

主编 刘进 许道林 主审 任静生

# 新编大学英语 阅读教程

4



本册主编 崔芳

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

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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,同时也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



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# Unit 1

## Cross-cultural Events

### Training Focus

<b>Micro Skill</b>	(1) 复习和巩固跳读 (skimming)、略读 (scanning) 和预测 (predicting) 技巧, 了解文章的框架结构、主要内容、重要支撑和特定细节, 预判作者欲讨论的问题和论点。 (2) 根据上下文猜词义, 并推断作者的观点、态度等信息。
<b>Training Tips</b>	(1) 用跳读技巧迅速定位时间、地点、人物、事件等背景信息。 (2) 用略读技巧抓住主要论据和框架结构。 (3) 注意列举、举例和解释时常用的提示词和标记符号。 (4) 根据段首句预判段落的走向, 推测作者想要表达的思想。

### Timed Reading

#### Task 1

### Italians in Scotland: What Have They Ever Done for Us

Waves of Italian immigrants have been arriving in Scotland since the late 19th century. Unification of the country in 1861, intense poverty and two world wars have



seen millions of Italians leave their native land. Tens of thousands of their descendants are now dotted across Scotland and have influenced almost every walk of Scottish life. The University of Edinburgh—through its Italy-Scottish Research Centre—hopes to create an **archive** for the first time for their stories.

### Food

Debate rages over who first had the idea to bring fish and chips together in the UK. Nobody, however, could dispute the Italian influence after they had spotted the business opportunities. Stuart Atkinson, Scottish executive councilor with the National Fish Fryers Federation, said their role was significant. “It could be fairly argued that the Italian community popularized the ‘fish supper’ in Scotland,” he said. “Large numbers of Italian immigrants, mainly from Northern Italy, entered the Scottish fish and chip trade from around 1890 onward; by 1914 they dominated the trade and opened shops throughout Scotland. To this day most Scottish towns still have an Italian chippy, but their presence is strongest in the central belt, where it all began over 120 years ago.”

Ice cream was another area many Italians ventured into. Former Ice Cream Alliance president Philip Mancini, whose family has operated a business in Ayr for almost 100 years, said it had become part of the fabric of society. “It is part of Scottish culture, I think, in every tiny town and village there is an Italian somewhere,” he said. “It has been an institution over the years. It was a treat in days gone-by, going to the Italian’s for an ice cream.” From those foundations many businesses have gone into more traditional Italian cuisine with hundreds of restaurants dotted up and down the country.

### Music

Classical violinist Nicola Benedetti grew up in West Kilbride in Ayrshire, but is proud of her Italian roots and supports a scholarship for postgraduate Italian studies in Scotland. Many of her musical releases also have a flavor of the country of her ancestors. Another artist proud of his heritage is Paisley boy Paolo Nutini, who was awarded a St. Christopher medal by the town of Barga in Tuscany for his work in raising its profile abroad. His song, “Simple Things”, in honor of his father, sums up the experience of many Scottish Italians. “My dad lives a pretty simple life,” he said when it was released. “Since he was 16, he’s worked in a chip shop, all day, every





day, 41 years in front of the same mirror, the same fryer.”

Glaswegian Sharleen Spiteri, the front woman of pop band Texas, also has Italian blood. “On my dad’s side, every two weeks or so we’d go to my Nonna’s, starting at lunchtime, and it would be big tables,” she told *The Guardian* in 2010. “You’d sit and eat lots of food and start conversations, arguments and fights.” Carrbridge’s Rachel Sermanni is another singer of Italian descent starting to get a lot of recognition. Preceding them all, however, was Lena Zavaroni. Born on the Isle of Bute, she was just nine when she shot to fame in the 1970s after winning the TV talent show *Opportunity Knocks* for five weeks in a row. She died after contracting an infection following neuro surgery in 1999, having had the eating disorder anorexia nervosa for many years.

### Sport

Many sports in Scotland have enjoyed an Italian influence. Not surprisingly, perhaps, a number of them were talented footballers and the likes of Lou Macari from Largs, Edinburgh’s Peter Marinello and Domenic Matteo from Dumfries have played at the highest level. Both Macari and Matteo represented Scotland but one pioneer of the game travelled in the opposite direction. Johnny Moscardini was born in Falkirk to Italian parents and played for Italy’s famous *Azzurri* in the 1920s. However, it was not the big money game it is now and he eventually faced a stark choice of continuing in sport or coming back to Scotland and running a business. He chose the latter and returned to Campbel town and then to Prestwick—where he ran the Lake Cafe until his retirement in the 1960s. Moscardini passed away in 1985 but the football stadium in Barga still bears his name. In rugby, Lockerbie’s Nick De Luca and Simon Danielli from Edinburgh have represented Scotland. And motor sport, too, sees Bathgate’s Dario Franchitti and West Lothian driver Paul Di Resta fly the flag for Scottish Italians. Even national hunt horse racing saw the jockey skills and, later, the training ability of Carruthers town handler Len Lungo.

### Entertainment

For a nation with the theatrical traditions of Italy, it is perhaps not surprising that the Italian diaspora(散居在外的犹太人) has had a big impact on both television and cinema. One of the most prominent, Armando Iannucci, told the BBC a few years ago about his background. His father, from Naples, died when his son was 17. His



mother, also of Italian stock, was born in Glasgow where she ran a hairdressing salon. “I don’t know what influence my ancestry has had on me, but I do know that I feel neither fully Scottish nor fully Italian,” he admitted. “If I’m at a ceilidh(同乐会), I’m thinking ‘what’s all this about’? The same goes for an Italian wedding.” He has worked with fellow Glasgow-Italian Peter Capaldi on a number of occasions, probably most famously on the political satire *The Thick of It*. They are far from the only Scots Italians to have featured on TV and film. Paisley-born Tom Conti, Daniela Nardini from Largs, Ronni Ancona of Troon and Edinburgh’s Ken Stott are among those to have enjoyed highly successful careers.

### Arts

“A true international icon” and an “artistic colossus”(巨型雕像)—That was how Scotland’s culture minister Patricia Ferguson described Eduardo Paolozzi on his death in 2005. Born to Italian parents in Leith, the artist and sculptor was regarded as the founder of the British pop art movement.

### ★ Exercise 1

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

1. So many Italians left their home country for Scotland owing to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their hunger and the native war  
B. their hunger and world wars  
C. their poverty and the native war  
D. their poverty and world wars
2. The underlined word “archive” in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. recorder            B. library            C. document            D. movie
3. Proud of her Italian roots of music, Nicola Benedetti is a classical \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. violinist            B. singer            C. dancer            D. composer
4. The author’s attitude towards Italians’ influence on the Scottish culture is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. indifferent            B. positive            C. critical            D. unknown



### ★ Exercise 2

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

1. Many Italians immigrated into Scotland since \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In terms of food, Italians have introduced \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland.
3. Lena Zavaroni died of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1999.
4. Besides football, other sports, including \_\_\_\_\_ are listed in the text.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ musical artists of Italian stock are listed in the text.

### ★ Exercise 3

**Directions:** Read the passage for the third time if necessary and complete the following table with the information given in the passage about music stars.

**Music Stars**

Nicola Benedetti	Supporting a scholarship for (1) _____ Italian studies in Scotland
(2) _____	Being awarded a St Christopher medal by the town Barga for his work in raising its profile abroad
Glaswegian (3) _____ Spiteri	Being the front woman of pop band Texas
Lena Zavaroni	Being famous in the 1970s after winning the TV talent show (4) _____ for five weeks in a row

**阅读自查表**

文章词数和建议用时	词数: <u>1037</u>	建议用时: <u>8</u> 分钟
阅读实际用时	开始时间: _____ : _____	结束时间: _____ : _____
答题正确率	总题数: <u>13</u>	答对题数: _____ 答题正确率: _____ %



## Task 2

# An Anthropologist on What's Wrong with Wall Street

In 1996, Karen Ho got a job on Wall Street. The student of anthropology, who would later go on to get her PhD, was fascinated by how even in the midst of an economic boom, corporate downsizings were rampant—and how each time a company announced a major layoff, its stock rallied. What she found from her perch at Bankers Trust—and later in interviews with people at firms such as Morgan Stanley, Merrill Lynch, Lehman Brothers, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan, Salomon Brothers, Kidder Peabody and Lazard—was that it wasn't just an ideological commitment to boosting shareholder value that drove decisions to merge, break up and restructure companies, but also the work culture of Wall Street itself. Ho, now a professor at the University of Minnesota, talked with Barbara Kiviat about her findings, presented in *Liquidated: An Ethnography of Wall Street*, and how she thinks the recent financial collapse has—or hasn't—changed things.

**Barbara: What do you mean when you say the American worker has become liquid?**

Ho: I mean that there's constant job insecurity, constant downsizing, constant restructuring, and a constant need to retrain to have an adaptable skill set and be flexible. In a sense, job security and stability have been liquidated.

**Barbara: And that comes from Wall Street?**

Ho: What I found in my research was that in many ways investment bankers and how they approach work became a model for how work should be conducted. Wall Street shapes not just the stock market but also the very nature of employment and what kinds of workers are valued. These firms sit at the nexus—they are the financial advisers and a source of expertise to major US corporations and institutional investors—and from this highly empowered middle-man role, what they say has a lot of influence. The model that came to be dominant in the 1980s was one of constant change. The idea is that there's a lot of dead wood out there and people should be constantly moving, in lockstep with the market. If a company isn't constantly restructuring and changing, then it's stagnant and inefficient, a big lumbering brick.



**Barbara: And you think that attitude follows from the way Wall Street works?**

Ho: What a lot of folks don't realize is that there are tons of layoffs on Wall Street even during a boom. What they value is not worker stability but constant market simultaneity. If mortgages aren't the best thing, it's, "Let's get rid of the mortgage desk and we'll hire them back in a year." People were working a hundred hours a week, but constantly talking about job insecurity. Wall Street bankers understand that they are liquid people. It's part of their culture. I had bankers telling me, "I might not be at my job next year so I'm going to make sure to get the biggest bonus possible." I had bankers who advised the AOL-Time Warner merger saying, "Oh, gosh, this might not work out, but I probably won't be here when it doesn't work out." I looked at them like, "What?" Their temporality is disclosed.

**Barbara: How does that translate to the rest of corporate in America?**

Ho: The kind of worker they imagine is a worker like themselves. A worker who is constantly retraining, a worker who is constantly networked, a worker whose skill set is very interchangeable, a worker who thinks of downsizing as a challenge—a worker who thrives on this. This becomes the prototype, but in many ways that's quite removed from the daily lives of most American workers. Before this crazy crash of 2008, bankers always landed on their feet, almost always. Job insecurity isn't the same thing for the average American worker. They often experience downward mobility or don't land on their feet.

**Barbara: Do you think things have changed in the recent collapse?**

Ho: I think it remains to be seen, but I don't think the culture of Wall Street has substantially shifted. Even in the midst of this major global financial crisis, Wall Street has still continued to resist change. And I'd argue part of the reason they've been able to, even though investment banking as we knew it no longer exists, is that their ethos still does. Their daily cultural practices still do. Just look at how fiercely investment banks have resisted changing their bonus structure. But I think one of the key reasons why the culture of Wall Street has not changed is precisely because we—as in most Americans—are so tied up in it. Our 401(k)s and our pension funds are tied up in Wall Street doing well, even if we don't think this particular system of short-term bonuses and liquid culture is a good long-term strategy. Wall Street's values have reached out to so many corners of people's daily lives that actually changing the



system means everyone has to change.

**Barbara:** So when someone in the Obama Administration says something like “We want to reform Wall Street pay”, what goes through your head?

Ho: I hope they can actually follow through with it. But here we have folks in Washington—in the Fed, in the Treasury—who are also investment bankers, especially from Goldman Sachs. So it makes me wary. We’re all implicated in this.

**Barbara:** What would you want to see change?

Ho: I would hope that folks in the Obama Administration would somehow link bonuses to long-term corporate productivity or long-term shareholder value—long-term meaning four to five years instead of five months or a year—and reinstate the Glass-Steagall Act that separated investment and commercial banking. These are big reforms, but they’d give you a more stable landscape to make even more changes. Part of what I learned is that the very kinds of daily practices that created the boom in the first place—wanting to book as many deals as possible for short-term bonuses, a workplace structured so that they’re knowingly not there for very long—paved the way for the bust. I talked to bankers who said, “When we do deals like this, we’re probably at the top of the market.” They knew. It’s not simply that busts always follow booms.

### ★ Exercise 1

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

- Karen Ho was fascinated about \_\_\_\_\_ on the Wall Street.  
A. the corporate size                      B. the company stock  
C. unemployment                          D. rampant laziness
- According to the context, the underlined word “liquid” in the second paragraph can be best replaced with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unstable              B. flexible              C. favorable              D. constant
- According to the context, the underlined word “translate” in the fifth paragraph can be best replaced with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. transport              B. mean              C. interpret              D. express