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主 编 梁为祥 张 权

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College English Reading

本册主编 郝涂根 朱忠焰

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本册主编：郝涂梁 朱忠焰

副 主 编：胡孔庄

编 者：王巧英 徐华胜 版次新

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新理念大学英语阅读

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去年,国家教育部以新的英语教育理念对大学英语四、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,可达到超过三级的水平。以此类推,学完四册书,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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Unit 1

All You Need Is One Phone Number

Jim Louderback

现代通讯很发达，电话随处可见，那么是否电话拥有越多就越方便呢？

I recently discovered that my head holds just so many **numbers**. I know my Social Security number, my frequent flier number and a few phone numbers, but that's it. When I have to remember a new number, an older one gets tossed. If it's a telephone number, then I'm really in trouble because I tend to forget whose number it is, too.



Lately, the problem has gotten worse. Everyone I care about has at least three numbers now. There's the home and the office phone, and because they're so cheap now, with all those hundreds of free monthly minutes, everyone has a **cell phone**, too. (Not to mention all the people—myself included—with pager and fax numbers.) All these numbers are multiplying like bunny rabbits!

【电话号码那么多，可怎么记啊？】

But I think I may have discovered Planned Parenthood for phone numbers—a way to control this crazy *proliferation*. A few days ago, I asked my co-worker Jessica for all her phone numbers, and she gave me just one—her cell phone. It turns out Jessica no longer has a home phone. That wireless wonder does it all.

Memorizing her number meant losing only a part of Patrick, but a recent downsizing at the office made her work number useless anyway. Still, I found

Jessica's choice a bit odd. Only transients, hermits and losers lack a **home phone number**.

After talking with Jessica, I began to change that assessment. "Everyone knows they can reach me on that number any time," she said. "And I don't have to check messages in two places." With just one phone, she also saves money.

「那么只要有手机就万事大吉了吗？」

Of course, it's not perfect. Cell phones don't work everywhere; if you're stuck in a garage, you might miss that important call. Even a decent connection doesn't sound as good as regular old **phone service**. And it's not as reliable, either; mobile calls seem to get cut off more than rush-hour drivers in Boston. They run on batteries, so there's also a safety problem: During a blackout, for instance, you might not be able to call the fire department or an ambulance if your phone needs recharging. But that doesn't bother Jessica. "I can always power-up in my car."

Jessica's not alone. About 10% of my co-workers have given up their home phone (along with 4% of the general public, according to one study). And from what I see, the trend will continue. Just about everyone I know uses cell phones a lot more now; all those free minutes are just too enticing.

Some companies even encourage it. At least one investment bank in New York buys a cell phone and pays the bill for new analysts, who use that one phone at work and home. Managers and customers can always connect, and the company saves by not adding an extension to the corporate phone system.

"About 20 million phone lines will disappear by 2006," predicts Charles Golvin, senior analyst at Forrester Research. That's more than 15% of all American phone lines. Why?

「到底什么才是解决问题的最佳方法呢？」

"Cell phone consumers have these huge buckets of minutes that aren't being used," Golvin guesses. "The overall value of the wireless service is perceived to be higher." In short, cell phones are taking over. I'm all in favor of the one-number thing, but I'm not sure cellular is the complete answer. Why sacrifice clarity and consistency when a wired connection is nearby?

Wouldn't it be neat if someone combined a cell phone with the kind you use at home, the wireless phone that runs off the wired cradle on the kitchen wall?

In fact, that's just what the mobile-phone maker Ericsson is developing, and it could be available by next year. On the street, your cell phone would work normally. But at home, the phone is connected via a wired cable-modem or DSL connection to a nearby base station. One phone, one number and great quality; the best of both worlds. I can even imagine a future where phone numbers are doled out with birth certificates and kept for life.

A New Words and Expressions

toss[tɒs] ⇨ *v.* 扔, 抛掷

cell phone['selfəʊn] ⇨ *n.* 手机

pager['peɪdʒə] ⇨ *n.* 呼叫器(BP机)

fax[fæks] ⇨ *n.* 传真机

multiply['mʌltɪplaɪ] ⇨ *v.* 增加, 繁殖

bunny['bʌni] ⇨ *n.* 兔宝宝

co-worker[kəʊ'wɜ:kə] ⇨ *n.* 共同工作者

downsize['daʊnsaɪz] ⇨ *v.* (在……)裁员, (对……)实行机构精简

transient['trænzɪənt] ⇨ *n.* 过客

hermit['hɜ:mit] ⇨ *n.* 隐士

assessment[ə'sesmənt] ⇨ *n.* 评估, 估定

garage['gærɑ:ʒ] ⇨ *n.* 车库

decent['di:sənt] ⇨ *a.* 合适的

reliable[ri'laɪəbl] ⇨ *a.* 可靠的, 可信的

blackout['blækaut] ⇨ *n.* 灯火管制, 电力不足

recharge[ri:tʃɑ:dʒ] ⇨ *vt.* 重新装填, 充电

bother['bɒðə] ⇨ *v.* 打扰, 烦扰

power-up['paʊəʊp] ⇨ *v.* 充电

enticing[ɪn'taɪsɪŋ] ⇨ *a.* 迷魂的, 吸引人的

analyst['ænəlist] ⇨ *n.* 分析员, 分析家

perceive[pə'si:v] ⇨ *vt.* 感知, 感到, 认识到

cellular[ˈseljʊlə] ⇨ *a.* 细胞的, 多孔的

sacrifice[ˈsækrɪfaɪs] ⇨ *v.* 牺牲

combine[kəmˈbaɪn] ⇨ *v.* 联合, 结合, 混合

available[əˈveɪləbl̩] ⇨ *a.* 可用的, 可得到的

via[ˈvaɪə] ⇨ *prep.* 经过, 经由

modem[ˈməʊdəm] ⇨ *n.* 调制解调器

* * * * *

tend to ⇨ have a tendency to 倾向于, 打算

not to mention ⇨ not to say 更不用说

turn out ⇨ take place or happen in a specified way, prove to be 以某方式发生, 证明为……

be stuck in ⇨ not able to move or continue doing sth. 不能动, 不能继续做某事

cut off ⇨ block or obstruct sth. 阻碍或阻断某事

according to ⇨ as stated by (sb.) or in (sth.) 据(某人)所述, 根据(某事物)

in short ⇨ in a few words, briefly 总之, 简言之

take over ⇨ take control of or take responsibility for sth. 接替, 接管

in favor of ⇨ in support of 赞成, 支持

dole out ⇨ distribute sth. in small amounts 少量分发

B Notes to the Text

⇨ Social Security 社会安全(保障)

⇨ I'm really in trouble. 我真的遇到了麻烦。

⇨ the home and the office phone 家庭和办公电话

⇨ multiplying like bunny rabbits 像小兔子一样快速繁殖

⇨ That wireless wonder does it all. 那个无线的奇迹解决了一切问题。

⇨ Jessica's not alone. 杰西卡不是惟一的(只有一部手机)人。

⇨ Why sacrifice clarity and consistency... 为什么舍弃清晰和连贯的……



Comprehension of the Text

1. What bothers the author a lot recently? _____
 - A. His cell phone.
 - B. All kinds of numbers.
 - C. His boring work.
 - D. His friend's cell phone number.
2. According to the passage, which is NOT the reason why cell phones are so popular? _____
 - A. They offer hundreds of free monthly minutes.
 - B. They are cheap.
 - C. They are indispensable.
 - D. They are of great convenience.
3. What does the word "proliferation" (in Paragraph 3) mean? _____
 - A. increase
 - B. decrease
 - C. change
 - D. promotion
4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

 - A. Cell phones can be used everywhere.
 - B. Cell phone connection sounds much better than regular old phone service.
 - C. Cell phones cannot be used during an emergency.
 - D. Cell phones are not so reliable as regular old phone service.
5. What is the final solution to the author's problem? _____
 - A. We should own as many phones as possible.
 - B. Everyone should have a cell phone.
 - C. One phone, one number and great quality.
 - D. Not mentioned.

D Exercises to the Text

I. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences, using the words and expressions given below.

(1)multiply (2)co-worker (3)sacrifice (4)assessment (5)decent
(6)bother (7)reliable (8)available (9)tend to (10)turn out
(11)be stuck in (12)in favor of

1. The boss considered him as a _____ assistant.
2. During the experiment, continuous _____ is made of all students' performance.
3. The reason for my being late is that I _____ the traffic jam.
4. You will be informed when the CD becomes _____.
5. The car's designers _____ comfort to economy.
6. Those who are _____ this regulation, please sign your names here.
7. It is possible to _____ bacteria and other living organisms in the lab.
8. It _____ to be Xiao Li who had stolen my bicycle.
9. As _____, we should help each other and learn from each other.
10. Take it easy! Don't let his criticisms _____ you.
11. According to some experts, women _____ live longer than men.
12. The hospital has no _____ equipment due to the lack of money.

II. Put the following into Chinese.

1. Still, I found Jessica's choice a bit odd.
2. And it's not as reliable, either; mobile calls seem to get cut off more than rush-hour drivers in Boston.
3. Why sacrifice clarity and consistency when a wired connection is nearby?
4. I can even imagine a future where phone numbers are doled out with birth certificates and kept for life.

III. Questions for discussion.

1. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of a cell phone?
2. Which way of communication do you prefer, writing a letter or making a phone call? Why?

Maxims

Happiness is a way station between too much and too little. (幸福是太多和太少之间的一站。)

—C. Pollock (C 波洛克)

Variety is the mother of enjoyment. (变化为快乐之母。)

—Benjamin Disraeli (本杰明·狄斯雷利)

The fundamental defect of fathers is that they want their children to be a credit. (父亲们最根本的缺点在于想要自己的孩子为自己争光。)

—Bertrand Russell (伯特兰·罗素)

Reading Comprehension

Skimming and Scanning

E-books: Hot or Not?

I'm a married man. But I have another relationship—one outside my marriage that predates it. I couldn't hide it, even if I wanted to. The evidence is all over my house, even in our bedroom. Thank goodness, my wife understands.

All my life, I've hoarded books. I have a cellar full of them, and a bedroom crammed with shelves overflowing with even more. I find books,

especially old ones, somewhat mystical. The musty smell, brittle binding and cracked leather speak volumes, even before a word is read. An unopened book is a tiny treasure chest, with unimagined riches to be discovered within.

Of course, you can read e-books on a desktop computer, but I wasn't going to lug my PC on vacation. Instead, I took a device specially designed to display electronic books. E-book readers, which cost from \$130 to \$700, are mostly screen, with just a few buttons to turn "pages". Each holds about four or five books, enough for a week in the sun.

Buying a paper book is easy and fun. However, buying an e-book is not. You can get them only at online stores, which don't lend themselves to browsing. And there are three incompatible electronic book formats. Imagine a store that sells French and German books—yet all the covers are in English. I wasted 40 bucks buying books I couldn't read. Even worse, some books that should be compatible with an e-book reader can be read only on a PC. It's like buying a book you can read only at work.

So with e-books in hand, I hit the beach. Big mistake. E-books and the outdoors don't mix. They're impossible to read: Bright sun reflects off the glass screen, making it a mirror. And they're fragile. I managed to shield mine from the sand and surf, but a computer does not belong on the beach. Plus, an e-book makes you wary. A stolen paperback is an inconvenience; a stolen e-book is a disaster.

Remove the beach, though, and an e-book is a surprisingly good company. On the plane, and at night, I happily curled up with my e-books. They're better than paper books in many ways: Flipping a page is quick, the lighted screen makes reading in the dark fun, and the bundled dictionary deciphers new words easily.

Anyway, despite the compromises, e-books actually are fun to read.

Answer the following questions(1-7) with "Yes", "No" or "Not Given". For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. The man doesn't love his wife.
2. The man likes reading e-books on his PC.
3. All e-book readers are screen.

4. The man has a special device to read e-books.
5. Buying an e-book is a very easy and funny experience.
6. The man's wife is also fond of reading e-books.
7. It is inconvenient to read an e-book on the beach.
8. A stolen paperback is an inconvenience; a stolen e-book is _____.
9. You can get e-books only _____, which don't lend themselves to browsing.
10. E-books are better than paper books in many ways; _____; _____; _____.

Reading in Depth | _____

Section (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 below. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices.

Big Book Publisher to Use More Recycled Paper

NEW YORK—Leading U. S. publisher Random House plans to 1 millions of dollars to raise the proportion of recycled paper it uses to print books to at least 30 percent from under 3 percent at present.

Random House Inc., which 2 13 percent of the U. S. adult book trade market, said Tuesday it would gradually increase its use of recycled paper so that by 2010 nearly a third of the uncoated paper it uses will be recycled.

It also plans to use at least 10 percent recycled materials for glossy titles such as cookbooks and art books by 2008.

The measures would equate to the 3 of more than 550,000 trees a year, Random House said.

Tyson Miller, program director of the Green Press Initiative, which campaigns for more recycling, said Random House was the first major U. S. publisher to make such a big 4 , though around 100 small companies had

already moved over to recycled paper.

The company said the initiative would be a “multimillion-dollar investment” but did not give a 5 figure.

“It’s balancing what’s environmentally right with practical publishing economics,” Random House spokesman Stuart Applebaum said, adding that raising the figure even further would 6 the quality and 7 of recycled paper available.

Miller said the standard for major publishers was around 5 percent recycled paper. “Our hope is that Random House’s example will pull in the other major 8 publishers,” he said.

According to one estimate, switching to more recycled paper could raise the price of producing an average book by 3 cents, Miller said.

The 30 percent target will 9 more than 90 percent of the 120,000 tons of paper for book production that Random House 10 every year, the company said.

Random House Inc. is the U. S. division of Random House, which is a unit of German media group Bertelsmann.

- (1)multinational (2)investment (3)compromise (4)specific
(5) purchases (6) insist on (7) quantity (8) apply to
(9)compensates for (10) invest (11) preservation (12) offers
(13)depend on (14)commitment (15)accounts for

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

Thredbo is home to Australia’s highest ski summit and the country’s longest run. There’s also plenty to do away from the snow.

For a bunch that do so much international travel as they search out the

perfect combination of snow, terrain and mountain village, New South Wales (澳大利亚州名) and Victorian snowboarders and skiers seem to be a stay-at-home lot(一群人) when it comes to moving from state to state.

Granted, there is some growth out of Sydney for flights into Hotham, Falls Creek has a healthy flow from Albury and the Riverina, and Buller has interstate fans who really rate its terrain, but these are minority groups.

Victorians are similar—they stick to their resorts with the loyalty of football fans. But if only for the sake of diversity and adventure, it can be worth looking on the other side of the fence, or in this case, the border.

It might come as a surprise to Victorians that NSW is well ahead in terms of popularity. There are three key reasons. One is obvious—there are more people in NSW; there's simply a bigger market. There are also more infrastructures and, in the snow, supply seems to stimulate demand—each of the major resorts has sophisticated mountain villages and beyond that, the Jindabyne area has 20,000 odd tourist beds to act as a central feeder.

But finally, and most importantly, the thing that should matter most to skiers and boarders is the edge NSW has in altitude. The highest lifted point at Mount Buller is 1,805 meters, at Falls Creek it's 1,842 meters and at Hotham it's 1,845 meters.

Thredbo claims Australia's summit with its Karel's T-bar terminating at 2,037 meters, Perisher Blue is just a couple of ski lengths behind at 2,034 meters and Charlotte Pass comes in at 1,990 meters (Selwyn Snowfields lets the team down at 1,614 meters, but we'll come to that later).

Altitude means a great deal for the reliability and quality of the snow cover and it also means you have the potential for much more vertical(垂直的) drop and, within that, much longer runs. Thredbo has them; its 672-metre vertical drop is way ahead of the pack in Australia and it has the country's longest run—5.9 kilometers from Karel's to Friday Flat.

Overall, the terrain is a mix of well-groomed and well-conceived intermediate cruising trails, some very challenging steep slopes, exciting