



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材



New College English

新编大学英语 扩展教程 2

主 编 魏 巍

副主编 宋 微 陈 曦 徐丽丽



复旦大学出版社



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■ 前 言

《新编大学英语扩展教程》广泛借鉴了国内外优秀英语教材的编写经验,认真细致筛选了大量国外知名报纸、杂志、网站的文章,并依据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)设计和编写而成。《新编大学英语扩展教程》重视外语教学理论对实践的指导作用,为大学英语教学评估和教学科研提供条件,同时更注重全面培养学生的英语综合实践能力。

《新编大学英语扩展教程》在教材体系的设计上体现出听、说、读、写、译各项技巧讲解和习题训练的相辅相成,实现接受技能和产出技能训练的有机结合;同时各分册之间相互关联,全面培养学生不同语言技能间的综合应用能力。本教材在注重学生综合能力提高的前提下,还强调对听力能力的培养和训练,为大学英语听力部分的课堂授课与课外学生自主学习提供条件。

《课程要求》在一般要求、较高要求和更高要求三个层次上都提出了对积极词汇掌握的要求。《新编大学英语扩展教程》突出《课程要求》所规定的各层次的高频词汇,通过高频单词的高重现率提高学生对积极词汇的掌握,充分体现了对积极词汇的关注和重视。

《新编大学英语扩展教程》配套习题以学业成绩测试为主,提供听、说、读、写、译等不同形式的测试题,为形成性评估和终结性评估提供了工具与途径,便于教师全面、客观、准确地获取教学反馈信息,改进教学方法和教学管理,也便于学生及时调整学习策略,提高学习效率。

系列结构

《新编大学英语扩展教程》针对大学英语一般要求、较高要求和更高要求三个层次教学设计而成,包含四册,其中:第一册为大学英语三级难度,第二册为大学英语四级难度,第三册难度由大学英语四级逐渐过渡到大学英语六级,第四册为大学英语六级难度。各分册之间难度呼应,既分工明确、各司其职,又互为补充、相辅相成,可供专升本、全日制本科、研究生等不同需求学生使用。《新编大学英语扩展教程》为深化

大学英语教学改革,提高大学英语教学质量,实现不同层次的教学要求和教学目标提供了选择和保障。

各册内容结构

《新编大学英语扩展教程》每册书均由 10 个单元构成,每单元包括 3 个部分:

1. Part I 为大学英语四、六级考试应试技巧介绍。本书每单元均提供大学英语听、说、读、写、译的应试技巧讲解,并辅以相关例子,针对性更强,便于教师开展课堂教学,利于学生掌握英语实践技巧。

2. Part II 包含一篇长文章和相关习题。Part II 的习题形式包括 Reading Related Tasks(共 3 项,分别为 Comprehension of the Text, Blank Filling, Reading Comprehension), Translation 和 Writing。

3. Part III 为听力训练,帮助学生掌握和运用主要听力技能。内容包括 Understanding Short Conversations(8 项), Understanding Long Conversations, Understanding Passages 及 Compound Dictation。

教学使用建议

《新编大学英语扩展教程》内容丰富,习题多样,在使用时可以根据本校实际教学情况及因材施教的原则,适当选择教学内容。建议每单元安排 2 课时,可以根据学校教学条件,选择不同的教学平台,按照教学计划安排面授精讲、自主学习和平时测试等内容。

大学英语听、说、读、写、译技巧讲解贯穿《新编大学英语扩展教程》四册书,其中:第一、二册为大学英语四级难度技巧讲解;第三册作为过渡,前两个单元延续四级难度,后八个单元开始介绍六级难度技巧;第四册为大学英语六级难度技巧讲解。教师可以根据教学需要适当选择讲解内容。

对于课文理解、翻译及写作等主观题,参考答案并非唯一正确答案,仅供教师参考。

《新编大学英语扩展教程》4 册书基本覆盖《课程要求》所规定的单个层次要求,教师可根据教学计划及教学情况,灵活使用本套教材,也可以作为学生自主学习、巩固提高的教辅用书。

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Unit 1

Part I 四级考试应试技巧

四级议论文写作技巧

◆ 题型简介

议论文又称说理文,是一种既常见又十分重要的文体。在四级作文考试中运用得最多。议论文通常采用摆事实讲道理的方式,围绕着某一个有争议的观点展开论证,陈述各种理由,通过对事件进行的分析与评论,表明作者的观点、立场、态度、看法、主张的一种文体。

◆ 写作技巧

总体来说,写议论文要把握好三要素和三性。三要素包括论点、论据和论证。其中论点要鲜明,对论点的基本要求为观点正确、概括全面、见解新颖、有实际意义,要恰当地综合运用各种表达方式。论据要合理、恰当、充分,对论据的基本要求是真实可靠、充分典型。论证过程要逻辑严密,对论证的基本要求是推理必须合乎逻辑、论证讲究顺序、论证符合正确的推理形式。三性指准确性、鲜明性和生动性。

常见的议论文主要包括观点对比型议论文、观点阐述型议论文、因果分析型议论文和比较型议论文。不同类型的议论文在写作过程中的技巧和步骤也有所不同。

技巧1 观点对比型议论文

第一部分:引言。对要评论的事物或现象进行整体介绍,引出争议或者提出问题,为下文的对比性议论作好铺垫。

第二部分:主体。论述两种不同或对立的观点、做法及其理由。可以将该部分作为一个大段落,把要对比的两个方面分开论述,逐条列举论据;也可以将该部分划分为两个段落,分别论述两个方面。

第三部分：结论。综合前面的分析和论述，作者要表明自己的态度或主张，并且简要说明理由。

技巧 2 观点阐述型议论文

第一部分：引言。指出一个现象或者提出一个问题，通常情况下，人们都会对这些现象或问题有观点和看法。

第二部分：主体。就上述现象或问题，给出自己的观点或看法，可以利用实例来辅助论证自己的观点或看法。

第三部分：结尾。综合前面的论述，重申自己的观点和看法，有时还需要对上述现象或问题提出解决措施或建议。

技巧 3 因果分析型议论文

第一部分：引言。对要分析的现象进行整体介绍，提出问题，为下文对问题的分析作好铺垫。

第二部分：主体。分析问题，找出原因。问题产生的原因可能是多方面的，有基本原因、主要原因、次要原因、抽象原因、具体原因等。

第三部分：结尾。综合前面的分析和论述，作者表明自己的态度或看法，并且提出解决问题的办法。

技巧 4 比较型议论文

第一部分：引言。对要比较的对象进行整体的介绍，为下文的比较议论作好铺垫。

第二部分：主体。比较论述几个(通常是两个)对象的不同之处或相同之处。比较通常分为主题比较和点对点比较这两种模式，详见下表：

主题比较的模式	点对点比较的模式
I. A 事物 X 特点 Y 特点 Z 特点 II. B 事物 X 特点 Y 特点 Z 特点	I. X 特点 A 事物 B 事物 II. Y 特点 A 事物 B 事物 III. Z 特点 A 事物 B 事物

简而言之，要写好英语议论文，要把握住以下三点：

1. 观点鲜明的开头；
2. 紧扣主题的结尾；
3. 有主题句并且衔接自然的中间段落。

Part II Reading

Keep Our Seas Clean.

- [A] By the year 2050 it is estimated that the world's population could have increased to around 12 billion. Of these, some 60 percent will live within 60 km of the sea. The agricultural and industrial activities required to support this population will increase the already significant pressures on fertile coastal areas. Death and disease caused by polluted coastal waters cost the global economy US \$12.8 billion a year. Plastic waste kills up to 1 million sea birds, 100,000 sea mammals and countless fish each year.
- [B] One significant impact of human activity is marine pollution. The most visible and familiar is oil pollution caused by tanker accidents and tank washing at sea, and in addition to the gross visible short-term impacts, severe long-term problems can also result. In the case of the Exxon Valdez which ran onto a shore in Alaska in 1989, biological impacts from the oil spill can still be identified 15 years after the event. The Prestige which sank off the Spanish coast late in 2002, resulted in huge economic losses as it polluted more than 100 beaches in France and Spain and effectively destroyed the local fishing industry.
- [C] Despite the scale and visibility of such impacts, the total quantities of pollutants entering the sea from the long line of catastrophic oil spills appeared small compared with those of pollutants introduced directly and indirectly from other sources, including domestic sewage, industrial discharges, leakages from waste tips, urban and industrial run-off, accidents, spillages, explosions, sea dumping operations, oil production, mining, agriculture nutrients and pesticides, waste heat sources, and radioactive discharges. Land based sources are estimated to account for around 44 percent of the pollutants entering the sea and atmospheric inputs account for an estimated 33 percent. By contrast, transport on the sea accounts for 12 percent.
- [D] The impacts of pollution vary. Nutrient pollution from sewage discharges and agriculture can result in unsightly and possibly dangerous "blooms" of algae in

coastal waters. As these blooms die and decay they use up the oxygen in the water. This has led, in some areas, to “creeping dead zones” (CDZ), where oxygen dissolved in the water falls to levels unable to sustain marine life. Industrial pollution also contributes to these dead zones.

- [E] Radioactive pollution has many causes, including the normal operation of nuclear power stations, but by far the single biggest sources of man-made radioactive elements in the sea are the nuclear fuel reprocessing plants at La Hague in France and at Sellafield in the UK. Waste released from them has resulted in the widespread pollution of living marine resources over a wide area; radioactive elements traceable to reprocessing can be found in seaweeds as far away as the West Greenland Coast.
- [F] Trace metal pollution from metal mining, production and processing industries can damage the health of marine plants and animals and render some seafoods unfit for human consumption. The contribution of human activities can be very significant; the amount of mercury introduced to the environment by industrial activities is around four times the amount released through natural processes such as weathering and erosion.
- [G] The input of man-made chemicals to the oceans potentially involves an overwhelming number of different substances. 63,000 different chemicals are thought to be in use worldwide with 3,000 accounting for 90 percent of the total production amount. Each year, anywhere up to 1,000 new synthetic chemicals may be brought onto the market. Of all these chemicals some 4,500 fall into the most serious category. These are known as persistent organic pollutants (POPs). They're resistant to breakdown and have the potential to accumulate in the tissues of living organisms (all marine life), causing hormone disruption which can, in turn, cause reproductive problems, induce cancer, suppress the immune system and interfere with normal mental development in children.
- [H] POPs can also be transported long distances in the atmosphere and deposited in cold regions. As a result, Inuit populations who live in the Arctic a long distance from the sources of these pollutants are among the most severely influenced people on the planet, since they rely on fat-rich marine food sources such as fish and seals. POPs are also thought to be responsible for some polar bear populations failing to reproduce normally. Scarcely, seafoods consumed by people living in warm and mild regions are also affected by POPs. Oily fish tend to accumulate POPs in their bodies and these can be passed to human

consumers. When oily fish are rendered down into fish meal and fish oils and subsequently used to feed other animals, then this too can act as a pathway to humans. Farmed fish and shellfish, dairy cattle, poultry and pigs are all fed fish meal in certain countries, and so meat and dairy products as well as farmed and wild fish can act as further sources of these chemicals to humans.

- [I] The North and Baltic Seas also contain some of the world's busiest shipping lanes. 200,000 ships cross the North Sea every year. Many goods transported by ships are hazardous (half the goods carried at sea can be described as dangerous) and loss of dangerous cargoes can result in damage to the marine environment. Chemical tank washings, discharge of oily wastes and wash waters are all significant sources of marine pollution.
- [J] In addition there is always the risk of a major oil spill, a risk made worse by the fact that some of the tankers that routinely travel through still have only one body-frame or have other technical defects and crews who are poorly educated. In November 2002, the Prestige oil tanker went down off the coast of Spain with 70,000 tons of oil on board which polluted 2,890 km of coastline. A few days earlier it had been crossing the Baltic.
- [K] Some sources of pollution have been brought under control by international legislation. Countries which signed the London Convention have agreed to stop the dumping of radioactive and industrial waste at sea. The OSPAR Convention regulates marine pollution in the North East Atlantic Region while countries which signed the Stockholm Convention have committed themselves to the phase-out of a number of persistent organic pollutants. Within the European Community, the Water Framework Directive may be expected to bring further reductions in polluting inputs, although it will be over a very long time frame. The additional benefit of the new EU REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals) initiative, which aims to regulate the production and use of dangerous chemicals at source, remains to be seen.

New Words

mammal	<i>n.</i>	哺乳动物
algae	<i>n.</i>	海藻;水藻
spill	<i>v.</i>	溢出
catastrophic	<i>adj.</i>	灾难的;灾难性的

(To be continued)

(Continued)

sewage	<i>n.</i>	污水;污物
render	<i>v.</i>	使成为
mercury	<i>n.</i>	水银
overwhelming	<i>adj.</i>	势不可挡的;压到的;无法抗拒的
synthetic	<i>adj.</i>	合成的;人工的
immune	<i>adj.</i>	免疫的;免除的
dairy	<i>adj.</i>	牛奶的;乳制品的
poultry	<i>n.</i>	家禽
body-frame	<i>n.</i>	车架;主架
defect	<i>n.</i>	缺点;缺陷
crew	<i>n.</i>	全体船员;全体乘务员
legislation	<i>n.</i>	法律;法规;立法
regulate	<i>v.</i>	规范

Phrases and Expressions

in addition to	除...之外(还)
account for	在数字上占有...比例
by contrast	相比之下
by far	到目前为止
nutrient pollution	肥料污染
hormone disruption	荷尔蒙混乱
interfere with	干扰
be responsible for	对...负责任
submit to	屈服于

Proper Names

Exxon Valdez	艾克森·瓦尔迪兹公司
Alaska	阿拉斯加(美国州名)

(To be continued)

(Continued)

La Hague	阿格(法国地名)
Sellafield	塞拉菲尔德(英国地名)
West Greenland Coast	格陵兰西部海岸
Inuit	因纽特人
POPs	永久性有机污染物
Baltic Sea	波罗的海
OSPAR Convention	《东北大西洋海洋环境保护公约》
North East Atlantic Region	东北大西洋地区
the European Community	欧盟
Stockholm Convention	《斯德哥尔摩公约》
the Water Framework Directive	《水框架指令》
EU REACH	《化学品登记、评估和核准法案》

Exercises

I. Reading-related Tasks

Task 1 Comprehension of the Text

Directions: In this section, you are going to read ten statements attached to the text. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

1. The regulation of marine pollution in the North East Atlantic Region is based on the OSPAR Convention.
2. The fact that some tankers still have only one body-frame or have other technical defects making bigger possibility of oil spill.
3. About one-third of the pollutants entering the sea come from atmospheric inputs.
4. The overgrow of algae will result in oxygen shortage in the water, which led to "creeping dead zones".
5. In warm and mild regions, farmed fish and shellfish are also affected by POPs because they are fed fish meal.

6. As long as 2,890 km of coastline had been polluted by the oil spill of the Prestige oil tanker.
7. Oil pollution caused by tanker accidents and tank washing at sea is considered as the most visible and familiar marine pollution.
8. Half of the goods transported by ships can be classified as dangerous cargoes.
9. The West Greenland Coast has been polluted by radioactive elements.
10. Hormone disruption in marine life is the result of accumulation of POPs.

Task 2 Blank Filling

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the following passage.

For decades, Americans have taken for granted the United States' leadership position in the development of new technologies. The *innovations* (创新) that resulted from research and development during World War II and afterwards were (11) _____ to the prosperity of the nation in the second half of the 20th century. Those innovations, upon which virtually all aspects of (12) _____ society now depend, were possible because the United States then (13) _____ the world in mathematics and science education. Today, however, despite increasing demand for workers with strong skills in mathematics and science, the (14) _____ of degrees awarded in science, math, and engineering are decreasing.

The decline in degree production in what are called the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) seems to be (15) _____ related to the comparatively weak performance by U.S. schoolchildren on international assessments of math and science. Many students entering college have weak skills in mathematics. According to the 2005 report of the Business-Higher Education Forum, 22 percent of college freshmen must take *remedial* (补习的) math (16) _____, and less than half of the students who plan to major in science or engineering (17) _____ complete a major in those fields.

The result has been a decrease in the number of American college graduates who have the skills, (18) _____ in mathematics, to power a workforce that can keep the country at the *forefront* (前沿) of innovation and maintain its standard of living. With

the (19) _____ performance of American students in math and science has come increased competition from students from other countries that have strongly supported education in these areas. Many more students earn (20) _____ in the STEM disciplines in developing countries than in the United States.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A) accelerating | B) actually | C) closely | D) contemporary |
| E) courses | F) critical | G) declining | H) degrees |
| I) especially | J) future | K) led | L) met |
| M) procedures | N) proportions | O) spheres | |

Task 3 Reading Comprehension

Directions: There is one passage in this section. The passage is followed by 5 questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: “store in the refrigerator.”

In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the *butcher* (肉商), the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and *surplus* (剩余) bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-trying techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing — marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges *hum* (嗡嗡响) away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house — while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

21. The statement "In my fridgeless Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that _____.
 A) the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
 B) the author was not accustomed to using fridges even in his fifties
 C) there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s
 D) the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
22. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?
 A) People would not buy more food than was necessary.
 B) Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.
 C) Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.
 D) People had effective ways to preserve their food.
23. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?
 A) Inventors. B) Consumers.
 C) Manufactures. D) Travelling salesmen.
24. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?
 A) "Hum away continuously". B) "Climatically almost unnecessary".
 C) "Artificially-cooled space". D) "With mild temperatures".
25. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?
 A) Neutral. B) Critical.
 C) Objective. D) Compromising.

II. Translation

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.

中国的互联网社区是全世界发展最快的。2010年,中国约有4.2亿网民(netizen),而且人数还在迅速增长。互联网的日渐流行带来了重大的社会变化。中国网民往往不同于美国网民。美国网民更多的是受实际需要的驱使,用互联网为工具发电子邮件、买卖商品、做研究、规划旅程或付款。中国网民更多是出于社交原因使用互联网,因而更广泛地使用论坛、博客、聊天室等。