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主 编 梁为祥 张 权

新理念大学英语系列规划教材

新²理念 大学英语 阅读

New Concept
College English Reading

本册主编 秦 晔 张 扬

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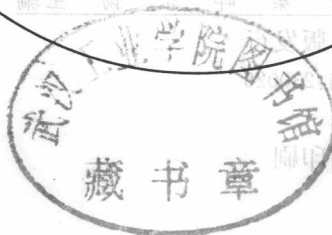
大学英语阅读

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去年,国家教育部以新的英语教学理念对大学英语四、六级考试做了改革,制订出了新的考试题型,并且将阅读理解部分的比例调整为35%,其中精读部分占25%,快速阅读部分占10%。对精读部分的测试,除篇章读解外,还包括对篇章语境中的词汇的理解;对快速阅读部分的测试,注重的是准确捕捉主要信息及速读能力。

本书瞄准新的大学英语四、六级考试,以理念新、选材新、练习题型新,从而达到有效提高应试能力为编写宗旨,全套书4册,每册14或15单元,每单元1篇主题性文章、1篇速读文章、3篇精读文章。结构如下:

1. 对主题性文章的阅读。包括:词汇、短语的注释和练习,难句的注释和翻译练习,理解练习及思考题。

2. 快速阅读(Skimming and Scanning)。包括:判断练习,根据文章完成句子的练习。

3. 仔细阅读(Reading in Depth)。包括:填词练习(第一篇),选择练习(第二篇、第三篇)。

本书在主题性文章中加入了提示语,目的是引导读者把握文章主旨,迅速捕捉文章中的重要信息。这是本书编写上的一大特色。

学好本册,可达到超过二级的水平。以此类推,学完4册书,将达到超过四级的水平。

本套教材由东南大学、南京理工大学、中国药科大学、安庆师范学院、南京医科大学、南京财经大学等学校的专家教授和骨干教师共同编写。在编写中难免有疏漏之处,请同行和读者们批评指正。

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Unit 1

My Silent Keeper

如果他们不接受迈克，那他们就是不接受我，那我也不接受他们。

「我的哥哥天生残疾。」

My brother, Michael, was born one month before his due date. He was retarded, and he also had cerebral palsy. He never lost his baby teeth, never grew taller than about 30 inches and never weighed more than 28 pounds. They did estimate, however, that he would not live to see his 12th birthday.

As a boy, I learned to feed and clothe Mike. As a teenager, I babysat for my “big brother” and learned the proper dosage of medicine to prevent the seizures that caused him to stiffen and tremble.

「我的哥哥会说话。」

Many people said he would never walk or talk, and should be **institutionalized**. He never did learn to walk, but he did learn to talk—not even in complete sentences. If he was hungry, thirsty, happy or sad, we knew. Cake. Cookies. Candy bar. Water-water. Cry.

He knew names too. I was Kagun, not Kevin. But that changed with a beard I grew during the summer before college. Family members said it was ugly. Mike heard it.

“Look who’s at home. Who’s that?” they’d say to Mike. “Ugly,” he would **respond** with delight.

「我的哥哥很惹人注意。」

All of which—to me—was normal, for he was the only brother I knew.



The only time I thought of the differences between us was when others pointed them out. A stare in a restaurant, a pointed finger on the street, or a comment by another kid in the schoolyard.

His effect on some people was special, however. Big, tough men crumbled when he smiled, giggled and winked at them. One in particular, a hot-tempered man who had been on the wrong side of the law more than once, always asked about him. He'd often give Mom a few dollars and tell her, "Get something for the little guy, will you?"

My circle of friends widened when I entered high school. One day Mom asked if my new friends would have a problem seeing Mike for the first time. "If they don't accept Mike, they don't accept me and they aren't welcome," I said.

「我的哥哥去世了。」

And if I didn't think of him as different, I never thought about his dying either. On a warm fall night in 1998, Mike had a seizure. With this first seizure, Mike's life was beginning to fade. His immune system was defenseless. His seizures intensified and became more frequent. His bones would break with little cause.

On March 15, 1999, Mike died. A bout with pneumonia quietly squeezed life from him. Michael Patrick Harter—just 26 years old—died in Mom's arms.

We never had those great talks other brothers had about women, work and parents. We never played catch or talked about our dreams. But Mike taught me compassion and strength. He taught me to respect for those less fortunate than myself. And he taught me an appreciation of the beauty in the simplest things.

Physically and mentally, I was my brother's keeper. Spiritually, Mike was and is my keeper—a nearly silent guardian angel.

—<http://edu.sina.com.cn/en/2006-01-26/153935667.html>

A New Words and Expressions

retard [ri'ta:d] ⇨ *vt.* 延迟 迟缓

inch [intʃ] ⇨ *n.* 英尺

babysat ['beibisæt] ⇨ *v.* 担任临时保姆, 带小孩

dosage ['dəʊsɪdʒ] ⇨ *n.* 计量, 配药

seizure ['si:ʒə] ⇨ *n.* 抓, (疾病的) 发作

stiffen ['stɪfən] ⇨ *vt.* 使僵硬 *vi.* 变硬

institutionalize [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃənəlaɪz] ⇨ *vt.* 使制度化或习俗化, 使送进专门机构

crumble ['krʌmbl] ⇨ *v.* 弄碎, 崩溃 *n.* 面包屑

giggle ['gɪgl] ⇨ *n.* 傻笑 *v.* 哈哈大笑

wink [wɪŋk] ⇨ *n.* 眨眼, 闪烁 *vi.* 眨眼, 闪烁 *vt.* 眨

intensify [ɪntensɪfaɪ] ⇨ *vt.* 加强 *vi.* 强化

bout [baʊt] ⇨ *n.* 回合, 较量

pneumonia [nju:'məʊniə] ⇨ *n.* (医) 肺炎

squeeze [skwɪz] ⇨ *n.* 压榨, 挤 *v.* 压榨, 挤

* * * * *

live to see ⇨ see...when sb. is living 活着见到

babysit for ⇨ take care of 照看

cause sb. to do ⇨ make sb. do 让某人做

point out ⇨ make...obvious 指出

play catch ⇨ hide-and-seek 捉迷藏

respect for ⇨ to revere 尊敬

B Notes to the Text

1. be born one month before his due date ⇨ 早产一个月

2. prevent the seizures ⇨ 防止突然发病

3. one in particular ⇨ 尤其的一个, 典型的一个

4. be on the wrong side of the law ⇨ 有过前科, 坐过牢

C

Comprehension of the Text

1. What did other people say about my brother? He would die when he was young.
 - A. He looked ugly.
 - B. He would die when he was young.
 - C. He would walk but he couldn't talk.
 - D. He would talk but he couldn't walk.
2. What didn't I do to babysat for my brother? I fed my brother.
 - A. I fed my brother.
 - B. I clothed my brother.
 - C. I told story to my brother.
 - D. I gave medicine to my brother.
3. What's my brother's effect on others? Everyone fears him.
 - A. Everyone fears him.
 - B. Everyone likes him.
 - C. Everyone feels sorry for him.
 - D. None of the above.
4. Why didn't I think of my brother's death? Because I thought he was normal. A normal person shouldn't die so early.
 - A. Because I thought he was normal. A normal person shouldn't die so early.
 - B. Because I thought he was special.
 - C. Because I thought his illness was nothing serious.
 - D. Because I loved him so much.
5. What's the author's attitude towards his brother? Respectful.
 - A. Respectful.
 - B. Pitiful.
 - C. Sorry.
 - D. Regretful.

D

Exercises to the Text

- I. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences, using the words and phrases given below. Change the form when necessary.

- (1) live to see (2) babysat for (3) cause (4) point out 指出
 (5) respect for (6) squeeze (7) be on the wrong side of (8) retard 阻碍
 (9) wink (10) intensify (11) seizure (12) one in particular 尤其

- The police intensified the search for the criminal.
- The 90 years old man lives to see the birth of his grandchildren's son.
- Although he was retarded he managed to finish all the work.
- This is the first draft of my book. So feel free to (4) mistakes in it.
- Despite the fact that he used to be on the wrong side of the law, he is innocent this time.
- Peter earned his allowance by babysitting for his neighbor's kids.
- Bowing, in most part of the world, is a sign that you respect others.
- By winking he suggested that he knew nothing about it.
- Bad living condition causes the citizens to demonstrate.
- We have many cases to describe how bad smoking is. Seizure is lung cancer. One in particular
- If you squeeze the orange, you can get juice.
- With winking of the branch, he got up to the bank. seizure

II. Put the following into Chinese.

- My brother, Michael, was born one month before his due date. 预定期
- He never did learn to walk, but he did learn to talk—not even in complete sentences. 他不会走路，但他会说话，但从不曾说过一句完整的话。
- Spiritually, Mike was and is my keeper—a nearly silent guardian angel. 精神上，(他)是守护我的天使，视死如归，一个几乎沉默的守护天使。
- My circle of friends widened when I entered high school. 当我进入高中时我的朋友圈子扩大了。

III. Questions for discussion.

- How do you feel if you have a disabled brother?
- How do you feel if you were a disabled person?

Maxims

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (手中的一只鸟胜于林中的两只鸟。)

——Heywood (希伍德)

One swallow does not make a summer. (一燕不成夏。)

——Taverner (泰维纳)

A man may lead a horse to the water, but he cannot make it drink. (一个人可以把马带到河边,但他不能令它饮水。)

——Heywood (希伍德)

Reading Comprehension

Skimming and Scanning

Social Customs

Social customs and ways of behaving change. Things which were considered impolite many years ago are now acceptable. Just a few years ago, it was considered an impolite behavior for a man to smoke on street. No man thought of smoking when a lady was in a room. Customs also differ from country to country. Does a man walk on the left or the right of a woman in your country? Or doesn't it matter? Should you use both hands when you are eating? Should you leave one in your lap, or on the table?

The Americans and the British not only speak the same language but also share a large number of social customs. For example, in both America and England people shake hands when they meet each other for the first time. Also, most Englishmen will open a door for a woman or offer their seat to a

woman and so will most Americans. Promptness is important both in England and in America. That is, if a dinner invitation is for 7 o'clock, the dinner guest either arrives close to that time or calls up to explain his delay.

The important thing to remember about social customs is not to do anything that might make other people feel uncomfortable—especially if they are your guests. When the food was served, one of the guests started to eat his peas with a knife. The other guests were amused or shocked, but the host calmly picked up his knife and began eating in the same way. It would have been bad manners to make his guest feel foolish or uncomfortable.

Answer the following questions(1-7) with "Yes", "No" or "Not Given" in the passage. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

- ✓ ~~1~~ 1. To smoke on street is impolite now.
- ✓ ~~2~~ 2. Customs keep the same throughout the world.
- ✓ ~~3~~ 3. The Americans and the British men have little in common concerning their customs.
- ✓ 4. In both England and America, people should be punctual.
- ✓ 5. Don't do anything that might make other people feel uncomfortable when you are in party.
- ✓ ~~6~~ 6. Only Englishmen will open a door for a woman.
- ✓ ~~7~~ 7. Most Americans offer their seats to a woman.
- ✓ ~~8~~ 8. "It would have been bad manners to make his guests feel foolish or uncomfortable." "bad manners" means impolite.
9. According to the text, the best host don't do anything make other people
10. In paragraph 2, "Promptness" means To be punctual in a party

Reading in Depth

Section A

In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the

passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter.

A Birthday Present

As she walked round the huge department store, Edith M how difficult it was to choose a suitable Christmas present for her father. She wished that he was as easy to please as her mother, who was always delighted with perfume.

Besides, shopping at this time of the year was a most disagreeable H. People trod on your toes, N you with their elbows and almost knocked you over in their haste to get to a P ahead of you.

Partly to have a rest, Edith paused in front of a counter where some attractive ties were on display. "They are real silk," the assistant assured her, trying to persuade her. "Worth double the price." But Edith knew from past experience that her choice of ties hardly ever pleased her father.

She moved on B and then quite by chance, stopped where a small crowd of man had gathered round a counter. She found some good quality pipes on sale—and the prices were very reasonable. Edith did not hesitate for long; although her father only smoked a pipe occasionally, she knew that this was a present which was bound to please him.

When she got home, with her small well-chosen present A in her handbag, her parents were already at the supper table. Her mother was in an especially cheerful mood, "Your father has at last decided to stop smoking." She informed her daughter.

- A. concealed B. reluctantly C. happily D. hesitate E. succeeded
F. bargain G. delighted H. experience I. persuade J. thought
K. attractive L. tempt M. reflected N. poked O. messages

Section (B)

There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices

marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Passage 1

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many kinds of food unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more likely to cause certain different illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, about 35 years ago, government researchers realized that nitrates, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these **carcinogenic** additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and living animals, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cow. Sometimes similar drugs are given to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration(FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

1. What is the best title of the passage? _____

- A. Drug and Food
- B. Cancer and Health
- C. Food and Health
- D. Health and Drug

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true? _____

- A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
- B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
- C. Researchers have known about the potential dangers of food addi-

tives for over thirty-five years.

D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in world.

3. How has science done something harmful to mankind? _____

A. Because of science, diseases caused by polluted food have been virtually eliminated.

B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the *value* of food.

C. Because of the application of science, some potentially harmful substances have been added to food.

D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.

4. What are nitrates used for? _____

A. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.

B. They preserve the color of meats.

C. They are the objects of research.

D. They cause the animals to become fatter.

5. The word "carcinogenic" most probably means "_____".

A. trouble-making

B. color-retaining

C. money-making

D. cancer-causing

Passage 2

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, keeping going from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing which is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obvi-

ously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact, we make choice between “fight” or “flight” and in more primitive days the choice made the difference between life or death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart disease have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

6. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because _____.
 - A. they do not know how to enjoy themselves
 - B. they do not believe that relaxation is important for health
 - C. they are traveling fast all the time
 - D. they are becoming busier with their work
7. According to the writer, the most important character for a good manager is his _____.
 - A. not fearing stress
 - B. knowing the art of relaxation
 - C. high sense of responsibility
 - D. having control over performance
8. Which of the following statements is true? _____.
 - A. We can find some ways to avoid stress.
 - B. Stress is always harmful to people.
 - C. It is easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work.
 - D. Different people can withstand different amounts of stress.
9. In Paragraph 3, “such a reaction” refers to “_____”.
 - A. making a choice between ‘flight’ or ‘fight’
 - B. reaction to stress both chemically and physically
 - C. responding to crises quickly

D. losing heart at the signs difficulties

10. In the last sentence of the passage, "do so" refers to " ".

A. expose ourselves to stress

B. find ways to deal with stress

C. remove stress from our lives

D. establish links between diseases and stress