

新思维

大学英语

阅读教程

NEW CONCEPT
COLLEGE ENGLISH READING COURSE

主编 张奎武 王宗文

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辽宁师范大学出版社

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大学英语

阅读教程

NEW COLLEGE
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前言

《新思维大学英语阅读教程》系泛读教程,旨在提高学生英语阅读能力,扩大词汇量,扩展知识面,培养英语思维,掌握基本阅读技巧。本教材可供大学一二年级的学生以及同等水平的读者使用。

《新思维大学英语阅读教程》吸收国内外英语学习研究的最新成果,突破了英语阅读教程编写的传统模式。阅读文章求精、求短、求新;练习求大、求广、求深。《新思维大学英语阅读教程》将以全新观念、全新形式出现在读者面前。

本套阅读教程具有以下特点:

一、选文短小,语言鲜活,题材新颖。文章多选自近二三年英、美报刊杂志。篇幅短小,便于快速理解文章内容;语言鲜活,可激发阅读激情,学到当代地道英语;题材广泛而新颖,可引人入胜,涉猎大千世界。

二、三大练习体系,使理解阅读文章、获取语言知识、提高语言技能、开发思维与培养思辨创新能力融为一体。

认知与学习(Knowing & Learning)练习体系,可使读者在语境中学会单词和词组的含义和用法,在词形变化中迅速扩大词汇量;在对比中学习同义词和反义词;在分析、归纳中确定类别与范畴以培养逻辑思维能力。

阅读与理解(Reading & Understanding)练习体系,可使读者通过测试正误题与选择题提升对阅读文章的理解程度。

思考与创新(Thinking & Creating)练习体系,可使读者得到语言与思维的升华。通过对问题的思考,萌发创新意识,并在逻辑思维、分析归纳的过程中,形成开放性的英语思维。

《新思维大学英语阅读教程》全套共四册。第一二册,每册 26 个单元;第三四册,每册 24 个单元。每个单元包含一篇阅读文章,三大练习体系;每册书后附各单元的词汇、注释、练习答案、词汇总表及 2 个索引。本教材练习量较大,教师可根据教学实际有所选择。

本套教材编写过程中还得到了多位教师的支持与协助,在此谨表谢意。我们希望广大师生在使用本教材的过程中能提出宝贵意见和建议,以便使本教材更加完善。

编者

2003 年 6 月

Contents

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----|
| Unit 1 | Routhing It | 1 |
| Unit 2 | Moving Day | 9 |
| Unit 3 | Pet | 16 |
| Unit 4 | You Mean the World to Me! | 25 |
| Unit 5 | A Month Without the Paper | 32 |
| Unit 6 | Star Gazers | 40 |
| Unit 7 | Safe Surfing on the Internet | 49 |
| Unit 8 | A History of Coffee | 57 |
| Unit 9 | A Girl's Best Friend | 65 |
| Unit 10 | Never Take for Granted | 73 |
| Unit 11 | Sightseeing & Shopping in London | 82 |
| Unit 12 | Space Age Dreams | 90 |
| Unit 13 | A Different Taste of Things to Come | 96 |
| Unit 14 | The Struggles of Life | 104 |
| Unit 15 | A Cure for the Common Cold | 112 |
| Unit 16 | How to Beat the "Holiday Blues" | 120 |
| Unit 17 | Three Things That Will Change Your Life | 129 |
| Unit 18 | Campus Queen | 137 |
| Unit 19 | Some Great Sounds! | 145 |
| Unit 20 | Next Stop:Mars | 155 |
| Unit 21 | Japan's Gateway to the 21st Century | 164 |
| Unit 22 | Blackboard Jungle | 173 |
| Unit 23 | Spanking | 182 |
| Unit 24 | Disney | 191 |
| Unit 25 | Take Education Personally | 200 |
| Unit 26 | A Story of Easter | 207 |

New Words, Notes and Answers

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----|
| Unit 1 | <i>Routhing It</i> | 214 |
| Unit 2 | <i>Moving Day</i> | 217 |
| Unit 3 | <i>Pet</i> | 220 |
| Unit 4 | <i>You Mean the World to Me!</i> | 224 |
| Unit 5 | <i>A Month Without the Paper</i> | 227 |
| Unit 6 | <i>Star Gazers</i> | 230 |
| Unit 7 | <i>Safe Surfing on the Internet</i> | 233 |
| Unit 8 | <i>A History of Coffee</i> | 236 |
| Unit 9 | <i>A Girl's Best Friend</i> | 239 |
| Unit 10 | <i>Never Take for Granted</i> | 242 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|-----|
| Unit 11 | <i>Sightseeing & Shopping in London</i> | 247 |
| Unit 12 | <i>Space Age Dreams</i> | 250 |
| Unit 13 | <i>A Different Taste of Things to Come</i> | 252 |
| Unit 14 | <i>The Struggles of Life</i> | 255 |
| Unit 15 | <i>A Cure for the Common Cold</i> | 258 |
| Unit 16 | <i>How to Beat the "Holiday Blues"</i> | 260 |
| Unit 17 | <i>Three Things That Will Change Your Life</i> | 264 |
| Unit 18 | <i>Campus Queen</i> | 268 |
| Unit 19 | <i>Some Great Sounds!</i> | 272 |
| Unit 20 | <i>Next Stop:Mars</i> | 279 |
| Unit 21 | <i>Japan's Gateway to the 21st Century</i> | 283 |
| Unit 22 | <i>Blackboard Jungle</i> | 287 |
| Unit 23 | <i>Spanking</i> | 291 |
| Unit 24 | <i>Disney</i> | 295 |
| Unit 25 | <i>Take Education Personally</i> | 300 |
| Unit 26 | <i>A Story of Easter</i> | 303 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Glossary | 305 |
|-----------------|-----|

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Index 1 | Words & Expressions | 316 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----|

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----|
| Index 2 | Word Forms | 318 |
|----------------|-------------------|-----|

Unit

1

Roughing It

① On Tuesday, Uncle Marlin joined Mike and his family for dinner. Passing the green beans, he said, "Mike, I was wondering if you'd like to go camping in the mountains with me this weekend."

② Mike hesitated for a moment. Then he said, "I'm not sure, Uncle Marlin. What did you have in mind? "

③ "Well, I have to write a story about endangered animals for the paper. That's why I thought it would be a good idea if I went up to the mountains. Let's face it, I just won't get a feel for nature if I stay in my apartment in the city."

④ "Do you mean those animals are in danger of something?" asked Mike's sister.

⑤ "That's exactly what I mean," said Uncle Marlin. "We keep cutting down forests and building shopping centers where these animals used to live. People have to see that there's a problem, which is why my story is so important."

⑥ "Sure, I'll go camping with you, Uncle Marlin," Mike said. "Would you mind if my friend Neil came along? "

⑦ "That's fine with me," answered Uncle Marlin.

⑧ On Saturday morning, Uncle Marlin and the boys got an early start. The mountain scenery was breathtaking. Once they'd chosen a campsite, the boys looked for firewood.

⑨ The three campers enjoyed a light supper and sat back to relax in their peaceful surroundings. "It seems hard to believe that animals could be in danger in a place as beautiful as this," Neil said.

⑩ "You're right, Neil," Uncle Marlin remarked. "That's why my piece for the paper is so important. In the past, uncontrolled hunting was the main cause of animal extinction. But now, many wild animals in the United States are protected by laws. These laws limit hunting and fishing."

⑪ "What is endangering animals now?" Mike asked.

⑫ "Some of their homes are being destroyed by pollution. In other cases the land is being used for homes, farms,





and highways. That leaves less room for animals to live and grow," said Uncle Marlin.

"What can be done to save them?" Neil asked.

"Some land has to be set aside as national parks or wildlife shelters. Game wardens have to watch out for people who are hunting out of season or fishing without a license. Although most hunters are responsible, there are still some people who have no respect for wildlife," Uncle Marlin sighed.

"I'm glad you invited us, Uncle Marlin," Mike said. "I just didn't know how much animals depend on us for their survival. Your story will help all of us."

Knowing & Learning

Words and Expressions

pass

come along

endanger

set aside

relax

watch out for

protect

shelter

See *how* the following words and expressions are used and *what* they mean.

pass

Please pass the potatoes and the greens—careful, they're hot.

Tom passes my house on the way to school every day.

Who passed behind us just now?

A cloud passed across the sun.

Ten months had passed since Tom and Mary met each other for the first time.

Surely you could pass any examination.

endanger

He endangered our lives by setting fires to the house.

You will endanger your health if you work too hard.

The spread of urban areas endangers wildlife.

relax

Let's stop working and relax for an hour.

His muscles relaxed after the massage.

He relaxed his hold on the wheel.

He needed a book to relax him.

She's feeling relaxed now.

Discipline is relaxed on the last day of school.

It's thoroughly relaxing sitting here.

protect

They are fighting to protect their country.

A line of forts were built along the border to protect the country against attack.

She was wearing dark glasses to protect her eyes from the sun.

These electric wires are protected by a rubber covering.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| shelter | Most of our money goes for food and shelter. The umbrella was a poor shelter from the heavy downpour. We gave the old man shelter for the night. The rain was quite heavy and he took shelter in a doorway. They sheltered from the rain under a tree. He was accused of sheltering criminals. |
| come along | John wants to come along with us to the movie. You go now, I'll come along later. Take every chance that comes along. Come along, it's nearly twelve o'clock. He's coming along rapidly with his studies. He was coming along well after the operation. |
| set aside | Each week he tried to set aside a few dollars of his salary. I warned them not to do it, but my warnings were set aside. Tom set his new book aside for a year while he wrote some magazine articles to make a little money. |
| watch out for | He has been watching out for the postman. You must always watch out for the traffic here. Watch out for the cars! Please watch out for a tall man in a black hat. |

I. Choose one of the words or expressions to fill in the blank of each of the following sentences, paying attention to verb tenses, voices or noun forms.

1. The people in the flooded areas are in bad need of food, clothing and _____.
2. It's my duty to _____ my brother when he is bullied by those who are older than him.
3. They were waiting for the train to _____.
4. A high fever is _____ the sick infant's life.
5. We are _____ anybody trying to come in this way.
6. However busy you are, you must _____ some time to spend with your son.
7. How are you _____ with the plans for your new house?
8. Now, at last, we can _____ for a moment.

Categories of Words

II. The following verbs and verb phrases can be divided into two different groups. Study them to find the difference, then accordingly put them into Group A or Group B.

wonder think pass mean hunt believe know cut come choose

Group A _____

Group B _____

III. Divide the following words into different groups according to their parts of speech in the article.

responsible sigh respect sure mind fine depend
breathtaking start past light cause leave limit

Nouns _____

Verbs _____

Adjectives _____


IV. In terms of the differences in the relation between noun and verb in a sentence, the following pairs of words can be divided into two big groups. Study them referring to their contexts in the article and find the difference, then divide them.


| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Beans—pass | Mike—hesitate | Neil—come along |
| Campers—enjoy | Story—write | Forests—cut down |
| Shopping center—build | Firewood—look for | Laws—limit |
| Game warden—watch out | | |


| Group A | Group B |
|---------|---------|
| | |


Synonyms and Antonyms

V. Each of the following words has at least three different meanings. Tick (✓) the one meaning which is used in the article.

1. wonder  surprise
think
marvel

2. pass  hand over
go away
disappear

3. hesitate  move unsteadily
wait
stutter

4. light  shallow
pale
easy

5. breathtaking
 out of breath
frightening
surprising

6. relax
 rest
soften
weaken

7. hard
 strict
solid
difficult

8. fine
 perfect
all right
sharp

VI. Find the words from Group B which are opposite in meaning to the words in Group A.

- A.
1. sure
 2. important
 3. right
 4. believe
 5. controlled
 6. cause
 7. set aside
 8. responsible
 9. survival

- B.
- A. wrong
 - B. effect
 - C. use
 - D. irresponsible
 - E. death
 - F. disbelieve
 - G. uncontrolled
 - H. unimportant
 - I. unsure

Word Forms

pass hesitate mind mean surroundings beautiful

VII. Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence. Use appropriate verb tenses, singular or plural forms for nouns and passive voice where necessary.

1. pass(*v.*), to pass, passing, passable, passage, passenger

- A. The letter was _____ on to all the members of the family.
- B. The building was well guarded, and you couldn't get in without a _____.
- C. He speaks _____ French.
- D. She took a _____ look at the political news, then turned to the sports page.
- E. Don't get lost in the long _____ of the building.
- F. I noticed two middle-aged _____ whom I never met before on this train.

2. hesitate, hesitant, hesitation

- A. After some _____ he went back to the house.
- B. Why were you so _____ about asking for help?
- C. He is still _____ about joining the army.

3. mind(*n.*), to mind, mindful, mindless

- A. An idea has just come into my _____.

- B. His _____ behavior is really disturbing.
- C. I don't _____ you being a little late.
- D. She is always _____ of her obligations to others.
4. to mean, mean(*v.*), meaning, meaningful, meaningless
- A. He is _____ —he likes to see people suffer.
- B. Life seemed all of a sudden empty and _____ to him.
- C. At last he knew the _____ of life.
- D. The words need to be taught in _____ contexts in order to be remembered.
- E. I can see what you _____.
5. to surround, surrounding, surrounded, surroundings
- A. It's important to work in friendly _____.
- B. The firemen had _____ the burning house.
- C. We are _____ with dangers.
- D. The town's water comes from the _____ hills.
6. beauty, beautiful, to beautify, beautification, beautifully
- A. One of the _____ of the plan is its simplicity.
- B. That is a _____ coat, but it is too expensive for me.
- C. Planting flowers along the streets will _____ the town.
- D. How _____ your wife dances!
- E. People living in the town appreciated the government's decision for the _____ of the streets with flowers.

Reading & Understanding

I. Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Write "T" if it is true and "F" if it is false. Base your answers on the information in this article only, even if you disagree with the author.

1. Neil's uncle is Marlin.
2. Uncle Marlin came to Neil's home for dinner.
3. Eating the green beans, Uncle Marlin asked Mike if he would like to go fishing with him.
4. Mike immediately agreed to go camping with Uncle Marlin.
5. Mike didn't know why Uncle Marlin was going camping, so he hesitated for a moment.
6. Uncle Marlin needed to write a story about endangered animals, but he couldn't finish it without experiencing nature in the mountains.
7. Mike's sister wasn't quite sure about the term "endangered animals", so she asked Uncle Marlin if it meant that those animals were in danger of something.
8. People have been cutting down trees and building shopping centers and have occupied places where animals lived.
9. Understanding Uncle Marlin's intention, Mike finally decided to go camping with him, but he asked if his girl friend could go along with them.
10. Some people have no respect for wildlife.

II. Facts and ideas: Choose the best answer.

- What was the second thing they did after they got onto the mountain?
 - Looking for firewood.
 - Choosing a campsite.
 - Enjoying the beauties of the mountain.
 - Having a light supper.
- What was the main reason for animal extinction in the past?
 - Cutting down trees.
 - Pollution.
 - Hunting.
 - Building shopping centers.
- What is threatening animals now?
 - Fishing.
 - Hunting.
 - Forest fires.
 - Pollution and shrinking living place.
- In the United States, _____ protect animals from being hunted.
 - game wardens
 - laws
 - building companies
 - highways
- What is NOT mentioned as ways of solving the problem?
 - National parks or animal shelters set up.
 - Game wardens watching out for those without a license.
 - Police arresting those who kill animals.
 - People being more responsible and showing more respect for wildlife.
- Where have people kept cutting down trees and building shopping centers?
 - Where people don't live.
 - Near mountains.
 - Where endangered animals live.
 - Near rivers.
- These endangered animals used to live _____.
 - on top of mountains
 - in forests
 - near where people lived
 - far from where people lived
- Which one of the following choices is NOT true?
Now people are using the lands for _____.
 - wildlife shelters
 - homes
 - highways
 - farms
- Uncle Marlin joined Mike and his family for _____ as well as for dinner.
 - passing the green beans
 - going camping
 - inviting Mike to go camping with him
 - writing a story there
- These animals are in danger of _____.
 - losing their homes, being killed and polluted
 - being protected by laws
 - moving to other strange places
 - being sold to other lands

Thinking & Creating

I. Logical reasoning, organization and structure: Choose the best answer.

- After Uncle Marlin visited Mike's family, _____ had passed before they did go camping up the mountain.
 - a week
 - four days
 - three days
 - two weekdays
- The reason that Uncle Marlin was going to write about endangered animals is _____.
 - for making himself famous

- B. showing his respect for the wildlife
C. for people to see the problem of endangered animals
D. building more shopping centers
3. Which one of the following choices is NOT mentioned as the cause of endangered animals?
A. People occupy the original homes of these animals.
B. People pollute the original homes of these animals.
C. People kill these animals.
D. Forest fires drive them away from their original lands.
4. In Paragraph 3, Uncle Marlin tells about _____.
A. the reason why he wanted to go camping in the mountain
B. endangered animals
C. his story about endangered animals
D. his unwillingness to live in the city
5. Which paragraph tells about the purpose of Uncle Marlin's writing about endangered animals?
A. Paragraph 8. B. Paragraph 10. C. Paragraph 5. D. Paragraph 12.

II. Below are phrases that can be filled in the following Groups A, B or C. Please study them according to the article and see which group they should go to.

- getting a feel for nature
- being killed by hunters
- writing a story about endangered animals
- for people to see the problems that are facing these animals
- losing homes
- homes being polluted

Group A. Marlin's reasons for going camping in the mountain

Group B. Marlin's purpose of writing about endangered animals

Group C. the dangers animals face

Unit

2

Moving Day

① Daisy was excited one day when she came to school. "Dick, my family is moving next week! Maybe you could write a story about our moving day for the school paper," she said.

② Dick stared at Daisy and asked, "Where are you moving, and aren't you upset about leaving?"

③ Daisy just smiled and said, "Oh, we're only moving about three blocks from where we live now. My family isn't moving to a different house. Our house is moving to a new location!"

④ "That is really different," Dick remarked. "But why are you going to move in the first place?"

⑤ "The new highway the state is building will cut right through our yard," Daisy explained. "Everyone in my family likes our house so much that we didn't want to find another one. We decided to have the house moved. Our new lot is on the corner of Fifth and Broad Streets."

⑥ Dick learned that Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Daisy's parents, had to obtain a permit for the house to be transported on city streets. At the new site, a basement had been dug for the house. It was ready for the house to be placed above it. Before the move, the utility companies came. They disconnected the water, gas, and electricity. Then, the family had to pack and take out of the house anything that was fragile.

⑦ At last, all these jobs were done. On Friday morning, the house-moving firm came with all its tools. Daisy snapped pictures of the whole process. First, the six-person crew jacked up the house almost the same way a car is jacked up to change a tire. They placed cylinder-shaped beams under the house. Then they rolled the house very slowly onto a flatbed truck. When the house was on the truck, a police escort arrived.

⑧ The police rode on motorcycles in front of the truck. Daisy and her family followed in their car. The house was almost the same width as the street on which it traveled! The



truck went very slowly as the people on Fifth Street stared in wonder. They couldn't believe that a house was moving down their street.

⑨ When the truck arrived at the new site, the crew slowly moved the house back onto the cylinder-shaped beams and rolled it off the truck. They then placed the house over the new basement.

⑩ The entire house-moving process took about twelve days to complete. Daisy came into class the Monday after the move. "At last we have all our furniture and dishes back in their right places. It seems the only thing that has changed is our address," she laughed.

Knowing & Learning

Words and Expressions

obtain

permit

fragile

crew

at last

in wonder

See *how* the following words and expressions are used and *what* they mean.

obtain

Where did you obtain your knowledge of Chinese history?

Dick has failed to obtain a scholarship.

We wish to obtain first-hand information.

I'm not interested in obtaining the certificate.

The astronauts obtained rock samples from the moon.

permit

Have you a permit to fish in this lake?

Do you have a driver's permit?

I do not permit noise in my room.

Father would not permit the waste of a single drop of water.

Smoking is not permitted in this cinema.

Permit me to explain.

I'll call you if time permits.

We'll play football if weather permits.

fragile

Thin glass is fragile.

The movers carefully pack the fragile china into cartons.

The old lady looks very fragile.

She has been in fragile health all winter.

Their happiness was very fragile.

crew

The stage crew began to prepare for the new play.

The crew are paid to do all the work on the ship.

We were such a happy crew on our day in New York.

- at last** At last we knew the meaning of life.
He felt himself at last absolutely free.
He gave in at last and told all he knew.
At last she rose and went softly out of the room.
- in wonder** She stared at me in wonder, as if I were a stranger.
The children looked at the strange pictures in wonder.
The audience watched the trapeze act in wonder.

I. Choose one of the words or expressions to fill in the blank of each of the sentences, paying attention to verb tenses, voices or noun forms.

- You may not collect money in the streets without a _____.
- These wine glasses are too _____. Please put them down gently.
- In 1840 he _____ permission to edit a daily paper.
- We've finished it _____. We've been working on it ever since the beginning of this year.
- We looked at the conjurer _____.
- The boys on that street are a rough _____.

Categories of Words

II. All the following words are taken from this article. They can be used both as nouns and verbs. See how they are used in this article. Fill in the form with them accordingly.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| smile | block | house | place | state | cut | like | permit |
| transport | water | pack | process | change | tire | beam | escort |
| travel | wonder | address | | | | | |

| Nouns | Verbs |
|-------|-------|
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. |
| 6. | 6. |
| 7. | 7. |
| 8. | |
| 9. | |
| 10. | |
| 11. | |
| 12. | |