

READING TO DEVELOP YOUR IDEAS

英语

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泛读教程

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前 言

本书是为中高级和高级英语水平的学习者设计，在“主题为基础”（theme-based）、“协作性学习”（collaborative learning）的原则下编写的。书中所收入的 10 个主题是在编写者多年的教学中搜集的资料和学生所反馈的信息基础上进行优选而成的，可以说这 10 个主题比较好地反应了新世纪一代的关注焦点。书中选编了一些经典文章，其余文章则是从英、美、澳等英语国家近些年的报刊、杂志上选编的。文章时代感强，从以往的教学来看，学生在阅读这些文章时普遍怀有浓厚的兴趣，并能与这些文章产生互动。

这是一本泛读教程。什么是泛读？应用语言学家的定义是：泛读就是大量阅读，只要求读者对所读的材料大致了解。泛读旨在培养学生养成良好的阅读习惯，让他们通过阅读不断积累词汇和语法知识。诚然，泛读的基本意义就是多读，且不必对所读文章面面俱到。本书编写者认为，中高级、高级水平的学习者用目的语阅读时不应该仅仅停留在理解文章的基本意思这一层面上，他们应该通过多读，学会总结、归纳作者的观点和思想，并形成或加强自己的思想和观点，也就是说，要学会通过阅读来发展自己的观点，这也是本书编写所依循的宗旨。

全书共有 10 个单元，可供一学期使用。每单元由三部分组成：课前阅读，课中阅读和课后阅读。第一部分“课前阅读”提出一些与本单元主题有关的问题，目的在于激活学习者对这一主题已拥有的相关知识，为课中阅读作一个铺垫，以达到最佳的阅读理解效果。第二部分“课中阅读”围绕每一具体主题组织了三四篇文章。所收入的文章大多数为政论文，文章作者用不同的形式，从正、反两个角度对某一有争论的问题表达了自己的观点。学习者在阅读这些文章时要深入文章去捕捉、理解作者的真实观点。现代教学理论和实践已证明学习者之间的分析讨论活动是一种效果更好的学习，所以，对每单元选编的有一定难度的文章，教师要组织学习者充分利用文章后的阅读讨论题，通过协作性的小组讨论来总结文章的思想内容。第三部分“课后阅读”是这本书有别于国内现有的大多数阅读教材的地方。这一部分设计的个人、小组和全班活动着眼于进一步拓宽和加强学习者对相关主题的知识和认识，除获取信息的基本目的外，让学习者与文章、文章作者和其他学习者产生更多的互动，学习者应逐一去完成这一部分设计的各个阅读活动。这一部分还要求学习者利用网络资源去搜索选择，去进行更多真实、有意义的阅读，然后回到课堂与其他学习者交流。在这一过程中，听、说、读、写这四项语言能力可以有机地结合在一起，学习者的综合语言水平也可望得到同步提高。

课堂上的教学时间是非常有限的，对泛读教学来讲更是如此。教师在教授泛读课程时不应该将宝贵的课堂教学时间用于让学习者进行被动阅读上，大量的阅读应该留给学习者在课后完成，而充分利用有限的课内教学时间来启发、指导和帮助学习者，增加有限课堂教学时间内教师与学习者、学习者与学习者的互动时间。学习者为主的教学方法让教师从课堂主导的位置上退下来，而让学生成为课堂的中心。这一教学方法尤其适合泛读教学，教师可以创造机会让学习者在使用目的语的过程中学习目的语。在使用这本泛读教材时教学要体现学习者为主的教学思想。

最后，本书编写者想利用这一机会对那些多年以来积极参与各种阅读活动的学生表示衷心的感谢。编写者还要对秦秀白教授表示最诚挚的谢意，没有他的鼓励、支持和指导，这本书永远只是一张张活页材料。

编 者

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Unit One

Internet and Life Style

Millions are turning to the Internet to find romance. The pursuit can be fruitful — but chemistry is a tricky thing to transmit.

Brad Stone

The interest in encouraging freedom of expression in a democratic society outweighs any theoretical but unproven benefit of censorship.

John Paul Stevens

High-tech products will continue to be the focus of regulatory efforts because decentralized networks like the Internet give individuals unprecedented power of choice, a sure-fire way to irritate regulators. Consumers everywhere perversely seek out Web sites devoted to sex, gambling, bizarre political commentaries, off-label uses of medications... Silicon Valley can expect continued pressure to build certain choices out of its networks.

Solveig Singleton

Section One: Pre-reading

We are living in a world where drastic changes take place every day. The Internet is a typical example. Ten years ago the Internet was only a magic device for very few professionals. Now it is at the tips of every person's fingers. Our lifestyle has changed greatly because of the Internet. While so many of us marvel at the miracles it has created, some of us are a bit upset by the possible negative influence it may have on us. However, like it or not, one thing is certain: the Internet is here to stay. Share your ideas with your friends and tell how each of you feels about the application of the Internet in our lives and what are the potentials of the IT industry.

1. When did you first hear about the Internet, and when did you actually access the Internet for the first time in your life? How did you feel at that time?
2. What websites do you often visit? What are your favorite web sites? Describe them for your

friends.

3. Have you ever tried shopping at an Internet mall? If yes, did you like it? Will you keep on doing your shopping this way? If not, why? Will you try it at least once?
4. E-banking is available in many places already. How do you think of it? List as many benefits and drawbacks of e-banking as you can think of.
5. In what direction do you think the Internet will be developed? Should we manage to put restrictions on the extensive use of the Internet or not?
6. Is Internet censorship necessary? If yes, why and how? If no, why not? Do you side with those people trying to control harmful or abusive uses of the Internet, or with those defending free access?
7. Occasionally you open your mailbox to find some junk mail. How do you feel about it? What kind of junk mail have you seen? Do you have any use for it?

Section Two: In-reading

Let's start our discussion on the Internet and its application with an introductory article about the Internet itself.

I . Surfing the Web

Anonymous

1. Having trouble understanding all of the excitement about the Internet? Here are some of the basics you will need to know. The Internet, millions of computers connected around the world by telephone lines, is the fastest growing technology today. The software that allows us to present and read information throughout the Internet is called the World Wide Web [WWW] or, more commonly, the Web. You've probably heard people use these terms **interchangeably**: "on the Internet," "on the Web." With navigational software, or browsers, users are able to jump around, reading here and there throughout the world. All of this browsing of the Internet is called "surfing the Web".
2. Each web site consists of "home pages", starting points for the Web user. These home pages are top-level documents, like the title page for the information they hold. They are written in hypertext mark-up language (html), which means they contain links to other web sites around the world. When you see a link, you **click** on it with your mouse, and that new web site is sent to your home computer. Anyone with a computer can make a home page and can create these links to other home pages or web sites.
3. Users may get information from a web site in different forms: text, **graphics**, video, or audio. They can connect to stores, libraries, and other people's lives, reading the home page that individuals, schools, companies, and organizations create.

4. Just as homes have addresses, each computer site has a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) address. If you know the address you want to go to, you don't need to browse. You just need to type the address in the locator box. The URL addresses usually have the following format: http: //hostaddress/directory/filename. The host address will identify the computer that is connected to the network, the organization or school, and the **domain** (a group of computers that share the same common suffix). These are some typical domain suffixes: .edu education /.com commerce /.org organization /.gov government agency
5. For example, http: //weber.u.washington.edu is the site of the University of Washington. The first part of the host address tells us that the host computer is Weber. Then the University of Washington is identified. The last part of the host address is the domain, edu, for education. If there are more parts to the URL, they will take you to different parts of the university. For example, this address would take you to the ESL Programs' home page at the University of Washington: http: //weber.u.washington.edu/-eslinfo.
6. Because of the growth in the number of companies with web sites, there are now more specific alternatives to using the domain suffix .com: .firm (for business), .store (for retailers), and .arts (for cultural organizations). Knowing the parts of a URL address is very important because you will need to evaluate the point of view of the web pages you read. The address tells you if you are reading factual information from an authority, the opinion of a private citizen, or the sales **pitch** of a **retailer**.
7. Besides getting information from the Internet, users are able to communicate with each other. They can belong to newsgroups, lists or bulletin boards, and they can send one-on-one messages. This means they can read information as well as "chat" with other users around the world. The Internet has become an easy way for people to make friends and find companies. Its advantages are the incredible speed and the **affordability** of this kind of communication.
8. Many businesses are finding that the Internet is an inexpensive communication tool. If you want to find new customers, present a high-tech image for your company, provide fast customer service at a low price, then it's time to create a home page for your business. The Internet provides fast service much cheaper than faxing or overnight mail service.
9. In recent years, "anti-company" web sites have **sprung up** on the Internet. People who are dissatisfied with a company can create their own home pages with their own information about a company. For example, there is a web site called "United", created by people who were dissatisfied with United Airlines. Anti-company home pages are usually linked to discussion groups where other net users can add their comments. Rumors about companies can spread very quickly on the Web. For example, one baby food company has been flooded with mail for years because of an Internet story, a **rumor** ^{网上的} that if you had a baby born in a certain year, you were entitled to hundreds of dollars in refunds from the company.
10. As with all new technology, the Internet also has a dark side. There is a great deal of concern about adult topics, such as **pornography**, which are available to children on the In-

ternet. There is also an on-going debate about the freedom to say whatever you want to say on your home page. As this technology continues to develop, more exciting possibilities will emerge and, with them, debates over the benefits and harm to our society.

Guidelines For Creating Company Web Sites

1. Read customer newsgroups to find out what people like and dislike about your products and the products of your competition. Find out what the FAQs are.
2. Research on-line services, such as American Online, which your company can afford to belong to.
3. Make your home page very user-friendly. Remember that if you have a lot of text, it will be hard to read. Also, if you have large graphics, it will take the user a long time to download the file to his or her computer.
4. Make your home page navigationally clear — easy to move around in. Consider a simple page layout. Have title bar at the top so users can move around to other home pages easily, include an index or map for them to click on to move to other parts of your site.
5. Give some background of the company, such as outstanding accomplishments or a little history.
6. Hook up your home page to an on-line shopping mall or an electronic magazine.
7. Include a “what’s new” section for your new products or services.
8. Have a link to “how to order” on each page of products.
9. Keep the customer at your site. Make your site engaging. Don’t provide links to other competing sites.
10. Make sure the customer can easily link to Customer Service; FAQs, ordering, product support, telephone numbers.

New Words

interchangeably Things that are interchangeable can be exchanged with each other without making any difference to a situation. “Interchangeably” is the adverb.

click When something clicks or when you click it, it makes a short, sharp sound.

graphics Something that is graphic is concerned with drawing, especially the use of strong lines and colours.

domain A domain is a particular area of activity or interest.

pitch “Pitch” in this context means a salesman’s special way of talking about the goods he is trying to sell.

retailer A retailer is a person or business that sells goods to the public.

affordability If you can afford something, you have enough money to pay for it. Affordability

is your ability to pay.

spring up If something springs up, it suddenly appears or comes into existence.

rumor A rumor is a story or piece of information that may or may not be true, but that people are talking about.

refund A refund is a sum of money which is returned to you, for example, because you have paid someone too much money or because you have returned goods to a shop.

pornography Pornography refers to books, magazines, and films that are designed to cause sexual excitement by showing naked people or referring to sexual acts.

Comprehension Check

Read the following statements and then decide whether each of them is true or false, based on the information in the article. Write T for true or F for false in the space provided before each statement.

- _____ 1. When you want to get on line, you need to have at least a computer and a telephone line.
- _____ 2. When a Web user wants to find some information from the Internet, he should start from a homepage.
- _____ 3. It is very difficult to get linked to other Web sites on the Web.
- _____ 4. It saves time when one knows the Web address he wants to visit.
- _____ 5. When one wants to check out information about U. S. school system, he can go to a Web site with the domain suffix of ".org".
- _____ 6. The domain suffix ".com" is not adequate to fulfill the needs of all companies because of the increasing number of companies with Web sites.
- _____ 7. A URL address gives Internet surfers information of what they are likely to read.
- _____ 8. Ordinary postal service may be threatened by the application of the Internet.
- _____ 9. With the access to the Internet, an ordinary person can function like a reporter.
- _____ 10. People are satisfied with all the possibilities the Internet can provide us with.

Vocabulary Check

Find a word from the list of words provided below to complete each sentence. Some words may be used more than once and some words may not be used at all. Make changes on word forms when necessary.

click	spring up	domain	pitch	refund
graphic	interchangeably	retailer	rumor	

1. In many of the speeches, the word "fascist" was used _____ with the word "racist".
2. He _____ the switch on the radio.

3. He has a very clever sales _____ , which makes him a very successful salesman among many others.
4. As a sign of fast development of computer science, computer stores are _____ all over the place.
5. There's a _____ that Mangel is coming here to speak, but we have not got any confirmation from the school.
6. This question comes into the _____ of philosophy.
7. Ticket holders can come to box office for full _____.
8. New buildings are _____ everywhere in China to meet the needs of Chinese people for a better living condition.

One thing that is certain of the Internet is that it is here to stay; it has become part of our life already. The use of the Internet has spread extensively. Do you know that the Internet may be used to assist you in finding your true love? In the following article you will read how people develop romance on line.

II . Cyberdating

Anonymous

1. It's possible these days for people to fall in love sight unseen — though not unknown. Daily, tens of thousands of people spend hours at computers hooked up to the Internet in **pursuit of** love. Many **applaud** the ease of **intimacy** in this high-tech version of **courtship**, and some turn their on-line connections into off-line, real-life relationships.
2. Brandi Chionsini, 23, of Houston, met her fiancé, Jim Gavigan, 26, of Memphis in a "chat room" last March in her first hour of socializing on the Net. They plan to marry in December. "It's like we're two lost souls who found each other," says Chionsini. How do people on the Internet get to know each other? With a personal computer linked to modem, plus a **subscription** to an on-line service, it's simple to have an active social life, **albeit** a virtual, not face-to-face, one. Each commercial service provider offers its own opportunities for members' interaction and also provides access to the **World Wide Web**, with its own communication options.
3. One striking difference between meeting people on-line and in real life is the **anonymity** of cyberspace. Members sign on with screen names that **shield** their identities and decide how much to reveal or whether to project new sides of themselves. A usually shy person can try out a more **flamboyant** personality. Such self-exploration can have positive results, says Sherry Tukle, a clinical psychologist and author. "A person can grow into the person they present. That piece of self that's **inhibited** can grow into something full."
4. Anonymity also can breed **deception**, of course. On-line, you can't be sure if the person describing himself as a 42-year-old basketball-star-turned-architect is really an 18-year-old

student or, worse, a dangerous **con** artist. On the Internet, as in real life, it's essential to avoid giving out your real name, address, and phone number until you've known someone for a while. Another rule of the real world applies, too: Treat everyone you encounter with respect.

5. A chat room is like a **parlor** designed for freewheeling conversation — except that there's no parlor. Each on-line service operates differently, but usually there are two to fifty people present at once. You follow the chatter — which appears like a script, with screen names and comments — on your screen. You can join in by typing remarks, which show up on everyone's screen almost instantly. At times it seems as though everyone is talking at once. But, unlike real life, it's never impossible to get a word in. Some people say it takes them time to find their "cybervoices," and they prefer to remain quietly at the edges.
6. The flavor of the group discussion varies — from serious dialogues on issues to friendly **queries** ("Where y'all from?") to sexually suggestive talk — depending on the room. Chat rooms may be geared to singles, special interests such as **astrology** or biking, or categories such as religious **denominations**, gays and **lesbians**, or geographic regions. Participants enter and exit freely, and their screen names are listed. With some quick clicks of the mouse, you can access other members' (optional) short biographies.
7. Another mouse **maneuver** enables you to send someone a private message, which instantly appears on the screen of the recipient, who can also respond privately. It's as though one member invites another to step out of the room and into the hallway for a quiet talk. "The hallways are where the real action is," says Alan Luxenberg of Philadelphia, who met Jan Norman when she sent him a private message from her computer at home near Boston. They're married now.
8. For some, entering a chat room feels like arriving at a party they'd rather not attend. These are some on-line alternatives to meeting people:
 - *Bulletin boards — as varied in subject matter as chat rooms, but not "live". At any time you can post messages or respond to someone else's.*
 - *Personal ads — you respond to other people's ads or create your own. Usually accompanied by photographs.*
 - *Newsgroups — you post articles and opinions on a specific topic.*
 - *Your own home page — your personal "address" on the World Wide Web.*
9. After a virtual connection is made, notes, love poetry, photos, even virtual flowers can be sent via e-mail. Then, for many who develop feelings for someone on-line, a major dilemma arises: whether to have a face-to-face encounter. Will the passion carry over into real life? Will the person they've gotten to know actually be the person as advertised?
10. The accepted wisdom is that it's best for potential partners first to get to know one another through e-mail. Then, when they're comfortable, they can converse on the telephone and exchange photographs. If they decide to meet, they should take the same **precautions** they would in meeting any stranger — getting together in a public place with oth-

er people around.

11. "Maybe the computer was just incidental in our meeting," says Alan Luxenberg. "Maybe we would have hit it off just as well had we met some other way. But a person from Philadelphia and a person from Boston are not likely to just meet."

New Words

in pursuit of Your pursuit of something that you want consists of your attempts at achieving it.

applaud When a group of people applaud, they clap their hands in order to show approval, for example, when they have enjoyed a play or concert.

intimacy When there is intimacy between people, they have a close relationship.

courtship Courtship is the activity of spending a lot of time together when a man and a woman are intending to marry each other.

subscription Subscription is an amount of money that you pay regularly in order to belong to a society, to help a charity or campaign, or to receive copies of a magazine, or newspaper.

albeit When you want to introduce a fact or a comment which contrasts with something that you have just said, you can use "albeit".

anonymity Anonymity is the state of not having your name or identity known.

shield Something or someone that shields you from a danger protects you from it, by being or putting a barrier between you and it.

flamboyant Someone who is flamboyant behaves in a very noticeable, confident, and exaggerated way.

inhibited If you are inhibited, you find it difficult to behave naturally and to show your real feelings.

deception A deception is something that you say or do which is intended to deceive someone.

con A con is a trick in which someone deceives you by telling you something that is not true.

parlor A parlor is a sitting room.

query A query is a question.

astrology Astrology is the study of the movements of the planets, sun, moon, and stars in the belief that these movements can influence people's lives.

denomination A denomination is a religious group within a particular religion.

lesbian A lesbian is a female homosexual woman.

maneuver A maneuver is a skillful move from one position to another position.

precaution A precaution is an action that is intended to prevent something dangerous or unpleasant from happening.

Comprehension Check

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements according to the information you get from the passage.

1. Some people think that cyberdating is great because _____.
 - a. they are hooked up to the Internet
 - b. they are real computer fans
 - c. they find comfortable with on-line relationship
 - d. they could not find anyone to date in real life
2. Psychologist Sherry Turkle thinks that this kind of self-exploration is healthy because _____.
 - a. psychologists have adopted this method to help their patients successfully
 - b. shy people usually have a difficult time in front of other people
 - c. most people find it more comfortable to communicate with others on line than face to face
 - d. it helps that person to behave naturally so as to develop himself to his full potential
3. One way of protecting yourself on the Internet is _____.
 - a. Don't tell who you actually are until you know the person better
 - b. Pretend that you are a person with lots of experience
 - c. Tell your best friend about this on-line relationship
 - d. Don't do too much casual talking
4. To have a private chat with sb. you meet in a chat room you need to _____.
 - a. invite that person to meet you down at a hallway
 - b. decide on a secret place for you two to meet
 - c. send that person a private message
 - d. invite that person to your party
5. What are virtual flowers? They are _____.
 - a. like real flowers, though not true
 - b. very fresh, expensive flowers
 - c. flowers one grows in the garden
 - d. flowers one gets from a florist

Vocabulary Check A

Find a word from the list of words provided below to complete each sentence. There are more words than you need to fill in all the sentences. Make changes on word forms when necessary.

albeit	applaud	query	courtship
con	subscription	intimacy	parlor
flamboyant	in pursuit of	deception	precaution

1. The whole assembly _____ him the minute he stepped onto the stage.
2. Though most people do think he is a wonderful actor, he has been accused of being too _____ on stage.
3. I have turned on my first year's _____ to the National Union of Agricultural Workers.
4. He would quickly have seen through Mary's _____.
5. If you have any _____, please don't hesitate to write.
6. How far should any of us go _____ what we want?
7. It continues to publish, _____ irregularly, two journals.
8. I had taken the _____ of swallowing two sea sickness tablets.
9. Never before had he known such _____ with another person.
10. It turned out that the whole thing was nothing but a big _____.

Vocabulary Check B

This is a practice of words in context. Try to find words or phrases in the passage which, in context, are similar in meaning to the words and phrases listed in the box. The number of the paragraph in which the target word or phrase appears has been offered at the end of each given word or phrase in the box.

1. people who haven't found someone to be close to (p.2)
2. not able to do or say what you really feel (p.3)
3. very bold colors or behavior; very noticeable (p.3)
4. the condition of not being named (p.3)
5. not able to do or say what you really feel (p.4)
6. not worrying about rules or correct behavior (p.5)
7. another word for sitting room (p.5)
8. immediately (p.5)
9. having all the characteristics, though not real in life (p.9)
10. action intended to prevent dangerous things (p.10)

Group Discussion

In your group share with each other your ideas about the following questions.

1. What do you think are the advantages of meeting people via the Internet rather than in "real time," or face-to-face?