



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材  
《新视野大学英语》配套系列

★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材

# 新视野

# 大学英语

## NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

### 阅读教程

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

# 1



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NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

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阅读教程

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# 前 言

大学英语教学的发展历程可追溯到 20 世纪 80 年代初期, 我们的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长, 精心打造, 推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试, 编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材, 创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的更迭, 不是简单的循环, 而是递增上升、渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点、新的追求、新的视野。在教育战线上, 我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等等一系列新世纪的大项目。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是国务院批准的教育部“面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划”的重点工程, 由教育部组织实施。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间, 建设 200 门左右的基础性网络课程, 其中包括针对大学英语课堂的网络课程——《新视野大学英语》。

《新视野大学英语》沐浴着新世纪的曙光, 带着思索与遐想问世了。《新视野大学英语》的作者们怀着十分诚挚的愿望, 愿与广大大学英语界的同仁们共同探索大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

从 20 世纪 80 年代开始, 许多语言学、应用语言学的著作被陆续引进我国。广大大学英语教师在教学实践的同时, 潜心攻读理论, 把理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》在设计、编写和制作的过程中, 十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。根据第二语言习得的理论, 对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制, 如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在 700 词左右, 《读写教程》二级的课文在 800 词左右, 《读写教程》三、四级的课文则控制在 900 词左右, 快速阅读则每篇控制在 300 词左右。每篇课文出现的单词数量控制在课文总词量的 5% 至 7% 左右, 尽可能地提高核心词汇即四级词汇的出现率和复现率。

本书为《新视野大学英语》配套系列教材之一, 与《新视野大学英语: 读写教程》配合使用, 分为 1~4 级, 每级 10 个单元。每单元分 4 部分, 除第四部分外, 各部分包含不同长度的阅读课文和相关练习。其中 Section I Reading for comprehension 是一篇 600 词左右的文章, 文章前设计有 Pre-reading comprehension 练习, 通过 3 至 5 个问题启发和引导学生读前思考; 在文章之后安排了理解和讨论等练习, 旨在提高学生的分析和思辨能力。Section II Practical reading comprehension 包括 3 篇文章, 长度与大学英语四、六级考试阅读文章相当, 配套练习也与四、六级考试题型相似, 目的是让学生逐步适应这类阅读理解题型。Section III Fast reading comprehension 安排了一篇快速阅读文章, 目的是在培养学生准确阅读的基础上, 提高学生快速阅读的能力和获取信息的速度。

本阅读教程在选材上注重趣味性和信息性, 题材广泛, 内容丰富。每一单元的话题与《新视野大学英语: 读写教程》紧密结合, 是对读写教程的有力补充。阅读篇章大多选自最新出版的英美报刊书籍, 也有刚刚问世的网上作品, 基本未做修改, 保持了原作的特色, 有利于培养学生理解和分析问题的能力, 扩大学生的知识视野和词汇量。

除了提供阅读文章和练习之外, 为培养学生的语言应用能力, 满足社会实际需求, 本教材还在每单元 Section IV Practical writing samples 部分提供了各种英语应用文的写作样本, 包括书信、合同、简历、函电、论文等, 供学生学习和模仿。第一册主要介绍各种英文书信的格式与特点。样文全部选自英美原作, 体现了英语应用文的真实性。本部分旨在通过阅读培养学生的英语实用能

力，这也是本教材的一大特色。

参加本阅读教程编写的有全国二十余所高校的数十位教授和中青年骨干教师。他们长期从事大学英语教学和研究工作，在教学第一线积累了丰富的教学经验和知识，这为本套教材的编写打下了坚实的基础。

《新视野大学英语配套系列：阅读教程1》由张四友、罗德芬主编，参加编写的人员有龚原来、黄朝恒、胡庆蓉、蒋文斌、刘明东、毛解玉、王永东、徐宜良、张斌、周启强。《新视野大学英语》系列教材总主编郑树棠教授担任本教程顾问。武汉大学王秀珍教授对本书进行了认真细致的审阅，在此谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

《新视野大学英语配套系列：阅读教程》的编写是一个探索的过程，其中不足之处欢迎广大使用本教材的教师和同学批评指正。

编者

2003年2月

# 目 录

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Distance Learning and Online Learning</b>	<b>1</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	1
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	4
Section III	Fast reading	8
Section IV	Practical writing samples	10
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Generation Gap</b>	<b>12</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	12
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	14
Section III	Fast reading	19
Section IV	Practical writing samples	22
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Personality</b>	<b>24</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	24
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	26
Section III	Fast reading	30
Section IV	Practical writing samples	33
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Non-verbal Communication</b>	<b>34</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	34
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	36
Section III	Fast reading	41
Section IV	Practical writing samples	43
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>AIDS</b>	<b>45</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	45
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	47
Section III	Fast reading	52
Section IV	Practical writing samples	54
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Human</b>	<b>56</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	56
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	58
Section III	Fast reading	63
Section IV	Practical writing samples	65

<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Violence</b>	<b>67</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	67
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	69
Section III	Fast reading	74
Section IV	Practical writing samples	76
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Creativity</b>	<b>78</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	78
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	80
Section III	Fast reading	85
Section IV	Practical writing samples	87
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>The 21st Century</b>	<b>89</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	89
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	91
Section III	Fast reading	96
Section IV	Practical writing samples	98
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Morality</b>	<b>100</b>
Section I	Reading for comprehension	100
Section II	Practical reading comprehension	102
Section III	Fast reading	108
Section IV	Practical writing samples	111
<b>Key to Exercises</b>		<b>113</b>

## Section I Reading for comprehension

## 1. Pre-reading comprehension

Before reading the text, try to decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1) Distance learning has just occurred in recent decades.
- 2) Online learning is just one type of distance learning.
- 3) Online learning means that instructors and students never meet.
- 4) The effectiveness of distance learning has always been trusted by people.
- 5) Students who have registered in online learning have to keep pace with instructors.

Now **READ** the following passage and check your understanding.

### The Hottest Trend in Learning — Going to College Without Ever Leaving Home

It appears that the hottest trend in education is distance learning—education obtained in a non-traditional environment where the **instructor** and student rarely, if ever, meet<sup>1</sup>. Although distance learning is a new phrase to many of us, it's not a new trend. Rather, it's a constantly developing one that changes to meet the lifestyles, needs and demands of our cultural, family, educational and work values.

Distance learning in its purest form has been around for more than 100 years, when our grandparents took class through **correspondence**. More recently, people tend to **associate** this non-traditional method of education **with** advertisements in the back of magazines and on late night television programs. Unfortunately, due to the often unpleasant association it has with “**diploma** factories,” many people doubt the value a distance learning course can offer. However, distance learning today has developed into a valuable learning tool for hundreds of colleges and universities, and is immediately related to the Internet and online courses **ranging from** English learning **to** computer training. **Surveys** reveal that many a college now offers Internet-based distance learning courses.

A distance learning student today can **register** and pay for class, work one-on-one with an instructor, **participate in** group discussions, be tested and earn **credit** right from the comfort of a home computer. This self-paced study method is a challenging and convenient **alternative** for those who may not be able to attend traditional college classes for one

**instructor** /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/ *n.* 教师; 教练

**correspondence** /ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndəns/ *n.* 通信; 函授

**associate...with...** 把……和……联系起来

**diploma** /dɪ'pləʊmə/ *n.* 文凭

**range from... to...** 在……到……范围内

**survey** /sə'veɪ, 'sɜ:vɛɪ/ *n.* 调查

**register** /'redʒɪstə(r)/ *vi.* 注册

**participate in** 参加

**credit** /'kredɪt/ *n.* 学分

**alternative** /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/ *n.* 选择

<sup>1</sup> 1. the students and instructors seldom meet each other.



reason or another.

Around the world higher education schools are joining forces to present various, full programs through online education. This process has been expensive, time-consuming and **riddled with** politics. Other schools are setting out on their own to offer a few of the popular courses to all part-time students.

The road to successful distance learning hasn't always been easy. Schools have struggled to find the right method, keep it **affordable**, and meet the expectations of the students, the teachers and the governments. Through hard work and **dedication**, however, distance learning is growing in value and popularity.

Consider, for example, Hondros College<sup>2</sup>, which has offered distance learning to students for nearly a **decade**. Although campuses are **located** in every major **urban** area in Ohio, some students still have time problems or live so far away that it's difficult to get to class on time. Self-paced distance learning has allowed students to take courses at their convenience with the full attention of the instructor. Although the courses often require more efforts from the students to **ensure** they cover all the required materials, students can expect to receive the same good instruction and degree credit they would obtain if they were attending class. With the development and approval of Hondros College, students will **eventually** be able to earn an entire degree on line.

Even more attractive is the **non-linear** method used by Hondros College to remain true to the purpose of Internet learning<sup>3</sup>—taking classes at the convenience of the students, not the school. Students are not required to enter a chat room at a planned time, attend one or two periods of class on campus to work on projects with other students, or watch a lecture or **video** on public television at a pre-arranged time in order to successfully complete the class. There are required projects, exams and quizzes to be handed in to the instructor by a timetable, but only through e-mail. Still, the students will have to participate in an **ongoing** discussion, but past comments can be viewed from records, while instructors grade **performances** based on the students' thought processes and critical thinking, rather than their **interaction** with another student.

(Words: 597)

**be riddled with** 充满着

**affordable** /ə'fɔ:dəbl/ *a.* 负担得起的

**dedication** /,dedɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 奉献; 投入

**decade** /'dekeɪd/ *n.* 十年

**locate** /ləʊ'keɪt/ *vt.* 使坐落于

**urban** /'ɜ:bən/ *a.* 城市的

**ensure** /ɪn'ʃʊə(r)/ *vt.* 确保

**eventually** /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ *ad.* 最终

**non-linear** /'nɒn'li:nɪəl/ *a.* 非线性的

**video** /'vɪdɪəʊ/ *n.* 录像; 录像节目

**ongoing** /'ɒŋgəʊɪŋ/ *a.* 正在进行的

**performance** /pə'fɔ:məns/ *n.* 表现; 成绩

**interaction** /,ɪntər'ækʃən/ *n.* 相互作用; 相互影响

■ 2. Hondros College was established in 1981 in Ohio. It is a family-operated business providing courses to adult students.

■ 3. It's an inverted sentence. The normal order should be: The non-linear method used by Hondros College to remain true to the purpose of Internet learning is even more attractive.

## 2. Comprehension check

Choose the best answer according to the ideas expressed in the text.

- 1) Distance learning is constantly developing in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. change its form
  - B. meet the changing lifestyles and different demands
  - C. get to a higher level
  - D. make students learn online
  
- 2) Why do many people doubt the value that a distance learning course can offer?
  - A. Because too many colleges and universities offer distance learning courses.
  - B. Because a distance learning student can only learn by himself.
  - C. Because many people associate it with "diploma factories."
  - D. Because there's no right method existing to help distance learning students.
  
- 3) According to the text, what is the biggest advantage of distance learning to part-time students?
  - A. Self-paced.      B. Cheap.      C. Comfortable.      D. Various.
  
- 4) A distance learning student can do the following during the course except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. working one by one with the instructors
  - B. participating in a group discussion
  - C. being tested and earning credit right from computer at home
  - D. exchanging opinions with other students face to face
  
- 5) According to the experience of Hondros College, what is the key to attracting distance learning students?
  - A. Setting up school campuses in different urban areas.
  - B. Ensuring more attention from instructors.
  - C. Taking classes at the convenience of students.
  - D. Making students able to earn a higher degree.

## 3. Discussion

- 1) Why do people tend to associate distance learning with advertisements in the back of magazines?
- 2) What advantages can online learning offer?
- 3) As online learning is developing and flourishing, would you like to participate in it if possible? Why or why not?

## Section II Practical reading comprehension

### Passage 1

Online programs especially benefit students who are home-bound, live long distances from the on-site campus, and/or have busy lives often dealing with family, professional, and other responsibilities. Online courses can also benefit traditional students, especially those who want or need to engage in quickened learning or who may need to take an online class because alternative on-campus courses conflict with their work or family schedule.

An online student must play an active role in the **Virtual** Classroom and understand the important characteristics necessary to succeed. In a cooperative learning environment highly dependent on written dialog and high cooperation, students are able to **shape** the learning objectives by contributing information related to the course content that is directly applicable to their own **academic** and/or professional goals.

Attitude, skills and **commitment** determine whether the student will be a good **candidate** for the online experience. The student must be mature, open-minded, self-motivated, accepting of critical thinking, willing to work cooperatively, and trusting of the online experience. Good written communication skills and a minimum level of technological experience are necessary. Finally, the student must commit the time necessary (four to six hours per week) to stay current, and he/she must have **access** to the necessary equipment.

Students who usually sit in the back of the classroom and avoid speaking in class **blossom** in the online environment. Participants are more willing to risk written participation than spoken, perhaps partly because they can rethink and edit e-mail before sending it. In the online environment, the visual **barriers** that **hinder** some individuals in expressing themselves are largely **eliminated**.

(Words: 260)

**bound** /baʊnd/ (bind的过去分词)  
a. 被束缚的

**virtual** /'vɜ:tʃʊəl/ a. 虚拟的

**shape** /ʃeɪp/ vt. 确定

**academic** /,ækə'demɪk/ a. 学习的; 学术的

**commitment** /kə'mɪtmənt/ n. 投入; 献身

**candidate** /'kændɪdeɪt/ n. 候选人

**access** /'ækses/ n. 使用(或接近、接触)的机会(或权力)

**blossom** /'blɒsəm/ vi. 开花; 兴旺; (此处指)变得活跃

**barrier** /'bæriə(r)/ n. 障碍物

**hinder** /'hɪndə(r)/ vt. 阻碍, 阻止

**eliminate** /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/ vt. 排除, 消除

### Choose the best answer to each question based on the information from the passage.

1. According to the text, which of the following can most likely benefit from online courses?
  - A. Housewives.
  - B. Clerks.
  - C. Businessmen.
  - D. All of the above.
2. Why can traditional students also benefit from online courses?
  - A. Because they have busy lives dealing with family and professional responsibilities.
  - B. Because some want to engage in quickened learning or on-campus courses conflict with their work

or family schedule.

C. Because they have other responsibilities to take.

D. Because they can finish courses more quickly online than in class.

3. According to the text, what kind of skill is not required of a student who wants to succeed in an online course?
- A. Good written communication.  
B. Computer skill.  
C. Reading skill.  
D. Inter-personal communication skill.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Students who sit in the back of the classroom and avoid speaking will never succeed in an online course.  
B. Students who do not play an active role in the virtual classroom may not succeed.  
C. Students who cannot understand the important characteristics of online learning may not succeed.  
D. Students who do not commit much time to the online course are not easy to succeed.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. oral communication skill is not very necessary in an online course  
B. more efforts are needed in an online course  
C. more communication is needed between instructors and students in an online course  
D. more time is needed in an online course

## Passage 2

Every time a company needed to train newly hired **employees** or introduce a major new product, it involved flying people to **corporate** training centers or to sales meetings, and heavy expenses for flights, meals, and hotels.

Or if a company wanted to avoid travel expenses, it would **ship** tons of paper or piles of CD-ROMs to employees who all too often lost them or **neglected** to read the material. Today, major companies have discovered that they can reduce a lot of travel time and cut the cost of shipping paper and plastic worldwide by building online e-learning systems—what some of these corporations are calling virtual universities.

Strategic, as well as logistical, benefits exist. Companies depend on e-learning to speed up the process of **launching** new products. This is critically important to global corporations, particularly manufacturing and **pharmaceutical** companies that need to **coordinate** the launch of new products at distant points around the world.

Some companies claim that the **interactivity** and complex **graphics** of well-designed e-learning systems can help employees learn faster,

**employee** /,emplɔɪ'i:/ *n.* 雇员, 受雇者

**corporate** /'kɔ:pərit/ *a.* 公司的; 团体的

**ship** /ʃɪp/ *vt.* 用船运; 运送

**neglect** /nɪ'glekt/ *vt.* 疏忽; 忽略

**launch** /lɔ:ntʃ/ *vt.* 将……推向市场; 开始

**pharmaceutical** /,fɑ:mə'sju:tɪkl/ *a.* 制药的

**coordinate** /kəu'ɔ:dɪnɪt/ *vt.* 协调

**interactivity** /,ɪntəræktɪvətɪ/ *n.* 交互性

**graphic** /'græfɪk/ *n.* 图; 图表

gain more knowledge, and make them productive more quickly than weeks of classroom training. These techniques also give employees the opportunity to take more control over their training, enabling them to search and register for courses that are designed to their particular career paths.

Businesses are developing e-learning systems to teach hard skills such as the proper use of products and equipment, or soft skills such as **regulatory** policies or customer relationship practices. Increasingly, e-learning is being used to introduce new employees to their companies or to **update** experienced employees on the latest benefits and human relations policies.

What is more, e-learning is expected to become the standard method for companies to train all of their employees from **entry** level to the **executive** position.

(Words: 295)

**regulatory** /'regjʊlətəri/ *a.* 规章的; 管理的

**update** /ʌp'deɪt/ *vt.* 使现代化, 使跟上最新发展; 更新

**entry** /'entri/ *n.* 进入

**executive** /ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/ *n.* 执行官; 经理

**Choose the best answer to each question based on the information from the passage.**

6. When a company needed a training program, it would not \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. send people to corporate training centers
  - B. mail paper or CD-ROMs to employees
  - C. arrange visits and sightseeing
  - D. pay the meals and hotels
  
7. With the introduction of virtual universities, major companies can do the following things except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. making travel faster
  - B. cutting travel expenses
  - C. cutting the cost of sending documents
  - D. avoiding waste of time
  
8. What is the strategic benefit of virtual universities for major companies?
  - A. Saving a lot of money.
  - B. Reducing a lot of travel time.
  - C. Making the process of launching new products faster.
  - D. Making strategic as well as logistical benefits exist.
  
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. A well-designed e-learning system is interactive.
  - B. E-learning systems are being developed to teach hard skills, such as human relations policies.
  - C. E-learning systems are being developed to teach both hard skills and soft skills.
  - D. E-learning systems are used to help new employees adjust to the company.
  
10. According to the passage, who are expected to receive training from e-learning?

- A. New employees.                      B. Experienced employees.  
C. Executives.                            D. All of the above.

### Passage 3

Notes are the key to success in any class. For students to get the most out of a class, they must get correct and complete information. Students who use online services aren't all **lazybones** looking for a convenient excuse to be absent from class.

**lazybones** /'leɪzɪ,bəʊnz/ *n.* 懒骨头, 懒汉

Many students use online notes to **reflect on** points that may have been confusing in class, to **reinforce** lectures (some people learn more just listening to professors than trying to jot down every word they say), or to get the information they missed after not attending class for a **legitimate** reason.

**reflect on** 仔细考虑  
**reinforce** /,ri:ɪn'fɔ:s/ *vt.* 增加; 加强

**legitimate** /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/ *a.* 合理的, 合法的

Many non-English speakers have a hard time keeping up in class or communicating with their students. Not even all Americans can keep up with a fast-paced lecture. Getting the most of class can often require study guides, **tutoring**, and, yes, better notes.

**tutor** /'tju:tə(r)/ *vi.* 指导; 辅导

Why should lectures be a **hit-or-miss** problem? Why should anyone fall behind because of a broken wrist or **inability** to write fast enough? Online notes help many students for more legitimate than illegitimate reasons.

**hit-or-miss** *a.* 偶然的; 碰运气的  
**inability** /,ɪnə'biləti/ *n.* 无能; 没有办法

Professors' **intellectual** property is meant to be shared among their students. If they don't feel that way, they're in the wrong profession. Everyone in the world is here to gain and share knowledge, and we should all be sincerely in that goal.

**intellectual** /,ɪntə'lektʃuəl/ *a.* 智力的; 知识的

Professors should not protest the practice of letting students access notes online. If they are sincere in wanting students to get as much out of class as possible, then the solution is simple: give students your lecture notes. Put them online, hand out **hard copies**, or reserve them in the library.

**hard copy** 硬拷贝, 复印文本

(Words: 264)

**Give short answers to the following questions according to the passage.**

11. What is the passage mainly about?

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12. Why do many students use online notes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Why can't some Americans, especially non-English speakers, get complete notes in class?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. According to the passage, what kind of professors are in the right profession?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. What should a professor do if he wants his students to get as much out of class as possible?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Section III Fast reading

### Virtual Art, Real Learning

Say you're teaching a social studies unit on Asia. Do you know how easy it is to combine studies of the art with culture of this part of the world by using the Internet? If you allow children to select **images** from online art museums and create their own virtual **galleries**, it's almost as easy and fun as playing **Nintendo**. All kids have to do is to pick the images they want and copy them onto the desktop or put them into a word processing program. Then, the next logical step is to write about the pieces they chose and why they arranged them in a certain way.

To get started, visit online art museums such as New York's **Metropolitan** Museum of Art's online collections. Left to their own, kids could easily get lost, clicking aimlessly through the online paintings. But with the goal of creating individual galleries, you can keep them on task by showing how to "collect" paintings, **sculptures**, and ancient **artifacts** for their own exhibitions.

With this kind of online museum visits, kids not only learn about art and social studies, but they also sharpen critical thinking skills. For example, if a child were to choose "Asian Art" from the online museums' collections, he could ask himself: Do I want to focus on one country, such as Japan? Do I want to show just paintings, or include artifacts, like a **kimono**? Do I want my art collection to come from one time period or **span** hundreds of years? These are all critical decisions that **draw upon** higher-level thinking skills.

The process to enter online art museums is easy. After signing in art museums like Metropolitan Museum of Art, you're invited to create your own gallery, which can display up to 50 favorite works of art.

Children can create their own galleries while visiting any online

**image** /'ɪmɪdʒ/ *n.* 图像

**gallery** /'gæləri/ *n.* 画廊; 艺术品陈列室

**Nintendo** /nɪn'tendəʊ/ *n.* 任天堂  
(日本一种电子游戏机商标名)

**metropolitan** /,metrə'pɒlɪtən/ *a.*  
大都市的; 首府的

**sculpture** /'skʌlptʃə(r)/ *n.* 雕塑

**artifact** /'ɑ:tɪfækt/ *n.* 人工制品

**kimono** /kɪ'məʊnəʊ/ *n.* 日本和服

**span** /spæn/ *vt.* 持续; 延续

**draw upon** 运用, 利用

museum. As you've probably already noticed, any image from the Web can be copied by pressing down on your mouse while holding the **cursor** over it—a menu pops up and one of the choices is “copy.” Students can copy images to the desktop or cut and paste them into a simple word processing document.

**cursor** /'kɜːsə(r)/ *n.* 光标

How can you **incorporate** writing into this activity? Imagine that the same child who has captured nine of his favorite pieces of Asian art has also cut and pasted them into his gallery. Why did he choose these particular nine images? What glimpses do they offer into Asian culture, geography, and customs? How can he write about his collection in a way that will reflect what he's learned as well as inspire other children? How a child **interprets** the images he or she has selected becomes the key to combining reading, writing, social studies, and language arts.

**incorporate** /ɪn'kɔːpəreɪt/ *vt.* 合并, 并入; (此处意为)结合

Each of the students' galleries should be regarded as a work in progress. Throughout the school year, teachers should keep an eye on other online collections that offer exciting images for children to keep on gathering and writing about.

**interpret** /ɪn'tɜːprɪt/ *vt.* 理解; 解释

(Words: 494)

**Choose the best answer to each question based on the information from the passage.**

1. The author compares virtual galleries to Nintendo in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. attract more children to play Nintendo
  - B. show playing Nintendo is easy and fun
  - C. attract more children to create virtual galleries
  - D. show virtual galleries are easy and fun
2. After kids visit an online art museum, what will most possibly happen to them?
  - A. They may need a guide to show them around.
  - B. They may not know what to do.
  - C. They may have strong interest in it.
  - D. They may not know how to collect paintings.
3. The passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. children must know much about art before going on the Internet
  - B. children can get art instructions more easily on the Internet than in real class
  - C. children must know how to use computers before going on the Internet
  - D. children can choose paintings at will by using the Internet
4. In the writing activity, which of the following is not important?
  - A. Entering the right online art museum on schedule.
  - B. Collecting right paintings.



- C. Combining reading, writing, social studies, and language arts.  
 D. Writing about the paintings themselves.

5. To whom is the passage written according to the author?

- A. Children.                      B. Teachers.                      C. Painters.                      D. Online art museum keepers.

## Section IV Practical writing samples

### Form of letters

#### Sample

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### University of Cambridge Board of Graduate Studies

