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新题型

主 编 梁为祥 张 权

新理念大学英语系列规划教材

# 新型念 大学英语 New Concept College English Reading

本册主编 秦 晔 张 扬

## 主 编 梁为祥 张 权

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New Concept College English Reading

## 新理念

大学共活阅读

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本册主编: 秦 晔

副 主 编: 贾留全

编 者: 秦 晔

韩非符

华 韩 武符 對 扬 贾敏威曹 华

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# 新理念大学英语阅读

主编 梁为祥 张 权

副主编 张国申 郝涂根 肖 辉 秦 晔 戚利萍

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

朱忠焰 陈继玲 肖 辉 张春芳 张国申

张 权 郑桂学 郝涂根 胡孔旺 赵克忠

秦 晖 符 萤 梁为祥 戚利萍 蔡 蓓

审 校 王克明

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。

编者

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## 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 **institution-alized**. 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 <u>played catch</u> 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 [rita:d] ▷ vt. 延迟迟缓
inch [intf] ▷ n. 英尺
babysat [beibisæt] ▷ v. 担任临时保姆,帶小孩
dosage ['dəusidʒ] ▷ n. 计量,配药
seizure ['si:ʒə] ▷ n. 抓、疾病的)发作
stiffen ['stifən] ▷ vt. 使僵硬 vi. 变硬
institutionalize [,institju:ʃənəlaiz] ▷ 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 ['gigl] ▷ n. 傻笑 v. 哈哈大笑
wink [wiŋk] ▷ n. 眨眼,闪烁 vi. 眨眼,闪烁 vt. 眨
intensify [intensifai] ▷ vt. 加强 vi. 强化
bout [baut] ▷ n. 回合、较量
pneumonia [nju:ˈməuniə] ▷ n. (医)肺炎
squeeze [skwiz] ▷ 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



## 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

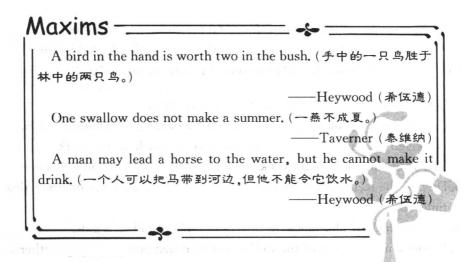
# (C) Comprehension of the Text

1. What did other people say about my brother?
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?
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?
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?
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?
A. Respectful. B. Pitiful. C. Sorry. D. Regretful.
The recopecition of an armonic of accept to the second of
~~
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 (5) respect for (6) squeeze (7) be on the wrong side of (8) retard (9) wink (10) intensify (11) seizure (12) one in particular
1. The police the search for the criminal.
2. The 90 years old man the birth of his grandchildren's son.
3. Although he was, he managed to finish all the work.
4. This is the first draft of my book. So feel free to mistakes in it.
5. Despite the fact that he used to the law, he is innocent this
time.
6. Peter earned his allowance by his neighbor's kids.
7. Bowing, in most part of the world, is a sign that you others.
8. By he suggested that he knew nothing about it.
9. Bad living condition the citizens to demonstrate.
10. We have many cases to describe how bad smoking is is lung cancer.
11. If you the orange, you can get juice.
12. With of the branch, he got up to the bank.
I. Put the following into Chinese.
1. My brother, Michael, was born one month before his due date.
2. He never did learn to walk, but he did learn to talk—not even in complete sentences.
3. Spiritually, Mike was and is my keeper—a nearly silent guardian angel.
4. My circle of friends widened when I entered high school.
II. Questions for discussion.
1. How do you feel if you have a disabled brother?
2. How do you feel if you were a disabled person?



## 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. To smoke on street is impolite now.
- 2. Customs keep the same throughout the world.
- 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. Only Englishmen will open a door for a woman.
- 7. Most Americans offer their seats to a woman.

8.	"It	$\mathbf{would}$	have	been	bad	manners	to	make	his	guests	feel	foolish	or
	unc	omfort	able. '	"bad	mai	nners" me	ans	s	<u></u> -	•			
q	Acc	ording	to the	e te <b>v</b> t	, the	hest has	t						

	100	or anna		****	,	****	Debt			•
10.	In	paragr	aph	2,	"Pror	nptr	ness"	mea	ns	

Reading in	Depth	

Section  $(\widehat{A})$ 

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 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
with perfume.
Besides, shopping at this time of the year was a most disagreeable
People trod on your toes, you with their elbows and almost
knocked you over in their haste to get to a ahead of you.
Partly to have a rest, Edith paused in front of a counter where some
ties were on display. "They are real silk," the assistant assured
her, trying to her. "Worth double the price." But Edith knew
from past experience that her choice of ties hardly ever pleased her father.
She moved on and then quite by chance, stopped where a
small crowd of man had gathered round a counter. She found some good quali-
ty pipes on sale—and the prices were very reasonable. Edith did not
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 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 smok-
ing." She informed her daughter.
A
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.

- 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?
- The base 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
  - 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 lift, 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.