

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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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、词汇总表及两个索引。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

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Unit

1

***Spain's Third City Sees
Winter Off with a Bang***

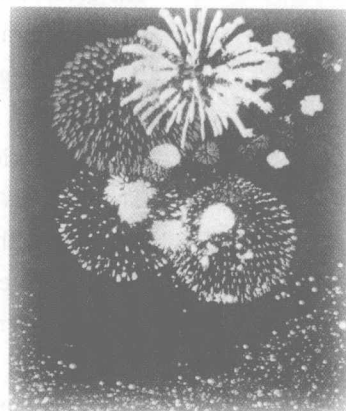
① It's March and I'm in Valencia, Spain's third largest city, with my new friend, Jose. It's 1 a.m. All around us, fireworks are going off and the streets are full of noisy revelers. "Welcome to Las Fallas," Jose grins. "Here you're going to see how Valencians' party". Seven hours later, I understood what he meant.

② Las Fallas (the bonfire) explodes over Valencia every March from the 12th to the 19th. It takes the whole of the previous year to get organized and everybody joins in the preparations. The city buzzes with a festive vibe all week, but, like all good parties, it is at night when people really get down to some serious celebrating.

③ The tradition of Las Fallas began in the 18th century. At that time, craftsmen used special candles to light up the dark evenings while they were working. At the end of winter they celebrated by burning all their waste material in a ceremony that brought together people from all the neighboring communities. Before burning the waste material, they made it into life-like statues, and then dressed them up to look like well-known but unpopular local characters.

④ Nowadays the statues, some of them over 30 meters tall, are made of cardboard and represent different aspects of modern Spanish society. The whole of the previous year is spent fund-raising, planning and constructing the monuments, some of which are worth over \$200,000. But they all go up in flames with the maximum amount of fire and noise before the end of the festival.

⑤ The Valencians like guests to enjoy themselves, but after one hour's sleep I am woken up by the sound of firecrackers and a brass band parading beneath my window. Valencia by day may be sleepier than Valencia by night, but during Las Fallas there's always something going on. From the outskirts of the city, 200,000 girls and boys, wearing traditional dress, march into the centre of town bringing flowers to decorate the statue of the Blessed Virgin.



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⑥ The festival reaches its climax on 19th March, a public holiday and St. Joseph's Day. This is the night when the cardboard statues are burnt. As midnight approaches, a feeling of anticipation rises up from the streets and hangs over the city. Firecrackers go off every second or two and midnight passes in a shower of explosions. The last statue burns down and ends Las Fallas. It is a sad moment, but the Valencians don't have time to mourn the end of this year's festival. After all, they're too busy planning for the next one.

Knowing & Learning

Words and Expressions

previous	ceremony	dress	represent	parade
approach	anticipation			

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

- previous**
- On the previous night some robbers robbed a bank.
 - I regret that a previous engagement prevents me from accepting your kind invitation.
 - You have been a little too previous in thanking me for something I haven't given you yet.
 - I know nothing about the accident; it happened previous to my arrival here.
- ceremony**
- The door opened without ceremony.
 - The queen was crowned with due ceremony.
 - His bow was mere ceremony.
 - Please don't stand on ceremony.
- dress**
- Sheila wore a long red dress.
 - His dress is always very formal.
 - This restaurant has a strict dress code.
 - I've got to go home to dress.
 - How do you normally dress for work?
 - I dress the kids before I go to work.
 - The princess is dressed by one of Britain's most famous designers.
 - He went to the party dressed up as a Chicago gangster.
- represent**
- He was represented in court by a famous criminal lawyer.
 - The protesters represented only a small section of public opinion.
 - All the local societies and clubs were represented in the parade.
 - This essay represents a considerable improvement on your recent work.
 - He represents the 8th Congressional District of Illinois.

Spain's Third City Sees Winter Off with a Bang

The red lines on the map represent railways.

This painting represents the first settlers arriving in America.

Shakespeare represents Richard III as a black-hearted villain.

parade

When you are off parade, you may smoke.

A parade of players are walking to the football ground before the match.

A trio of girls in extremely brief bikinis paraded up and down.

Two thousand of his warriors paraded before him.

The prisoners were paraded in front of the TV cameras.

He loves to parade his knowledge in front of his students.

approach

Our approach frightened the birds away.

The approach to the house was by a minor road.

The leaves were turning brown with the approach of autumn.

Our vacation is approaching and we still can't decide where to go.

Will you be approaching the bank for a loan?

The charity approached several stores about giving food aid.

He was in his fifties and approaching retirement.

I don't think refusing to negotiate is the right way to approach this problem.

anticipation

They waited, filled with nervous anticipation.

The result surpassed the highest anticipations of the designer.

Thanking you in anticipation.

The workers have called off their strike in anticipation of a pay offer.

They were building boats in anticipation of the spring thaw.

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. I'm looking forward to her visit with _____.
2. Have you had any _____ experience, or is this kind of work new to you?
3. Tom was chosen to _____ the company at the conference.
4. They will perform a marriage _____.
5. As they _____ the wood a rabbit ran out of the trees.
6. The marchers _____ peacefully through the center of the capital.
7. It's a small informal party—you don't have to _____ up.

Categories of Words

II. All of the following groups of words are taken from the article. In each of them, there is one which, in some way or other, does not belong to the group. Point out the word.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. candles | waste material | statues | cardboard | flames |
| 2. Valencia | communities | city | monuments | outskirts town |
| 3. revelers | craftsmen | Valencian | statues | Blessed Virgin |

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4. noisy festive serious previous mourn sad traditional

III. The following words are taken from the article and can be divided into two groups. Please study them and divide them into the following two groups according to their usage in the article.

take grin hang understand use go represent spend enjoy
buzz explode decorate join reach rise pass wear march

Group A	Group B

IV. The following phrase-verbs are taken from the article, some of which can be followed by objects and the others cannot. Please study them and divide them into two groups.

going off joins in buzzes with get down light up
dressed up look like go up go on march into
rise up hangs over burns down

Group A	Group B

Synonyms and Antonyms

V. Find a synonym from the article in the paragraph given for each of the following words or expressions.

1. firecrackers (Para.1)—

2. Las Fallas (Para.2)—
3. atmosphere (Para.2)—

4. near-by (Para.3)—
5. famous (Para.3)—

6. under (Para.5)—
7. suburb (Para.5)—

8. expectation (Para.6)—
9. arranging (Para.6)—

Spain's Third City Sees Winter Off with a Bang

VI. Find an antonym from the article in the paragraph given for each of the following words or expressions.

1. silent (Para.1)—
2. misunderstood (Para.2)—
3. mourn (Para.3)—
4. popular (Para.3)—
5. minimum (Para.4)—
6. suffer (Para.5)—
7. be far from (Para.5)—

Word Forms

festive

celebrating

preparation

neighboring

unpopular

tradition

mourn

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. festive, festival, festivalgoer, festivity

- A. Christmas is one of the main _____ in the Christian Calendar.
- B. There was a _____ atmosphere in the city.
- C. The _____ started with a procession through the town.
- D. There are a lot of _____ in Time Square.

2. celebrating, to celebrate, celebrated, celebration, celebrity

- A. The city is _____ for its hot springs.
- B. The youngsters went out of school to enjoy the noisy _____.
- C. It's Dad's birthday and we're going out for a meal to _____.
- D. Bill Gates is a global _____.
- E. The _____ includes a display of fireworks.

3. preparation, preparatory, to prepare, prepared, preparedness

- A. They had _____ talks to clear the way for a peace settlement.
- B. Have you _____ your speech yet?
- C. Business training is a good _____ for your career.
- D. Everything is in a state of _____.
- E. He read a _____ text of greeting.

4. neighboring, neighbor, neighborhood, neighborly

- A. You're going to wake up the whole _____ with that noise.
- B. Our next-door _____ are so noisy that we can hardly sleep some nights.
- C. The fair attracted hundreds of people from the _____ town and village.
- D. Since we moved in people have been very _____.

5. unpopular, popular, popularity, to popularize, popularly

- A. Reggae music was _____ by Bob Marley in the 1970s.
- B. Hilary was _____ at school.
- C. Vitamin C is _____ believed to prevent colds.

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- D. The western music is steadily gaining in _____ .
 E. The war was both costly and _____ .
6. tradition, traditional, traditionalism, traditionalist, traditionalize
 A. Kumar gave the _____ Hindu greeting.
 B. By _____ , it is the bride's parents who pay for the wedding.
 C. The Christians stick to _____ .
 D. The old people are usually _____ .
 E. These men are the _____ peasants.
7. to mourn, mourner, mournful, mourning (n.), mourning (a.)
 A. That is a _____ news.
 B. I shall always love Guy and _____ for him.
 C. They held the national _____ for this hero.
 D. They're wearing the _____ apparel.
 E. The _____ kissed all the children whose parents were killed in the war.

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 behind the statement. Base your answers on the information in this article only, even if you disagree with the author.

- Las Fallas is a city in Spain.
- "Revelers" means the various fireworks.
- It takes the whole of the previous year to prepare for the Valencians Party.
- In the 18th century, craftsmen dressed the statues up to look like celebrated but unpopular foreign characters.
- Nowadays the statues are made of waste material.
- The people spend a lot of money to make the statues.
- Some of the statues are kept in the museum after the end of the festival.
- The author heard that a brass band parading beneath his window.
- 200,000 girls and boys wearing traditional dress enter the suburbs from the center of the city.
- The Valencians feel very sad because the festival is over.

II. Facts and ideas: Choose the best answer.

- "Las Fallas" means _____.
 A. Spain's third largest city
 B. Valencians' party
 C. the bonfire
 D. a festive ceremony
- How long does the bonfire last?
 A. 5 days.
 B. 6 days.
 C. 7 days.
 D. 8 days.
- How long does it take for the Valencians to prepare for the festival?
 A. The whole of the previous year.
 B. All weeks before the festival.

Spain's Third-City Sees Winter Off with a Bang

- C. The end of the winter. D. From 12th to the 19th in March.
4. When do people really take part in the formal celebrating?
A. Previous year. B. At night. C. All weeks. D. Midnight.
5. When did the tradition of the bonfire begin?
A. In the 18th century. B. 19th March. C. Seven hours later. D. Nowadays.
6. In the 18th century, the craftsmen celebrated the festival by burning all their _____ in a ceremony at the end of the winter.
A. the bonfire B. special candles
C. life-like statues D. waste material
7. What do people do to prepare for the festival in the whole of the previous year?
A. They make the waste material into life statues.
B. They dress the statues up to look like characters.
C. They fund-raised, planned and constructed the monuments.
D. They brought flowers to decorate the statue of the Blessed Virgin.
8. A lot of girls and boys wearing traditional dress march into the centre of town from the _____.
A. suburbs B. countryside
C. Valencia D. neighboring communities
9. When are the cardboard statues burned?
A. On 12th March. B. In the night of 19th March.
C. After the climax of the festival. D. Before the night of the festival.
10. The Valencians don't feel sad because _____.
A. they had a wonderful time that night B. they can have a good sleep at last
C. they're busy preparing for the next festival D. they know they can have next festival

Thinking & Creating

- I. Logical reasoning, organization and structure: Choose the best answer.
1. Why are the street full of noisy revelers?
A. Because they want to visit Valencia, Spain's third city.
B. Because they will let the fireworks go off.
C. Because they want to join in the preparations.
D. Because they want to attend Valencians' party.
2. Why is it at night when people really get down to some serious celebrating?
A. Because the celebrating activities begin at night.
B. Because they can see fireworks go off and the statues are burned.
C. Because they have no time in the day time.
D. Because they are busy working in the day time.
3. Who came to attend the ceremony when the craftsmen burn their waste material to celebrate in the 18th century?
A. The noisy revelers. B. All of the Valencians.
C. People from the near-by communities. D. The unpopular local characters.

4. Why may Valencia be more silent by day than by night?
 - A. Because many people come to see the fireworks and the bonfire at night.
 - B. Because the streets are full of noisy revelers to see Valencians' party at night.
 - C. Because there are the sound of the fireworks, the brass band parading in the street and the young people from the outskirts at night.
 - D. All of the above.
5. Why does the festival reach its climax on 19th March?
 - A. Because it is at the night when the cardboard statues are burned.
 - B. Because a feeling of anticipation rises up from the streets and hangs over the city as midnight approaches.
 - C. Because fireworks go off every second or two and midnight passes in a shower of explosions.
 - D. Because the last statue burns down and ends Las Fallas.

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

- The tradition of Las Fallas began in the 18th century.
- burn the cardboard at night
- craftsmen used special candles to light up the dark evenings while working
- young people bring flowers to decorate the statue of the Blessed Virgin
- young people wearing traditional dress march into the center of the city
- made the waste material into life like statues
- brass band is parading in the streets
- dressed the statues up to look like famous but unpopular local characters
- many people go to see Valencians' party
- burning all their waste material in a ceremony
- fireworks are going off
- the people from all the neighboring communities came to the ceremony of the craftsmen's celebration

Group A. The origin of the bonfire and the way craftsmen celebrated the festival

Group B. The way that the Valencians celebrate the festival

Unit

2

You Do the Crime, Your Parents Do the Time

① How would you feel if after committing a crime, you weren't forced to go to jail or pay a fine at all? Instead, your parents were punished by being sent to jail.

② J. F. Hollingsworth, the executive director of the American Conservative Union, thinks that's the way to go. He is in favor of new laws that would punish the parents of the child who committed a crime.

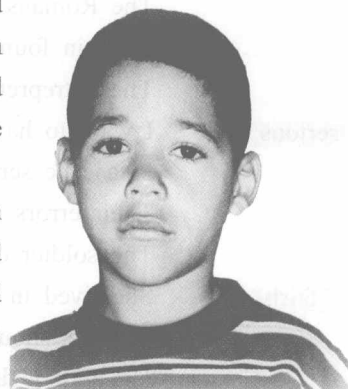
③ According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, about half of the states in America in the last few years have passed these kinds of laws. The jurisdictions go state by state. Basically, in the states that have the law, parents have to take responsibility for their children, maybe not let them out after a certain time. If they do let them out and the kids commit a crime, then the parents have to pay a fine or go to prison.

④ But not everyone agrees with this new law. For instance, Beth Haroules an attorney for the New York Civil Liberties Union thinks the law a terrible idea. "This whole country is founded on the idea that people should be individually responsible for what they do," Haroules said.

⑤ But are kids mature enough to be responsible for their actions?

⑥ Hollingsworth doesn't think so. He said some kids commit crimes, and don't realize that what they did was really serious. "The law believes, or has always held, that most young people do not necessarily understand the consequences of their actions," he said. "But to an extent, that's changing because we have younger and younger kids committing more and more adult type crimes."

⑦ "Unfortunately, I think many of the institutions in society that we used to look to for moral guidance and direction don't have the authority that they used to have. For example, schools nowadays do not necessarily reinforce what is taught at home,



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what a child or a family should find through church or temple or other religious basis."

⑧ Hollingsworth implied a lot that parents refuse to pay attention to their kids and don't teach them morality and right from wrong. Of course, a parent should teach their children right from wrong, but by the age of 9 or 10 most children know from the world around them what's expected of them.

⑨ It seemed like he had so little faith in children that he could say it was entirely not their fault when they commit a crime, but the fault of their parents. Hollingsworth said this is a fairly new law so there hasn't really been proof that it has worked yet. But he totally avoided questions like what would happen if parents had to support their kids by working constantly and didn't have time to monitor their children.

Knowing & Learning

Words and Expressions

fine found serious fairly monitor
to an (a certain, a great, a large, that) extent

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

fine

He was forced to pay a \$ 5 fine for speeding.

She was fined \$50 for passing a stopped school bus.

After the terrible storm, the weather gradually fined and at last the sun came out.

On reaching the top of the mountain, a fine view spreads below us.

The coat suits me fine, I'll take it; please wrap it for me.

found

My hopes of success are founded on my own hard work.

In those days, people used to found castles on solid rock.

The Romans founded many cities.

Einstein founded the Theory of Relativity.

The entrepreneur founded a college in his hometown.

serious

I want to have a serious talk to my father about my future.

Please be serious about your work, or you will lose.

Their errors are too serious to overcome.

The soldier died of serious wound in that war.

fairly

She lived in a beautiful house which was fairly decorated.

Reporter should prepare stories told fairly and objectively to the audience.

The book is fairly difficult; it is beyond my comprehension.

In her anger, she fairly screamed at him.

You Do the Crime, Your Parents Do the Time

monitor

You'll have to monitor your eating constantly.

He did extra work to get back in the boss's favor.

The score was 7 to 6 in our favor.

to an (a certain, a great, a large, that) extent

He was so angry to the extent of losing self-control.

The temperature reached such an extent that the firemen had to leave the building.

To what extent would you believe it?

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.

- Only the argument _____ on fact can win at last.
- These shortages do not exist _____ that you report.
- They sent a group of delegates to _____ the observance of the declaration.
- Unfortunately, he had to pay 5% as a _____ for delaying payment.
- He made a _____ mistake and lost the heart of that girl forever.
- To our surprise, the bad news spread _____ quickly.
- He refused a job in government _____ a university appointment.

Categories of Words

II. Divide the following words into two groups: One is adverb and the other is adjective.

<i>adj. + -ly=adv.</i>		<i>n. + -ly=adj.</i>			
friendly	basically	orderly	fairly	lovely	homely
unfortunately	worldly	individually	necessarily		

adv.

adj.

Synonyms and Antonyms

III. Please find the synonym for each word in Group A from Group B.