

大学英语阅读教程

主编 周自强

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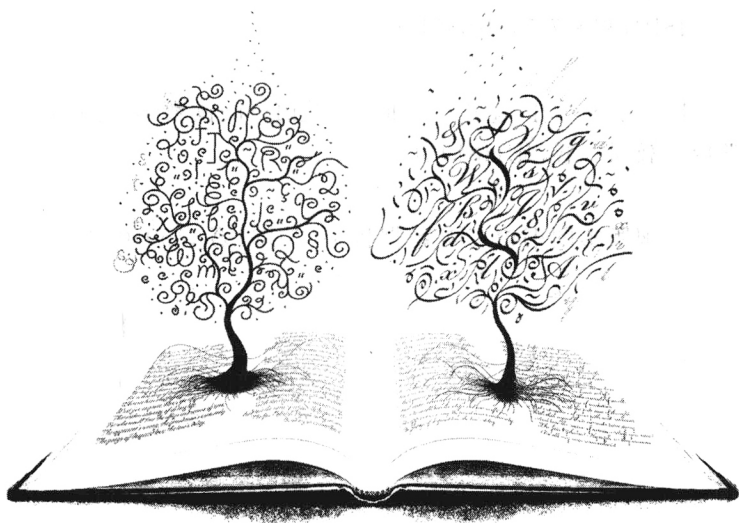
COLLEGE ENGLISH EXTENSIVE READING



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EXTENSIVE READING

大学英语阅读教程



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前 言

本教程是根据教育部最新《大学英语课程教学要求》编撰而成,旨在帮助高等院校非英语专业学生在完成基础阶段学习后,进一步拓展他们在政治、经济、文化、科技和生活等方面的知识,巩固和熟练使用已掌握的英语语言知识和技能,为各自专业方向的学习奠定良好的基础。

教程中的所有材料均选自国外最新的报纸、杂志、学术期刊和网站;题材新颖、内容广泛、语言规范。所选材料融知识性、趣味性、思想性为一体,具有较强的可读性。为了保留作者的写作风格和保持内容的完整性,除个别地方稍做调整外,所选材料均为原文。为了让学习者接触和学习更多的英语文体,我们尽量挑选了多种文风迥异的文章。

本教程的每一单元都围绕一个主题或学科展开。每一单元由三部分组成:主课文(Text A)、副课文(Text B)和补充阅读(Supplementary Reading)。为便于学习,我们在每一课文前附有“课文导读”,课文后面附有“生词表”、“注释”和“练习”。在练习题型的设计上,我们兼顾了学生自学和参加各类英语考试的需要,使练习题不仅贴近课文的内容,有助于学习者较好地掌握课文知识,而且有意安排了多种练习形式,尽可能让学习者接触各种英语考试的题型。“补充阅读”部分,我们提供了参考译文,以帮助读者更好地理解原文,同时方便自学。

本教程适合于已经完成英语基础阶段的学习,词汇量在3 000以上的读者学习使用,可作为大学英语后续教材使用,亦可供读者自学。

本教程的编者均为长期从事大学英语教学、具有丰富教学科研经验的一线教师。为了兼顾学科的多样性和教材的学术性,我们邀请了部分从事双语教学的专业课教师加入。他们都是学术造诣和英语水平俱佳的相关学科领域的专家,他们的加盟进一步增强了本教程的实用性和适用性。

由于编者的水平和经验有限,教程中难免有不足之处,真诚希望得到广大读者和同仁的批评指正。

编者

2012 年 4 月

此部分内容在纸质教材中有所删减

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Text A

A 100% Americanized Chinese, Zhu Diwen is a Nobel Physics Prize winner as well as a man of wit and simplicity.

An Impression of Zhu Diwen—A Nobel Physics Prize Winner of Chinese Descent



1 In October, big news rocked Stanford University, the Harvard of the West Coast. Zhu Diwen, a professor of Chinese descent in Stanford's Department of Physics, along with two other scientists, an American and a Frenchman, won the Nobel Physics Prize this year for their invention of a technique to cool atoms with a laser.

2 The day after winning the prize, Zhu Diwen held a press conference at the invitation of all-American and overseas Chinese media. American born, Zhu

Diwen is of course an American, but at the press conference he noted that, scientifically and genetically, he is one hundred percent Chinese. Having lived in America since his youth, Zhu Diwen is of course a very "Americanized" scientist. He impresses others with his self-confident, humorous and witty conversation, while remaining refined and cultivated. During the many press conferences and congratulatory gatherings, his peerless¹ wit and humor overwhelmed participants, including members of the Chinese and foreign media, and the Stanford co-eds².

3 On the day the prize was announced, among a series of press conferences with the departments and faculty, celebration with champagne, visiting, and tours of his laboratory, Zhu gave a lecture to a class. Zhu said, "Winning an award is of course a kind of affirmation, but it doesn't affect me much. I am still I was yesterday." Asked how he planned to dispose of the prize money, he said, "Uncle Sam will likely lop³ off 40% in taxes, which won't leave much. But at least I can pay off part of my unpaid loans."

4 A divorcee, Zhu is the sole provider in a typical "single parent" family. The two sons take turns at each parent's home, and Zhu treasures his regular reunion with his children. At an evening celebration party, the host

¹ 出类拔萃的

² 女学生

³ 砍去

begged Zhu to stay longer, but Zhu insisted that nothing could infringe⁴ on his “family time” — a 100% American outlook. He carried himself naturally, with good poise⁵, when he introduced his new girl friend Jane to the media. Jane, like Zhu, is also a physicist. The two even embraced for the newsmen to take photographs. But in response to those who sought to get to the bottom of the matter with blunt⁶ questions like “When shall we attend your wedding feast?” Zhu smiled and said, “This is not a public matter.”

5 Stanford University students’ respect for this newest Nobel Prize winner has broken office and departmental barriers. For a fortnight following the event, students from various departments made the pilgrimage⁷ to the Physics Building, invariably pausing to peep into Professor Zhu’s office. The present writer also visited the professor’s office one evening at 8:00 p. m., and found Zhu with his eyes glued to the computer, fingers flying on the keyboard. His two doctoral students in an adjacent⁸ room said that, Professor Zhu kept his own hours, and had not yet had his supper. Some newly enrolled Chinese students from Xi’an and Beijing were quite excited. They thought themselves fortunate in being able upon arrival to meet a Nobel Prize winner, and a professor of Chinese descent.

6 In a cocktail celebration held in honor of Professor Zhu, as many as one hundred Chinese visiting scholars and students studying abroad experienced first-hand the charm and amiability⁹ of the graceful master of physics in his smart academic speeches. With his informal attire¹⁰ and satchel¹¹ clashed¹² behind his back, Zhu looked no different from other young men. His amiable¹³ and witty style of conversation had closed the gap between master and students. With plain but witty language, he explained a slide show presentation of the content and future of the scientific research subjects that landed him the prize. A number of doctoral students sighed with feeling after the event, saying they would benefit the rest of their life from listening to this esoteric¹⁴ lecture by a world-level master of physics.

7 On November 2, Zhu Diwen met Chinese Chairman Jiang Zemin in Los Angeles. “Can you speak Chinese?” “A little bit,” Professor Zhu replied humorously to the Chairman’s opening remarks. He said, “My parents are to blame for this. They regret it deeply now!” Mr. Jiang invited Zhu Diwen to visit Beijing again. Mr. Jiang said that China has a valuable export—scientists and engineers. Zhu Diwen responded that China can be a great nation which has not only economic power but also wisdom. He expressed delight at the opportunity to assist China in scientific and technological spheres¹⁵, and promised to visit China very soon.

8 However, Zhu Diwen also put forward a small request to Mr. Jiang: he will teach Chinese experimental physics if they in turn teach him Chinese.

9 Throughout the past half month of media events, Zhu Diwen was seen dressed in Western-style clothes only when he met Mr. Jiang. The young scientist certainly looked smart and elegant, and his demeanor¹⁶ was natural and unrestrained in his Chinese-style jacket and trousers. Nobody would have thought that with a 60-hour-plus workweek, he would have maintained

⁴ 违反

⁵ 姿势

⁶ 直率的

⁷ 朝圣

⁸ 邻近

⁹ 和蔼可亲

¹⁰ 服装

¹¹ 书包

¹² 紧扣

¹³ 和蔼可亲

¹⁴ 深奥的

¹⁵ 领域

¹⁶ 风度

his vim, vigor, and humorous outlook. His students revealed that Professor Zhu peppered¹⁷ his classes with a steady stream of witticisms¹⁸, to their immense delight. But Zhu frankly confides that it is time for him to relax a bit. He plans to have a really nice vacation when he visits Sweden next spring to receive his award. All who have seen him have exclaimed, "What a humorous Nobel Prize winner!"

17 密集

18 妙语

907 Words

New Words and Expressions

descent /di'sent/ <i>n.</i>	ancestry 世系, 血统
genetically /dʒi'netikli/ <i>adv.</i>	of genes 遗传地; 起源地
refined /ri'faɪnd/ <i>adj.</i>	cultured or elegant 精制的; 优雅的; 精确的
cultivated /'kʌltɪveɪtɪd/ <i>adj.</i>	having or showing good taste and refinement 有教养的; 栽植的
overwhelm /əʊvə'welɪm/ <i>v.</i>	overcome; overpower 制服; 压倒
faculty /'fækəlti/ <i>n.</i>	department or grouping of related departments 全体教员; (大学的)系, 科
champagne /ʃæm'peɪn/ <i>n.</i>	香槟酒; 香槟色
affirmation /ə'fɜːmeɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	declaration 断言, 主张; 肯定
dispose /dɪ'spəʊz/ <i>v.</i>	place in order; arrange 处理, 处置; 部署
fortnight /'fɔːtnaɪt/ <i>n.</i>	period of two weeks 两星期
poll /pəʊl/ <i>n.</i>	survey of public opinions 民意测验
surpass /sə'pɑːs/ <i>v.</i>	exceed; do or be better than 超越, 胜过
unrestrained /ˌʌnrɪ'streɪnd/ <i>adj.</i>	natural 无拘束的
vim /vɪm/ <i>n.</i>	energy 活力, 精力
immense /ɪ'mens/ <i>adj.</i>	very large 极广大的, 无边的; (口)非常好的
confide /kən'faɪd/ <i>v.</i>	1. tell in confidence 倾诉 2. put into another's keeping 委托, 信托
take turns	do in order; one after another 轮流
infringe on	侵害……的利益
in response to	in answer to 回应, 响应
peep into	look quickly and shyly into 窥视
get to the bottom of	fully investigate and explain 弄清……的真相
be glued (to)	1. fasten or join with glue 用胶粘; 粘牢 2. keep or put very close 紧附; 似用胶固定
in honor of	out of respect for 为纪念……, 为庆祝……

Notes

1. **朱棣文 (Steven Chu)**—1948 年 2 月 28 日出生于美国密苏里州圣路易斯, 祖籍中国江苏太仓。1997 年, 他因发明了“用激光冷却和俘获原子的方法”而荣获诺贝尔物理学奖, 与他同获该奖项的是美国科学家威廉·菲利普斯和一名法国学者。朱棣文曾多次访问中国, 并于 1998 年 6 月 5 日当选为中国科学院外籍院士。
2. **In October, big news rocked Stanford University, the Harvard of the West Coast.** — In October, a piece of big news shocked Stanford University, which is honored as the Harvard University in the west part of the U. S. A. 十月, 有“西部哈佛”之称的斯坦福大学爆出大新闻。**rock** 意为“使震撼; 使震动”, 例如: They were rocked by the news that their loved director was killed in the traffic accident. 听闻他们爱戴的主任死于车祸, 他们为之震惊。
3. **The Stanford co-eds** — 斯坦福学子。**co-ed** — 男女同校的, 此处指学生。
4. **Uncle Sam** — 山姆大叔, 亦用来指美国、美国政府或美国人。
5. **... with his eyes glued to the computer.** — ... fixing his eyes on the computer, ... 目不转睛地盯着计算机。
6. **... Professor Zhu peppers his classes with a steady stream of witticisms, to their immense delight.** — ... Professor Zhu's lecture is dotted with a flow of witty remarks, making the students wild with joy. ... 使学生欣喜若狂的是, 朱教授讲课如行云流水, 娓娓道来, 真是妙趣横生, 振奋人心。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. We can learn from the passage that Zhu Diwen _____.
A. is a 100% Chinese, for he was born in China
B. is an American citizen
C. can speak very good Chinese
D. is a Chinese scholar but got educated in the U. S.
2. On the day the prize was announced when Zhu Diwen _____.
A. gave a lecture to his students
B. divorced with his wife
C. held a press conference
D. had a talk with some students from China
3. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. his office was broken for too many students came to see him
B. he had a broken office before he got the prize
C. Prof. Zhu regretted not having learned much Chinese
D. he was not pleased with the news of getting the prize
4. When he met Chinese Chairman Jiang Zemin, he agreed to _____.
A. come back to China
B. help China in physical field
C. teach his students Chinese
D. win the prize again

5. When he gives lectures to students, he _____.
 A. is very serious
 B. gives students some peppers to taste
 C. is very humorous
 D. likes to ask students questions

II. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. Background information about Zhu Diwen:
 - 1) He won the Nobel Physics Prize for _____.
 - 2) He is a professor of _____.
 - 3) He is a Chinese _____.
 - 4) He is a person of being _____.
 - 5) He and his wife have already _____.
 - 6) His two sons _____.
 - 7) Though he works many hours everyday, he maintains _____.
2. What were his activities after the news was announced?
 - 1) On the day the prize was announced, among a series of meetings and parties, celebrations, Zhu Diwen _____.
 - 2) The day after winning the prize, Zhu Diwen _____.
 - 3) When the present writer visited Zhu Diwen's office one evening, he found that _____.
 - 4) Zhu Diwen looked no different that day from other young men because he _____.
 - 5) At an evening celebration party, the host begged him to stay longer, but Zhu Diwen _____.
3. About his meeting with Chinese Chairman Jiang Zemin.
 - 1) They met in _____.
 - 2) When he was asked if he could speak Chinese, he said that _____.
 - 3) Zhu Diwen expressed delight _____.
 - 4) Zhu Diwen promised _____.
 - 5) Zhu Diwen was seen dressed in Western-style clothes only _____.
 - 6) Zhu Diwen also expressed his willingness to teach Chinese experimental physics if _____.

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below and change the form where necessary.

surpass	enroll	demeanor	reveal
overwhelm	rock	peep	peerless

1. His courage and bravery are _____.
2. He was caught _____ through the window.
3. The beauty of the scenery _____ all my expectation.
4. That teacher _____ to the press what action he would take.
5. This university _____ 3,000 new students next year.

6. _____ with gratitude, he fell to his knees.
7. We all dislike his arrogant _____.
8. The whole house _____ to and fro when the bomb exploded.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English with the words and phrases given.

1. 昨天学生和他们的老师一起参观了历史博物馆。(along with)
2. 这个工厂每天能处理近千吨生活垃圾。(dispose of)
3. 他对每一件事都喜欢刨根问底。(get to the bottom of the matter)
4. 校区为庆祝建校 90 周年举行了一场篮球赛。(in honor of)
5. 他为人和蔼,平易近人。(amiable)

V. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

American born, Zhu Diwen is of course an American, but at the press conference he noted that, scientifically and genetically, he is one hundred percent Chinese. Having lived in America since his youth, Zhu Diwen is of course a very "Americanized" scientist. He impresses others with his self-confident, humorous and witty conversation, while remaining refined and cultivated. During the many press conferences and congratulatory gatherings, his peerless wit and humor overwhelmed participants, including members of the Chinese and foreign media, and the Stanford co-eds.

Text B

Chinese scientists are sure to win the Nobel Prizes sooner or later, but, first of all, let's get to know the Prizes.

The Nobel Prize: A Brief Introduction



prize amount.

Nobel Foundation

2 Nobel Foundation is a private institution established in 1900 based on the will of Alfred Nobel. The Foundation manages the assets made available through the will for the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. It represents the Nobel institutions externally and administers informational activities and arrangements surrounding the presentation of the Nobel Prize. The Foundation also administers Nobel symposia¹ in the different prize areas.

¹ 讨论会

Prize Announcements

3 The announcement of the Nobel Prize winners for the year, is made on the same day that the Prize-Awarding Institutions choose from among the names recommended by the respective Nobel Committees. This takes place in the month of October.

4 Immediately after the vote, a press conference is held by the concerned Prize-Awarding Institutions: The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Prize in Physics, Chemistry and Economics), Karolinska Institute (Prize in Physiology or Medicine), The Swedish Academy (Prize in Literature) and The Norwegian Nobel Institute (Peace Prize). A schedule for the exact date and time of the press conference is posted on this site, weeks in advance.

nobelprize.org

5 In coordination with the Prize-Awarding Institutions, the nobelprize.org —

homepage of the Nobel Prize committee — releases the prepared text containing the names of the winners and detailed information about their discovery or work, simultaneously with the press conference.

6 Prize announcements from the past years are available on this site and are linked to the pages of the respective Laureates². Go directly to the Laureate of your choice if you want to read press releases of the past years.

² 获奖者

7 Each year, as the Nobel Prize Laureates are announced at press conferences in Stockholm and Oslo, the information is available at nobelprize.org within a few seconds. During this time the web servers are especially busy. Between 1995 and 2000 the permanent web servers shared the load with up to 20 mirrors around the world. Today a load-balanced web server farm is used instead.

The Prize Award Ceremonies and Banquets on December 10

8 Since 1901, the Nobel Prizes have been presented to the Laureates at ceremonies on December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. As stipulated³ in the will of the Swedish-born inventor and international industrialist Alfred Nobel, which was opened after his death in 1896, the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, while the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway. Since 1969 an additional prize has been awarded at the ceremony in Stockholm, the Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel, which was established in 1968 on the occasion of the Riksbank's 300th anniversary. The Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm has, almost without exception, taken place at the Stockholm Concert Hall (Stockholm's Konserthus) since 1926. In Oslo, the ceremony was for many years held at the Nobel Institute. From 1947 to 1990, the setting was in the auditorium of the University of Oslo. In 1990 the event moved to the Oslo City Hall.

³ 规定

9 At the Prize Award Ceremony in Stockholm, presentation speeches extol⁴ the Laureates and their discovery or work, after which His Majesty the King of Sweden hands each Laureate a diploma and a medal. The Ceremony is followed by a banquet at the Stockholm City Hall (Stockholm's Stadshus) for about 1,300 people, including 250 students. With a few exceptions, the Nobel Banquet has taken place at the City Hall since 1930. The Nobel Festivities in Stockholm are arranged by the Nobel Foundation and are primarily an academic celebration focusing on science and literature. In addition to the Nobel Laureates and their families, Their Majesties the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family of Sweden are guests of honor at both the Prize Award Ceremony and the Banquet. Representatives of the Swedish Government and Parliament also participate. International guests enjoy priority, especially those who represent the sciences and cultural life. Swedish guests are people who participate in

⁴ 赞美

Nobel-related functions in one capacity or another, aid the sciences through donations or otherwise support the Foundation and the Prize Awarding Institutions.

10 In Oslo, the Nobel Peace Prize is presented by the Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee in the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Norway, the Government, Storting⁵ representatives and an invited audience. Several hundred seats are reserved for persons with special reasons for wishing to attend the ceremony. Later the same day, the Norwegian Nobel Committee hosts a banquet in honor of the Laureate, with specially invited guests.

⁵ 挪威会议

11 Since the Nobel Prize is regarded by far as the most prestigious prize in the world, the Award Ceremonies as well as the Banquets in Stockholm and Oslo on December 10 have been transformed from local Swedish and Norwegian arrangements into major international events that receive worldwide coverage by the print media, radio and television.

870 Words

New Words and Expressions

institute /'ɪnstɪtju:t/ *v.*
n.

establish or start 创立; 开始
society or organization for a special purpose 学会, 协会; 学院

external /eks'tɜ:nl/ *adj.*

outside 外部的; 客观的

coordination /kəʊə'dɪneɪʃən/ *n.*

action of causing to function together 调和, 协调

release /rɪ'li:s/ *v.*

1. make sth. available to the public 公开, 发布
2. let sb./sth. go free, after having kept them somewhere 释放

simultaneously

happening or done at the same time 同时地

/sɪməl'teɪniəsli/ *adv.*

server /'sɜ:və/ *n.*

(计算机)服务器; 服务程序

banquet /'bæŋkwɪt/ *n.*

elaborate formal meal 宴会

auditorium /ə'dɪtɔ:riəm/ *n.*

听众席, 观众席; (美)会堂, 礼堂

Majesty /'mædʒɪsti/ *n.*

used to address or speak of a royal person or royal people (用于称呼或提及王室人员)陛下

donation /dəʊ'neɪʃən/ *n.*

things donated 捐赠品, 捐款; 贡献

prestigious /presti:dʒəs/ *adj.*

having or showing fame or reputation 享有声望的, 声望很高的

in memory of

as a way of remembering or being reminded of 为纪念, 追念