



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

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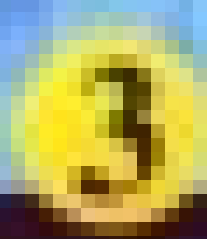
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新聞對對

大學英語

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA
UNIVERSITY ENGLISH



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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,每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是一篇长度为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。

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。阅读篇章绝大部分选自最新出版的英美报刊书籍,也有刚刚问世的网上作品。这些篇章基本未做修改,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。第二册主要介绍部分英文应用文的格式与特点。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20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，在教学的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3》由王达金、朱乐红、邓俊主编，参加编写的人员有吴志芳、解阳平、胡钢、柯美树、肖惜、杨春芳、路聪歌、何明霞、黄跃宁和李平。《新视野大学英语》系列教材的总主编郑树棠教授担任本教程顾问。刘心全教授对本书进行了认真、细致的审阅。在此谨向他们表示由衷的感谢。

《新视野大学英语：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学生批评指正。

编者
2004年5月

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Section I Reading for comprehension

1. Pre-reading comprehension

Before reading the text, try to answer the following questions.

- 1) To the best of your knowledge, what are the main purposes of legislation?
- 2) Do you believe a severe sentence can really work to reform the criminals?
- 3) How do you feel inwardly if you know one of your relatives or friends breaks the law consciously or unconsciously?
- 4) How do you think of both equality and justice in a lawsuit?

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

Woman Shot After Escape from Tenn.¹ Jail

A jail escapee who stole a deputy's gun and patrol car and then kidnapped her 3-year-old son was shot Friday as she held the gun to the boy's head in a **standoff** with police. The boy, splattered with his mother's blood, was not injured.

standoff /'stændɒf/ n. 不分胜负, 对峙

Karen Lovell, who was serving time for **harassment** and stalking, was taken to a Chattanooga hospital, where officials refused to release her condition. She was shot in the head.

harassment /'hærəsmənt/ n. 烦恼, 骚扰

DeKalb County Sheriff Lloyd Emmons said Capt. Mark Collins was standing about 10 feet away from Lovell when he shot her outside a home in this rural town 60 miles southeast of Nashville.

"She actually put the gun to the baby's head and she said, 'I'm going to kill him.' She **gritted** her teeth and closed her eyes," said Emmons, who saw the shooting. "It was just like she was waiting to hear the shot."

grit /grɪt/ vt. 研磨

Collins caught the boy before Lovell fell. Collins was later seen sobbing and being comforted by his fellow deputies.

According to Emmons, Lovell faked a seizure Thursday night and was taken to a hospital for evaluation. She was returned to the DeKalb County jail early Friday when she somehow got a deputy's gun and car

■ 1. Tenn.: an abbreviation for Tennessee, a southeastern state in the U.S.

keys, and stole his patrol car.

She forced her way into the home of her sister, who had legal **custody** of her son, Kadan. She took her son at gunpoint and shot her sister's dog.

custody /'kʌstədi/ n. 监护

A short time later, Lovell **ditched** the patrol car and disappeared on foot in dense woods not far from her sister's home. She was spotted hours later about a half-mile from her sister's house.

ditch /dɪtʃ/ vt. 把(汽车等)驶入沟中

Collins, with his gun still in his **holster**, got close enough to talk with Lovell and raised his arms. He told her he would put his gun down if she would put hers down.

holster /'həʊlstə(r)/ n. 手枪皮套

Lovell alternated between pointing the gun at the boy's head and waving it at officers. Collins opened fire when she threatened to kill the boy.

"He had no choice in the matter. We all wish it hadn't ended this way, but she made the choice for us," Emmons said.

Lovell pleaded guilty Feb. 28 to two counts of telephone harassment and one count of stalking a Smithville neighbor. She was sentenced to nearly a year in jail.

(Words: 390)

2. Comprehension check

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

1) Who shot at the jail escapee according to the passage?

- A. Karen Lovell.
- B. Lloyd Emmons.
- C. Mark Collins.
- D. Kadan.

2) The word "deputy" (Para. 1, Line 1) means _____.

- A. businessman
- B. agent
- C. manager
- D. policeman

- 3) When she was spotted, Lovell _____.
- went home to see her son
 - shot at her sister's dog
 - threatened to kill her son
 - tried to run away
- 4) Lovell kidnapped her son because _____.
- she was in need of a lot of money
 - she wanted to escape from jail
 - she wanted to challenge the police
 - she wanted to hold him hostage
- 5) It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- Lovell lost legal custody of her son because she was serving time in jail
 - Lovell really loved her son so much so that she escaped from jail
 - Lovell lost consciousness
 - Lovell felt sorry for her son

3. Discussion

- How did Lovell escape from jail late Thursday?
- How did the police feel after Lovell was shot down?
- Who do you think was responsible for the whole thing according to the passage?

Section II Practical reading comprehension

Passage 1

When my father died 15 years ago, my brother and I inherited the old Midwestern farmhouse our grandparents had purchased in the 1930s. I was the one who decided to give up my **harried** existence as a teacher in New York City and make a life in this **idyllic** village, population 350, in northern Michigan.

harry /'hæri/ *vt.* 折磨, 使苦恼
idyllic /i'dɪlɪk/ *a.* 田园诗般的

A full-time job in the English department of a nearby college quickly followed. I settled into small-town life, charmed by a community where your neighbors are also your friends and no one worries about locking a door. Eventually I forgot about the big-city stress of crowds, noise and crime.

I felt safe enough to keep my phone number listed so colleagues and

students could reach me after hours. I was totally unprepared when I returned home one evening to an answering machine¹ filled with **incoherent** and horribly threatening messages. I could identify the voice—it belonged to a former student of mine. Shocked and frightened, I called 911, and an officer arrived in time to pick up the phone and hear the man threaten to rape and kill me. The cop recognized the caller as the **stalker** in a similar incident that had been reported a few years before, and immediately rushed me out of the house. I soon learned that my would-be **assailant** had been arrested, according to police, drunk, armed with a 19-inch double-edged knife and just minutes from my door.

It was revealed in court **testimony** that my stalker was a **schizophrenic** who had fallen through the cracks of the mental-health system². In spite of my 10-year personal-protection order, I live with the fear that he will return **unsupervised** to my community. Time and again, colleagues and friends have urged me to get a gun to protect myself.

And why shouldn't I? This part of rural Michigan is home to an **avid** gun culture. Nov. 15, the opening day of deer-hunting season, is **all but** an official holiday. It is not uncommon to see the bumper **sticker** CHARLTON HESTON IS MY PRESIDENT displayed, along with a gun rack, on the back of local pickup trucks.

A good friend recommended several different handguns. The assistant **prosecutor** on the case told me I'd have no problem getting a concealed-weapons permit. A female deputy offered to teach me how to shoot.

But I haven't gotten a gun, and I'm not going to. When I questioned them, my friends and colleagues had to admit that they've used guns only for **recreational** purposes, never for self-defense. The assistant prosecutor said that he would never carry a concealed weapon himself. And an ex-cop told me that no matter how much you train, the greatest danger is of hurting yourself.

The truth is when you keep a gun for self-protection, you live with constant **paranoia**. For me, owning a gun and practicing at a target range would be allowing my sense of **victimization** to corrupt my deepest

incoherent /,ɪnkəʊ'hɪərənt/ *a.* 不连贯的

stalker /'stɔ:kə(r)/ *n.* 潜随者

assailant /ə'seɪlənt/ *n.* 攻击者

testimony /'testɪməni/ *n.* 证词, 证明

schizophrenic /,skɪdzəʊ'frenɪk/ *n.* 患精神分裂症的人

unsupervised /ʌn'sju:pəvaɪzd/ *a.* 未受监管的

avid /'ævɪd/ *a.* 渴望的, 热心的

all but 几乎, 差不多

sticker /'stɪkə(r)/ *n.* 背面有黏胶的标签

prosecutor /'prɒsɪkjʊ:tə(r)/ *n.* 检察官, 公诉人

recreational /,rekri'eɪʃənəl/ *a.* 娱乐的, 消遣的

paranoia /,pærə'nɔɪə/ *n.* 妄想狂, 偏执狂

victimization /,vɪktɪmaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 受害

1. an answering machine: a telephone with recording and answering function.

2. ...had fallen through the cracks of the mental-health system: They had been homeless because of their poor mental health.

values.

Contrary to all the pro-gun arguments³, I don't believe guns are innocent objects. If they were, "gunnies" wouldn't display them as badges of security and freedom. When someone waves a gun around, he or she is advertising the power to **snuff out** life. But guns are no **deterrent**. Like nuclear weapons, they only ensure greater **devastation** when conflict breaks out or the inevitable human error occurs.

(Words: 558)

snuff out 消灭

deterrent /drɪ'terənt/ n. 制止物，
威慑物

devastation /,devə'steɪʃən/ n. 毁
坏，破坏

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

1. One of the main reasons why the narrator moved from New York City to a small town in northern Michigan 15 years ago was that _____.
 - A. her father bought her a farmhouse there
 - B. she and her brother bought a house there
 - C. she inherited a farmhouse from her grandparents there
 - D. she was tired of the hurried life in New York City
2. What happened to the narrator one night after she settled in the small town?
 - A. She was attacked by a man at home.
 - B. She received a telephone message threatening to attack her.
 - C. She found her house had been broken into.
 - D. She saw a message on the door threatening to attack her.
3. By saying "This part of rural Michigan is home to an avid gun culture" the narrator means _____.
 - A. in rural Michigan guns are used at home for recreational purposes
 - B. this part of Michigan is a place where various guns are produced
 - C. the people in that part of Michigan are habitually fond of guns
 - D. a lot of guns are home-made in rural Michigan
4. According to the passage, what do you think the narrator would do when the ex-cop said that "no matter how much you train, the greatest danger is of hurting yourself"?
 - A. She would agree with him.
 - B. She would disagree with him.
 - C. She would feel puzzled.
 - D. She would criticize him.

³ 3. contrary to all the pro-gun arguments: in opposition to all the arguments in favor of having guns.

5. The narrator doesn't think "guns are innocent objects", because she believes that _____.
- A. guns' power of damage is as large as nuclear weapons
 - B. guns have the power of killing and can bring disaster to the persons in conflict
 - C. guns can be used to protect their owners in fight
 - D. guns have the power of protecting life in conflict

Passage 2

Several years ago, one of the news feature shows on television had an interviewer talking with a **freckle-faced**, redheaded 12-year-old boy. The interview was taking place in a **maximum-security prison** yard.

freckle-faced /'frekl,feɪst/ a. 脸上长满雀斑的

a maximum-security prison 最安全的监狱

When asked what he had done to warrant being in the prison, the youngster related how he had been spotted by local police as he drove a stolen car. After a high-speed chase, he crashed into an **interstate** highway roadblock. Several state and local law enforcement agencies and dozens of police cars were involved.

interstate /,ɪntə'steɪt/ a. 州际的

The interviewer asked if the child was sorry for what he had done because it had resulted in a sentence to an adult maximum-security prison. The boy responded that he would do it again because it was the "greatest day" of his life!

"It was just like *Smokey and the Bandit* (a popular chase film)!" the boy **effused**. Clearly, he continued after a period of months to **be caught up in** the childish excitement of his criminal act. A mature sorrow for his actions and the resulting punishment were absent. Children are immature by definition.

effuse /ɪ'fju:z/ vt. 吐露

be caught up in 沉湎于

This practice of locking up young people with adult criminals **harked back to** the policies of the 1700s, when offenders, regardless of age, were thrown together in **poorhouses** and **workhouses**. The results were predictable. The young people got worse as a result of exposure to the more-hardened criminals. It is hard to believe that, with the amount of scientific evidence we have generated over the last 100 years, political leaders still believe it is a good idea to lock **misbehaving** children up with adult criminals.

hark back to 提到, 想到

poorhouse /'puəhaus/ n. 贫民所, 济贫院

workhouse /'wɜ:khaus/ n. 感化院, 教养所

misbehaving /,mɪsbɪ'heɪvɪŋ/ a. 行为不检的

Today, there are thousands of young people living desperate lives

locked away in adult prisons. Across the nation, the U.S. Department of Justice estimates there were about 5,500 juveniles being held in adult prisons in the late 1990s. There is little doubt that there are more than that now. Additionally, there are over 9,000 youths being held in the nation's adult jails.

(Words: 327)

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

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The juveniles are held in adult prisons today.
 - B. The police still believe in the old way of locking up the young people with adult criminals.
 - C. Positive measures should be taken to establish special places for kids only.
 - D. The government has already taken effective measures to better the juveniles' situation in adult jail.
7. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The 12-year-old boy felt sorry for his wrongdoing.
 - B. The 12-year-old boy would realize his wrongdoing if he was not held in adult jail.
 - C. The 12-year-old boy enjoyed a nice feeling of committing a wrongdoing.
 - D. Nothing can be done to change the 12-year-old lawbreaker's attitude.
8. The word "more-hardened" (Para. 5, Line 5) means _____.
- A. strong
 - B. powerful
 - C. stubborn
 - D. indifferent
9. According to the passage, children rarely express sorrow for their action because _____.
- A. they are immature mentally
 - B. they are as desperate as adult criminals
 - C. they need good family education
 - D. they hate severe punishment
10. According to the passage, the writer's attitude is _____.
- A. doubtful
 - B. critical
 - C. indifferent
 - D. sympathetic

Passage 3

Edwardsville, Kan. (AP)—“An emergency medical technician and a **paramedic** were shot to death early Saturday in an apparent **ambush**,” authorities said. “The paramedic's husband, who was a suspect in the murders, apparently committed suicide later,” authorities said.

paramedic /ˌpærəˈmedɪk/ *n.* 护理人员

ambush /ˈæmbʊʃ/ *n.* 埋伏, 伏击

Authorities found the two medics—Tye Brown, 31, and Katherine

Malone, 30—dead at a fire station shortly after midnight, said Eric Dooley, a spokesman for Metropolitan Ambulance Service Trust¹, an ambulance service for the two-state Kansas City area.

The pair, who lived together, had been shot multiple times, said Kansas City, Kan. police Capt. John Cosgrove.

Police obtained a murder **warrant** for Malone's ex-husband, Matthew Bass, 37, Cosgrove said. Authorities confirmed Saturday night that Bass had committed suicide about 7 a.m. Saturday in the Kansas City suburb of Lee's **Summit**, Mo.² He had been charged Saturday morning before his body was positively identified.

Malone had obtained a protection order against her former husband, Cosgrove said.

The pair of medics were the only people working overnight at the fire station in Edwardsville. Dooley said the pair had recently returned from a call when they were **paged** to respond to a new incident.

"When they failed to respond, and **dispatcher** was unable to contact them by radio or telephone, authorities were sent to the fire station, where the bodies were found," Dooley said.

"Other than having an armed guard on every station all the time, there was nothing we could have done to prevent this," he said.

They were the first workers with the ambulance service killed in the line of duty. Another paramedic with the service was shot and wounded in February after arriving at the scene of a fire and explosion in south Kansas City, Mo.

"They were good, hard-working employees," Dooley said. "We lost two members of our family last night tragically and unnecessarily."

The Edwardsville station is located in a semi-rural area on the edge of Kansas City, Kan.

warrant /'wɒrənt/ *n.* 逮捕证; 搜查证

summit /'sʌmɪt/ *n.* 山顶; 山峰

page /peɪdʒ/ *vt.* 呼叫

dispatcher /dɪ'spætʃə(r)/ *n.* 调度员

¹ 1. Metropolitan Ambulance Service Trust: 市急救托拉斯。

² 2. Mo.: an abbreviation for Missouri, a state in America.

“He worried about me,” said Devlin Brown, Tye’s brother and a firefighter in Kansas City, Kan. “I didn’t worry about him.”

firefighter /'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/ n. 消防
员

(Words: 342)

Translate the following sentences from the passage into Chinese.

11. “An emergency medical technician and a paramedic were shot to death early Saturday in an apparent ambush,” authorities said.

12. “When they failed to respond, and dispatcher was unable to contact them by radio or telephone, authorities were sent to the fire station, where the bodies were found,” Dooley said.

13. “Other than having an armed guard on every station all the time, there was nothing we could have done to prevent this,” he said.

14. They were the first workers with the ambulance service killed in the line of duty.

15. Another paramedic with the service was shot and wounded in February after arriving at the scene of a fire and explosion in south Kansas City, Mo.

Section III Fast reading

Understanding Poverty in America

If you’re a poor adult in America, **for the most part**, it’s all your fault. That’s true, at least today, whether you’re black, white, brown or polka-dot.

for the most part 至多

According to the definition the U.S. Bureau of **Census** uses, a family of four with an income over \$18,244 is not poor. The poverty cut-off for a single-person household is \$9,359, and that for a two-person household is \$12,000. With those definitions, the poverty rate was 11.7%, or about 33 million Americans were living in poverty in 2001.

census /'sensəs/ n. 人口普查

The greatest percentage of poverty is found in female-headed households. Over 70% of female-headed households are poor. A large