



新视点互动英语系列教材

总主编 张维友 李亚丹

*English Reading
Course*

英语阅读教程

陈立华 主编

中国  广播电视出版社
CHINA RADIO & TELEVISION PUBLISHING HOUSE


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编审说明

英语阅读课程是英语专业基础阶段教学的一门必修课,也是英语教学中的一个重要环节。教学目的是通过大量而广泛的阅读,使学生扩大词汇量,增加文化背景知识,掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读速度和理解能力,培养良好而有效的阅读习惯,增强英语语感,逐步掌握篇章概括方法,最终达到自如地阅读日常生活中常见的英语篇章(如:英文报纸、杂志、广告以及文学作品)的目的。我们编撰的这本教材,涉及题材广泛,文章风格、体裁多样。既包括报刊阅读,也包括各类散文、杂文和文学作品的阅读。阅读内容既有与社会生活方方面面紧密联系的读物,如政治、军事、科技、文化等,也包括与日常生活紧密联系的文章,如家庭、健康、就业等,还包括英语文学中著名作品的赏析。体裁既包括记叙文、说明文、散文及新闻报导、传记、评论等类型,也包括日常生活中常见的各类应用文体以及不同风格的文学作品体裁。突出的特点是“大”而“泛”。除此之外,我们专门设计了各种形式的阅读技巧训练,力争在每一个单元让学生掌握至少一种行之有效的方法,以科学的理论和实践切实提高学生的英语阅读理解能力。我们在每一篇阅读材料之后都精心设计了各种类型的练习题和思考题,便于学生有效地理解和欣赏作品。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,书中遗漏与错误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行不吝批评指正,以便不断修订完善。

新视点互动英语系列教材
编审指导委员会
2007年8月

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Unit 1

Section A

Every Person is a Genius

Total words: 536 words

Suggested reading time: 3'82

Every child possesses a genius that is asleep, however deeply, some educational philosophers say. Instead of being designed to awaken it, they believe American schools are largely designed to crush that genius.

“These barriers include competition, testing, grades, stress, shame, boredom, dull textbooks, bland teachers, student—labeling and educational tracking,” writes Thomas Armstrong, author of *Awakening Your Child's Natural Genius*.

There are seven different kinds of smart, according to Armstrong and those who embrace the concept of multiple intelligence. U. S. schools put a huge premium on the two types of intelligence valued most-highly by society—verbal and logical ability—at the expense of the five other forms of brilliance, these advocates say.

Harvard University psychologist Howard Gardner, father of the multiple-intelligence theory, believes every child possesses intelligence in different combinations.

“The importance of Gardener's model is it gives everyone a chance to shine,” Armstrong said.

Kids with sharp reading, vocabulary, reasoning and computation skills do well on IQ tests and are most likely to end up in classes for the gifted, Armstrong said. Children whose strengths lie elsewhere—in art, music, dance, mechanical reasoning, social savvy, intuitive perception or sheer creative imagination—may perform poorly on tests and not qualify for gifted education.

Yet, virtually any skill or subject can be taught in seven different ways so that every child's giftedness is recognized, Armstrong, a former teacher, said. Multiplication tables and spelling lists can be illustrated, recited, sung, studied analytically or traced in clay. History can be acted out in skits, rendered in artwork, critically assessed or celebrated through song.

According to Gardner and Armstrong, these are the seven different types of intelligence, and the ways teachers and parents can use them to help children grow.

Linguistic. Children in whom this is predominant have a knack for language and learn best by saying, hearing and seeing words. Parents can use books, records and tapes to teach, and en-

gage these children in discussions and informal writing.

Musical. These children learn best through rhythm and melody. Parents can use music lessons and appreciation classes, rhythmic activities and sing-along to teach.

Logical-mathematical. These children think in terms of concepts, and look for abstract patterns and relationships. Parents should use logic puzzles and games to teach, and offer rational explanations to their probing questions.

Spatial. These children learn visually and need to be taught through images, pictures, metaphor and color. Parents can use films, slides, diagrams, maps, charts, art activities, visualization exercises, construction kits and vivid stories to teach.

Bodily-kinesthetic. These children learn best by moving their bodies and working with their hands. Parents can use role-playing, drama, creative movement, hands-on activities and sports to teach.

Interpersonal. These children learn best by relating to people and cooperating with them. Parents should let them teach other children, and provide social games that emphasize important concepts and skills. These children should get involved in community projects, school clubs and volunteer groups.

Intrapersonal. These children learn best when left to themselves. Parents should let them develop their own learning activities, or give them self-correcting teaching materials they can use their own.

Your reading time:

► Comprehension

Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. According to some educational philosophers' opinions, American schools are designed to awaken children's genius.
2. Testing and competition prevent children from awakening their genius.
3. Linguistic and logical-mathematical intelligence are highly valued by American society.
4. It is known that a Harvard University psychologist created the multiple-intelligence theory.
5. A child who performed poorly on IQ test may never become a gifted person.
6. Armstrong was once a teacher in Harvard University.
7. Children of intrapersonal intelligence tend to learn best by reacting to people.
8. Children of musical and bodily-kinesthetic learn best through rhythm.
9. Children of spatial intelligence learn best by means of images & pictures like films or slides.
10. Children who are good at language and thinking in terms of concepts are mostly likely to do well on IQ test.

Section 3

Part One Basic Reading Skill

Non-prose Reading

Non-prose reading consists of disconnected words or numbers rather than sentences or paragraphs. It is maybe an advertisement, a menu, a diagram, a graph, a chart, a schedule, a weather report or a map. This type of reading material is an important part of people's daily life, and is challenging to English learners because they need a lot of exercises to get familiar with the format and main points of different types of non-prose reading. For example, a "Help Wanted" ad must include: the name of the company or organization seeking help, title of position required (such as engineer or secretary), applicants' qualifications (such as education and working experience), type of work, conditions of employment (such as salary, holidays and pension), and how to contact with the company (such as its telephone number, address, and post code).

Nearly each type of non-prose reading requires a certain skill. For example, while reading an ad, the reader must know how to figure out the full forms of abbreviations that are typical of advertisements. A better understanding of a weather report in English requires the reader's knowledge on conversion of temperature between Fahrenheit and Centigrade, i. e. $F^{\circ} = C^{\circ} \times 9/5 + 32^{\circ}$ or $C^{\circ} = (F^{\circ} - 32^{\circ}) \times 5/9$. In dealing with questions on non-prose reading, it is advisable to read the questions first and then look for answers to them in the text.

► Exercise

Directions: In this part, there are several non-prose readings followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked by A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Cranbury Greene Cranbury, New Jersey

10 Rooms; 4 bd+library/den, 2.5 ba. Four year young, sunny and bright, Vermont style colonial in New England-like village. TOP schools: Cranbury K-8 and Princeton High School. Lots of windows. Gas Fireplace; Front porch, evergreen tree-lined backyard. Great area for kids and walking; near Main Street, Elementary School and Parks. 10 min drive to Princeton Jct. Train (under 1 hour train to mid-town NYC); Express bus also nearby. \$624,900. Leave Message (609) 655-1484.

Property Details

Price: \$624,900

Bedroom: 4

For Sale By: Owner

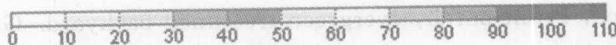
Square Feet: 3,150.00

Open House Date: June 8, 2002 Lot Size: 0.67 (Acres)
 Open House Time: 11:00—15:00 Year Built: 1998
 Date Available: July 20, 2002 Date Posted: May 30, 2002
 School District: Cranbury Ad ID: real estate—1022753966-9902621
 Home Features: Air Conditioning • Dishwasher • Fireplace • Gas Range • Hardwood • Balcony
 Community Features: Playground • Public Transportation • Tennis Courts
 Contact Information
 Contact: Noel Hegedus
 Phone: (609) 655-1484
 Neighborhood Snapshot: Cranbury, New Jersey

- What kind of facility is not mentioned in this ad?
 A. library B. garage C. fireplace D. sports
- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. This ad stresses its convenience in education and transportation.
 B. This house exhibits a modern style.
 C. It will take you less than an hour to go to New York by train.
 D. This is a perfect choice for families with young children.
- Which of the following statements is true?
 A. You can buy this house with the help of a house-selling agency.
 B. It is located in a state of New England.
 C. You can move into this house in June 20, 2002.
 D. If you're interested in this house, you can see it at noon.
- The real estate advertised is primarily for _____.
 A. vacationists
 B. traveling salesmen
 C. sailors
 D. permanent residents

Chicago Today

at 6:54 pm CDT F°/C°
 Currently: 70° Partly Cloudy Hi: 79 Lo: 62



Day Forecast

Today	Clear	High: 79	Low: 62
Tomorrow	Mostly Sunny	High: 85	Low: 68
Sat	Mostly Sunny	High: 89	Low: 68
Sun	Partly Cloudy	High: 91	Low: 71

Mon: Partly Cloudy High: 91 Low: 73
 Wind Chill: 70° Dew point: 66°
 Barometer: 29.86 in and steady Wind: NE 9 mph
 Humidity: 88% Sunrise: 5:19 am
 Visibility: Unlimited Sunset: 8:29 pm
 Tonight: Mostly clear skies. Low around 62F. Winds NNW at 5 to 10 mph.
 Tomorrow: A few clouds from time to time. High around 85F. Winds light and variable.
 Tomorrow night: Starlit skies. Low near 68F. Winds light and variable.
 Saturday: Mostly sunny early then partly cloudy later in the day. High near 89F. Winds SSE at 5 to 10 mph.
 Sunday: Mix of sun and clouds. Highs in the low 90s and lows in the low 70s.
 Monday: Partly cloudy. Highs in the low 90s and lows in the low 70s.

5. What day is today?

A. Saturday. B. Thursday. C. Friday. D. Sunday.

6. According to this weather report, which season is Chicago in?

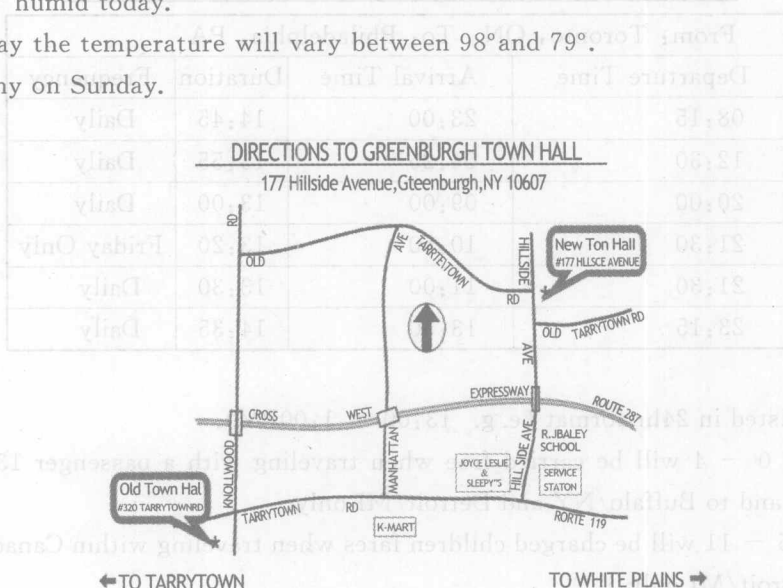
A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn. D. Winter.

7. Barometer is used to measure _____.

- A. temperature
- B. pressure of the atmosphere
- C. humidity
- D. wind direction

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Tonight the wind will shift from north to northwest.
- B. It is very humid today.
- C. On Sunday the temperature will vary between 98° and 79°.
- D. It is sunny on Sunday.



9. If a man in the service station wishes to get to the New Town Hall, which of the followings should he take?
- A. Route 119. B. Route 287.
C. Tarrytown Road. D. Hillside Avenue.
10. In relation to the Old Town Hall, in which direction does the New Town Hall lie?
- A. west. B. south-west. C. north-east. D. east.

Part Two Reading Selection

Directions: There are two reading selections in this part. One is a schedule of Greyhound Canada, and the other is about the present health care situation in the United States. Each article is followed by ten questions, each with four suggested answers marked by A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Reading 1

REGULAR FARES		
From: Toronto, ON To: Philadelphia, PA		
Fare Type	One Way Fare	Return Fare
Adult	\$ 97.92	\$ 168.30
Senior	\$ 93.02	\$ 159.89
Student	N/A	N/A
Child	\$ 48.96	\$ 84.15

From: Toronto, ON To: Philadelphia, PA			
Departure Time	Arrival Time	Duration	Frequency
08:15	23:00	14:45	Daily
12:30	04:25	15:55	Daily
20:00	09:00	13:00	Daily
21:30	10:50	13:20	Friday Only
21:30	11:00	13:30	Daily
23:15	13:50	14:35	Daily

- All times are listed in 24hr format (e. g. 13:00 = 1:00PM).
- One child aged 0 — 4 will be carried free when traveling with a passenger 13 years or older within Canada and to Buffalo/NY and Detroit/MI only.
- Children aged 5 — 11 will be charged children fares when traveling within Canada and to Buffalo/NY and Detroit/MI only.
- There are no special fares (e. g. Companion or Family fares) from Canada into the United

States with the exception of Buffalo/NY and Detroit/MI.

● Schedules and fares are subject to change without notice.

- If you leave Toronto at 8:15 A.M., at what time can you arrive in Philadelphia?
 - 23:00 the same day.
 - 23:00 the next day.
 - 14:45 the same day.
 - 14:45 the next day.
- If you want to travel by night and arrive in Philadelphia early the next morning, which bus is the best for you to take?
 - The 1st one.
 - The 2nd one.
 - The 3rd one.
 - The 4th one.
- In your opinion, which bus is the most inconvenient one?
 - The 1st one.
 - The 2nd one.
 - The 3rd one.
 - The 4th one.
- Which is the fastest bus and which is the slowest one?
 - The 1st one, the 2nd one.
 - The 3rd one, the 2nd one.
 - The 2nd one, the 4th one.
 - The last one, the 2nd one.
- If you leave on Friday, how many buses can you choose from?
 - 5
 - 6
 - 4
 - 3
- If you leave on Sunday, how many buses can you choose from?
 - 5
 - 6
 - 4
 - 3
- Do seniors have privilege in terms of fare?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Can not tell
 - Maybe
- As a 20-year-old university student, how much money will you pay to travel one way from Toronto to Philadelphia?
 - \$93.02
 - \$48.96
 - \$168.30
 - \$97.92
- Mary takes her 6-year-old daughter and 2-year-old son from Toronto to Buffalo. How much should she pay for her children if they travel one way?
 - \$84.15
 - Not available
 - \$48.96
 - \$159.89
- Tom takes his 4-year-old son from Toronto to Philadelphia, should he pay for his son?
 - No
 - Yes
 - Can not tell
 - Maybe

Reading 2

The Coverage Picture for Children

The percentage of children with health care coverage went up for the first time in many years in 1999 and 2000. Public programs such as Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program, which expanded coverage to low-income children, played an important role as did the economic boom of the 90s, which increased the number of families with private insurance. The number of poor children without health insurance dropped between 1999 and 2000 as a result of an

increase in private coverage.

Still, poor children whose family incomes are at or below the federal poverty level comprised 28.2 percent of all uninsured children in 1999. The 1996 welfare reform law, which **de-linked** Medicaid eligibility and enrollment from public assistance or welfare, has led to a decline in the proportion of children covered by Medicaid. New data, however, show an increase in the proportion of children with public coverage, from 20% in 1998 to 23.1% in 2000.

The Facts about Kids

Nearly three quarters of families with uninsured children do not have access to an employer-provided health coverage plan. Eight of 10 uninsured children live in households where at least one of the adults is working.

Consequences of No Insurance

One in five parents of uninsured children delayed or skipped needed medical care for their children over the past year because they did not know how to pay for it.

One in five parents of uninsured children has kept or would keep their children from participating in extracurricular sports because they fear that their children might get injured.

Children 12–17 years of age were more likely to be uninsured in 2000 than those under 12.

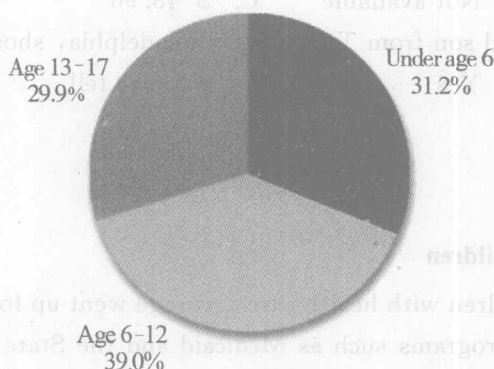
Most children are covered by an employer-based plan or privately purchased health plan, but Medicaid covered one in five.

African-American children had a higher rate of Medicaid coverage in 2000 than children of other racial or ethnic groups.

Children living in single-parent homes are more likely to be uninsured than children living in two-parent homes. Single-parent families tend to have lower incomes and are much less likely to have private coverage.

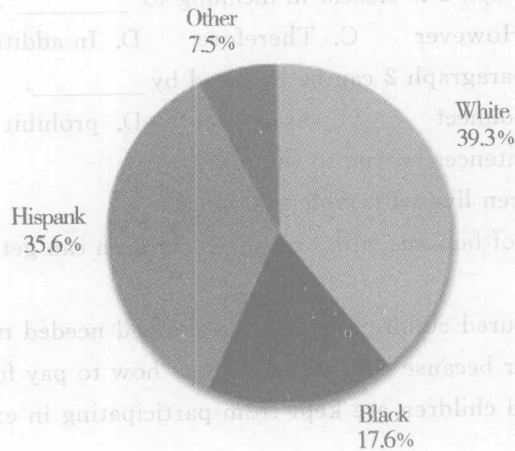
Hispanic children are more than three times as likely to be uninsured as white non-Hispanic children. In 2000, 25 percent of Hispanic children were uninsured compared to 7.3 percent of white non-Hispanic children.

Uninsured Children, by Age, 2000



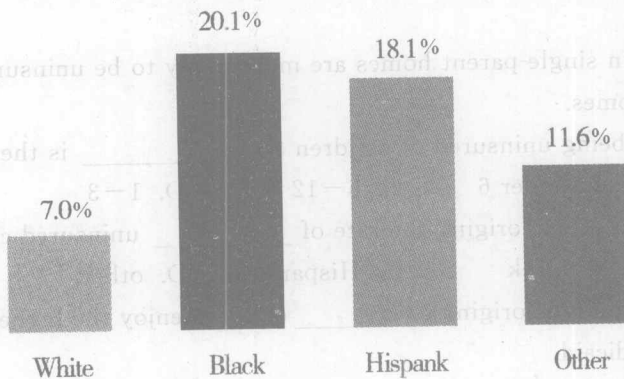
Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute estimates from the March Current Population Survey, 2001 Supplement.

Uninsured Children, by Race and Ethnic Origin, 2000



Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute estimates from the March Current Population Survey, 2001 Supplement.

Percentage of Non-elderly Covered by Medicaid, by Race and Ethnic Origin, 2000



Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute estimates from the March Current Population Survey, 2001 Supplement.

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - health plan in the United States
 - the facts about kids
 - consequences of no insurance
 - the health care situation of American children
- The following factors contributed to the increase of percentage of children with health care coverage in 1999 and 2000 EXCEPT _____.
 - the Medicaid Program
 - the State Children's Health Insurance Program
 - 1996 welfare reform law