



新时空大学英语系列教材

丛书主编 王海啸 李霄翔

# 阅读大观

Encyclopedic Reading

1

系列主编 吴鼎民

本册主编 刘长江



第1册



南京大学出版社

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阅读大观. 第1册 / 刘长江主编. —南京: 南京大学出版社, 2010.9(重印)

(新时空大学英语系列教材/王海啸, 李霄翔主编)

ISBN 978-7-305-07152-2

I. ①阅… II. ①刘… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 109176 号

出版发行 南京大学出版社  
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮 编 210093  
网 址 <http://www.NjupCo.com>  
出 版 人 左 健

丛 书 名 新时空大学英语系列教材  
丛书主编 王海啸 李霄翔  
书 名 阅读大观(第1册)  
系列主编 吴鼎民  
本册主编 刘长江  
责任编辑 蒋桂琴 编辑热线 025-83592123  
照 排 南京紫藤制版印务中心  
印 刷 南京市溧水秦源印务有限公司  
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 10.5 字数 230 千  
版 次 2010 年 8 月第 1 版 2010 年 9 月第 2 次印刷  
ISBN 978-7-305-07152-2  
定 价 23.00 元

发行热线 025-83594756  
电子邮箱 [Press@NjupCo.com](mailto:Press@NjupCo.com)  
[Sales@NjupCo.com](mailto:Sales@NjupCo.com)(市场部)

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自《大学英语课程教学要求》颁发以来,全国大学英语教学在基于网络与计算机的教学改革方面取得明显成效。学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力显著提高,自主学习能力也得到加强。随着教改的深入,大学英语课程建设正酝酿着新一轮的发展,从教学形式和手段的改革走向教学内容的改革。正如《课程要求》所指出的那样,大学英语教学目标不仅在于培养学生的英语综合应用能力,还在于提高学生的综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

《新时空大学英语系列教材·阅读大观》的编写力图反映教改发展趋势,体现素质教育精神。“素质教育”又称“通识教育”或“博雅教育”,发端于古希腊,其目的在于培养人的综合素质。英国思想家约翰·密尔对博雅教育的总结是:“每件事都知道一点,有一件事知道的多一些。”编者认为:以语言为载体的大学英语教学能够较好地实现这一目标。为此,本书保持了十年前出版的《新世纪大学英语系列教材·阅读大观》所构建的“三套车”内容体系:融语言、中外文化对比和多学科知识为一体。以英语为载体,内容涵盖语言文化、自然科学、社会科学等多学科基本知识,注重加强中国文化的英文表达,以扩大学生的背景知识和语用内容,提升文化修养和跨文化交际能力。在任务要求上方便自主学习,在练习设计上尽量贴近四、六级考试题型,在文章篇幅上适应教学时数的安排。

《新时空大学英语系列教材·阅读大观》共4册,每册8个单元,每单元7篇文章,围绕一个中心话题选材,从历史到现状,从国内到国外,泛而不散,全面地勾勒出该话题知识的概貌。所选文章努力做到经典性和现代行相结合,知识的深度与广度相结合,以期学生通过大量的英语和多方面知识的摄入,既能学习英语,又能丰富知识,启迪思想。

每单元设计了三个板块,每个板块有不同的功能。

第一板块Fundamental Reading,有两篇阅读文章,是话题基础性知识。练习包括词汇题和语篇分析题等,帮助学生掌握该话题的基本词汇,学会分析文章,提高宏观把握文章的能力。



# 前言

第二板块Task-based Reading, 选取有关中国文化和西方文化文章各一篇, 旨在扩大学生阅读视野。练习主要是任务型的。任务型练习有一定的伸展性, 要求学生用英语完成与单元话题相关的专题任务, 引导学生自主延伸阅读, 走向课外资料查询、网络等。这一板块给教师和优秀学生留下发挥的余地。

第三板块Test Reading, 文章仍围绕单元话题, 按照四级考试新题型, 设计了仔细阅读、快速阅读、完形填空等练习。四册书语言难度逐步递增, 使学生在扩大知识面的同时, 熟悉四级考试, 提高应试能力。

本教材具有泛读、英美概况、中国文化和测试等多重元素, 既强调语言输入, 又鼓励语言输出。所提供的课文练习的答案均附于书后, 便于学生自主学习。

吴鼎民

2010年7月

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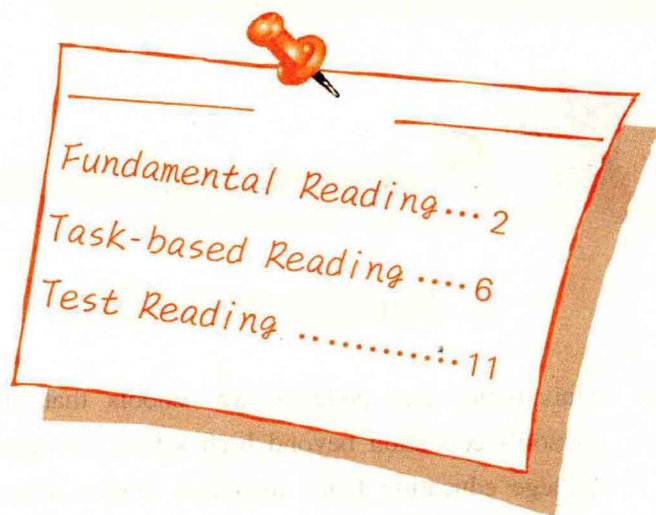
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*A university is a seat of wisdom, a light of  
the world, a minister of the faith, an Alma  
Mater of the rising generation.*

—By John Henry Newman

大学是智慧之源地，世界之灯塔，  
信仰之执掌者，新生代之母校。

——约翰·亨利·纽曼

# Unit One

## Universities and Colleges



# Fundamental Reading

## 1. Entering Universities

1 Universities and colleges are schools that continue a person's education beyond high school. A university or college education helps men and women enjoy richer, more meaningful lives. It prepares many people for **professional careers** as doctors, engineers, lawyers, or teachers. It also gives a person a better **appreciation** of such fields as art, literature, history, human relations, and science. In doing so, a university or college education enables individuals to participate with greater understanding in **community affairs**.

**professional career** 职业生涯

**appreciation** *n.* 欣赏, 鉴赏

**community affair** 社区事务



1. How does a university or college help students?

2 Colleges and universities state their entrance requirements in their catalogs. They nearly always require a **transcript** (copy) of an **applicant's** high school **credits**, as well as letters of recommendation. Entrance examinations are generally given several months before the school term begins. **Freshmen** usually take the **intelligence and**

**transcript (of credits)** *n.* 成绩单

**applicant** *n.* 申请者

**credit** *n.* 学分

**freshman** *n.* 大学一年级学生

*syn.* newcomer, beginner

**the intelligence and aptitude test**  
智力潜能测试



2. What is an applicant required to do in order to enter a university or college?



3. What are freshmen usually asked to do after entering universities?



**aptitude tests** during an orientation period, frequently called freshman week at colleges and universities in the United States.

**assume** *vt.* 认为,假定 *syn.* imagine, suppose

**procedure** *n.* 过程,手续,程序 *syn.* course, process

**veteran** *n.* 退伍军人,老手

**minority group** 少数民族

**evaluate** *vt.* 评估,评价 *syn.* judge, assess

**equivalent** *adj.* 等于,相当于,与……同意义

- 3 People without a high school diploma should not **assume** that higher education is closed to them. Many colleges and universities admit men and women who have not completed high school. This **procedure** allows the schools to serve an increasing number of adults seeking continuing education. It also helps extend educational opportunities to such people as military **veterans** and members of **minority groups**. Before enrolling such applicants, the university or college **evaluates** their work experience and reviews their scores on special tests. These tests are designed to measure whether a person's knowledge is **equivalent** to that of an average high school graduate.

(246 words)

4. *Apart from those with high school diplomas, what kinds of applicants does a university or college also admit?*

5. *How does a university or college enroll the students without a high school diploma?*



**Find out the English equivalents of the following Chinese from the passage.**

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. 入学条件(要求)    | 5. 毕业证书,文凭 |
| 2. 招生简章,大学概况手册 | 6. 录取      |
| 3. 推荐信         | 7. 得分      |
| 4. 入学考试        | 8. 高中毕业生   |

## 2. School Organization

- 1 The campus is the land on which a college or university stands. The main buildings on a campus usually include classroom buildings, an administration building, a library, laboratories, a gymnasium, an athletic field and stadium, and dormitories. Many institutions have a building, often called a student **union**, where social gatherings, plays, and dances may be held. Many of today's universities and colleges have more than one campus.

**union** *n.* 大学生俱乐部 *syn.* association, society

2 The organization of state, province, and city-supported **institutions** is generally about the same as that of other universities and colleges. They usually offer about the same courses of study, although state institutions often **emphasize** technical and professional education more than private schools.

3 In most cases, a president or **chancellor** is the chief administrator of a university or college. Other officials handle educational programs, registration, management of funds, and collection of tuition. A **dean of students** helps direct **discipline** and advise students.

4 Each college or separate **school** of a university generally has an **academic** dean or director. He or she leads the faculty in preparing the course of study for the college or school, and takes part in university planning.

5 Faculty includes the teachers of a college or university. A college's faculty is divided into departments. Each department deals with one general course of study, such as English, mathematics, or physics. Each department has a chairman, who is usually a professor. Under the chairman

**institution** *n.* 机构, 教育机构

**emphasize** *vt.* 强调 *syn.* stress

1. What is the difference between state institutions and private schools in terms of courses offered?

**chancellor** *n.* (大学的) 名誉校长, 事务长; (德国、奥地利等的) 总理

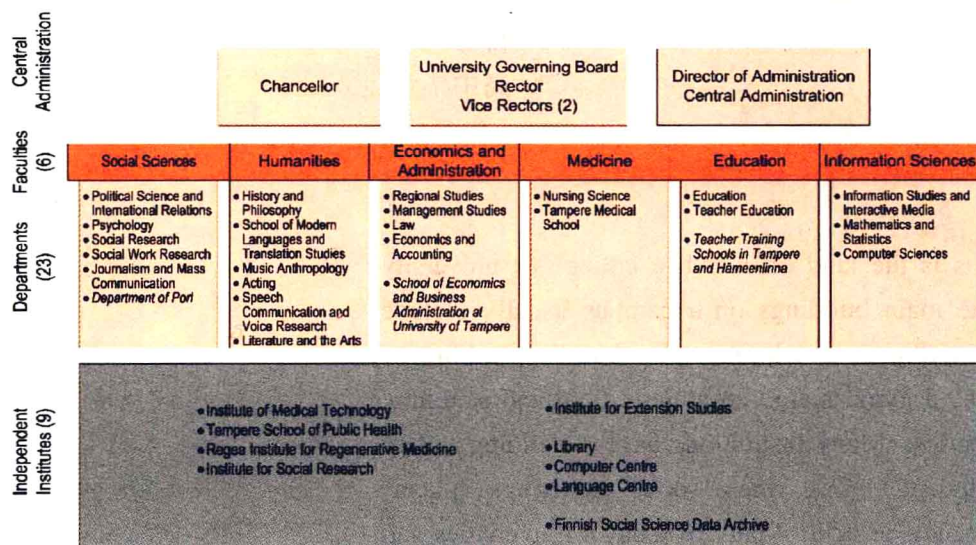
**dean of students** 学监, 训导主任

**discipline** *n.* 训练 *syn.* training

**school** *n.* (此处指) 大学里的学院

**academic** *adj.* 学术的 *syn.* educational, scholastic

2. What are the responsibilities of an academic dean?





are other professors, associate professors, **assistant professors**, and instructors. Some departments also have **teaching fellows or research fellows**. These are graduate students who teach or do research part-time. Some faculties include scientists or other workers whose main activity is research, not teaching. Their research is supported by the institution or by funds granted the institution by **individuals** or groups having specific research interests. The institutions do much research under **contract** with the federal government.

- 6 The student body of a university or college is divided into graduates and undergraduates. Graduates have already received their bachelor's degree and are working more or less independently for a master's or doctor's degree. Undergraduates are studying for their bachelor's degree. The undergraduates belong to one of four classes—freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior—according to year of study. Most schools also admit special students. These students take a number of courses, but do not work toward a degree.
- 7 The calendar is the program of a school year. It is divided according to one of three systems. The most common system divides the calendar into two semesters of about 16 weeks each. The first semester begins in August or September. The second semester begins in January or early February. The school year ends in May or June with **commencement**, or graduation exercises. Many schools also hold a six- to eight-week **summer session**. By attending school all year, students may graduate in three years instead of four.
- 8 In the quarter system, the year is divided into four quarters of 10, 11, or 12 weeks each. The first quarter begins in the fall. Winter holidays come between the first and second quarters, and spring holidays between the second and

**assistant professor** 助理教授(其职位低于副教授,高于讲师)

**teaching fellow or research fellow** 教学人员或研究人员

**individual** *n.* 个人 *syn.* person

**contract** *n.* 合约 *syn.* agreement



3. *How is the faculty of a department usually organized?*



4. *Who grants funds for scientific research of the faculty?*

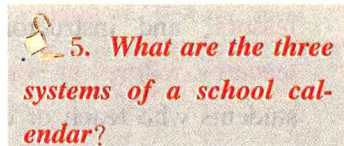
**commencement** *n.* 毕业典礼

**summer session** 暑期学期

third. Many students do not attend the fourth, or summer, quarter. The **trimester system** divides the year into three trimesters of about 15 weeks each.

(535 words)

**trimester system** 三学期制



**Find out the English equivalents of the following Chinese from the passage.**

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. 校园      | 15. 大学生(本科生)  |
| 2. 行政办公大楼  | 16. 学士学位      |
| 3. 实验室,研究室 | 17. 硕士学位      |
| 4. 体育馆     | 18. 博士学位      |
| 5. 运动场     | 19. 大学一年级学生   |
| 6. 宿舍      | 20. 大学二年级学生   |
| 7. 大学校长    | 21. 大学三年级学生   |
| 8. 学费      | 22. 大学四年级学生   |
| 9. (全体)教师  | 23. 校历        |
| 10. 系主任    | 24. 学年        |
| 11. 副教授    | 25. 学期        |
| 12. 助理教授   | 26. 暑期学期      |
| 13. 教师,讲师  | 27. (一学年)四学期制 |
| 14. 研究生    | 28. (一学年)三学期制 |



## Task-based Reading

### 1. The Earliest Institution of Higher Learning

1 The University of Constantinople, founded as an institution of higher learning in 425 and **reorganized** as a **corporation** of students in 849 by the **regent** Bardas of Emperor Michael III, is considered by some to be the earliest institution of higher learning with some of the characteristics we associate today with a university (research and teach-

**the University of Constantinople**

君士坦丁堡大学

**reorganize** vt. 重组

**corporation** n. 社团

**regent** n. 摄政者,摄政王



ing, **auto-administration**, **academic independence**, etc. ). If a university is defined as “**an institution of higher learning**”, then it is **preceded** by several others, including **the Academy** that it was founded to compete with and eventually replaced. If the original meaning of the word is considered “a corporation of students”, then this could be the first example of such an institution.

**auto-administration** *n.* 自主管理  
**academic independence** 学术自主  
**an institution of higher learning**  
 高等学府  
**precede** *vt.* 早于  
**the Academy** 书院, 学院

- 2 If the definition of a university is assumed to mean an institution of higher education and research which **issues** academic degrees at all levels (bachelor, master and doctorate) like in the modern sense of the word, then **the medieval Madrasahs** known as **Jami'ah** (“university” in Arabic) founded in the 9th century would be the first examples of such an institution. **The University of Al Karaouine** in Fez, **Morocco**, is thus recognized by **the Guinness Book of World Records** as the oldest **degree-granting** university in the world with its founding in 859 by Fatima al-Fihri. Also in the 9th century, **Bimaristan** medical schools were founded in the medieval **Islamic** world, where medical degrees and diplomas were issued to students of Islamic medicine who were qualified to be a practicing Doctor of Medicine. **Al-Azhar University**, founded in Cairo, Egypt in

**issue** *vt.* 发布, 颁发  
**the medieval Madrasah** 中世纪穆斯林的学校(阿拉伯语)  
**Jami'ah** *n.* 大学(阿拉伯语)  
**the University of Al Karaouine** 卡鲁因大学  
**Morocco** *n.* 摩洛哥  
**the Guinness Book of World Records** 吉尼斯世界纪录大全  
**degree-granting** *adj.* 授予学位的  
**Bimaristan** *n.* 医院(波斯语)  
**Islamic** *adj.* 伊斯兰教的  
**Al-Azhar University** 爱资哈尔大学(位于埃及开罗)



975, was a Jami'ah university which offered a variety of post-graduate degrees (Ijazah), and had individual **faculties** for a **theological seminary**, Islamic law and **jurisprudence**, Arabic grammar, Islamic **astronomy**, early Islamic philosophy, and logic in Islamic philosophy.

**faculty** *n.* (大学的)系, 学院  
**theological seminary** 神学院  
**jurisprudence** *n.* 法学  
**astronomy** *n.* 天文学

(291 words)



**I. Fill in the following table with the information you get from the passage.**

**The Earliest Institution of Higher Learning**

As the definition varies, a different university may claim to be the earliest institution of higher learning.	Different Definitions	Name(s) of the Earliest Institution of Higher Learning	Time of Foundation
	A university is an institution of higher learning.	those like _____	earlier than 425
	A university is a corporation of students.	the University of Constantinople	in _____
	A university is an institution of higher education and research which issues academic degrees at all levels.	the University of _____	in 859
		Bimaristan medical schools	in the _____ century
		Al-Azhar University	in _____



**II. Task-based activities.**

**Directions:** Search for information on one of the following topics and share it with your classmates who choose a different topic.

1. The history of Peking University or Tsinghua University.
2. The earliest university in English-speaking countries.
3. The earliest university in the U. S. A.
4. A brief introduction to the university you are in.



## 2. A Brief History of Institutions of Higher Education in China

1 The highest state educational institute in ancient China began with the “**Taixue**” or National University in the Han Dynasty. In the Sui Dynasty it was changed to Imperial College. During the Tang and Song dynasties, the National University and the Imperial College joined together. In the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, only the Imperial College remained.

**Taixue** 太学

2 One of the remaining sites of the Imperial College is in **Guozijian** Street in Beijing. The central building in it is called “**piyong**”, which was derived from the name of the National University established by the supreme rulers of the Western Zhou Dynasty. The **piyong** in the Imperial College was a place where the emperor gave lectures. In the Qing Dynasty emperors Qianlong, Daoguang and Xianfeng gave lectures here. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, the Imperial College was a place to train **functionaries** for the state. So the instructors were selected according to strict criteria. They were all famous writers or scholars. The students in the Imperial College studied three or four

**Guozijian** 国子监

**piyong** 辟雍

**functionary** *n.* 官员

