

最新大学英语阅读教程 1—4 级

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH READING COURSE

最新大学英语阅读教程

ZUIXIN DAXUE YINGYU YUEDU JIAOCHENG

四级

黄 川 主编



最新大学英语阅读教程 1~4 级 俞进 李长庚主编

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New College English Reading Course

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前 言

根据国家教育部制定的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,我们组织了一批长期从事大学英语教学,具有丰富教学经验的老师编写了这套《最新大学英语阅读教程》(1-4级),旨在帮助广大学生以英语为媒介,了解当今国际文化、经济、政治、科技等领域最新发展动态,学习和掌握相关词汇及表达方法,加深语言领悟力,从而提高学生阅读英语文章及参加大学英语四、六级应试的能力。

本套书具有以下几个特点:1.题材广泛、内容新颖、信息量大。所选的文章均来自于英美报刊、杂志、书籍,语言地道、标准。内容涉及政治、经济、文化、艺术、历史、地理、体育、科技等诸多领域,信息量大,时代感强。2.由浅入深,循序渐近,难易适度。本套书按新大纲要求,从一级至四级,由易到难,循序渐近地来编写各分册内容。3.编写、选材力求科学性、知识性及趣味性相结合。

本教程共分四分册,每册20个单元,计60篇文章。每篇文章均配有练习题,书后还附有参考答案。选编的练习有助于学生理解课文,提高学生阅读理解的能力,也便于学生自我检测。参加《最新大学英语阅读教程 四级》编写的人员分工如下:

刘凌燕 Unit 1-3, Unit 4 Passage A 的阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

黄 川 Unit 4 Passage B, C, Unit 5-7 的阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

黄 贵 Unit 8-10 的阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

张岚岚 Unit 11-14 的阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

祖恩华 Unit 15-16 Passage B 的阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

黄 忠 Unit 16 Passage C-Unit 18 Passage A 的阅读文章、练习及
参考答案。

邹 敏 Unit 18 Passage B-Unit 20 的阅读文章、练习及参考答案。

由于时间仓促和经验不足,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者及外语界同仁批评指正。

编者于2001年11月

Contents

Unit 1

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Passage A | Sculpting Minds | 1 |
| Passage B | Can an Office Romance End Happily Ever After? | 5 |
| Passage C | New Economy Dressing for Success | 9 |

Unit 2

| | | |
|------------------|---|----|
| Passage A | Family | 14 |
| Passage B | The Blair Project — Emotional Literacy in Britain | 17 |
| Passage C | You've Got Face | 21 |

Unit 3

| | | |
|------------------|--|----|
| Passage A | Housework or Your Life | 24 |
| Passage B | How Much Money Is Needed to Raise a Child? | 28 |
| Passage C | Space Exploration | 32 |

Unit 4

| | | |
|------------------|--|----|
| Passage A | Telecommuting: Technology Instead of Traffic | 35 |
| Passage B | There's No Way to Go but Ahead | 38 |
| Passage C | Chance or Probability | 42 |

Unit 5

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----|
| Passage A | Why Don't Girls Think Like Boys? | 47 |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----|

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----|
| Passage B | Women's Liberation | 51 |
| Passage C | Women in Sports | 55 |

Unit 6

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----|
| Passage A | Born to Win | 58 |
| Passage B | The Key to Success | 62 |
| Passage C | E-money | 66 |

Unit 7

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| Passage A | Upsetting the Balance of Nature | 70 |
| Passage B | Endangered Species: Birds | 74 |
| Passage C | Poisoned by a Hail of Lead | 78 |

Unit 8

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----|
| Passage A | Housing | 83 |
| Passage B | Parking | 88 |
| Passage C | The Domain of Urban Design | 93 |

Unit 9

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----|
| Passage A | The Paralysis of No-Pain Politics | 97 |
| Passage B | There Ought to Be a Law Against Such Laws | 102 |
| Passage C | Two Crimes, Two Punishments | 106 |

Unit 10

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Passage A | Words That Work Miracles | 111 |
| Passage B | Rock of Ages | 115 |
| Passage C | Our Pursuit of Happiness | 118 |

Unit 11

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----|
| Passage A | Telemedicine Is Coming to You | 121 |
| Passage B | Echinacea — A Snake Oil Remedy That May Actually Work | 125 |
| Passage C | Travelling by Space Shuttle | 128 |

Unit 12

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Passage A | Green Food in China | 131 |
| Passage B | How Americans Eat and Drink | 134 |
| Passage C | Friends Indeed | 137 |

Unit 13

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----|
| Passage A | The Global Brain Drain — America's Gain Is Often Another Country's Loss | 140 |
| Passage B | Preserving Our Planet | 143 |
| Passage C | Cities in the Sea | 146 |

Unit 14

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| Passage A | American Innovator | 150 |
| Passage B | Introduction to <i>Physical Science</i> | 154 |
| Passage C | Is a Race of Robot Possible | 157 |

Unit 15

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----|
| Passage A | 1920's — The Arts | 161 |
| Passage B | WSU Dining Facilities | 166 |
| Passage C | The Personality Genes | 172 |

Unit 16

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----|
| Passage A | What Men Admire in Women | 176 |
| Passage B | Mystery of Time | 180 |
| Passage C | Crime on Campus — How Safe Are Students | 184 |

Unit 17

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Passage A | Soccer Chic | 189 |
| Passage B | Family Influence on Young Michael | 195 |
| Passage C | The Cult of Personality | 199 |

Unit 18

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----|
| Passage A | Light and Health | 203 |
| Passage B | Advertising on the Web | 207 |
| Passage C | Software Strong Man — Bill Gates | 211 |

Unit 19

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----|
| Passage A | The Web Lifestyle | 214 |
| Passage B | A Man Who Had No Eyes | 218 |
| Passage C | Choose Optimism by Rich Devos | 222 |

Unit 20

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|
| Passage A | Changing World, Lasting Value | 225 |
| Passage B | Why We Are Fat | 228 |
| Passage C | Economy, Energy and Environment | 231 |

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Key to Exercises | 234 |
|-------------------------|------------|

1 UNIT

Passage A

Sculpting Minds

1 The group of 22 Girl Scouts gaze intently at the image before them: a nude white woman in a pool of water, towering above three nude black women who appear to eye her nervously. “What’s going on here?” asks Miriam Arenberg, gesturing toward Robert Colescott’s 1985 painting *At the Bathers Pool*. “They think she looks beautiful,” offers Darcy Delph, 13, from Severna Park, Md.

2 “The question is, who sets the standards of beauty?” responds Arenberg, a clinical psychologist who is guiding the girls through a tour of the Baltimore Museum of Art. “The painting is telling us that the standards of beauty in this culture have always been set by whites.” The message sinks in. Surveying the three black women again, Delph says, “Their self-esteem is lower.”

3 Such insights are exactly what Arenberg and her fellow tour guide, Beth Williams-Plunkett, hope to elicit during the course of “Feast, Famine, and the Female Form,” an hour-long museum program that uses art to teach teenage girls how standards of beauty have changed over time and how different cultures create their own ideals for how women should look.

4 A clinical psychologist who majored in studio art as an undergrad at the University of Maryland, Williams-Plunkett first launched the program with Arenberg, a longtime museum volunteer, in 1996 Eating Disorders Awareness and Prevention. The goal, says Williams-Plunkett, who specializes in the treatment of eating disorders, is “to help women and girls begin to question this very harmful assumption that they have to be thin to be beautiful.”

5 The Baltimore Museum of Art, which had been offering the tour twice yearly, is now training volunteers to lead more tours, which are free and open to all visitors. Museums around the country have also inquired about offering

similar programs of their own. "It's the most visual, interactive example that I can think of to engage kids," says Mary Pabst, president of EDAP's board of trustees. "It's very sensory."

6 And, especially for teenage girls, very eye-opening. "Girls this age seem so concerned about their weight," says Lynne Scherbarth, a troop leader from Hampstead, Md. Fellow troop leader Beth Coolahan agrees: "This is the time they see their bodies changing. It's the perfect opportunity for them to be aware that everyone looks different."

7 Artwork such as William Henry Rinehart's 1872 statue of the Greek nymph Clytie helps illustrate that point. Ringling the 5-ft. marble figure, the girls offer their thoughts on the messages the work conveys. "She's not stick-skinny," notes Bethany Scherbarth, 17. "She's got some curves, her stomach sticks out a little bit," agrees Arenberg.

8 Another example of differing views of beauty: a wood-and-metal head-dress featuring a female figure, made by the Baga people of Guinea, West Africa, circa 1938. "By standards of our culture, we'd say she has sagging breasts, and that's not very attractive," notes Arenberg. But "to the Baga, it means she's nourished children. That's a sign of status."

9 In the case of Edward Degas's 1881 statue *The Little Dancer Aged Fourteen*, Williams-Plunkett stresses that the petite figure is the representation of a girl, not a woman. "Yet this is what we try to make ourselves into," she says. "Why would an adult woman want to look like a 14-year-old?"

10 Williams-Plunkett admits that she doesn't expect to change girls' attitudes in just one hour. "But," she adds, "the seed may be planted."

11 So far, it seems to be taking root. At a post-tour crafts workshop, many of the girls sculpted female figures — in a wide variety of sizes. Ashley Bentz, 13, used clay to create a woman that could only be described as portly. The tour "was real informative," she said. "It opened you up to a whole lot of things you wouldn't have thought before."

◇ New Words and Expressions

intently /in'tentli/ *adv.*

专注地

nude /nju:d/ *a.*

(尤指艺术人像)裸体的

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| gesture /'dʒestʃə/ <i>v.</i> | 做表意的动作,示意 |
| self-esteem /ˌselfi'sti:m/ <i>n.</i> | 自尊;自负 |
| insight /'insait/ <i>n.</i> | 领悟;洞察力 |
| elicit /i'lisit/ <i>vt.</i> | 引导;诱出,探出 |
| feast /fi:st/ <i>n.</i> | 盛宴,宴会 |
| famine /'fæmin/ <i>n.</i> | 饥荒 |
| launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ <i>vt.</i> | 使开始;发起 |
| assumption /ə'sʌmpʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 设想,假设 |
| visual /'viʒuəl/ <i>a.</i> | 视觉的 |
| interactive /ˌintər'æktiv/ <i>a.</i> | 相互作用的;交互式的 |
| sensory /'sensəri/ <i>a.</i> | 感官的;感受的 |
| illustrate /'iləstreit/ <i>vt.</i> | 说明,阐明 |
| ring /riŋ/ <i>vt.</i> | 包围 |
| marble /mɑ:bl/ <i>a.</i> | 大理石的 |
| headdress /'heddres/ <i>n.</i> | 头饰 |
| feature /'fi:tʃə/ <i>vt.</i> | 是…的特色;表现 |
| sagging /'sægiŋ/ <i>a.</i> | 下垂的 |
| breast /brest/ <i>n.</i> | 乳房 |
| nourish /'nʌriʃ/ <i>vt.</i> | 养育,哺育 |
| petite /pə'ti:t/ <i>a.</i> | (妇女等)娇小的 |
| sculpt /skʌlpt/ <i>v.</i> | 雕刻 |
| portly /'pɔ:tli/ <i>a.</i> | 肥胖的 |
| informative /in'fɔ:mətiv/ <i>a.</i> | 增长见识的 |

◇ Notes

1. tower above 高出,超过
2. *At the Bathers Pool* 《浴者》美国黑人作家科尔斯科特的作品。
3. set the standards of 制定…的标准
4. clinical psychologist 临床心理学家
5. the Baltimore Museum of Art 巴尔的摩美术馆
6. sink in 被理解
7. studio art 室内艺术
8. undergrad = undergraduate

9. Eating Disorders Awareness and Prevention (简称 EDAP) 认识与预防饮食失调
10. specialize in 专门研究, 专攻
11. inquire about 询问, 打听
12. eye-opening 使人开眼界的, 有启发性的
13. 5-ft = 5 feet 五英尺
14. stick-skinny 瘦得皮包骨的, 像麻杆一样的
15. curve 原意为“弯(曲)”, 此处引申为(女性体形的)“曲线轮廓”, 常用复数。
16. stick out 突出, 伸出
17. *The Little Dancer Aged Fourteen* 《十四岁的小舞者》 法国印象派画家埃德华·德加的作品。
18. take root 生根, 扎根

◇ Exercises

- *Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given in the box. Change the form if necessary.*

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| launch | tower above | inquire about | major in |
| engage | stick out | sink in | take root |
| gaze at | so far | | |

1. She _____ me in disbelief when I told her the news.
 2. Nothing _____ his attention for long.
 3. He _____ maths at college.
 4. _____ the work has been easy but things may change.
 5. The company _____ a new model next month.
 6. The scale of the tragedy gradually _____.
 7. His ears _____.
 8. He _____ trains to London.
 9. At six feet, he _____ his mother.
 10. This type of plant _____ easily.
- *Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.*

Passage B**Can an Office Romance End Happily Ever After?**

1 You get a little flustered every time you see that cute guy from a few cubicles down, the one you've locked eyes with over the copier or bantered with by the vending machine. The crush seems mutual, too. He blushed when you shared an elevator yesterday, and he's always on, so casually inquiring about your weekend plans. But before you reply that your weekend plans are all about... him, take a breath. There's a major issue here, after all. Is it smart to mix work and love?

2 A women's club member recently wondered that herself: "I'm currently working at a school, and there are a couple of professors I find attractive. So what do I do? Is it OK to go for it, or should I hold back?"

3 According to Andrew DuBrin, Ph. D., a management professor and author of *Winning Office Politics*, "The workplace is the number one place to meet mates these days." That said, caution is required. Before you decide to pursue a more personal connection with a colleague, make sure you're prepared to follow these guidelines:

4 Be discreet. You're down the hall from your honey and you're dying to steal a smooch or continue your lovers' quarrel from last night. Don't. You need to practice self-restraint on the job. "Be professional, keep quiet about your romance, and don't play footsie under the desk," recommends Laurie Rozakis, author of *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Office Politics*. "You don't want your relationship to affect your work or others' perceptions of your performance." Flirty, passionate e-mails and phone messages are a definite no-no. They could be read or overheard by others, creating awkwardness and embarrassment. It's also an unfortunate reality that some failed interoffice relationships morph into sexual harassment suits, and you don't want to leave a trail of electronic evidence in your wake.

5 Don't date your boss — or a subordinate. "Never get involved with

someone who's in your direct chain of command," says Dr. DuBrin. "There's too much of a chance that people will perceive favoritism." Your company may explicitly prohibit this kind of relationship anyway (15% of workplaces do), or have some kind of policy on interoffice dating. About 20% of all companies mandate that if two individuals from the same department or work group get involved, they need to alert management, so that half of the couple can be re-assigned. If you're considering pursuing love with your boss or assistant, ask yourself: Is this relationship worth my job? Because that's what it will probably cost you.

6 Develop a thick skin. Office affairs (Be they flings or serious commitments) make juicy gossip. People are probably going to discuss your involvement, whether you like it or not. Says the Women's Club member Jodster, "The biggest problem with meeting my husband at work was the problem other people had with it."

7 Weigh the risks. It's imperative that you be realistic about the possible downsides of office romance. If you break up, for example, you may feel compelled to quit your job to avoid having to face Mr. Ex every day. "Please, please take my advice and don't mix work with a relationship," writes one club member. "I ended up getting involved with my boss — and guess who had to leave when things went sour?"

8 The workplace is still a pretty good place to meet a partner with similar passions and values; 40% of Americans have been involved with a co-worker at some point in their career, according to an American Management Association survey. Plenty of the club members have found lasting love in the workplace, too: "If I hadn't worked with [my husband], I would have never met him, and I would still be looking for the love of my life," writes Jodster. "Because of our work, we had the same circle of friends, the same interests and the same level of education, which made for interesting conversations." Another member got engaged to her colleague/boyfriend after just three months of dating. "Things have only continued to get better since," she writes. "He is, without a doubt, the love of my life, my best friend and the most genuine person I've ever met. It was a risk well worth taking."

◇ New Words and Expressions

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| fluster /'flʌstə/ <i>v.</i> | 心神不宁,慌张 |
| cute /kju:t/ <i>a.</i> | 漂亮的;聪明伶俐的 |
| cubicle /'kju:bɪkl/ <i>n.</i> | (以墙或幕隔成的)小间 |
| banter /'bæntə/ <i>vi.</i> | 开玩笑,逗乐 |
| crush /krʌʃ/ <i>n.</i> | 迷恋,热恋 |
| mutual /'mju:tʃuəl/ <i>a.</i> | 相互的,彼此的 |
| blush /blʌʃ/ <i>vi.</i> | 脸红 |
| discreet /dis'kri:t/ <i>a.</i> | 谨慎的;考虑周到的 |
| smooch /'smu:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> | 亲吻 |
| recommend /,ɪrekə'mend/ <i>vt.</i> | 劝告,建议 |
| perception /pə'sepʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 感觉;看法 |
| flirty /flə:ti/ <i>a.</i> | 轻佻的,调情的 |
| passionate /'pæʃənɪt/ <i>a.</i> | 热情的,热烈的 |
| morph /'mɔ:f/ <i>vi.</i> | 变化 |
| sexual /'seksjuəl/ <i>a.</i> | 性的,性别的 |
| harassment /'hærəsmənt/ <i>n.</i> | 骚扰;折磨 |
| suit /sju:t/ <i>n.</i> | 诉讼,诉讼案 |
| subordinate /sə'bɔ:dɪnɪt/ <i>n.</i> | 部下,下级职员 |
| perceive /pə'si:v/ <i>vt.</i> | 察觉,发觉 |
| favoritism /'feɪvərɪtɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> | 偏爱,偏袒 |
| explicitly /ɪks'plɪsɪtli/ <i>adv.</i> | 明确地 |
| mandate /'mændeɪt/ <i>vt.</i> | 颁布(政策等) |
| fling /fliŋ/ <i>n.</i> | (一时的)放纵;游戏 |
| commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/ <i>n.</i> | 致力;献身,付出 |
| imperative /ɪm'perətɪv/ <i>a.</i> | 绝对必要的 |

◇ Notes

1. lock eyes with ... 与...眉目传情
2. vending machine 自动售货机
3. be dying to do sth. 渴望
4. play footsie under the desk 在桌下偷偷碰脚以示亲昵

- 5. in your wake 在你们的浪漫历程中(wake 意为“航迹”)
- 6. juicy gossip 有趣的流言蜚语
- 7. downsides 不利的一面
- 8. Mr. Ex 此处 ex 在口语中意为“前夫, 前任男友”
- 9. go sour 变糟, 变得令人不愉快
- 10. get engaged to sb. 与某人订婚

◇ Exercises

● Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. In the sentence "... and play footsie under the desk", "play footsie" means _____.

- A. kick something with feet
- B. fight by kicking somebody with feet
- C. touch one's feet lightly to show his/her affection
- D. play games with feet

2. Which of the following is not included in the guidelines?

- A. Avoid involvement with your boss or a subordinate.
- B. Connect with your honey by e-mail and phone messages.
- C. Try to keep your romance a secret.
- D. Take into consideration the disadvantages of office romance.

3. We can conclude from the passage that office romance _____.

- A. has its advantages and disadvantages
- B. should be absolutely avoided
- C. should be encouraged
- D. is not realistic

4. It's sensible not to get involved with your subordinate, because _____.

- A. it's forbidden by the company
- B. you'll have to be faced with reassignment
- C. others will become aware of your favour
- D. all of the above

5. In Para 7, the word "downsides" can best be replaced by _____.

- A. problems B. advantages C. disadvantages D. dangers

● Give an outline of the passage.

Passage C

New Economy Dressing for Success

1 Thanks to the geek aesthetic of the high-tech industry, the work-in-your-jammies home office movement in today's low unemployment hiring environment, business casual wear has taken off in a big way. And employers are increasingly tweaking dress policies in order to relax them. Traditionally industries like media, fashion information technology and advertising tend to be casual, while law, banking accountancy and the service industry lean towards the conservative. But since techies have taken over the world, technopreneur chic has suddenly become de rigueur.

2 So it's out with stuffy suits and court shoes, and in with trousers and funky trainers. And suddenly everyone — including bastions of conservatism like banks — is jumping on the bandwagon to look hip rather than Establishment. Tracy De Rozario from human resources consultant, Business Trends, feels that loosening dress codes has been a good thing. "People are generally more productive if they are relaxed and comfortable," she says.

3 According to an Asian woman's website poll, more than half of the respondents suggested that the new economy dress code should be comfortable. Even employers agree with that.

4 While the trend toward business casual has spelled more comfort, for some, it's meant more confusion. Take Adeline Foo's case, for example. She works in the accounts department of a bank. When the bank relaxed its dress codes, she turned up for work in Capri pants and a tee shirt, but was later informed by the human resources department that it was not appropriate.

5 The trouble with casual wear is that there are no boundaries to indicate what is and what is not appropriate. One person might understand casual to mean khakis and a sports jacket. Another might think it means a pair of jeans and tank tops.

6 If employers do not provide parameters or guidelines for dress codes,