



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材

英语

泛读教程

1

Extensive Reading Course

(高职高专英语专业适用)

主 编 / 梅德明 副主编 / 汪永兴



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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郑重声明

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前 言

近年来,我国高职高专教育的改革和发展取得了长足的进步。无论是学校数量,还是在校生人数都占到普通高校总数和学生人数的一半以上。与此同时,高职高专英语专业的数量和学生人数也增长很快。为了满足新形势对高职高专英语专业教育和人才培养的要求,我们编写了这套“高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材”。该套教材被列为普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材。

本套教材的编写力图体现我国高职高专英语专业的教学实践的特点,遵循高职高专教育“实用为主、够用为度”的总体指导方针,充分反映中国学生学习英语的学习规律和要求,同时体现我国英语教学研究的新成果、新思想和新理念。教材的设计充分考虑高职高专英语专业的课程设置、课时、教学要求应符合高职高专英语专业人才培养要求与目标,处理好打好英语语言基础与培养英语语言应用能力的关系,强调英语语言基本技能的训练与培养实际运用英语从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。

《英语泛读教程》(以下简称《泛读》)是“高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材”之一。是一套以高职高专英语专业学生为主要对象的阅读教材。《泛读》由高等教育出版社组稿,由上海外国语大学英语学院和高职学院教师合作编写。

《泛读》共4册,每册用于一个学期的教学。第1和第2册的内容以教育文化类的话题为主,第3和第4册以经济商务类的话题为主。

《泛读》每册含16个单元,每单元由3篇课文组成。第1、2篇课文为现代时文,第3篇课文为常见应用文。我们建议在教学中应该以第1篇课文为主课,第2篇课文为补充教材,第3篇课文为任务型练习。作为主课的第1篇课文含“阅前提问”、“课文”、“注释”、“阅读理解”、“阅读理解练习”、“词汇解意练习”和“语境提示练习”等部分的内容。

每册在第4、8、12单元之后附有“阅读技巧”的介绍和练习。

《泛读》的编者遵循“明确对象、准确定位、精心选材、合理设计、科学编排、规范编写”的原则精心编写,努力打造出一套“选材广泛、体裁新颖、课文经典、语言纯正、练习适量、操作性强”的高职高专英语阅读教程。

编者建议,有关教师在使用《泛读》的同时,可设计一些有利于激发学生创新思维的教学内容,鼓励学生充分利用网络资源进行自主学习,达到“学以致用、用以促学”的目的。

编 者

2007年6月

Table of Contents

UNIT 1

- TEXT I Going Back to School / 1
- TEXT II The First Seven Days of College (Part I) / 5
- TEXT III Classroom Rules / 9

UNIT 2

- TEXT I It's All Clear Now / 11
- TEXT II The First Seven Days of College (Part II) / 16
- TEXT III New Student Orientation / 19

UNIT 3

- TEXT I When Tests Make You Nervous / 21
- TEXT II Is College Really Hard? / 25
- TEXT III Course Schedule / 28

UNIT 4

- TEXT I Education in Youth Athletics / 30
 - TEXT II How College Is Different from High School (Part I) / 34
 - TEXT III Student Recreational Sports Center / 38
- Reading Skills I / 40

UNIT 5

- TEXT I To Buy or Not to Buy Your Lunch / 44
- TEXT II How College Is Different from High School (Part II) / 48
- TEXT III Free Lunch Is In—When School Is Out / 52

UNIT 6

- TEXT I On-campus or Off-campus? / 54
- TEXT II Your First Roommates / 58
- TEXT III Dormitory Regulations / 61

UNIT 7

- TEXT I How to Use an English Dictionary / 64
- TEXT II Classes: the Reason You're Here / 70
- TEXT III Student Accommodation / 73

UNIT 8

- TEXT I What's So Great About Libraries? / 76
- TEXT II The Library / 80
- TEXT III A Guide to Library / 84

Reading Skills II / 86

UNIT 9

- TEXT I Mother of the Magic—An Interview with J.K. Rowling / 90
- TEXT II Dealing with School Pressure / 95
- TEXT III Student Health Center / 99

UNIT 10

- TEXT I The Stripes of Chipmunk: a Legend / 101
- TEXT II Dropping Classes and Grades / 105
- TEXT III Examination Timetable / 109

UNIT 11

- TEXT I To Know About Science—Amazing Black Holes / 112
- TEXT II Doing Laundry / 116
- TEXT III Laundry Tips / 119

UNIT 12

- TEXT I Lifeblood of Traditional Culture / 122
- TEXT II Studying for Finals / 126
- TEXT III School Announcements / 130

Reading Skills III / 132

UNIT 13

- TEXT I Lessons in the Palm of Your Hand / 135
- TEXT II Money / 140
- TEXT III Guidelines for Language Lab Users / 143

UNIT 14

- TEXT I Remarks by U.S. President Bush at Tsinghua University / 145
- TEXT II Tips on Tipping / 150
- TEXT III An Invitation Letter for Alumni Meeting / 153

UNIT 15

- TEXT I Losing Identity / 156
- TEXT II How to Find a Summer Job / 161
- TEXT III Summer Camp Schedule / 164

UNIT 16

- TEXT I Angels of Mercy / 166
- TEXT II It's No Easy Task Being a Waiter / 170
- TEXT III Fee Schedule Academic Year 2006~2007 / 174

参考答案 / 177

Reference / 191

UNIT 1

TEXT I

Going Back to School



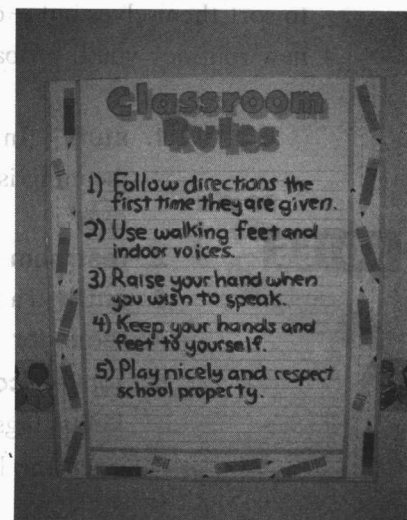
Pre-reading Questions.

1. After a long summer vacation, most students are eager to go back to school. Do you have the same feeling? If you do, what do you expect for the coming new semester?
2. As you're looking forward to the new semester, is it possible for you to feel uneasy about the uncertain new environment, such as new teachers, new courses, etc.? What do you think can be done to adapt yourself to the new environment?

Now read the passage quickly and try to get the main idea. (Time limit: 5 minutes)

1 It's school time again! You're probably feeling excited and maybe a little sad that summer is over. Some students feel nervous or a little scared on the first day of school because of all the new things: new teachers, new friends, and maybe even a new school. Luckily, these "new" worries only stick around for a little while.

2 Most teachers kick off the school year by introducing themselves and talking about all the stuff you'll be doing that year. Some teachers give students a chance to tell something about themselves to the rest of the class.





- 3 When teachers do the talking on the first day, they often go over classroom rules so you'll know what's allowed and what's not. Pay close attention so you'll know if you need to raise your hand to ask a question and what the rules are about visiting the restroom².
- 4 You might already know a lot of people in your classes on the first day. But it's a great day to make a new friend, so try to say hello to those you know and new ones that you don't. Make the first move and you'll be glad you did and so will your new friend!
- 5 Seeing friends you haven't seen in a while can make the first day a good one. You also can make the day feel special by wearing an outfit³ you like. Maybe you got a great T-shirt on vacation, or your new sneakers put a spring in your step. If you wear a uniform, you might wear a favorite watch or a piece of jewelry to show your personal style.
- 6 The first day of school is your first chance to find your way around a new school, or learn the pathways to new classes in your old school. It's a lot to learn in one day, so don't be surprised if you need a reminder⁴ or two.
- 7 It might help to write a few notes to yourself, so you'll remember the important stuff, like your locker combination⁵ and that lunch starts at 11:45, not 12:10. Before you know it, your fingers will fly as you open your locker and you won't have to check your notes to know what time lunch starts!
- 8 What if you hate school by the end of day one? Teachers recommend giving things some time to sort themselves out—once you know your way around the building and get adjusted to the new routine, you'll probably feel better.



NOTES

1. **stuff**— In colloquial English, **stuff** can refer to any substance or thing if the meaning is obvious from the context. 多用于口语, 可以指任何交谈双方都明确的事物。
2. **restroom**— toilet. 厕所。
3. **outfit**— a set of clothing (with accessories). 装束。
4. **reminder**— something that helps one remember. 用于提醒的事物。
5. **locker combination**— a locker is a small cupboard for storing personal belongings; locker combination refers to the series of numbers that are used to open the lock of the locker. 寄存箱密码。



Comprehension

I. Reading comprehension questions.

In this part you will find eight questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose, according to TEXT I, the one you think is the best answer.

- () 1. According to the author, what kind of feeling does one most probably have when going back to school?
- A. One feels extremely excited. B. One feels very sad.
C. One feels very nervous. D. One has a mixed feeling.
- () 2. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, why does the author use “luckily” when describing “worries”?
- A. For they are not real worries.
B. For they are not old worries.
C. For they do not last for a long time.
D. For they are a necessary part of going to a new school.
- () 3. According to the author, the first school day is usually started with _____.
- A. getting familiar with each other B. making friends
C. making rules D. having a meal
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT a classroom rule?
- A. Students are not allowed to leave before the class is over.
B. Students cannot have lunch until 11:45.
C. Students are not allowed to ask questions unless they raise their hands.
D. Students are not allowed to eat in class.
- () 5. The author encourages you to _____ on the first day of school.
- A. be quiet
B. be excited
C. say hello to no one but your old friends
D. make more new friends
- () 6. Your personal style can be shown by _____.
- A. your hairstyle B. your clothing C. your language D. your habits
- () 7. The author advises you to write a few notes so that _____.
- A. you can remember the important things
B. you can check the notes when you need them
C. you can improve your writing skills
D. you can use the notes to help other people
- () 8. In the last paragraph, the author implies that _____.
- A. you can never get adjusted to the new routine

- B. you may dislike the new environment on your first day of school
 C. you need a very long time to get adjusted to the new environment
 D. you can make everything easy on your first day of school

II. Cracking vocabulary.

1. Study the words and expressions in the following bank. All of them are from TEXT I. Choose **ONE** word or expression from the bank to complete each of the following sentences, making changes, if necessary, to the word or expression.

<i>make the first move</i>	<i>pathways</i>	<i>what if</i>	<i>sort out</i>
<i>stick around</i>	<i>go over</i>	<i>kick off</i>	<i>get adjusted to</i>

- 1) To _____ the meeting, the chairman gave a welcome note to all the participants.
- 2) These files are not randomly arranged; in fact, they are _____ by size.
- 3) I'd really want one day off; but _____ the boss says no?
- 4) I think it takes me time to _____ the climate here.
- 5) The ten-month-long peace talks came into a deadlock as neither party would _____.
- 6) _____ the first paragraph quickly and find out who the author is.
- 7) The _____ to the garden should be smooth and not slippery.
- 8) In Scotland, if you don't like the weather, _____ for ten minutes and it'll change.

2. Read the following school timetable. Then try to complete the notes according to the timetable.

Timetable and Curriculum

The School day starts at 9:05 a. m. with registration and ends at 3:45 p. m. The School operates a seven-day "cycle", with six teaching periods every day. There is no Saturday morning teaching. Sports fixtures are played mid-week and on Saturday mornings. An excellent catering service provides lunch (hot, salad bar or sandwich) or pupils may bring their own if they wish.



My notes:

- 1) Starts with _____ at 9:05 a. m.
- 2) Ends at 3:45 p. m.
- 3) _____ periods × 7 days.



- 4) No class _____.
- 5) Sports: mid-week/_____.
- 6) _____ lunch provided.

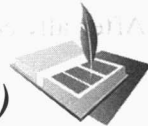
III. Contextual clues.

Fill in the blanks with one or more words to complete the following statements according to TEXT I.

1. Worries about the new environment don't _____ a long time.
2. A school year usually starts with _____.
3. According to some classroom rules, students have to _____ their hands before asking a question in class.
4. On the first day of school, you may show your personal style by wearing something _____.
5. The important stuff one has to remember may include the locker combination and the _____ for lunch.
6. The author believes everyone needs some time to become _____ with the new school environment.

TEXT II

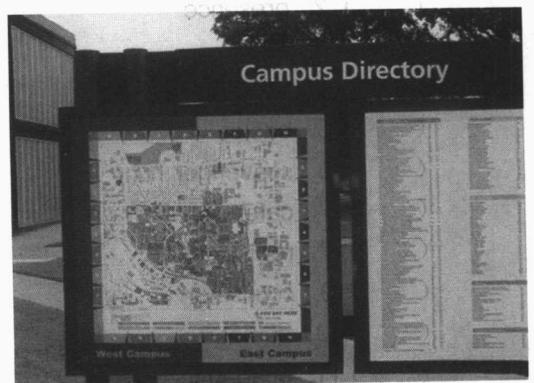
The First Seven Days of College (Part I)



- 1 You've made it. Whether by train, plane or automobile you have set foot on campus and are ready to make your presence known. This is the first week of your college life. Feel nervous? Excited? Or maybe also a little at a loss? Well, let's take a stroll through the first seven days of college and see what you might experience in your first week at college.

Monday: It's All Brand New.

- 2 This is the first day you are on campus and the first thing you do is to explore the campus, usually with your new roommates. After getting lost a couple of times you feel like you know the basics. During your scavenger hunt you found the cafeteria, student center, registrar, bookstore, and campus police station. Don't feel bad if you have to refer to the campus map to find your way around on Day 1. Always remember that you can ask for help from counselors or students of higher grades.



Tuesday: Last Minute Preparations.

- 3 You use this day to go to the bookstore to find new and used books for your classes and pick up any last minute supplies. Classes start tomorrow!
- 4 Not all schools start on a Monday. If you are lucky your first week won't be a full one. It will provide an opportunity to get a glimpse of all your classes and professors. And many times you will have the opportunity to drop a class and add another if something doesn't rub you the right way.

Wednesday: Classes Start.

- 5 Today you are off to your first college class at 8:00 a. m. You find the academic building easily and meet a few new people in the classroom. The professor hands out the course syllabus and tells you about a few additional supplies you may need. After two more classes you hurry to the cafeteria with your roommates and dig into your lunch. Most of your classes are in the morning so you use the afternoon to start reading assignments and organizing for the next day.
- 6 The first week of school you may struggle with time management. There is so much to see and do and you might find yourself staying up late to fit everything in. But as long as you can function in class the next day, you'll be fine. Later you'll need to learn to manage your own life here. After all, college is a good lesson in responsibility.

(To be continued ...)



Comprehension

I. Match the words in column A with the appropriate definitions in column B.

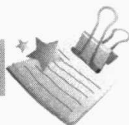
- | A | B |
|-----------------------|--|
| () 1. automobile | a. existence in place |
| () 2. presence | b. a professional who gives advice |
| () 3. stroll | c. a short experience that helps you begin to understand |
| () 4. explore | d. a studying plan at a school or college |
| () 5. basics | e. a self-service restaurant or coffee shop |
| () 6. scavenger hunt | f. relating to education or educational studies |
| () 7. cafeteria | g. homework |
| () 8. registrar | h. to travel to or in a place in order to discover |
| () 9. counselor | i. a hunt for listed items |
| () 10. glimpse | j. extra; added on to sth. |
| () 11. academic | k. a slow leisurely walk for pleasure |
| () 12. syllabus | l. a university, college, or school official responsible for |

keeping records of such things as student enrollments and examination results

- () 13. additional m. the most important or fundamental parts of sth.
 () 14. assignment n. a car

II. Choose, according to TEXT II, the best answer to each of the following questions.

- () 1. What is meant by the first sentence "You've made it"?
- A. It means that you have made something on your own.
 B. It means that you have arrived at your college eventually.
 C. It means that you have had the experience of making automobiles.
 D. It means that you have traveled in three different types of vehicles.
- () 2. What is the first thing you do on Monday, according to the text?
- A. You go to the library to borrow books.
 B. You go to your department to meet your professors.
 C. You make friends with your new roommates.
 D. You explore the campus together with your roommates.
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to get help when you get lost on campus?
- A. You can refer to the campus map for direction.
 B. You can ask a policeman for help.
 C. You can ask a student of higher grade for help.
 D. You can ask a counselor for help.
- () 4. According to the text, classes won't start until _____ in the first week.
- A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Wednesday D. Thursday
- () 5. What is the common reason for someone to drop a class and add another one, according to the text?
- A. Because someone in that class always rubs the floor.
 B. Because the class is too boring.
 C. Because you can only have a glimpse of the professor in that class.
 D. Because something in that class makes you feel uncomfortable.
- () 6. How many classes will you take on Wednesday morning?
- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- () 7. How do you spend Wednesday afternoon according to the text?
- A. Have two more classes.
 B. Eat lunch at the cafeteria.
 C. Buy new books in the bookstore.
 D. Start reading assignments and organizing for the next day.
- () 8. What is your particular difficulty in the first week of college?

**TEXT III****CLASSROOM RULES**

- 1 Always refer to a teacher by title and last name.
- 2 Get to class on time or a little earlier.
- 3 Raise your hand when you want to ask a question.
- 4 When a teacher asks a question and does not name a particular student to answer it, anyone who knows the answer should raise his hand.
- 5 You may speak to the teacher from your desk while you are seated.
- 6 When you are absent, you must make up for the work you have missed. Ask either the teacher or a classmate for the work.
- 7 If you expect to be away from school because of an emergency, tell your teacher in advance and ask for the work you will miss.
- 8 Students must bring a note from a parent explaining any absence.
- 9 The only acceptable excuse for absence is personal illness, a death in the family, or a religious holiday. It is illegal to stay home from school for any other reason.
- 10 All assignments you hand in must be your own work.
- 11 If you are having difficulty with a class, schedule an appointment to see the teacher for help. The teacher will be glad to help you.
- 12 Never cheat on a test.



Comprehension

I. Multiple choice questions.

- () 1. What do you do when you want to ask a question?
- A. Just stand up. B. Raise your hand.
C. Call out to the teacher. D. Go to the teacher directly.
- () 2. What do you **NEEDN'T** do if you have to be away from school for a while?
- A. To tell your teacher in advance.
B. To ask for the work you will miss.
C. To bring a note from a parent to explain your absence.
D. To apologize to your teacher.
- () 3. What do you do if you have some difficulty with a class?
- A. To ask your classmates for help.
B. To ask your parents for help.
C. To make an appointment with your teacher and ask for help.
D. To work it out on your own.
- () 4. What is **NOT** the acceptable excuse for your absence from school?
- A. Wedding ceremony of a relative.
B. A death in the family.
C. Personal illness.
D. Religious holiday.
- () 5. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**, according to the text?
- A. You can't answer the teacher's question while still seated.
B. You can be late for school if there is a reasonable excuse.
C. If you are sick, you can hand in homework done by your parents.
D. Cheating whatsoever in examination is allowed.

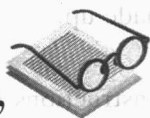
II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- _____ 1. You must get to school on time, not too late or early.
- _____ 2. When the teacher does not name any particular person to answer his question, you can keep silence even if you know the answer.
- _____ 3. If you were absent from school, you could only ask the teacher for the work you'd missed.
- _____ 4. It is illegal to stay away from school because your grandparents come to visit.
- _____ 5. Jean Thompson is a new teacher in school. You can either call her Jean or Ms. Thompson.

UNIT 2

TEXT I

It's All Clear Now



Pre-reading Questions.

1. When you see the title, you may wonder what is clear. Actually, this text is talking about seeing clearly. What do you think can help a person see more clearly?
2. Nowadays more and more people, especially those young people, would avoid wearing glasses. Why do people dislike glasses? If you can't see clearly, would you prefer to wear glasses? Why or why not?

Now read the passage quickly and try to get the main idea. (Time limit: 5 minutes)

- 1 It all started at the beginning of the fifth grade. At first, Carmen wasn't really sure what was happening. In class, she had to squint to see the blackboard clearly. She had to do the same thing when she read street signs¹, or when she watched a movie. As the fuzziness got worse, she became more and more worried. It was important for her to see the notes and homework assignments the teacher put on the board.
- 2 It wasn't long before Carmen found herself squinting all the time, but she didn't want anyone to know that she was having a problem seeing. In class, she asked for a

