitude, it doesn't happen very often, and it takes an incredible amount of effort. And even if they do achieve some degree of success, they aren't happy. (And they make the

people around them miserable too.) Most often, people with bad attitude don't get very far in life.

On the other hand, even barely average people can do great things when their attitudes are great. In *The Winner's Edge* (优势), Denis Waitley observed, "The winner's edge is not in a gifted birth, a high IQ, or in talent. The winner's edge is all in the attitude, not aptitude(才能). Attitude is the criterion for success."

➤ **Choose the best answer.**

1. Which one of the following can be regarded as the key word in the passage?
A. People. B. Attitude. C. Success. D. Talent.
2. Which answer best sum up the passage?
A. People with great talent can always achieve great success.
B. Successful people tend to make those around them unhappy.
C. Good attitude contributes greatly to one's success.
D. Attitude is important.
3. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?
A. People with bad attitude can still be successful.
B. People with bad attitude are unhappy.
C. People with bad attitude usually will not be very successful.
D. It takes a great deal of effort to succeed.

➤ **Explanations**

1. The key is B. The topic of the passage is centered around people's attitude, so B is the correct answer.
2. The key is C. The last sentence in Paragraph 2 "Attitude is the criterion for success" best summarizes the main idea of the passage.
3. The key is C. The last sentence in Paragraph 1 is the conclusion made on people with bad attitude. Pay attention to organizers like "while, even if, most often" as they can guide you to follow the author's thought.

Example 2

Skim the following passage and answer the questions in four minutes.

Reading is becoming more and more important in the new knowledge economy and remains the most effective human activity for transforming information into knowledge.

If top readers read at speed of above 1,000 words per minute (wpm) with near 85% comprehension, they only represent 1% of readers. Average readers are the majority and only reach around 200 wpm with a typical comprehension of 60%. This seems surprising since most readers, actively reading work documents, newspapers, magazines, books or the contents of a computer display are practicing daily for at least one hour. With such an intense training everyone should be close to top performance.

Unfortunately, this is far from the real situation. The average reader is five times slower than the good reader. Things are even worse if we consider reading efficiency as well as speed. Reading efficiency is reading speed weighted by (加权, 乘以) comprehension rate and it amounts to $200 \times 60\%$ or 120 efficient words per minute (ewpm) for the average reader and to $1,000 \times 85\%$ or 850 ewpm for top readers. Thus, an efficiency ratio of seven divides these two categories.

➤ **Choose the best answer.**

- Compared to average reader, the accomplished reader reads with _____.
 - higher speed and worse reading comprehension
 - higher speed and better reading comprehension
 - higher speed and same reading comprehension
- Readers reading above 1,000 wpm _____.
 - are average readers
 - are the majority of readers
 - are the 1% minority
- The average reader's comprehension is around _____.
 - 50%
 - 60%
 - 86%

➤ **Explanations**

1. The key is B. You can find the answer from the figures in the first and second sentence in Paragraph 2.
2. The key is C. The first sentence in Paragraph 2 provides the answer.
3. The key is B. The figure appears in both Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3. Paying attention to figures, words in bold type etc. which can help you grasp the key points.

Part 2 Skill Application

Practice 1

Skim the following passage and choose the best answer to the questions.

Psychologists have found that only about two percent of adults use their creativity, compared with ten percent of seven-year-old children. When five-year-olds were tested, the results soared to ninety percent! Curiosity and originality (独创性) are daily occurrences for the small child, but somehow most of us lose the freedom and flexibility of the child as we grow older. The need to “follow directions” and “do-it-right” plus the many social constraints we put on ourselves, prevent us from using our creative potential.

It is never too late to explore our creative potential. Some of us, however, find it difficult to think in imaginative and flexible ways because of our fixed pattern of solving problem. When we are inflexible in our approach to situations, we close our minds to creative possibilities.

Being creative does not necessarily mean being a genius. It means looking at situations in a new way or putting something together in a new form that makes sense. Spontaneity(自发性) is one of the key element of creativity.

If you were to ask someone, “What’s half of eight?” and received the answer, “Zero”, you might laugh and say, “That’s wrong!” But the figure 8 can be imagined as two zeros, one on top of the other; it can also be seen as two 3’s standing face to face.

The ability to see our environment in new ways opens our perspective and allows us to make all kinds of discoveries. If each of us asked the question “Why?” more often and investigated “other” alternatives to problem solving, our lives would be more interesting and exciting.

➤ **Choose the best answer.**

1. Which of the following may be the best title for this passage?
 - A. Key Elements of Creativity
 - B. Why Children Are More Creative Than Adults
 - C. A Few Words about Creativity
 - D. Making Use of Our Creative Potential
2. According to the author _____.
 - A. people are born with different creative potentials
 - B. we tend to be more creative as we grow old
 - C. adults do not use their creativity so often as children do
 - D. we don't lose our creativity as we grow old
3. Being creative means being _____.
 - A. able to solve problems
 - B. a genius
 - C. able to approach problems in new ways
 - D. able to make discoveries



Practice 2

Skim the following passage and choose the best answer to the questions.

Tarzan of the Apes(猿)

Edgar Rice Burroughs wrote a very famous story called Tarzan of the Apes.

This story involves a shipwreck(船难) on the west coast of Africa. The passengers on the ship include a certain Lord and Lady Greystoke from England. Lord and Lady

Greystoke are the only survivors of the shipwreck.

Lord Greystoke builds a kind of shelter high up in the trees — a treehouse — for his pregnant wife and does his best to make them comfortable in their new jungle home. Lady Greystoke gives birth to a boy. They call the boy John. Unfortunately, she dies and leaves Lord Greystoke to take care of the baby on his own. Lord Greystoke is killed by an enormous ape that comes to investigate the strange house in the trees. The baby is left all alone. Fortunately, a female ape, whose baby has recently died, finds the human baby alone in the treehouse. Even though the baby is white and hairless, she feels a mother's love for it and begins to feed and take care of it. She becomes John's mother. John — who later takes the name Tarzan, never having known his real identity — grows strong and powerful living among the apes. He has the advantage of human intelligence and eventually grows up to be leader of the apes and, eventually, lord of the jungle.

The books tell many stories of Tarzan's adventures in the jungles, his fights with savage animals, his encounters with other human beings (many of whom are as dangerous as the animals) and his re-discovery of his true identity.

Tarzan eventually teaches himself to read by returning to the treehouse where he was born and finding some children's books that his parents brought from England. He later finds out who he really is (an English Lord!) and travels to England to visit his home, where he falls in love with a young woman called Jane.

➤ **Choose the best answer.**

1. How many people escape from the shipwreck on the African coast?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
2. Where is Tarzan during the shipwreck?
A. He is in the jungle.
B. He is on the ship.
C. He is not born yet.
D. He is in the treehouse.
3. What is Tarzan's true identity?
A. The leader of the ape.
B. The king of the jungle.