

高等学校大学英语系列教材

**NEW TREND COLLEGE ENGLISH
READING**



(第四册)

新潮大学英语

阅读教程

修订版

新潮大学英语编写组 编

 复旦大学出版社

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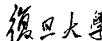
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第四册

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前 言

在英语学习中,阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道之一。从语言学习的规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量语言输入,尤其是大量阅读基础之上的。只有提高英语阅读能力,才能相应提高听、说、写、译的能力。为此,我们编写了这套阅读教程,旨在使学生能按“课程教学要求”顺利阅读中等水平的一般性题材的英语文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,促进语言应用能力的提高。

本教程共分四册,每册 12 个单元。每单元均由同一题材的 3 篇文章、相关词汇与用语、生词注释、有关文化背景的介绍、练习和阅读欣赏组成,书后附有所有练习的答案。第一、二册还增加了部分英语应用文阅读。

本教程的阅读文章题材多样,内容涉及教育、科技、政治、经济、人物、文化、艺术、生活与健康等。各类题材不但可加强学生对英语语言的把握,还有助于学生开阔视野,扩大知识面,从而加深对外部世界的了解,提高自身文化素养。在相关词汇与用语中列举了与本单元主题相关的词汇与用语,它们既可作为阅读前的“热身”,又可作为英语语言学习的参考。生词注释和有关文化背景的介绍,帮助学生在阅读文章的同时扩大词汇量,掌握更多的具有时代特色的词汇,了解蕴含在词汇里面的文化内涵。练习部分根据 2005 年全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组,考试委员会颁布的四级考试新题型和教育部 2004 年颁布的“大学英语课程教学要求”设计,既有助于学生参加四级统考,又能培养学生的英语综合应用能力。英语应用文在以英语为官方语言的国家里,用途极为广泛。随着我国对外交往的日益频繁,了解和使用英语应用文已成为大学生的必需,第一、二册的英语应用文阅读就是为适应这一客观需要而编写的。

本教程可供大学英语水平 1—4 级的学生和相当水平的英语自学者使用。

本教程由《新潮大学英语》编写组编写。复旦大学赵蓉老师于百忙中不辞辛劳审读了本教程,谨此致谢。书中若有疏漏,欢迎使用者不吝赐教。

编者

2006 年 4 月

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Unit One

Related Words and Expressions

job openings	招聘岗位	curriculum vitae	简历
interview	面试	full-time job	专职工作
part-time job	兼职工作	hourly job	计时工作
resume	简历	reference	证明人,推荐信
salary	月工资	benefit	福利
internship	实习工作	self-assessment	自我评价
reference	证明人	diploma	文凭
transcript	成绩单	professional experience	专业技能
academic degree	学位	granting institution	颁发机构
honor	荣誉	award	奖励
membership	会员	scholarly article	学术论文
personal qualities	个人特点	nationality	民族
co-operative	合作的	CEO	首席执行官
utility company	公用事业公司	joint-venture company	合资公司
supervisor	主管	president	总裁
workforce	劳动力	sales and marketing	市场与销售
negotiation	谈判	tax tips	交税秘诀
insurance	保险	lay off	下岗
a job fair	招聘市场	resign	辞职
quit	辞职	curriculum	课程
compensation	赔偿	candidate	应聘者
connection	熟人	bonus	奖金
shares	股份	stock ownership	股份所有权
retirement	退休	personality	个性
marital status	婚姻状态	skills and abilities	技能特长
referee	证明人	enthusiastic	热心的
outgoing	外向的	flexible	灵活的
sentimental	感情用事的	sensitive	敏感的
know the ropes	掌握诀窍	put one's name forward	毛遂自荐
administrator	行政官	director	董事

Text A

Entering the World of Work

Congratulations — you're about to start your first job (or your second or third.) Nervous? Afraid you won't know what to do? Calm down — you were hired because your boss thought you could do the job, or because he or she thought you could learn to do it. If that's all I had to say, though, there wouldn't be much reason for writing this article, now would there? Your boss may tell you what you need to do to get a paycheck. However, he or she may not tell you how to be a "good" employee. That's what I'm here for. I'll help you get off on the right foot.

My first job was a tremendous learning experience for me, and yours can be one for you too. When I was 14 years old, I was hired to work as a counselor-in-training at a day camp. I had to learn how to interact with my supervisors, other counselors, children, and parents. I think I did a good job, but I wish I had known then what I know now — and what I'm about to share with you. If you're a teenager about to start your first job, this article can help you succeed at it, and at those jobs that come after. Even if you have worked before, you may find something here you don't already know. If you're the parent of a teen, or if there's a teen in your life, pass this information along to him or her.

Tip number 1: Speak clearly. Last week my husband and I went to a grocery store. The cashier who rang up our order was a high school student, probably somewhere between the ages of 16 and 18. He had longish hair and several piercings — not unusual for today's teens and young adults and certainly not off-putting. What we found annoying was that he mumbled — we couldn't understand a word he said. Our response to everything he said was "what?" Keep in mind, my husband and I have pretty good hearing. It's possible that the same can't be said for some other customers, since the grocery store is located near two large retirement communities. Many of the customers in the store were senior citizens. Not all senior citizens have hearing problems, but many do. And, not all teenagers mumble when they speak, but many do! If you want, you can mumble to your friends and mumble to your parents, but please speak clearly to your customers.

Tip number 2: Don't interrupt someone at work, unless you need to tell him or her something extremely urgent. Several years ago, I worked in a public library where one of my job duties was supervising the teenage employees. This was the first work experience for many of them and therefore I took my job of supervising them very seriously. I needed to make sure they understood appropriate workplace behavior, not only because it affected how they did their jobs at the library, but because I hoped they would learn something that would help them in the future. One boy, Joe,

constantly interrupted me while I was helping patrons. Each time this happened, I patiently explained to him that he would have to wait to speak to me until I was finished. This happened over and over, until I couldn't take it anymore. I finally had to tell Joe, "Please don't interrupt me unless my hair is on fire!" It worked.

Tip number 3: Dress appropriately. Many people, including adults, are confused about what to wear to work. That's the case for only a few jobs. Others will have a pretty stringent dress code, which also takes the decision out of your hands. Many employers merely tell you to "dress appropriately". What does that mean, anyway? Casual clothing is usually okay for most jobs teens hold. Generally, jeans and T-shirts, or shorts and T-shirts, are okay. Make sure your clothes are clean and your jeans aren't ripped (even though this may be in style). Don't wear T-shirts imprinted with things that may offend others — even if you, personally, aren't offended. Girls shouldn't wear revealing clothing, for example short shorts, or micro mini-skirts.

Tips number 4 and 5: Listen carefully and pay attention. I've saved what I feel are the most important tips, for last. When my daughter started kindergarten, I thought I'd get her off to a good start by teaching her these two basic rules. One day, I said to her, "there are two important things you should always remember — listen carefully and pay attention." Then I asked her to tell me what those two important things were, to which she replied, "I don't know." I guess she wasn't listening or paying attention. Her excuse — she was only five. I'm sure you'll have an easier time remembering these rules, and the other tips presented here.

(818 words)

Words and Expressions

tip [tɪp] <i>n.</i>	a helpful piece of advice 建议, 忠告
get off on the right feet	start (sth.) well 开始
tremendous [trɪ'mendəs] <i>a.</i>	wonderful 神奇的
counselor-in-training	an adviser being trained 接受培训的顾问
supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz] <i>v.</i>	keep watch over sth. or sb. 监督, 管理
supervisor ['sju:pə'vaɪzə] <i>n.</i>	a person who keeps watch over sth. or sb. 主管人
interact with	act together with... 与...相互作用
teen [ti:n] <i>n.</i>	(short for) teenage 青少年
pass along	send (sth.) from person to person 传递给...
cashier [kæ'ʃɪə] <i>n.</i>	a person in charge of money receipts and payments 出纳员
piercing ['prɪsɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	earring 穿耳式耳环
off-putting [ɒf'pʊtɪŋ] <i>a.</i>	unpleasantly surprising and/or causing dislike 厌恶的

annoy [ə'nɒɪ] v.	cause (sb.) trouble; make a little angry 讨厌的
mumble ['mʌmbəl] v.	speak (words) unclearly 咕哝
urgent ['ɜ:dʒənt] a.	very important, esp. which must be dealt with quickly 紧急的
senior citizen	elderly people 老年人
appropriate [ə'prəʊpɪət] a.	correct or suitable 适当的
patron ['peɪtrən] n.	a person who uses a shop, etc., regularly 老主顾
stringent ['strɪndʒənt] a.	(of rules) severe 严厉的
take sth. out of sb.'s hands	take the responsibility for sth. from a person, often against his will 向...负责
code [kəʊd] n.	a body of established social customs 习俗, 制度
casual ['kæʒjuəl] a.	随便的;非正式的;偶然的
rip [rɪp] v.	be torn quickly and violently 裂开
be in style	be in fashion 时兴
offend [ə'fend] v.	cause displeasure to 冒犯
revealing clothing	暴露的服饰

Notes

1. **Jobs** (打零工): Many teen-agers earn a good portion of their college expenses by working during the summer at such jobs as waiting tables, deck hand, harvester, construction worker, camp counselor, mother's helper, gas station attendant, or telephone operator or messenger. They are not concerned with status. Being unskilled, they try to find jobs at whatever level they can. They seek not only money, but also experience. They learn work habits, responsibility, the ability to take orders and to get along with a boss and new kinds of people. As they grow older and more competent, most of them get better jobs, probably still unskilled but more closely tied to their fields of interest — in hospitals, political headquarters, newspapers, schools, or whatever.
2. **Camps** (夏令营): Partly because of summer heat but mostly because we began as an agricultural nation, summer holidays are very long. Children and youth get restless if they are idle for too long, especially when they are living in cramped city apartments. As a result, there are thousands of different kinds of summer camps for children.
3. **A public library** (公立图书馆): There are 8,981 public libraries (administrative entities) and a total of 15,994 buildings (including branches) in the United States. Americans visited their public library an average of seven times in 1998 and 64% of Americans visited a public library at least once in the last year — up from 51% in 1978. One in ten visit the library more than 25 times a year. Visits

to a public library in the U.S. are free. (Source: American Library Association Public Information Office, 1998.)

4. **Jeans**(牛仔褲): In 1850, the California gold rush was in full swing, and everyday items were in short supply. Levi Strauss, a 20-year-old Bavarian immigrant, left New York for San Francisco with a small supply of dry goods. Shortly after his arrival, a prospector wanted to know what Mr. Strauss was selling. When Strauss told him he had rough canvas to use for tents and wagon covers, the prospector said, "You should have brought pants!", saying he couldn't find a pair of pants strong enough to last. Strauss had the canvas made into pants. Miners liked the pants, but complained that they tended to chafe. Levi Strauss substituted a twilled cotton cloth from France called "serge de Nimes," which became known as denim. In 1873, Levi Strauss & Co. began using the pocket stitch design. The two-horse brand design was first used in 1886. The red tab attached to the left rear pocket was created in 1936 as a means of identifying Levi jeans at a distance. All are registered trademarks that are still in use.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the author's first job?
2. Why does the author write this article?
3. What did the author think of her first job?
4. What annoyed the author and her husband when they went to a grocery?
5. Why did the author supervise the teenage employees very seriously in the public library?

II. Do the following multiple-choice questions.

1. The purpose of this article is to tell teenage workers _____.
 - A. what to do to get their paychecks
 - B. how to learn to do their jobs
 - C. how to deal with their bosses
 - D. how to begin their first jobs in the right way
2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the article?
 - A. The author knew all that she knows now.
 - B. The article helps the teenage employees with their first jobs as well as their future ones.
 - C. This article is also useful to those who have worked before.
 - D. Let any teens you know get the information from the article.
3. In the article, "my hair is on fire" means _____.
 - A. my hair is burning

- B. the matter you want to tell me is very important
 C. I have a headache
 D. I am very angry
4. Casual clothing is usually acceptable for most jobs teens hold if _____.
- A. it is revealing
 B. it is in style
 C. it doesn't offend you yourself
 D. it is clean, not ripped or offending
5. Which of the following is, according to the author, the most important tip?
- A. Dress appropriately. B. Listen carefully and pay attention.
 C. Speak clearly. D. Don't interrupt someone at work.

III. Choose the correct word to fit into each sentence, using the proper form.

1. relate relation relationship relative relatively relativity

- A. The _____ between the army and the people is as close as fish to water.
 B. As college students, we should analyze problems in a _____ all-sided way.
 C. The project was outlined with/in _____ to available funds.
 D. People sometimes say that, in morals, everything is _____.
 E. Albert Einstein is famous for his theory of _____.
 F. She finds it difficult to _____ to her colleagues at office.

2. succeed success successive succession successor successful successfully

- A. They completed the mission _____ with the help of their teachers and parents.
 B. Even he himself acknowledged that his _____ was due more to luck than to skill.
 C. They relied heavily on relief food because they had ten _____ years of bad harvests.
 D. He _____ in passing the English exam after a number of sleepless nights of revision.
 E. We were _____ in fulfilling the plan ahead of the time.
 F. Reports of victory came in quick _____.
 G. The president, at the request of the parliament, handed power over his _____.

3. compare comparable comparative comparatively comparison

- A. The word "better" is the _____ of "good" and "well".
 B. Cast iron cannot _____ with steel in tensile strength(抗张强度).
 C. The _____ of the army to fish and the masses to water is often made.
 D. _____ speaking, she was an unknown singer.
 E. You will have to look hard to find anything _____.

4. **continual continually continue continuous continuously**

- A. She _____ her word as if nothing had happened.
- B. The mother suffered from _____ interruptions from her five-year-old son when she was at work.
- C. To hand in his term paper on time, he worked _____ for forty-eight hours.
- D. It was hard to hear anything with the _____ noise of the machines outside.
- E. He burst into rage at last as they _____ disobeyed his orders.

5. **use useful usefulness usefully useless uselessness user**

- A. It was _____ arguing with her; she had already made up her mind.
- B. Absorbing whatever experience is _____ to us.
- C. What is the _____ of crying over spilt milk?
- D. She could spend her time more _____ doing something else.
- E. The _____ of our appeal was obvious from start.
- F. This new electrical appliance has many _____.
- G. This computer is supposed to be " _____ friendly."

6. **clarification clarify clarity clear clearance clearly**

- A. At the meeting, we asked him to _____ his stand, but he beat around the bush instead.
- B. It would have been easier to understand him if he had spoken with a little more _____.
- C. As she was from a remote village in the west, she was _____ in difficulties.
- D. I finally got _____ from the authorities after I waited for five hours.
- E. Are you _____ about what you should do next?
- F. They requested immediate _____ of their orders.

IV. **Put the following into Chinese.**

- If you're a teenager about to start your first job, this article can help you succeed at it, and at those jobs that come after.
- It's possible that the same can't be said for some other customers, since the grocery store is located near two large retirement communities.
- Others will have a pretty stringent dress code, which also takes the decision out of your hands.
- Don't wear T-shirts imprinted with things that may offend others — even if you, personally, aren't offended.
- Then I asked her to tell me what those two important things were, to which she replied, "I don't know."

V. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1. _____, though, there wouldn't be much reason for writing this article, now would there? (如果我要说的只有这些)
2. And, not all teenagers mumble when they speak, _____. (但很多青少年这样说话)
3. I needed to make sure they understood appropriate workplace behavior, not only because it affected how they did their jobs at the library, _____. (也希望他们学到一些日后对他们有帮助的东西)
4. I think I did a good job, _____ — and what I'm about to share with you. (但我真希望当时知道我现在所知道的一切)
5. When my daughter started kindergarten, I thought _____ by teaching her these two basic rules. (我给她一个良好的开端)

VI. Questions for consideration.

1. Why can't you mumble to your customers?
2. Why did the appropriate workplace behavior have to be understood?
3. What are other tips for teenage workers besides those mentioned?

Text B

Stay-at-home Fathers

Are You an Emu?

An emu is a large flightless bird with a parenting method that's somewhat non-traditional, compared to ours. After the female emu lays her eggs, her mate tends to those eggs. Once the eggs hatch, the male raises the chicks. Quite contrary to humans, where if a parent stays home with the children, it is usually the mother who does so. Usually, but certainly not always. Sometimes it is the father who decides to put his career on hold, while the mother goes out to work everyday.

Who Stays Home?

Once a couple decide they want a parent to stay at home with their children, they must then decide which one will do it. Traditionally the mother has been the one to take on this responsibility, while the father takes on the responsibility of providing for his family financially. In the past this made sense. After all, the man was the one with the career. As a matter of fact, a woman sometimes left work as soon as she got married. Now both partners usually work prior to having children and the woman usually has as much vested in her career as does her husband. Some people feel that a woman can take better care of a child. I've seen many examples that blow this theory right out of the water. Fathers can certainly be as nurturing as mother. So, if you can put away traditional role models of women as caregivers and men as bread winners,