



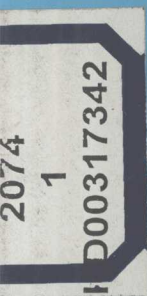
全国高职高专英语系列规划教材



蔡世文 朱家科 主编

大学英语

扩展阅读教程 (第一册)



科学出版社

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全国高职高专英语系列规划教材

代 内 容

大学英语扩展阅读教程

(第一册)

蔡世文 朱家科 主 编

王群益 郑晓辉 副主编

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主 编 蔡世文

副主编 王群益

撰稿人 王群益

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内 容 简 介

本套教材共有读写教程、扩展阅读教程和听说教程三个系列。本书系扩展阅读教程的第一册。全书共分八个单元。每个单元包括阅读技巧、技能训练、实战训练和拓展阅读四个部分,精选了与生活学习紧密相关的文章进行讲解,重点要求学生掌握和提高英语的语言能力、交际能力和写作能力,实用性强。

本书可作为高职高专英语教学用书,也可以作为其他职业培训班的教材。

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出版说明

进入 21 世纪,国际竞争日趋激烈,竞争的焦点是人才的竞争,是全民素质的竞争。人力资源在国家综合国力的增强方面发挥着越来越重要的作用,而人力资源的状况归根结底取决于教育发展的整体水平。

教育部在《2003~2007 年教育振兴行动计划》中明确了今后 5 年将进行六大重点工程建设:一是“新世纪素质教育工程”,以进一步全面推进素质教育;二是“就业为导向的职业教育与培训工程”,以增强学生的就业、创业能力;三是“高等学校教学质量与教学改革工程”,以进一步深化高等学校的教学改革;四是“教育信息化建设工程”,以加快教育信息化基础设施、教育信息资源建设和人才培养;五是“高校毕业生就业工程”,以建立更加完善的高校毕业生就业信息网络和指导、服务体系;六是“高素质教师和管理队伍建设工程”,以完善教师教育和终身学习体系,进一步深化人事制度改革。

职业教育事业在改革中加速发展,使我国的经济建设和社会发展服务能力显著增强。各地和各级职业院校坚持以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向,正大力实施“制造业与现代服务业技能型紧缺人才培养培训计划”和“农村劳动力转移培训计划”,并密切与企业、人才、劳务市场的合作,进一步优化资源配置和布局结构,深化管理体制和办学体制改革,使这一事业发展势头良好。

为配合教育部职业教育与成人教育司 2004~2007 年推荐教材的出版计划,科学出版社本着“高水平、高质量、高层次”的“三高”精神和“严肃、严密、严格”的“三严”作风,集中相关行业专家、各职业院校双优型教师,编写了高职高专层次的基础课、公共课教材,各类紧缺专业、热门专业教材,实训教材,以及引进的特色教材,其中包括如下三个部分:

1. 高职高专基础课、公共课教材系列

(1) 基础课教材系列

(2) 公共课教材系列

2. 高职高专专业课教材系列,又分

(1) 紧缺专业

——软件类专业系列教材

——数控技术类专业系列教材

——护理类专业系列教材

(2) 热门专业教材

——电子信息类专业系列教材

——交通运输类专业系列教材

- 财经类专业系列教材
- 旅游类专业系列教材
- 生物技术类专业系列教材
- 食品类专业系列教材
- 精细化工类专业系列教材
- 艺术设计类专业系列教材
- 建筑专业系列教材

3. 高职高专特色教材系列, 又分

(1) 高职高专实训教材系列教材

(2) 国外职业教育优秀系列教材

本套教材建设的宗旨是以学校的选择为依据, 以方便教师授课为标准, 以理论知识为主体, 以应用型职业岗位需求为中心, 以素质教育、创新教育为基础, 以学生能力培养为本位, 力求突出以下特色:

1. 理念创新: 秉承“教学改革与学科创新引路, 科技进步与教材创新同步”的理念, 根据新时代对高等职业教育人才的需求, 出版一系列体现教学改革最新理念、内容领先、思路创新、突出实训、成系配套的高职高专教材。

2. 方法创新: 摒弃“借用教材、压缩内容”的滞后方法, 专门开发符合高职特点的“对口教材”。在对职业岗位所需求的专业知识和专项能力进行科学分析的基础上, 引进国外先进的教材, 以确保符合职业教育的特色。

3. 特色创新: 加大实训教材的开发力度, 填补空白, 突出热点, 积极开发紧缺专业、热门专业的教材。对于部分教材, 提供“课件”、“教学资源支持库”等立体化的教学支持, 以方便教师教学与学生学习。对于部分专业, 组织编写“双证教材”, 注意将教材内容与职业资格、技能证书进行衔接。

4. 内容创新: 在教材的编写过程中, 力求反映知识更新和科技发展的最新动态, 新知识、新技术、新内容、新工艺、新案例及时反映到教材中, 体现了高职教育专业紧密联系生产、建设、服务、管理一线的实际要求。

欢迎广大教师、学生在使用本系列教材时提出宝贵意见, 以便我们进一步做好修订工作, 出版更多的精品教材。

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Unit One



Section 1

READING SKILLS (阅读技巧)

对一篇文章的正确理解通常依靠三方面的相互作用：词汇量、语法结构的把握及对句子含义的领悟。换句话说，阅读理解就是综合考察读者对语言的实际掌握能力。但是，若能掌握一些阅读技能和技巧不仅能使阅读更容易进行，也有助于将自己的阅读能力提高到一个新的高度。下面就分单元逐步介绍一些阅读技巧。

Get the Central Idea of a Paragraph or a Passage 理解段落或文章的中心思想

《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》对阅读部分的第一要求就是掌握所读材料的中心和大意，这是对考生在阅读方面提出的最基本的要求。

什么是一个段落或一篇文章最重要的成分？毫无疑问，它就是中心思想(central idea)。中心思想是文章的灵魂，是文章的“纲”，只有确定了这个“纲”，才能把握文章的基调。

中心思想往往由主题句(topic sentence)来体现。主题句对段落或文章起指导与限定作用。

寻找具体段落的中心思想要做到以下两点：找出主题句和综合概括。

根据写作技巧分析，主题句的位置往往分三种情况：

(一) 主题句通常放在段首。为引起读者的注意，作者一般都采用先提出论点再用事实进行论证的方法。

例如：*London's weather is very strange. It can rain several times a day; each time the rain may come suddenly after the sun is shining brightly. On one March afternoon last year it rained three times, there was one hail (冰雹) storm, and the sun shone brilliantly—all this within two hours' time. No one knows what the next few moments will bring.* 这一段落的主题句便是第一个句子：*London's weather is very strange*。其他几个句子都是为说明这一观点的具体事实。

(二) 主题句也可出现在段落的末尾。当文章讨论的是一个晦涩难懂的观点，或文章的主要目的是为了说服他人并要使人信服时，主题句一般都出现在一个段落的末尾。

例如：*If teachers do not teach well, students will complain. If many students do not*

understand, people think that the teacher does not do a good job. *Teaching is very important and the teacher has big responsibility to make sure students understand.* 很明显, 这一段落的主题句便是最后一个句子。

(三) 主题句放在段落的中间, 往往是作者为了吸引读者的兴趣或活跃一下气氛。

例如: When I want to read or watch television, my little brother demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he screams or makes a lot of noise to interrupt my talking. *Playing with my little brother is no fun.* He refuses to let me eat something quietly. When he finally gets tired, it takes about half an hour for him to fall asleep. 该段的主题句 *Playing with my little brother is no fun.* 放在段落中间, 前后句子都是说明这一观点。

寻找整篇文章中心思想的方法是建立在寻找具体段落中心的基础上的。各段落主题句的整体归纳便是文章的中心思想。

如果有些文章或段落没有明确的主题句, 而是用一系列的事实和细节来表达中心思想, 我们就得根据文章的内容来归纳主题思想。

例如: Whenever we are in trouble, a true friend will help us. When we are worried about something, a talk with a close friend can smooth the uneasiness away at once. When we lack confidence in something, a talk with an intimate friend can encourage us to go on. 在这一段中, 作者并没有明确的主题句, 但从朋友对我们的重要作用来概括, 本段的中心思想是 *Everyone needs friends.*

文章的标题则是段落中心思想的最精练的表达形式, 它的特点是: 短小精练, 多为一短语; 涵盖性强, 一般要求能涵盖全文; 精确性强, 不能随意改变语言表意的程度及色彩。

阅读理解中的中心思想题主要测试学生对整篇文章的理解, 要求其在理解全文的基础上对文章进行高度的概括或总结, 其一般范围是: 基本论点、文章标题、主题、大意或段落大意等。这类题型常见的表现形式有:

What's the main/central/general idea of this passage?

What's the main subject of this passage?

What's the main topic of this passage?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

The passage mainly deals with _____.

The best title for this passage might be _____.

Which of the following sentences best expresses the main idea of the passage?



Section 2

SKILL PRACTICE (技能操作)

Passage 1

Directions: Make the correct choice according to the passage.

Perhaps the world's most pressing problem is the **shortage** of food, **particularly** of foods rich in **proteins**. Traditional sources of proteins are meat, fish, eggs and dairy products.

Cereals such as wheat and rice contain protein, but in much smaller amounts.

Most protein in underdeveloped countries comes from cereals. Australians eat about **60 grams** of protein a day; the average Indian is lucky if he gets 10 grams.

In a place like India, the protein is not distributed evenly. Children, who need it most, often get the least. This causes serious **malnutrition** which results in underdeveloped bodies. The brain is particularly affected so that children, if survive, often grow into mentally **retarded** adults.

Studies have shown that about half a **hectare** of land is needed per head of population to provide a minimum adequate diet. Australia at present farms almost one hectare per head of population.

The world has 1,600 million hectares of land available for farming. Simple arithmetic shows that this can support a population of 3,200 million people. Even if we farm with four times the efficiency, there will still be many starving people by the year 2000 when the world population is expected to reach 7,000 million.

The shortage of food is **accentuated** by waste and overeating in **affluent** countries like Australia. A mildly active Australian requires only 2,500 calories of food energy per day. Most of us consume more than 3,000 calories.

Developed countries are **extravagant** with food in another way. A lot of the grain produced is used to feed cattle, poultry and pigs. For example, it is estimated that a **bullock** needs to consume 20 kilograms of grain to produce only one kilogram of beef.

1. What is the main idea of this passage _____.

A. shortage of food

B. sources of protein

C. malnutrition in Indian children

D. overpopulation

2. The second and the third paragraphs tell us _____.
- cereals are rich in protein
 - some Indian children suffer from malnutrition
 - children need little protein
 - Australians' daily diet lacks protein
3. Which the following is not mentioned in the fourth and the fifth paragraph?
- World land available for farming.
 - Ways to improve farming efficiency.
 - Farming in Australia at present.
 - World population.
4. Judging from the content, "is accentuated by" in the sixth paragraph can best be replace by _____.
- is solved by
 - is improved by
 - is examined by
 - is worsened by
5. From the last two paragraphs we learn that _____.
- Australia is short of food
 - the average Australian eats less than he needs
 - developed countries are not economical with food
 - animal feeding needs little food

Passage 2

Directions : Make the correct choice according to the passage.

Study Skill at College

Amenda: I allow no **interruptions** of my study time. Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspaper unread. This doesn't mean ignoring important things in my life. It means planning my study time so that I can concentrate. If I'm worried about a sick friend, I call her before I start my homework. Then when I sit down to study, I can really focus.

Alex: When a teacher sets a long essay, I will spend a couple of days reading round the subject and making notes, then I'll do rough draft and write up the essay. I will aim to finish a couple of days before the **assignment** is due so that if it takes longer than expected, I'll still meet the deadline. I also stick to a study schedule that includes breaks every two hours. Trying to study when you're overtired isn't smart. Even a short break to stretch or get some

fresh air can work wonders.

Fred: I used to spend hours going through **irrelevant** material. But then I got used to reading quickly; if the first sentence of a paragraph wasn't relevant, I'd move on to the next paragraph. The best course I ever took was speed-reading. I not only increased my words per minute but also learned to look at a book's table of contents and pictures first. Then, when I began to read, I had a sense of the material and I retained a lot more.

Lisa: Before writing anything, I divide my page into two parts. The left part is about a third of the page wide; the right, two-thirds. I write my notes in the wider part, and put down the main ideas on the left. During revision, this is very useful because you can see immediately why the material is relevant, rather than being worried by a great mass of information. Just before the end of lesson bell rings, most of my classmates close their books, put away papers, talk to friends and get ready to leave. But I use these few minutes to write two or three sentences about the lesson's main points, which I **scan** before the next class.

Jackson: If you ask questions, you know at once whether you have got the point or not. Class participation is a matter of showing intellectual curiosity. In a lecture on economics, for example, curious students would ask how the Chinese economy could be both socialist and market-driven, thus interesting themselves not only in whats, but also in whys and hows.

Note: There are two extra choices.

1. What's the general idea of Amenda's speaking?
2. What's the general idea of Alex's speaking?
3. What's the general idea of Fred's speaking?
4. What's the general idea of Lisa's speaking?
5. What's the general idea of Jackson's speaking?

(B)
(F)
(D)
(G)
(C)

Choices

- A. Better ask twice than lose your way once.
- B. Don't be distracted while studying.
- C. He who questions nothing learns nothing.
- D. The secret of good reading is to be an active reader.
- E. Read much, but not too many books.
- F. Everything has its time.
- G. A smart student takes good notes.

Directions: After reading the following article, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice.

2. The second and the third paragraphs tell us _____ . fresh air can work wonders.

Word List

Section 2

Passage 1

shortage	n.	不足, 缺少
particularly	adv.	特别, 尤其
protein	n.	蛋白质
cereal	n.	谷类植物
gram	n.	克(重量单位)
malnutrition	n.	营养不良
retarded	adj.	智力上迟钝的
hectare	n.	公顷
accentuate	v.	强调
affluent	adj.	丰富的, 富饶的
extravagant	adj.	奢侈的, 浪费的
bullock	n.	公牛

Passage 2

interruption	n.	中断, 打断
assignment	n.	任务, 指定的(课外)作业
irrelevant	adj.	不相干的
scan	v.	细看, 审视

LOOK

Section 3

TEST YOURSELF (实战训练)

Suggested reading time : 30 minutes



I. Multiple Choice

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice.

N—Explaining English Grammar

Languages are marvelously complex and wonderfully complicated organs of culture: they embody the quickest and the most efficient means of communicating within their respective culture. To learn a foreign language is to learn another culture. In the words of a poet and philosopher, "As many languages as one speaks, so many lives one lives." A culture and its languages are as inseparable as brain and body; while one is a part of the other, neither can function without the other. In learning a foreign language, the best beginning is with the non-verbal linguistic elements of the language, its gestures and its body language. Eye contact is extremely important in English. Direct eye contact leads to understanding, or, as the English maxim (格言) has it, seeing eye-to-eye. We can never see eye-to-eye with a native speaker of English until we have learned to look directly into his eyes.

- The best title for this passage is D.
 - Organs of Culture
 - Brain and Body
 - Seeing Eye-to-Eye
 - Non-Verbal Linguistic Elements
- According to this passage, the best way to learn a foreign language is D.
 - to read the works of poets and philosophers
 - to find a native speaker and look directly into his eyes
 - to begin by learning its body language
 - to visit a country where English is spoken
- According to this passage, gestures are A.
 - non-verbal as well as non-linguistic
 - verbal and linguistic
 - non-verbal but nevertheless linguistic
 - verbal but nevertheless non-linguistic
- "As many languages as one speaks, so many lives one lives" means B.
 - "If one learns many foreign languages, one will have a better understanding of his own language."
 - "Life is richer and more interesting if one knows several languages."
 - "No matter how many languages one knows, one can never know more than one's own culture."
 - "If a person speaks only one language, he will live a very happy life."
- One of the following which does not have the same meaning with the others is C.
 - signs
 - gestures
 - idioms
 - body language



II Fill in the blanks

Directions: After reading the following article, you are required to complete the outline below it. You should write your answers briefly (**in no more than 3 words**) on the line correspondingly.

The University Bookstore is a self-supporting university-owned organization, which was founded in 1921. R provides students, faculty, staff and campus visitors with a variety of products and services. In order to fulfill its primary mission, the bookstore stocks new and used textbooks, general books, school supplies, office products, educationally priced computer software, and art and engineering supplies. As a convenience, the bookstore also stocks additional items like gifts, sportswear, greeting cards, candy and sundries (杂货). Services the bookstore provides include bookbinding, special order book service, gift-wrapping, photo developing, used book buyback and postage stamps, as well as fax services.

The bookstore is located on the main floor of the Wyoming Union. Hour of operation during the academic year (学年) are: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday; 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Saturday; 9:00 a.m. to 30 minutes prior to kickoff (开球) on Saturday with home football games.

1. The bookstore belongs to students faculty staff campus.
2. The bookstore provides products and services for students, faculty, staff and campus.
3. The bookstore is convenient for producing various additional items.
4. The location of the store is on the main floor of the.



III Match

Directions: After reading the following list, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与……等同) those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets.

- A—English Speaking Contest
- B—Guide to College English Learning
- C—Classroom Decision-making
- D—Course Design
- E—Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers
- F—Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- G—Establishing Self-access
- H—Teaching Reading Skills
- I—Techniques & Resources in Teaching
- J—Techniques in Teaching Vocabulary
- K—Research Methods in Language Learning
- L—Success in English Teaching
- M—Teaching Business English

N—Explaining English Grammar

O—How Languages are learned

P—Teaching & Learning in the Language Classroom

Example: (P)语言课堂中的教与学

(G)外语自主学习

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. () 美国麻省理工学院 | () 外语阅读技巧教学 |
| 2. (<u>D</u>) 课程设计 | () 词汇教学技巧 |
| 3. () 英语教学成功之道 | (<u>C</u>) 课堂教学决策 |
| 4. (<u>A</u>) 英语演讲大赛 | () 语言教师话语分析 |
| 5. () 阅读教学的技巧与资源 | (<u>B</u>) 大学英语学习辅导 |



IV Short Answer Questions

Directions: After reading the following passage, you are required to complete the statements that follow. You should write your answers briefly.

Dear friends,

Do you like learning English? I hope so. Of course, learning a language isn't easy. That's why Studio Classroom and Let's Talk in English are here! We want to help you discover the joys of learning English!

Take some time to browse (浏览) around our site. We've added links to several very useful Websites (网址) where you can actually learn and practice your English ONLINE! Read the description of each site and then visit the ones that sound interesting to you.

You can also hear Studio Classroom and Let's Talk in English teaching programs on the internet. When you visit the Sina Net Website, you can read our monthly articles and listen to our programs. Be sure to read the instructions on Sina Net about how to download (下载) RA player. Then you will be able to hear Studio Classroom and Let's Talk in English through the Web!

Thanks for coming to our Websites. Please write to us if we can help you in any way. Remember: We're your "FRIEND FOR LIFE"!

Your friend,

International Director

1. What Purpose do Studio Classroom and Let's Talk in English have ?
To help English learners enjoy _____.
2. How can learners of English choose the Websites of their interest before visiting them?
They can first read _____ of each Website.