

英语阅读

Ying yu yue du

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哈尔滨地图出版社

英 语 阅 读

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前 言

为了全面培养我国大学生英语实际应用能力,提高英语阅读能力,在新世纪初,我们要培养英语专业的学生快速阅读英语的能力,大量浏览国内外的先进文献,因此掌握好阅读技巧是非常重要的。在各种应试考试中阅读所占的比例较高,所以英语阅读各种手法显得尤其重要。本书介绍几种最常见的阅读技巧以满足读者的需求,同时又选了36篇比较新颖的英语文章与英语的阅读技巧相匹配,每单元三篇文章,需要读者在阅读的过程中掌握每一个单元的技巧。还需要结合课后的练习巩固其技巧。

参加本书撰稿的人员有:李莹(第一、二、三单元)、解连峰(第四、五、六单元)、宋书宇(第七、八、九单元)、赵京坦(第十、十一、十二单元)。赵京坦、李莹两位同志对书稿进行了补充、调整和规范,最后由这两位同志统稿定稿。

参加编写的院校和单位有哈尔滨广播电视大学、哈尔滨职业技术学院、哈尔滨学院、黑龙江省政法管理干部学院和首都信息发展股份有限公司等。

编委会负责联系编者、书款筹措、与出版社联系和交涉等工作。这本《英语阅读》的出版是全体编者通力合作的结果,是恪守诚信、积极工作和无私奉献的示范,这种教材编写的组织模式值得提倡或推广。

本书的编写和出版,得到以下同志的大力协助,他们是哈尔滨职业技术学院教授邱冬蕴、黑龙江省经济管理干部学院副教授孙嘉本、王晓晖,在此一并致谢。

在编教材的过程中,编者们都做到认真细致地挑选相应的文章,让读者在最短的时间内掌握英语阅读技巧。由于时间仓促,加之我们水平有限,书中疏漏或错误之处在所难免,恳请各位专家和广大读者批评指正。

编 者
2006年5月

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Unit 1

Reading Skill practiced: Skimming

Before reading something carefully, good readers often skim it. Skimming is a reading method used to get the general ideas of reading material without reading all of it. When skimming, we go through the material quickly in order to get the gist of it, to know how it is organized, or to get an idea of the tone or the intention of the writer. This creates a “map” in your mind and helps you to read more easily. Skimming should become a natural first step to any kind of reading you do.

To skim reading material, we get the important parts, that is, the main part and the significant details. Here are some tips:

1. Read the title or subtitles.
2. Look at the illustrations, tables and graphs to give you further information about the topic.
3. Read only the first and the last paragraphs.
4. Read only the first sentence of each paragraph.
5. Search of some key words/ phrases.

Reading 1

Staying Safe Online

1. **Consumer fraud is one of America's fastest – growing crimes.** Last week the Federal Trade Commission reported that fraud complaints in 2003 increased by 28 percent. And for the first time, a majority of complaints were Internet related.

The Internet has brought innumerable benefits to millions of people, but the web and e-mail are misused by scam artists. Other hazards also lurk online: viruses, spam and content inappropriate for children.

2. **Microsoft and other industry leaders are making significant investments to help control such abuses and safeguard consumers on the Internet.** By taking a few basic precautions, all of us can help protect our families and ourselves. Here are a few suggestions for safely measures you can take
3. **Protect Your PC.** Three fairly simple steps will help protect your computer from viruses and other malicious intruders. Use an Internet Firewall to put a barrier between your computer and hacker attacks. Make sure your operating system and other software are up to date. Ensure that you have up – to – date anti – virus installed.

- 4 . **Reduce Your Exposure to Spam.** The new federal anti - spam law will help curb unwanted commercial e - mail, but there is more you can do to significantly reduce the spam that reaches your inbox. E - mail filtering tools are getting better all the time. Make sure you use them. Report spammers to your e - mail service providers. Be vigilant when giving out your primary e - mail and address , and never respond to the spam you receive.
- 5 . **Protect Against Internet Scams.** Complaints of identity theft are up almost 150 percent since 2001, according to the Federal Trade Commission. Safeguard your privacy by sharing personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers, only with those you trust, and never send such information via e - mail or instant messages. Use the privacy and security options available in your internet browser. If you use a shared computer, learn how to erase traces of your web activity and how to keep your computer files and data hidden from others.
- 6 . **Help Keep Your Children Safe.** If you have kids, consider using the parental controls offered by leading Internet browsers and e - mail service providers. These controls can help you know whom your children are communicating with online and what types of Web sites they are visiting. Consider putting your household PC in a place where you can occasionally see what your kids are viewing, and take time to discuss with them how to stay safe online.
- 7 . **Emerging technologies and stronger laws can help make the Internet safer, without preventing the freewheeling character that makes it an unmatched resource for information, entertainment and communication.** Learning to take relatively simple precautions will enable us all to enjoy the Internet's many benefits—— with a sense of security and peace of mind.

Notes

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. fraud /n. | 欺骗 |
| 2. complaint /n. | 抱怨, 投诉 |
| 3. lurk /v. | 潜伏 |
| 4. safeguard v. | 保护 |
| 5. intruder /n. | 入侵者 |
| 6. hacker /n. | 电脑黑客 |
| 7. curb /v. | 控制 |
| 8. vigilant /adj. | 警惕的 |
| 9. identity /n. | 身份 |
| 10. browser /n. | 浏览器 |
| 11. household /adj. | 家庭的 |
| 12. Freewheeling /adj. | 随心所欲的 |
| 13. scam /n. | 诡计 |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 14. spam /n. | 垃圾邮件 |
| 15. malicious /adj. | 有恶意的 |
| 16. the Federal Trade Commission | 联邦贸易委员会 |

Review

Reading Comprehension Check

I. Now read the following statements and write true (T) or false (F) in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Protect your PC is to make sure your operating system and other software are up to date.
- ___ 2. Reduce your exposure to spam is to use the privacy and security options available on your internet browser.
- ___ 3. Help your children safe is to put your household PC in a hidden place.
- ___ 4. Be vigilant with your e-mail address.
- ___ 5. It is helpful to report spammers to your e-mail service providers.

II. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

- 1. Which is not the way to protect your computer?
 - A. Install up-to-date anti-virus software.
 - B. Use parental controls.
 - C. Use firewall.
 - D. Make sure your operating system and other software are up to date.
- 2. How to protect against internet scams?
 - A. New federal anti-spam law.
 - B. Discuss with your children.
 - C. Never send information via e-mail or instant messages.
 - D. Use e-mail filtering tools.
- 3. If you have kids, which one is not TRNE to help keep your children safe?
 - A. To put your household PC in a proper place.
 - B. You should install up-to-date anti-virus software.
 - C. You may consider using parental controls.
 - D. You should take time to discuss with your children how to safe online.
- 4. In this article the author give us a few suggestions including:
 - A. To protect your computer.
 - B. Protect against internet scams.
 - C. Reduce your exposure to spam.
 - D. A, B and C.
- 5. How to reduce your expose to spam?
 - A. New federal anti-spam law.
 - B. Use e-mail filtering tools.

- C. Be vigilant with your e – mail address.
- D. A, B and C.

BEYOND THE READING: Your Opinion for Discussion

1. Do you think what's the main idea of the passage?
2. Can you tell something about how to protect your computer?

Reading Skill : Skimming (1)

Skimming is used to get a general idea of the content of a reading passage. When you skim a passage , you should let your eyes move over the paragraphs quickly. Don't read every word. Don't use your dictionary. Just get sense of the general idea.

General, a writer's opinion or attitude will be presented in the first paragraph, and emphasized again or just restated in the last paragraph. By reading the first paragraph, sometimes both the first and the last paragraphs, you may become very clear about what is focuses on in the writing. In a short passage, like Reading One, this can be done by reading only the first and last paragraphs.

Sample One

The following are the first and the last paragraphs of an article.

Question:

What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Plastics are very useful in our life.
- B. Plastics should be properly disposed of.
- C. Plastics should not be used any longer.
- D. Plastics are widely used in the world.

We live in a of plastics. We wear clothes made of plastics, sit on chairs with plastic seats, and buy our food in packets made of plastics. There's no end to the uses of plastics in today's world.

Most kinds of plastics can be burnt of destroyed in some way if they are collected up properly. This is what we must learn to do.

Reading Two

Reading Skill Practice: Skimming

Skim the article "Finding Job on Line". Remember to:

1. read the first and the last sentences of each paragraph first
2. let your eyes move through the paragraph quickly
3. find the general idea of the article

Reading 2

Finding Job on Line

1. **In the winter of 2000, after spending about two years' working for a managerial – consulting firm, 34 – year – old Brent Wilson found unemployed.** Rather than scour the help – wanted section of newspapers, he headed to the local employment center and sat down at a computer. All day long, for three weeks, he searched on – line job boards such as Jobshark, Workopolis and Monster, looking for a in sales management.
2. **He soon spotted an intriguing prospect – a Toronto company called Teranet, which maintains Ontario's land registration system.** " I checked their website and learned all of technology, and the job posted meant a step up for me. I would have more responsibilities, a higher salary, and there's a ton of possibilities at Teranet." He landed interview soon after and when Teranet offered him the job of sales manager in March 2000, he jumped at the chance. He says: today, "the Internet is easy to use, there were lots of jobs available, and e – mail is a great way of getting your resume out fast. It is the best way to find a job."
3. **A few years ago, most jobs listed on the Internet were in high – tech field.** "Today you can find everything from programming to forklift drivers," says Mark Swartz, a Toronto career consultant. Besides the big – name job board, most major newspaper and trade publications put their classified listings on – line, letting job seekers look for work across town, in another province or around the world. There are also career selections on corporate website, and provincial – and – federal – government job sites, like that of Human Resources Development Canada. No computer? No problem. Many public libraries offer free Internet access and will show you how to use it.
4. **The Internet is also valuable for researching potential employers.** If you have an interview with a company, asking them what they do is not a good start. With the Internet, you can find out about the company first and see if it is for you. A company website can

be a wealth of information. Look at the company's mandate and also the descriptions of the jobs that are posted.

5. **Job seekers are not the only ones flourishing on - line.** Employers are finding the Internet an invaluable recruitment tool. Lisa Holden, a regional human resources manager, regularly posts job on Jobshark. Besides digging a way to cast a wider net while looking for new employees, she says posting on Jobshark costs substantially less than running in newspaper ads and it is more efficient and convenient.

Notes

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. scour /v. | (搜索或逮捕时)急速走遍,详细查阅 |
| 2. intriguing /adj. | 引起兴趣的 |
| 3. registration /n. | 登记,注册 |
| 4. resume /n. | 履历 |
| 5. forklift /n. | 叉车 |
| 6. access /n. | (进入或接近某地方的)方法,通路 |
| 7. wealth /n. | 财富,财产,大量 |
| 8. mandate /n. | 命令,指令 |
| 9. leading edge | 领先优势 |
| 10. jump at | 欣然接受 |
| 11. invaluable /adj. | 无价的 |
| 12. substantially /adv. | 可观地,大量地;实质上 |
| 13. Toronto | 多伦多(加拿大东南部港口城市,安大略省省会) |
| 14. Ontario | 安大略省(位于加拿大南部) |

Review

Reading Comprehension Check

I .Now read the following statements and write true (T) or false (F) in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The modern way of finding job is to search the internet.
- ___ 2. A few years ago , most jobs were listed on the Internet.
- ___ 3. Job seekers are the only ones flourishing on - line.
- ___ 4. Using the Internet to look for job is more expensive than running on newspaper.
- ___ 5. The Internet is valuable for searching employers.

II .Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. Which on is Not the traditional way of finding a job?

- A. To read help - wanted columns in newspapers.
- B. To search the Internet for recruitment ads.

- C. To check the classified ads in trade magazines.
 - D. To turn to the career consultants.
2. What could be found on the big – name job boards a couple of years ago?
- A. Help – wanted information in all fields.
 - B. Recruitment information of companies.
 - C. Needs of hi – tech companies.
 - D. Advice from career consultants.
3. Which of the following is not the advantage of on – line recruitment over traditional ways, according to the text?
- A. Time – saving.
 - B. Cheaper.
 - C. Convenient.
 - D. Higher quality
4. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. Development of on – line job boards.
 - B. Advantages of on – line jobs.
 - C. Fierce competition in the job market.
 - D. Benefits of on – line job boards.
5. What is the author's opinion of on – line job boards?
- A. Skeptical
 - B. Cautious
 - C. Enthusiastic
 - D. Concerned

III . BEYOND THE READING: Your Opinion for Discussion

1. What do you think of the way of using the Internet to look for a job?
2. What's your own way to look for a job?

Reading Skill: Skimming (2)

Another strategy of skimming is to notice the title, headings, photos, special print (boldface or italics) or special punctuation such as quotation marks (" "), exclamation marks (!).

Reading 3

Chat Room Briton Saves US Family from Poisoning

1. A mother and her two children were saved from carbon monoxide poisoning at their home in West Virginia when police responded to transatlantic emergency phone call from an Internet chat room user in London.
2. Linda Bundy, 48, had become close friends via a chat room with Jackie McEvoy, 46, a housewife and mother of four from Dulwich, southeast London. Mrs. McEvoy had been growing increasingly concerned for the health of her friend when she did not hear from her.
3. Mrs. Bundy had told Mrs. McEvoy that she was worried about her 17 - year - old son, Brenton, who was sleeping for up to 19 hours a day, complaining of headaches and nausea and had become too weak to go school. The boy had been to a doctor and had sleep apnea diagnosed, but a few days later his mother revealed to her British friend that she and her daughter, Brandi, 16, were also suffering headaches and were becoming increasingly drowsy.
4. On at least two occasions, Mrs Bundy fell asleep at her computer while talking to Mrs. McEvoy using microphone and a webcam. The next day, when her friend failed to make contact and all attempts to bring her online failed, Mrs. McEvoy decided that something was seriously amiss. She turned for advice to her son, David, 21, a trained first - aider who suggested that the Bundy Family could be displaying the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning.
5. Although they had no telephone number and no full address for the Bundys, who live on an 800 - acre farm to the west of the Appalachian Mountains, Mr. McEvoy contacted the international operator and asked to be connected to the West Virginia state police. They agreed to send a police officer to the farmhouse and when he arrived he found that Linda and the children were asleep and semi - comatose. They had a gas leak from a broken pipe underneath the house and the house was full of carbon monoxide.
6. After the narrow escape the bond between the two families grew even closer and a few weeks ago the McEvoy's paid their first visit to West Virginia, where they were invited to a ceremony at the Charleston office of Bob Wise, the Governor, who gave them honorary state citizenship.
7. Mr. McEvoy said that their experience offered an example of the ways in which chat rooms could be used for positive ends. All you tend to hear are negative stories about the In-

ternet, but what happened to us show that it can be a force for good, healthy friendships and relationships.

Notes:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. carbon monoxide /n. | 一氧化碳 |
| 2. transatlantic /adj. | 跨大西洋的 |
| 3. diagnose /v. | 诊断 |
| 4. drowsy /adj. | 昏昏欲睡的, 催眠的 |
| 5. honorary /adj. | 荣誉的, 名誉的 |
| 6. positive /adj. | 肯定的, 积极的 |
| 7. negative /adj. | 否定的 |
| 8. nausea /n. | 恶心 |
| 9. sleep apnea | 睡眠时暂时停止呼吸 |
| 10. webcam /n. | 网络摄像机 |
| 11. amiss /adj. | 有错误的 |
| 12. semi-comatose /adj. | 半昏迷的 |
| 13. narrow escape | 死里逃生 |

Review

Reading Comprehension Check

I. Now read the following statements and write true (T) or false (F) in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Bunday and McEvoy were close friends via the Internet.
- ___ 2. Mrs. McEvoy was worried about her 17-year-old son.
- ___ 3. Brandi suffered headaches and were becoming drowsy.
- ___ 4. Mrs McEvoy fell asleep at her computer while talking to her friend using microphone and webcam.
- ___ 5. The Bundys live on an 700-acre farm to the east of the Appalachian Moutains.

II. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

- 1. Where did the poisoning incident happen?
 - A. In Britain.
 - B. In London.
 - C. In America.
 - D. In New York.
- 2. How did Mrs. McEvoy know it seemed Mrs. Bundy was sick?
 - A. Mrs. McEvoy knew that by call and webcam.
 - B. Mrs. McEvoy knew that from her son's experience.
 - C. Mrs. Bundy called Mrs. McEvoy.

D. Both A and B.

3. The word "symptoms" (Line 6, Para. 4) most probably means _____.
A. influence
B. effect
C. signs of illness
D. changes in feeling
4. What happened when the West Virginia state police officer arrived at Mrs. Bundy's house?
A. He found the Bundys had gone to travel.
B. He found Mrs. Bundy was having a gas leak repaired .
C. He found Mrs. Bundy and her children were playing in the house.
D. He found Mrs. Bundy and her children were sleepy and remained unconscious.
5. The tone of the author about the Internet in this passage is _____.
A. positive
B. negative
C. neutral
D. indifferent

BEYOND THE READING: Your Opinion for Discussion

1. Why were Mrs. Bundy and her two children suffering headaches and sleepiness ?
2. What can we conclude from the passage ?

Unit 2

Reading Skill practiced: Predicting and Surveying

Good readers can predict the content of what they will read, that is, they can guess the general ideas before they read. Do they have special magic powers? Probably not! They have simply learned to skim the title, headings, photos, etc. in order to gather a little information before reading. Skimming something in order to make predictions is called "surveying". Surveying a reading passage, a chapter, and a textbook before reading it helps the reader to make a mental map, and to read more quickly and accurately.

Reading 1

Is Your English Too English?

1. English may be the language of international business, but, as Alison Thomas reports, it's not only non-native speakers who need to learn how to use it effectively.
2. Ask a Swedish Ericsson executive "Talar du Svenska?" and he may well reply "Yes. But only at home. At work I speak English." Ericsson is one of a growing number of European companies that use English as their official corporate language. These companies recognize, and, at the same time, increase the dominance of English as the language of international communication. Soon the number of speakers of English as a second language will exceed that of native English speakers.
3. Although a company might use English as its official language, its employees are unlikely to be bilingual. Language trainer Jacquie Reid thinks we consistently over-estimate the fluency of non-native speakers. "We always assume that because their language skills are better than ours, they understand everything we say."
4. So how should we adapt our use of language and what are common problems? "Simplify it" is Reid's advice. "Don't over-complicate the message. Reduce what you're saying to manageable chunks. Reid always tells people to limit themselves to one idea per sentence. It's also important to slow down and not to raise your voice."
5. Dr. Jasmine Patel, a language consultant at Europhone, says different languages also have their own approaches to dialogue. "The British start with idiomatic expressions such as So, should we get down to it? And understate important issues with phrases such as There could be a slight problem. They also say That's a good idea, but... when they mean No

and they repeatedly use the word get with different meanings. And worst of all, they insist on using humour which is so culture – specific that no one understands it.”

6. The majority of English native speakers are insensitive to the stress of trying to understand a foreign language in a work environment because they rely on the business world speaking their language. At Ericsson, however, this is not the case. At the UK subsidiary, Ericsson Telecommunications, management training courses include seminars on both language and cross – cultural issues. A frequent comment made in follow – up evaluations is that increased awareness has improved communication and, more importantly, given participants a better understanding of their own language and how others might interpret it.

(380 words)

Notes:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. corporate /adj. | 公司的 |
| 2. exceed /v. | 超过, 胜过 |
| 3. bilingual /adj. | 双语的 |
| 4. consistently /adv. | 一贯地 |
| 5. fluency /n. | 流利 |
| 6. idiomatic /adj. | 惯用的 |
| 7. understate /v. | 保守地说 |
| 8. subsidiary /n. | 子公司 |
| 9. seminar /n. | 专题研讨会 |
| 10. evaluation /n. | 评价 |
| 11. participant /n. | 参与者 |
| 12. interpret /v. | 解释 |
| 13. executive /n. | 经理; 主管人员 |
| 14. chunks /n. | 相当大的数量 |
| 15. culture – specific adj. | 有文化针对性的 |
| 16. Ericsson: | 爱立信公司(世界知名的电信供应商和移动通讯供应商公司
总部位于瑞典) |

Review

Reading Comprehension Check

Now read the following statements and write true (T) or false (F) in the space provided.

- ____ 1. In the Ericsson Telecommunication, people should be aware of British culture.
- ____ 2. Effective business communication depends on good understanding of both language and culture.