

根据最新《大学英语教学指南》编写

总 主 编 向朋友
系列主编 屠国元

New Voyage

新起航大学英语

College English

主 编 杨小刚 郑 佳

泛读教程

Extensive Reading

3



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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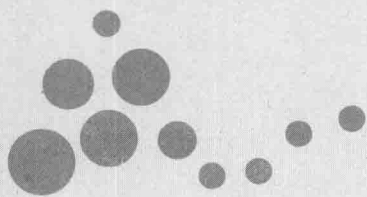
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《新起航大学英语》系列教材

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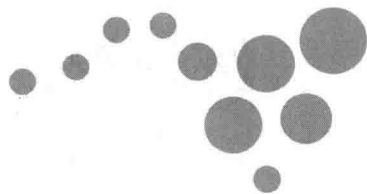
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PREFACE 总序

自 20 世纪五六十年代我国开启大学英语教学以来,出于社会不同发展阶段的不同需求,受制于不同的客观实际,基于不同人的不同理解,就大学英语教什么、教多少、如何教的问题,从教育主管部门到学界一直存在不同的声音。反映在大学英语教材建设上,文革前有《文科英语》《理科英语》和《高等工业学校英语》的三足鼎立;从文革结束到 20 世纪 80 年代中叶仍然沿用《英语》(供理科用)、《英语》(高等学校文科非英语专业教材)及《英语》(供工科用)的三足模式;伴随 1985 年和 1986 年分别供理工科和文理科使用的两份《大学英语教学大纲》的先后颁布,《大学英语》《大学核心英语》《新英语教程》及《现代英语》等教材应运而生;随着 1999 年大学外语教学指导委员会对理工科和文理科两份《大学英语教学大纲》的修订、合并完毕,尤其是 2007 年《大学英语课程教学要求》的问世,国内《新编大学英语》《21 世纪大学英语》《全新版大学英语》《新视野大学英语》《现代大学英语》《新世纪大学英语》等教材如雨后春笋般涌现。群雄并起的大学英语教材编写战可谓一路硝烟。如今,大学英语的内涵已不再是一门大学英语课所能包含的,其工具性和人文性的双重特质不断得以彰显;其作为我国高等学校人文教育一部分的功能已为大家所认知;其量大面广的优势已成为不争的事实。致力于指导和规范我国大学英语教学的《大学英语教学指南》(简称《指南》)即将面世。《指南》呼吁构建“服务于学校办学目标、院系人才培养目标和学生个性化发展需求”的新的大学英语课程体系,倡导“can do”理念,提出“基础”、“提高”和“发展”三级教学目标,推荐“通用英语”、“专门用途英语”和“跨文化交际”三大教学内容。修正旧问题,应对新要求,建设服务于新的大学英语课程体系的新教材已成为我国大学英语教育工作者无法回避的重要使命。因应这一新的形势,在上海交通大学出版社的推动下,我们策划出版《新起航大学英语》系列教材。该系列教材由《读写教程》《泛读教程》和《听说教程》等三套主干教材和一套《阅读》辅助教材构成,每套教材分别包括四个分册。

我们认为,英语更多是学生学出来的,不完全是教师教出来的。学好英语的关键是学生的内生动力,而非单靠教师的课堂操劳。在英语学习过程中,教师仅发挥组织教学、引导学习的教练作用。一套好的教材对帮助教师组织课堂,激发学生学习积极性、主体

性有着不可替代的作用。依循英语学习规律,编写一套力求简单、明了,突显趣味性、科学性、思辨性和时代性的大学英语教材,既能激发学生的内生动力,又能满足大学英语教学新内涵的要求。

《新起航大学英语》系列教材中的《读写教程》《听说教程》和《泛读教程》等三套主干教材撇开应试干扰,着重培养学生的英语应用能力。《阅读》辅助教材旨在巩固学生英语知识的同时,引导学生熟悉和适应国家级英语水平考试。本系列教材参照《大学英语教学指南》“基础”和“提高”阶段的教学目标要求,按每周4个学时设计。

《读写教程》在系统讲解英语构词、语法、修辞、文体知识的基础上,着重训练学生“读”、“写”能力,兼顾“说”的能力,并适时导入跨文化交际、学业英语及批判思维元素。

《听说教程》为引进改编教材,旨在培养学生英语“听”、“说”能力,兼顾“写”的能力。教材在保留原版教材生动鲜活语料的基础上,通过改编使之契合整套系列的理念、定位和目标。

《泛读教程》旨在培养学生良好的阅读习惯和有效的阅读技巧,在重点提升学生阅读能力,兼顾“说”、“写”训练的同时,扩大学生知识面,补充学生学习和工作所需的专门用途英语知识,课文选题涵盖自然科学、社会科学、人文素养及工程技术等五十余个学科。

《阅读》作为教辅,既是《读写教程》的延伸补充,又是对国家级英语水平考试的训练。本教辅围绕《读写教程》的单元主题设计阅读题目,题型向国家级考试靠拢,同时体现《大学英语教学指南》的要求与精神。

本套教材具有定位明确、目标清晰、手段具体、可操作性强等特点。我们按照不同规格高校人才培养的不同需求,把本套教材的服务对象明确定位为非“985”院校的非英语专业学生。三套主干教材遵照《大学英语教学指南》有关“基础”和“提高”阶段大学英语教学要求,以“can do”为目标,训练学生用英语交流和思辨,增强学生跨文化交际意识和交际能力,培养学生批判思维能力,提升学生综合文化素养,丰富学生专门用途英语知识,倡导并向学生输入正确价值观,鼓励学生不仅学会用英语讲述西洋风情,

还要会用英语介绍中国故事,可谓目标清晰;本系列教材启用听、说、读、背、咏、辩、写等多种训练手段,多管齐下,多模态综合,操练手段十分具体;本系列教材以《读写教程》为龙头,以《听说教程》和《泛读教程》为主体,形成教材主干,集知识、素养、能力提升于一体,着力增强学生英语应用能力、思辨能力和跨文化交际能力,把《阅读》列为辅助教材,引导学生掌握国家级考试的相关要求,这样既务实,又可操作。

针对教材服务对象的客观实际,我们综合参照高中英语选修1课程要求和“Collins Co-build”基础词表,核准本教材的起点词汇,不追求英语词汇量的盲目扩大,也不赶长难句的时髦,注重新知识的系统循序导入,严把词汇及知识点的重现率,让学生能够温故知新,以简单、有趣和省力来激发学生学习英语的内生动力。

感谢本套教材的全体主创人员,正是得益于大家的共同努力,本套教材才能够按计划如期面世。上海交通大学出版社领导对这套大学英语系列教材的出版提供了可贵支持,我向他们致以最真挚的敬意!

向朋友

2016年3月于北京

INTRODUCTION 编写说明

泛读是语言技能训练的重要途径。学生通过广泛、系统地阅读不同领域的语篇,增强精读语言知识的输入和输出,巩固和强化良好的阅读习惯,掌握英语语篇阅读技巧,并有效理解英语语篇的思维结构与词、句特征,从而为更好的写、译、说技能奠定坚实的基础。为此,我们协同上海交通大学出版社及相关院校,依据新的《大学英语教学指南》,策划出版《泛读教程》,作为《新起航大学英语》系列的主干教材之一。

《泛读教程》包括四册,每册包含八个单元,每个单元由长篇阅读、阅读与翻译技巧、深度阅读三个部分组成。依据由基础通用向专门用途过渡发展的教学原则,《泛读教程》各册长篇阅读的单元主题与《读写教程》保持一致;深度阅读的文章主题分为社会科学、人文素养、工程与技术和自然科学,根据难易程度,组合放置在各个单元。关于阅读与翻译技巧,第一、二册主要解析 16 个阅读技巧,第三、四册集中解析 16 个翻译技巧。

各单元第一部分由 2 篇 900 ~ 1200 词的长篇阅读文章构成。第一篇 Text A 为主阅读,旨在从题目、主旨大意、细节例证、说明与推理等方面培养学生良好的阅读与思维习惯,题型以问题为主,引导学生依据题目把握相关信息要点,回答问题。第二篇 Text B 为辅助阅读,侧重训练学生四、六级阅读测试技能,即要点信息的理解与匹配。文章主题与 Text A 相呼应,或是整体与部分关系,或是观点相反,或是相互补充。题型采用标准测试的 Match 题,各单元题量为 10 个。

第二部分为阅读技巧与翻译技巧解析,第一、二册中,分别案例式地讲解了预测(Predicting)、上下文语义推理(Inferring Meaning from Context)、略读(Skimming)、寻读(Scanning)等 16 个阅读技巧,涵盖了阅读技能的各个要素;第三、四册中,分别讲解了词义选择与翻译、名词化结构的英汉翻译、量词和倍数的翻译、被动句子的英汉翻译等 16 个翻译技巧。讲解依据两篇长阅读提取相应技巧阅读与翻译案例,并在第三部分的三篇深度阅读文章中加以体现和强化。为便于学生的理解和把握,此部分采用了中文对技巧进行解析和说明。

第三部分为深度阅读部分,包括 3 篇 250~350 词左右的阅读文章。本部分旨在让学生熟悉四、六级考试题型训练,加强专门用途英语的学习,拓展学科知识,培养跨文化交际

能力。为避免重复,每册依据大类学科下面的子学科选出 24 篇文章,围绕上下文设置选词填空题,主旨、细节、推理等选择题和补全信息题等题型,开展有针对性的阅读技能训练。

通过编委的精心策划和全体编辑的不懈努力,《泛读教程》在内容编排、难点处理等方面形成了鲜明特点。各册学科相关内容的统一体现了从通用基础到专门用途较高水平发展的理念,案例式的阅读技巧和翻译技巧解析为学生提供了更直观的技能学习与训练。为适应泛读的需要,减轻学生的压力,两篇长阅读的生词采用旁注,用中文标注文中出现的具体含义。两篇长阅读涉及的文化背景知识,以文后注释的方式呈现,以中文提要解释其文化内涵和意义。

感谢参与本套《泛读教程》的全体主创人员,感谢参编教师的辛勤耕耘,正是由于他们的共同努力,本套教材才得以按计划如期面世。在此,也向为《泛读教程》的筹划、论证、组织、编校付出大量心血的上海交通大学出版社领导及教材图书出版中心的编辑致以最真挚的敬意!

编 者

2016 年 3 月

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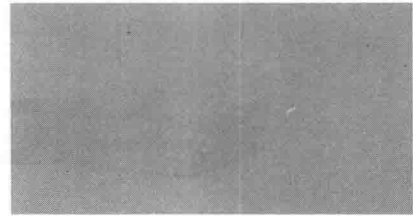
Part III Reading in Depth

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Unit 1

Culture Matters





Text A

The Power of Culture

Cultural policy is often unimportant to the political process, outside of the mainstream of heavyweight economic and social policy debates, or is added as a **supplement** to them. Against this **backdrop**, perhaps now is the time to **reappraise** the role of the Culture Ministry and, in particular whether the often unimportant role of culture in government should be reviewed. Many countries do not have special Culture Ministries, relying instead on a range of different bodies and agencies, but the same issues apply. Given the tough challenges facing the international community, now is the time to ask whether culture should be placed centre stage in the governing process. Here are some reasons why:

1. Building trust and enabling dialogue

Culture can transform people's lives in ways that governments often struggle to achieve. Once in a generation, governments achieve remarkable breakthroughs in social relations or in improving the quality of life for their citizens. These step changes tend to be tied to particular historical circumstances or **incredible** acts of political leadership: the ending of **apartheid** in South Africa; the founding of the **NHS**¹ in the UK; **the New Deal**² in the US; or economic reform programmes in China and India, lifting millions out of poverty. However, these moments of political greatness are in reality very rare. **Evaluations** of thousands of government **initiatives** around the globe show at best an unimportant return on investment. The political

supplement

补充物

backdrop

(事件的)背景

reappraise

重新评估

incredible

难以置信的

apartheid

种族隔离

evaluation 估价

initiatives 举措

process in fact frequently acts as a **brake** on open debate about underlying causes of social problems.

Culture **treads** different ground. Instead of trying to solve social, economic or environmental problems through direct intervention, it creates the space where individuals can express, explore and re-imagine difficult issues. This allows received views of the world to be questioned and enables the development of genuine understanding and the building of new communities, by the very people who are most affected.

It can bring together **protagonists** from intellectually or culturally opposed or widely different groups and build trust and dialogue in a way that nothing else can. It provides a powerful means to engage people in issues they may otherwise fail to see or choose to ignore: issues of gender, ethnicity, religion, community and conflict, and it can do so in a way that is both sensitive and at the same time **brutally** honest. It is one of the most powerful means of exploring and addressing the major challenges facing communities, nations and the wider international community today. Given the **unprecedented** levels of international cooperation required to address challenges such as climate change, global poverty, or terrorism, culture is a crucial tool in bringing people and nations together; to build the trust that will be required to enable joint political action.

2. Kick-starting economic development

Culture has long been used to deal with difficult challenges at a local level. In the past 30 years, for example, governments have had significant success using cultural investment to kick-start economic development and **regeneration**. In the UK, examples include the way that the city of Edinburgh has **harnessed** the power of culture to develop some of the most successful festivals in the world — bringing huge economic, social and artistic benefits to the city. **Transformational** regeneration of East London arising from the Olympics, and bold **civic** leadership in other cities across the UK, notably Glasgow in the 1980s and 1990s, and Liverpool during and after its year as European Capital of Culture, have enabled many places to **reinvent** themselves and regain their confidence. In Newcastle/Gateshead, the city has been **rejuvenated** through investment in projects such as the

brake 制动器

tread 行走于

protagonist 主角

brutally
直言不讳地

unprecedented
空前的

kick-start 刺激

regeneration
复兴, 恢复
harness 利用
transformational
转换的
civic 市政的
reinvent 彻底改造
rejuvenate
使恢复活力

Sage Music Centre and the Baltic Arts Centre. The same can be said for regeneration internationally, Bilbao for example, transformed into one of the most visited cities in Europe through the Guggenheim Museum. In other parts of the world, investment in culture is also seen as key to social or economic development. In China, the government has said that the cultural and creative economy will grow to become one of the country's "**pillar** industries" by 2015. Across the globe, where **visionary** investments in the arts and culture have been made, economic development has followed, bringing investment and jobs. With it have also come those new skills and abilities which increase confidence and self-esteem, improve literacy and enhance an individual's quality of life.

3. Post-conflict reconstruction

Culture also plays a key role in helping countries emerge from periods of conflict. The Edinburgh International Festival itself was established in 1947 specifically to help heal the wounds of a **devastating** world war. The development of the Iraqi National Youth Orchestra, and the recent **high profile** staging of Cymbeline by a South Sudanese theatre company at Shakespeare's Globe in London, are recent powerful examples of the strength of culture to change individual lives and to symbolize national **renewal** and healing. Indeed, one of the first **priorities** of the transitional government in Libya has been to establish a Ministry of Culture with a clear duty to influence the development of post-conflict civil society, particularly through skills training and capacity-building.

4. Dealing with international challenges

Culture also plays a key role in **fostering** success on the international stage. Throughout history, relationships between countries have often been improved via cultural exchange or celebration. To put it simply, the arts can reach places that traditional **diplomacy** cannot. As a result, the emotional links created by culture can be more enduring and more powerful than any short term political **alliance**. It is little surprise that the global influence of music, film and the creative industries gives countries such as the US a huge benefit in pursuing their international and economic policy objectives, which is reflected in several **indexes** of "soft power" and something which many

pillar 支柱

visionary

有远见的

devastating

毁灭性的

high profile

引人注目的

renewal

复兴, 更新

priority

优先考虑的事

foster 促进

diplomacy 外交

alliance

联盟, 同盟

index 指标, 指数

others are attempting to reproduce.

In an increasingly interdependent and globalised international community, many of the **principal** challenges facing humanity will require unprecedented levels of co-operation across national boundaries. Culture can be a key tool in creating the conditions for this to be successful.

5. Its influence on young people

Culture is by no means **subordinate** to politics. It provides the operating context for politics through language, education, the arts and popular culture. Indeed, cultural icons such as Lady Gaga in the US, David Beckham in the UK, Youssou N'Dour in Senegal and Amitabh Bachchan in India, have frequently had a higher profile and debatably a greater influence, particularly over young people, than many international political figures. (1065 words)

principal 首要的

subordinate
次要的



1. **NHS, National Health Service** 英国国民健康保险制度
2. **the New Deal** 罗斯福新政

Directions: Answer the following questions according to the passage you have just read.

1. What does the author want to tell us through the passage?
2. According to the author, how does culture solve social problems?
3. Why could East London kick-start economic development and regeneration?
4. What is seen as key to social or economic development?
5. What is one of the most important things that the transitional government in Libya has to do according to the author?
6. Which one lasts longer and is more influential, culture or short term political alliance?
7. What is the author's purpose to cite the examples of Lady Gaga, David Beckham, and so on?
8. Why should culture be placed centre stage in the governing process?



Text B

Some Dimensions of American Culture

Marcia Carteret

A Cultural aspects of everyday life are often difficult for people of **dominant** cultures to **discern** because their practices, traditions, values, and understandings are taken for granted as the norm. There are more cultural **dimensions** than we can possibly deal with here, so we will focus on a few that seem especially relevant to patient/provider interactions.

B 1. Time and its control

For Americans, time is a critical factor that is battled on a daily basis. We're in an **adversarial** relationship to time. We talk about saving or wasting time, managing time and beating the clock. Americans invented day-timers and added the term multi-tasking to the English language. We invented fast food and made it even faster by adding the **drive-thru**. Now even our pharmacies offer drive-thru pick-up.

C Many of the other cultures in the world have a more relaxed view of time. In a health care setting, busy **practitioners** may not realize that patients from different cultures often experience the rushed pace of an office visit as **disturbingly impersonal**. It is important to slow down enough to exchange a few words of personal conversation with patients. Ask how their family is doing. This gesture only takes a few moments. It puts patients more at ease so they can respond more openly to medical questions. If the doctor is in a big hurry, patients won't ask for clarification about treatment and medications. Establishing a conversational style also helps providers introduce conversation about cultural beliefs around illness which can be very important in diagnosing and achieving patient **compliance**. Physicians will succeed best with patients from different cultures when the care and the cure are experienced as inseparable.

dominant
占优势的
discern 觉察出
dimension 方面

adversarial 对抗的

drive-thru 得来速

practitioner
执业医师
disturbingly
令人不安地
impersonal
冷淡的，没有人情味的

compliance
顺从，依从