

主 编 刘 进 许道林 主 审 任静生

# 新编大学英语 阅读教程

3



本册主编 石 平 蔡育红

New College English  
Reading Course



北京师范大学出版集团  
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING GROUP  
安徽大学出版社

主编 刘 进 许道林

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③

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# 前言

随着全球化和信息化进程的加速,人类已进入知识爆炸的时代,人们很难也无法全部详细了解和掌握无限增长的信息,快速浏览信息以准确获取相关知识便成为现代人不可或缺的重要能力。绝大多数学英语的中国人的英语快速阅读能力都有待提高。中国学生习惯于精细阅读,即习惯于对所阅读的材料进行语法、词汇、句法分析,对每个句子求得深度理解,这与我们的教学方法不当有很大的关系。其实精细阅读与我们日常生活中速度较快的阅读所采用的策略和方法大相径庭。阅读者应该根据不同的阅读需求,采用不同的策略和方法,适时调整阅读速度,以较好地达到阅读目的。

教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(2007)中对本科生的阅读能力做了明确的要求,规定基础阶段学习结束时,“在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。能就阅读材料进行略读和寻读。能借助词典阅读本专业的英语教材和题材熟悉的英文报刊文章,掌握中心大意,理解主要事实和相关细节。能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法”。学生的阅读能力测试在全国大学英语四、六级考试中一直有充分体现:四、六级阅读占卷面总分的 35%。自 2013 年 12 月起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型做了局部调整,其中阅读部分增加了长篇阅读理解。由此不难看出现代人在信息时代具备良好的英语阅读能力和速度的重要性,以及英语教学中用正确的方法培养学生快速阅读能力的必要性。为此,我们重新编写了这套《新编大学英语阅读教程》,供全国各类高校非英语专业本科大学英语基础阶段使用。该教材也适用于具有同等水平的广大英语爱好者。

本套教材具有以下特色。

**1. 选材真实、实用** 本教材选材新颖,具有较强的真实性、时代感和实用性,兼顾趣味性、知识性、多样性和篇章长度,贴近实际生活中各种阅读材料的快速阅读需要。

**2. 层次分明,合理递进,逐步拓展** 教材的设计合理、科学。第 1 册注重各种快读微技巧和训练方法的介绍,并提供配套训练。第 2 册侧重其他综合阅读技巧介绍及配套训练,培养学习者良好的阅读习惯,为进入 3~4 册的学习奠定基础。3~4 册侧重对



已学各种阅读技巧的综合运用和训练,起到巩固、强化的作用,帮助学生提高总体阅读速度和理解能力。

**3. 针对性强** 练习的设计紧扣每单元介绍的阅读技巧和训练需求,具有较强的针对性,有助于学生训练和掌握所学技巧和方法,培养其“快速+准确”的阅读能力,从而提高综合阅读理解水平。

**4. 理论与实践相结合** 简洁的理论及方法的介绍与技巧实训有机结合,用理论指导训练,培养学生实际运用快速和综合阅读技巧的能力。

**5. 以能力培养为主,兼顾 CET-4 及 CET-6 考试** 本教材的设计和编排重点在于快速和综合阅读能力的培养,同时在一定程度上也兼顾了 CET-4 及 CET-6 考试中阅读部分考试的需求。

本教材共 4 册,每学期使用 1 册,每周完成 1 个单元,共 15 个单元,供 2 学年使用。每分册由学生用书和参考答案 2 部分构成。1~2 册每单元由 2 部分构成,即阅读技巧介绍和计时训练,其中计时训练由训练重点及 3 篇阅读材料(含配套练习和阅读自查表)构成。3~4 册每单元均为计时训练,由训练重点和 3 篇阅读材料(含配套练习和阅读自查表)构成。

在教材的编写过程中,我们参考了一些专业书籍和论文的观点,采用或节选了少量其他教材上的文本(不含练习),下载了部分网站资源,在此谨致谢意。

本套教材参编人员均为长期从事高校英语教学及研究工作的一线教师,他们丰富的教学经验和较强的科研能力为教材的编写质量提供了保证。虽如此,由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不足之处,恳请专家、同行及使用者批评指正。

编 者

2014 年 1 月



# Contents

## Unit 1

### Entertainment

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	1
Task 1 .....	1
Task 2 .....	6
Task 3 .....	10

## Unit 2

### Sports and Health

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	16
Task 1 .....	16
Task 2 .....	21
Task 3 .....	26

## Unit 3

### E-shopping

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	32
Task 1 .....	32
Task 2 .....	37
Task 3 .....	41





## Unit 4

### Climate and Weather

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	47
Task 1 .....	47
Task 2 .....	53
Task 3 .....	57

## Unit 5

### Micro-blogging

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	64
Task 1 .....	64
Task 2 .....	69
Task 3 .....	74

## Unit 6

### Travelling

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	79
Task 1 .....	79
Task 2 .....	84
Task 3 .....	88

## Unit 7

### Music

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	94
Task 1 .....	94
Task 2 .....	99
Task 3 .....	104





## Unit 8

### Part-time Jobs

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	109
Task 1 .....	109
Task 2 .....	114
Task 3 .....	119

## Unit 9

### Cycling

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	125
Task 1 .....	125
Task 2 .....	130
Task 3 .....	135

## Unit 10

### Green Food

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	142
Task 1 .....	142
Task 2 .....	147
Task 3 .....	152

## Unit 11

### Vocation

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	159
Task 1 .....	159
Task 2 .....	164
Task 3 .....	169







## Unit 12

### Transportation

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	175
Task 1 .....	175
Task 2 .....	181
Task 3 .....	186

## Unit 13

### Fashion

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	191
Task 1 .....	191
Task 2 .....	196
Task 3 .....	200

## Unit 14

### Job

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	205
Task 1 .....	205
Task 2 .....	210
Task 3 .....	214

## Unit 15

### Environment

<b>Timed Reading</b> .....	220
Task 1 .....	220
Task 2 .....	226
Task 3 .....	230

**Keys to Exercises/236**

# Unit 1

## Entertainment

### Training Focus

Micro Skill	通过分析分标题和关键词句把握段落大意和文章的中心思想。
Training Tips	(1) 留意各个小标题及该标题下的首、末段, 缩小搜索范围, 快速准确地定位所需信息。 (2) 留意时间、数量等数字信息。这些信息多以阿拉伯数字的形式出现, 比较容易寻找。 (3) 留意人名、地名、机构名称等专有名词。它们均以大写字母开头, 在文章中较为醒目。

### Timed Reading

#### Task 1

### Path to Stardom Starts with an Exam

Thousands of young people apply to China's art colleges every year in the hope of learning how to become actors, musicians, dancers and painters. About nine million youngsters take the National College Entrance Exam—known as *gaokao*—every year



and an estimated 10 percent apply for places at art colleges.

### **To win an oscar is to reach the top of the movie world**

As the glitterati hit the red carpet in Los Angeles for Hollywood's 84th Academy Awards on Sunday, about one million wannabe stars in China will be preparing for another annual event that will set them on a path to becoming actors, TV presenters, musicians, dancers and painters.

The test process is tough, the competition is fierce and the chances of success are slim, with experts warning that even those who are accepted face a struggle to find regular work after graduation.

An estimated 10 percent of all college candidates apply for art programs, but admission rates can be extremely low.

The Beijing Film Academy, whose alumni include award-winning director Zhang Yimou, received 25,000 applicants this year, up 30 percent in 2011. However, there are only 455 places up for grabs, including 85 for its popular acting school, which has an acceptance rate of just 1.5 percent.

Central Academy of Drama, once attended by actress Gong Li, is currently processing 21,000 applicants, more than 8,400 of whom are competing for 50 places in its acting department.

The exams, which are designed by individual colleges, began this month shortly after Spring Festival and will run until early March.

### **Training for tests**

Like most years, the event is attracting a lot of attention, not least for the array of photographs showing how some students have attempted to get ahead of rivals, such as the women pictured waiting in line dressed in bikinis.

Deng Xianyu, 18, was nicknamed "handsome scarf boy" by Internet users after a picture of him wearing a scarf outside Beijing Film Academy circulated online. Although it won him 43,000 fans on Sina Weibo, the micro-blogging website, college judges were less impressed by his performance, and he was rejected.

With so much competition, candidates feel that they need an edge which is why, according to figures cited by news website Netease(网易公司), roughly 80 percent choose to enroll in pre-art exam training programs.

An estimated 300 registered centers offer the service in Beijing alone, and the business is booming.

Wang Jiechun said she has spent more than 10,000 *yuan* since January on courses





at the capital's Communication University of China for her 19-year-old son. He hopes to study broadcast media at the Central Academy of Drama.

"A 10-day course usually costs 3,000 to 5,000 *yuan*," she said. "We took one course, then went back home to Panjin in Liaoning Province, and then took another one."

A quick search on the Internet produces a list of schools offering training programs, with prices ranging from 10,000 to 60,000 *yuan*, depending on the number of hours and class sizes. Some even guarantee in advertisements that, after completing their course, students will be able to pass an exam set by top film academies.

### **What's the motivation?**

Art colleges are not only about the promise of fame and fortune. Many candidates see them simply as a chance to build a career on something they love, such as movies, music or theatre.

Some students and parents take a more pragmatic approach, however, believing that the process can be a shortcut to a good college.

To be accepted by an art college, applicants must pass a three-round test in February or March and then take *gaokao* in June. The score needed by an art student in June is much lower than that of a normal student, which means students who struggle academically have a better chance of getting into a top university.

Wang Jiechun, whose son is trying out for the Central Academy of Drama, admitted that the thought had crossed her mind.

"My son's scores (during the final year of high school) fell short of the requirements for a first-tier university," she explained. "Taking the art-college exam offers a better chance for him to get accepted by a first-tier college."

However, tutors say the situation results in irrational applications from people with no interest or talent in the arts.

Hu Xuehua, a director who works as an examiner for Shanghai Theatre Academy, wrote on his micro blog about an incident when he interviewed a candidate for a film production program. He asked the student about his favorite filmmaker, and he answered it's Zhang Yimou. Yet, when asked whether he had seen *Red Sorghum* or *The story of Qiu Ju*, two of Zhang's most famous works, he said no.

There are three kinds of students at Beijing University of Technology's Art and Design College, according to associate professor and Dean Wu Yunchao.

The first group is infatuated with painting and has been drawing since they were

very young, he said, while the second is interested in painting but needs five or six months of training to get to a professional level.

“The third kind has no foundation in the arts at all,” Wu said. “The low threshold of the entrance exam allows these students to be enrolled.”

He estimated that just 20 percent of students at the school are real arts lovers.

### Struggling artists

Dedicated to the arts or not, jobs are still hard to come by. Gaokao.com, a website specializing in education, reported that the employment rate of art college graduates is currently less than 50 percent, with less than half of those working in jobs relevant to their majors.

Shanghai's Education Commission recently told colleges offering bachelor degrees in artistic design, performance and broadcasting, among others, to scale back recruitment by 10 percent. The alert was due to several years of low employment, officials said.

The worst majors for employment within six months of graduation last year were fine arts and music, according to the annual report by the MyCOS Institute, an independent education evaluation agency.

Jiang Nan knows firsthand what life is like for a struggling artist.

After finishing her studies in vocals and music performance at the China Opera House in 2002, she discovered that a dream can quickly become a nightmare.

“I'd dreamed of being a singer since I was little, but after I enrolled at college I found the business is very different from my imagination,” she told *China Daily*, adding “Some things are just out of your control”.

Many of her classmates were forced to join small troupes to make a living, some traveled from place to place performing in talent shows, and others quit singing and do other things.

Wu at Beijing University of Technology said he expects the shortfall in employment opportunities to lead to a sharp drop in the number of students applying for art colleges in the future.

“Positions within the art world have been gradually occupied in recent years,” he said. “Newcomers to the field need to start considering how much room is left for them in the market.”

(From *China Daily* [http://www.cdeclips.com/en/nation/Path\\_to\\_stardom\\_starts\\_with\\_an\\_exam/fullstory\\_72228.html](http://www.cdeclips.com/en/nation/Path_to_stardom_starts_with_an_exam/fullstory_72228.html))





## ★ Exercise 1

**Directions:** Read the passage quickly and complete the following statements with the information given in the passage.

- About \_\_\_\_\_ youngsters take *gaokao* every year.
- The exams for art programs are designed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nearly 80 percent of the candidates for art schools choose to enroll in pre-art exam training programs because they feel that \_\_\_\_\_.
- The prices for training programs are decided by \_\_\_\_\_.
- To be accepted by an art college, applicants must pass \_\_\_\_\_ in February or March and then take *gaokao* in June.

### 阅读自查表

文章词数和建议用时	词数: 1183	建议用时: 5 分钟
阅读实际用时	开始时间: _____ : _____	结束时间: _____ : _____
答题正确率	总题数: 5	答对题数: _____ 答题正确率: _____ %

## ★ Exercise 2

**Directions:** Read the passage quickly again and choose the best answer from the four choices to complete each of the following statements.

- It is estimated that about \_\_\_\_\_ youngsters apply for places at art colleges every year.  
A. 9,000,000      B. 900,000      C. 25,000      D. 43,000
- Some students and parents see taking the art-college exam as a shortcut to a good college because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. art colleges can promise students fame  
B. art colleges can promise students fortune  
C. art colleges can help students build a career on something they love  
D. art colleges' admission scores are much lower than other colleges
- The incident given by Hu Xuehua, an examiner for Shanghai Theatre Academy, tries to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some applicants for art colleges actually have no interest or talents in the arts



- B. the candidate's favorite filmmaker is Zhang Yimou  
C. the threshold of the entrance exam for art is low  
D. only 20 percent of art school students are real art lovers
4. Shanghai's Education Commission has recently required some art colleges to cut down recruitment by 10 percent because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the current employment rate of art college graduates is low  
B. some things are just out of control  
C. the number of students applying for art colleges will drop sharply in the future  
D. there isn't much room left for the newcomers within the art world in recent years
5. According to the annual report by the MyCOS Institute, the worst majors for employment last year were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. vocals and music performance                      B. artistic design  
C. fine arts and music                                      D. performance and broadcasting

### 阅读自查表

文章词数和建议用时	词数: <u>1183</u> 建议用时: <u>6</u> 分钟
阅读实际用时	开始时间: <u>      </u> : <u>      </u> 结束时间: <u>      </u> : <u>      </u>
答题正确率	总题数: <u>5</u> 答对题数: <u>      </u> 答题正确率: <u>      </u> %

## Task 2

### Breakfast or Internet

Karl and Dorsey Gude of East Lansing, Michigan, USA, can remember simpler mornings not too long ago. They sat together and chatted as they ate breakfast at home. They read the newspapers and competed only with the television for the attention of their two teenage sons.

That was so last century. Today, Mr. Gude wakes at around 6 a. m. to check his work e-mail and his Facebook(脸谱网)and Twitter(微博客)accounts. The two boys, Cole and Erik, start each morning with text messages, video games and Facebook.

The new routine in the morning quickly became a source of conflict in the family, with Ms. Gude complaining that technology was eating into family time. But



ultimately, even she partially yielded, cracking open her laptop after breakfast.

“Things that I thought were unacceptable a few years ago are now commonplace in my house,” she said, “like all four of us starting the day on four computers in four separate rooms.”

Technology has shaken up plenty of life's modes, but for many people it has completely altered the once predictable routines at the start of the day.

This is morning in America in the Internet age. After six to eight hours of network deprivation—also known as sleep—people are increasingly waking up and heading for cell-phones and laptops, sometimes even before moving their legs to the floor and tending to more biologically urgent activities.

“It used to be that you woke up, went to the bathroom, maybe brushed your teeth and picked up the newspaper,” said Naomi S. Baron, a professor of linguistics (语言学) at American University, who has written about technology's push into everyday life. “But what we do first now has changed so dramatically. I'll be the first to admit; the first thing I do now is to check my e-mail.”

The Gude's sons sleep with their phones next to their beds, so they start the day with text messages in place of alarm clocks. Mr. Gude, an instructor at Michigan State University, sends texts to his two sons in order to wake them up.

“We use texting as an in-house phone,” he said. “I could just walk upstairs, but they always answer their texts.” The Gudes recently began shutting their devices down on weekends so as to hold back the decrease in family time.

In other households, the impulse to go online before getting out of the door adds an extra layer of chaos to the existing morning disorder.

Weekday mornings have long been busy and chaotic. Families that used to fight over the shower or the newspapers now fight over access to the household computer—or about whether they should be using the gadgets(小器具,小玩意)at all, instead of communicating with one another.

“They used to have blankets; now they have phones,” said Liz Perle, a mother in San Francisco who recently feels annoyed at the early-morning technology immersion(沉浸,专心)of her two teenage children. “If their beds were far from the power outlets, they would most probably sleep on the floor.”

The increase of early risers is reflected in online and wireless traffic patterns. Internet companies used to watch traffic levels rise only when people started working, but now they find the up-tick much earlier.



Arbor Networks, a Boston company that analyzes Internet use, says that Web traffic in the United States gradually declines from midnight to around 6 a. m. on the East Coast and then gets a huge morning swing. “It’s a rocket ship that takes off at 7 a. m.,” said Craig Labovitz, Arbor’s chief scientist.

Akamai, which helps some websites like Facebook and Amazon keep up with visitors demand, says traffic takes off even earlier nowadays, at around 6 a. m. on the East Coast. Verizon Wireless Company reported the number of text messages sent between 7 and 10 a. m. jumped by 50 percent in July, compared with a year earlier.

Both adults and children have good reasons to wake up and go on line. Mom and Dad might need to catch up on e-mail from colleagues in different time zones. Children check text messages and Facebook posts from friends with different bedtimes—and sometimes forget their own duties in the process.

In May this year, Gabrielle Glaser of Montclair, N. J., bought her 14-year-old daughter, Moriah, an Apple laptop for her birthday. In the weeks after, Moriah missed the school bus three times and went from walking the family Labradoodle dog for 20 minutes each morning to only briefly letting the dog outside.

Moriah admits that she neglected the bus and dog, and blames Facebook, where the possibility that important updates from friends might be waiting draws her online as soon as she wakes up. “I have some friends who are up early and chatting,” she said. “There is definitely a pull to check it.”

Some families have tried to set limits on Internet use in the mornings. James Steyer, founder of Common Sense Media, a nonprofit organization that deals with children and entertainment, wakes every morning at 6 and spends the next four on his BlackBerry(商务通), managing e-mail from contacts in different parts of the world.

But when he meets his wife, Liz, and their four children, aged 5 to 16, at the breakfast table, no laptops or phones are allowed.

Mr. Steyer says he and his sons feel the temptation of technology early. Kirk, 14, often runs through much of his daily one-hour allotment(分配) of video-game time in the morning.

Even Jesse, 5, has started asking each morning if he can play games on his father’s iPhone. And Mr. Steyer says he constantly feels the trouble of waiting for messages on his BlackBerry, even during morning hours that are usually reserved for family time.

“You have to resist the impulse. You have to switch from work mode to