

(第四册)

新思路

大学英语阅读教程

隋玉玮 崔大志 主编

New Way
Reading
Course

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大连理工大学出版社

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(第四册)

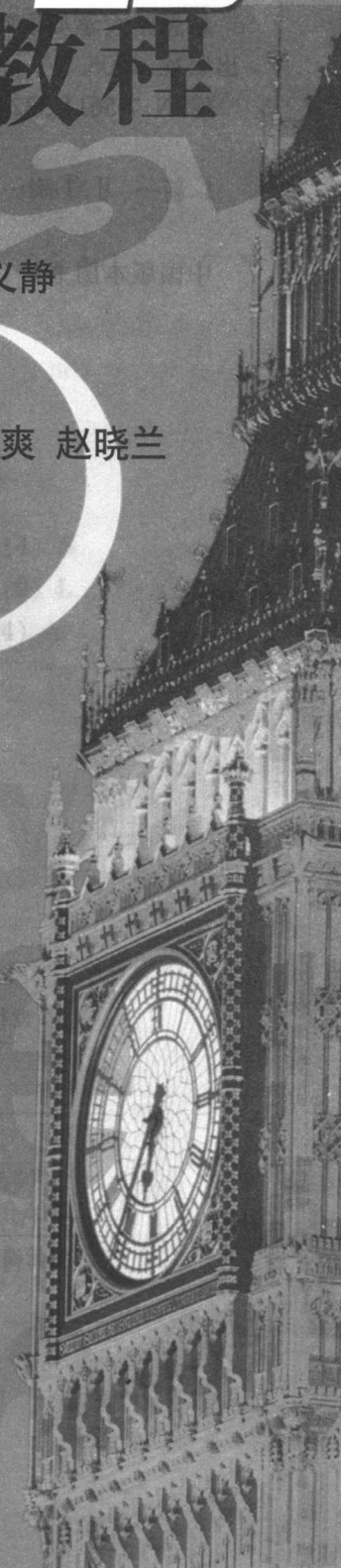
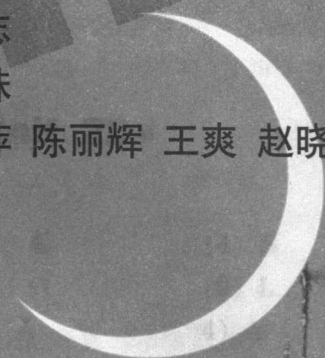
大学英语阅读教程

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前言

编写此教程的意义

众所周知,阅读是提高外语水平的关键。学生课内外自主大量地阅读,会提高听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。在有意义的语境中记忆单词有助于扩大词汇量,从而使学生外语水平达到从量变到质变的飞跃。为提高大学生的英语综合应用能力和综合文化素养,同时增强其自主学习能力,我们课题组策划、设计和编写了《新思路大学英语阅读教程》系列。

(1)所针对的问题

目前的阅读教学普遍使用精读、泛读和快速阅读三种类型的教材,本教程是针对后两者而言的。本课题组在教学中发现,目前学生急需趣味性强、文章篇幅适中的英语阅读教材。如果阅读文章词汇过难,生词的处理方法不当,会阻碍学生思维的积极参与,不利于学生从篇章结构的角度来理解文章。我们认为,为了更好地让学生理解阅读文章,应适当教给学生一些阅读策略。例如:回避策略。在三个层次上采取回避策略——词汇,句法,篇章。所谓词汇回避就是对不影响文章大意的生僻词汇采取放弃的策略;所谓句法回避就是对于结构复杂的句子,要抓住主体结构,放弃附属结构;对于篇章,我们则采用非重要信息放弃的回避策略。在教学实践中我们发现在阅读中使用回避策略,可以帮助学生提高逻辑思维能力,养成良好的阅读习惯,激发学生学习的兴趣,从而大大提高学生的阅读速度、理解力、判断力及推断能力,最终达到培养学生自主学习能力的目的。

(2)本教程的特点

本教程的宗旨是遵循现代外语教学理念,注重为学生创造自主学习环境,强调个性化学习,全面培养学生的英语综合应用能力,以阅读来带动说和写的能力。文章所选题材尽可能多地体现现实生活的方方面面,提炼出惯用的或地道的表达方式,以利于学生在今后工作实践和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。同时,利用贴近现实的选材增强学生的社会认知能力和解决生活实际问题的能力,例如,有关价值观方面的文章,这样能有效地解除为学语言而学语言的尴尬。此外,学习者通过阅读获取最大量的语言输入不仅扩大了词汇量,而且温习了所学的词汇。我们认为,死记硬背对在特定语境下应用语言无甚裨

益,但在理解的基础上熟记一些好的句型和文章,对学习者的说和写的能力的提高有很大的帮助。因此在阅读过程中,尽可能多背熟一些好的文章,大脑中多储存好的句型和文章,学习者在用英语表达自己思想的时候,无论是口语还是写作上都会感到得心应手。

(3)本教程的结构

本教程共设计为4册。每册24个单元,3套自测题(每8个单元1套自测题)。我们从心理学角度去构思和设计每单元的编写框架及内容。如:每单元一个主题,分A、B篇,内容集泛读与快速阅读于一体,并且强调其趣味性与知识性。

A篇为泛读。根据不同级别选择字数在200~500词左右的文章,主题涉及生活哲理、名人轶事、智趣故事及科普知识等方面,每篇文章的生词量控制在5~6个左右。**B篇**为快速阅读。同样,根据不同级别选择字数在700~1200词左右的文章,主题涉及生活哲理、名人轶事、智趣故事及科技知识等方面,每篇文章的生词量最多不超过12个。

A篇后设有三种类型的题:第一题,仔细阅读词汇填空。这是阅读文章的概述,所填词汇均为常用词汇,此题要求学生从整体上理解文章,教师从写作技巧上指导学生如何写文章的摘要和概要。第二题,阅读理解题。考查学生对篇章结构及具体信息的理解及判断推理。第三题,翻译。本题意在培养学生在口语和写作学习中使用惯用的或地道的表达方式。B篇后设有判断对错和信息简答题。目的是培养、训练学生在最短的时间内很快地查找信息的能力,为学生在今后的工作中查找大量的信息铺平道路。

本教程是在经过两轮教学实践的基础上,历时一年的时间完成的。教程的第一册和第二册遵照教育部“大学英语课程教学要求”的三个层次中的“一般要求”编写:阅读速度达每分钟70词,快速阅读达每分钟100词,并在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法(在三个层次上采取回避策略);教程的第三册和第四册则遵照其“较高要求”编写:阅读速度达每分钟70词,快速阅读达每分钟120词,并在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法进行略读或寻读。四册教程总体要求学生能正确理解大意,并抓住主要事实和有关细节。

本教程从策划、构思、选材到编写得到了大连理工大学教务处的支持与资助。承蒙孔庆炎、姜怡教授对全稿的悉心审定,他们提出的宝贵修改意见提高了本教程的质量,在此表示由衷的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,纰漏难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年9月

Contents

Unit 1	Faithfulness	
Text A	Bobby	1
Text B	Buddy	4
Unit 2	Fatigue	
Text A	The Dangerous Desk	8
Text B	Three Kinds of Fatigue	11
Unit 3	Kinship	
Text A	Tell Mommy I Love Her	16
Text B	Miracles of Courage	19
Unit 4	Marriage	
Text A	Love, Marriage and Grammar	24
Text B	Six Thoughts That Sabotage Marriage	27
Unit 5	Fairy Tales	
Text A	Thumbelina (I)	32
Text B	Thumbelina (II)	35
Unit 6	The Attitude Toward Life	
Text A	The Attitude Toward Life	40
Text B	Horses Saved My Life	43
Unit 7	The Real Treasure	
Text A	The Secret of Happiness	47
Text B	The Real Treasure	50
Unit 8	Christmas Spirit	
Text A	The Best Part	55
Text B	Christmas Spirit	57

●	Test Yourself (1)	61 ●
●	Unit 9	Tourism	●
	Text A	The Tour of Paris	69
	Text B	Summer Holiday	73
●	Unit 10	Parenting	●
	Text A	Parenting Skills	77
	Text B	Sex-Specific Advantages in Parenting	80
●	Unit 11	Mystery	●
	Text A	King Arthur	84
	Text B	Why Did She Commit Suicide?	87
●	Unit 12	Technology	●
	Text A	Is Human Cloning Really Possible?	92
	Text B	Artificial Twinning	95
●	Unit 13	Bill Gates	●
	Text A	The Thought of Bill Gates	99
	Text B	Bill Gates' Speech to Tsinghua University ...	102
●	Unit 14	Success	●
	Text A	Enthusiasm Leads To Success	107
	Text B	What You Make of Your Life Is up to You ...	109
●	Unit 15	The Myth of Men	●
	Text A	The Myth of Male Power	113
	Text B	The Secret Life of Men	116
●	Unit 16	Computer Crimes	●
	Text A	Impact of the Information Revolution	121
	Text B	Social Challenges and Ethics of Computers ...	124
●	Test Yourself (2)	128 ●

Unit 17	The Problem of Youth	
Text A	Just Trying to Be Cool	136
Text B	Young and Depressed	139
Unit 18	Remedy	
Text A	Toughlove	144
Text B	Face the Music	147
Unit 19	Seeking Comfort	
Text A	Two Lost Souls	151
Text B	Delayed Delivery	154
Unit 20	Change	
Text A	Change or Perish	158
Text B	Looking Down from the Hill	161
Unit 21	American Tax	
Text A	Taxes, Taxes, and More Taxes	165
Text B	Tax Policy, Economic Growth and American Families	168
Unit 22	Simple Life	
Text A	Dancing in the Wind	172
Text B	Mama's Soup Pot	175
Unit 23	Cultural Differences	
Text A	Toilet Culture	179
Text B	Cultural Taboos	182
Unit 24	Dilemma	
Text A	The Doctor's Dilemma	186
Text B	When Death Is the Chance of Your Life	189
Test Yourself (3)	193
Keys to Book Four	202

Unit 1

Faithfulness

Text A

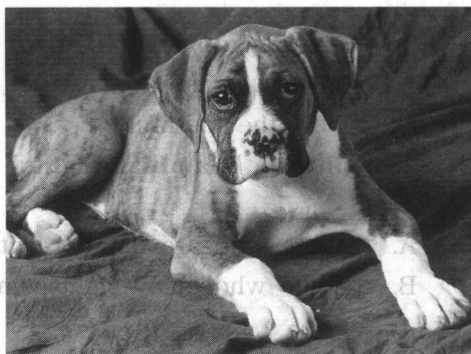
Bobby

Bobby and his master, farmer John Gray, were familiar sights in Edinburgh. Every Wednesday after a visit to market and exactly as the time-gun^① boomed one o'clock, the two would enter Traill's Dining Room for their midday meal, a cheap lunch for Gray, and a bun for Bobby.

Then in 1858, the schedule was interrupted. Farmer Gray died. Three days after the funeral exactly at one o'clock, Traill found himself looking into a pair of begging eyes. Bobby got his bun and disappeared. This was repeated for several days until Traill's curiosity got the better of him. He followed the small **terrier** as he left and raced to his master's grave. There he remained each day, fair or foul, despite the efforts of dog-loving townspeople to give him a new home. The graveyard caretaker, while sympathetic, was at first not so willing to let him in. But Bobby's devotion and faithfulness were so great that the caretaker provided Bobby with a shelter close to the grave to protect him from bad weather.

Then, after nine years, Bobby was arrested as a **vagrant**, because he had no license. The restaurant keeper appeared in court with Bobby. He was released by merciful justice. But just to make sure the law could not touch him, Lord Provost William Chambers paid Bobby's fee each year and presented him with a brass-plated collar^② **inscribed** "Greyfriars' Bobby from The Lord Provost, 1876, Licensee."

After that, Greyfriars' Bobby was allowed to



keep his lonely **vigil** undisturbed. He never varied his mealtime. Each day he left the graveyard as the gun roared one o'clock to pick up his bun and take it back to eat at his master's side. He must have been really hard for he lived until 1872, having kept to his lonely post for fourteen long years. He was buried in Greyfriars', of course, in a flower bed near John Gray's tombstone.

—Adapted from *Reading Material*

(317 words)

1 Study the words and phrases in the box and fill in the following blanks.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A) begging | B) boomed | C) grave |
| D) cheap | E) license | F) disappeared |
| G) faithfulness | H) funeral | I) familiar |
| J) terrier | K) sympathetic | L) bun |
| M) vigil | N) undisturbed | O) fair or foul |

John Gray and his dog, Bobby were (1) _____ guests in Traill's Dining Room. He often bought a (2) _____ lunch for himself and a (3) _____ for his dog. However, things changed when John Gray died. Several days after John Gray's (4) _____, the dog went to Traill's Dining Room alone and looked at Traill with (5) _____ eyes. Traill was (6) _____ with him and gave the dog a bun and then the dog (7) _____. For several days the dog got his bun and ate his meal at the side of his master's (8) _____. Traill and others were touched by Bobby's (9) _____ to his master and gave him food, shelter and (10) _____ to keep his lonely vigil undisturbed.

2 Read the text again and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- Another appropriate title for the text could be _____.
A. Traill's Dining Room B. Farmer John Gray
C. Bobby, the Faithful D. Lord Provost William Chambers
- The phrase "familiar sights" in the first sentence is nearest in meaning to _____.
A. "people who are familiar with the surroundings"
B. "people who enjoy sightseeing"

- C. "people who have very good eye-sights"
 D. "people or objects that are often seen around by others"
- 3) The phrase "fair or foul" in the second paragraph is used to describe _____.
 A. the graveyard B. the weather C. Bobby D. Traill
- 4) Which of the following is NOT mentioned or implied about Bobby?
 A. Bobby had refused to live in other people's home.
 B. Bobby was devoted and faithful to his master.
 C. Bobby was once arrested because he did something wrong.
 D. Bobby was protected until his death.
- 5) Why did people like to help Bobby?
 A. Because they knew his master.
 B. Because he lived without his master.
 C. Because he kept to his lonely post for fourteen long years.
 D. Because they were touched by his devotion and faithfulness.

3 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English.

- 1) _____ (Bobby 对主人如此忠诚) that he lived at the side of his master's grave for over fourteen years.
- 2) Samuel was obliged, _____ (尽管对主要的观点持强硬的态度), to compromise on lesser questions.
- 3) Most universities and colleges lie in suburbs, which can _____ (使学生学习时不受干扰).

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

terrier	['teriə(r)]	n.	小猎犬
vagrant	['veigrənt]	n.	流浪者
inscribe	[in'skraib]	v.	刻写着
vigil	['vidʒil]	n.	守夜

NOTES

1. time-gun 报时炮, 午炮
2. brass-plated collar 镀黄铜项圈

Text B

Buddy

By Morris Frank

With Buddy, my ever-present German shepherd guide dog, I left my room on the 14th floor and **hustled** down the hall to the elevator. There Buddy stopped and stood still. Always before she had pointed with her nose to the call button, but this time she didn't. "Forward," I commanded. She did not obey!

Then I did what no Seeing Eye owner should ever do—I let go of the dog and started forward. Buddy immediately threw herself across my legs, pushing so hard that I could not move ahead. At that moment a **maid** coming out of one of the rooms let out a terrified cry. "Don't move!" she shouted. "The elevator's not there! There's only a hole!"

My knees all but **buckled**. Had Buddy let me take two more steps I would have disappeared down the empty **shaft**!

I Want One of Those Dogs

A few years earlier I had never heard of guide dogs for the blind. I was 20 years old, living in a prison of blindness, completely dependent upon others. Then one day—November 5, 1927—my father read me a magazine article that changed my life. I heard how German shepherd dogs had been trained to take the place of a blind man's eyes!

I wrote to the author of the article, Mrs. Dorothy Eustis. "Is what you say really true?" I asked. "If so, I want one of those dogs! And I am not alone. Thousands of the blind like me hate being dependent on others. I will help them. Train me and I will bring back my dog and show people here how a blind man can be on his own."

After a long month the answer came—from the village of Vevey in the Swiss Alps^①. Mrs. Eustis would find me a dog, she said. But to get my dog, I would have to go all the way from Nashville, Tennessee, to the mountains of Switzerland!

I did just that. One day in April 1928 I stepped down from the train into the warm sunshine and fresh cool air of Vevey, Switzerland.

"Mr. Frank, here we are!" were the first words I heard. It was Mrs. Eustis. She shook my hand warmly and then in-



roduced Jack Humphrey. "Jack trained your dog," she said. "And now he'll train you."

The next afternoon Jack brought my dog to me. I heard the door open and the soft fall of the dog's paws on the floor. I knelt and **stroked** her silky coat. How lovely she was!

Her name was Kiss. I pictured myself in a crowd of strangers calling out, "Here, Kiss. Come, Kiss." I knew that wouldn't do! So I put my arms around my new friend and told her, "I'll call you Buddy."

Several weeks later I was really on my own with Buddy. I even went to Vevey and got a haircut. As the time drew near for me to "graduate" and go back home, Mrs. Eustis, Jack and I talked about my hopes for bringing guide dogs to the blind in America.

"Whether any school for guide dogs can ever get started at all depends upon two things," Mrs. Eustis warned me. "Number one, few people will believe that a dog can give you complete freedom of movement. So you and Buddy will have to go from city to city and prove that it is nearly as easy for you to get about as for any sighted person."

"Number two," she continued, "you must not forget that signs saying 'No dogs allowed' are almost everywhere. They're in restaurants, hotels, and stores, and on trains and buses. If the blind man's dog can't be with him wherever he goes, of what value is it to him? So your second task is to get Buddy accepted all over America with no more fuss than if she were a blind man's **cane**." "If you and Buddy can meet these two challenges," she finished, "I will put up \$10,000 and will help you start the guide-dog school."

Buddy's Triumph

Our first real challenge in America came right after Buddy and I arrived in New York. One of the reporters said to me whether I dared cross West Street. I had never heard of West Street. If I had, I would not have answered so quickly.

"Show us where it is," I told the reporter. "We'll cross it."

"It's right here," he said.

"Ok," I said confidently. "Buddy. Forward."

We entered a street so noisy that it was like entering a wall of sound. Buddy went about four paces and halted. A deafening roar and a rush of hot air told me a huge truck was smoothing past. Buddy moved forward, stopped, backed up and started again. I lost all sense of direction and surrendered myself entirely to the dog. I shall never forget the next three minutes. Trucks rocketed past, cabs blew their horns in our ears, drivers shouted at us.

When we finally got to the other side, I leaned over and gave Buddy a big hug and told her what a good, good girl she was.

"She sure is a good girl," exclaimed a voice at my elbow — one of the photographers.

"Some of the other fellows are still back on the other side!"

After that, Fifth Avenue, Broadway and other busy New York streets were almost easy. All during our stay in New York photographers and newsmen trailed us. Everywhere people spoke to Buddy and petted her. She did her work **grandly** and with pleasure. In a week she had conquered the biggest city in the world.

By the time we reached home, Buddy had triumphed in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, as well as in New York. Newspaper and magazine stories about her spread across the country.

Happily, I went to a telegraph office in Nashville. "I want to send a cable. Address it Eustis, Vevey, Switzerland," I told the clerk.

"Yes sir. And what is the message?"

"SUCCESS!"

"Is that all?" he asked, unbelievably. "Just one word?"

"Yes," I told him, "that tells everything."

Late in January, 1929, Mrs. Eustis, Jack Humphrey and I organized *The Seeing Eye*. In 1938 Buddy died. She was 12 years old. At that time in America 350 dogs were already guiding blind men and women. It was Buddy who made this great service to the blind possible. She was a true pioneer—and my loyal friend.

(1060 words)

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 MINUTES)

Directions: You will have 15 minutes to go over Text B quickly and answer the questions as follows.

For questions 1–7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in Text B;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in Text B;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in Text B.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in Text B.

1. Morris Frank would have been killed if he had taken a couple of steps towards the elevator.

(Y N NG)

2. At the beginning, Morris Frank got the news from his father, which said that a seeing-eye dog could change his life.

(Y N NG)

3. Morris Frank was eager to get a dog, so he went to the place as Mrs. Eustis told.

(Y N NG)

4. Morris Frank went to the mountains of Switzerland with a lot of difficulties because he was blind.
(Y N NG)
5. Morris Frank liked to call the dog Buddy because it was a male dog.
(Y N NG)
6. It was easy to train Buddy, so a few days later Morris Frank could go to have his hair cut with the dog.
(Y N NG)
7. Mrs. Eustis and Jack expected Morris Frank to take guide dogs to the blind in America.
(Y N NG)
8. Buddy's first real challenge was _____.
9. After Morris Frank succeeded in crossing West Street with his dog, they went anywhere _____.
10. Morris Frank regarded Buddy as his _____.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

hustle	['hʌsl]	v.	急速地挤, 拥
maid	[meid]	n.	少女, 女仆
buckle	['bʌkl]	v.	弯曲
shaft	[ʃɑ:ft]	n.	电梯的垂直升降机井
stroke	[strəuk]	vt.	抚摸
cane	[kein]	n.	手杖
triumph	['traɪəmf]	n.	胜利
grandly	['grændli]	ad.	堂皇地, 宏伟地

NOTES

1. the Swiss Alps (瑞士境内的那部分)阿尔卑斯山
2. with no more fuss than if + 虚拟语气: 就像……一样, 没什么大惊小怪的

Unit 2

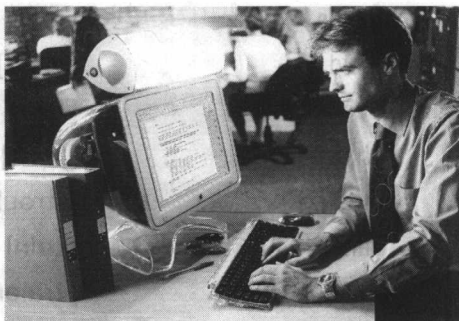
Fatigue

Text A

The Dangerous Desk

By Karen Springen

Howard Eggerman often feels as though a nail is piercing his hand. He sleeps restlessly at night. He struggles with such simple tasks as changing a light bulb. Eggerman, 54, suffers from bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome^①. He developed the ailment after years of sitting at a keyboard. He's still on the job, thanks to surgery and a specially designed workstation.



Who would have thought that sitting in a small room could do so much damage? True, you're more likely to kill yourself operating heavy machinery. But a million U.S. workers lose days to repetitive-motion injuries every year. With a little effort you can keep your job from wrecking your muscles, joints and **tendons**. Here are some tips for surviving the small room.

For your eyes: People who spend as little as two hours a day in front of a monitor can suffer from "computer vision syndrome", a cluster of symptoms that includes eyestrain, **blurred** vision, headaches and dry, **irritated** eyes. An eye doctor can tell you if you might benefit from glasses designed for computer users. These prescription lenses are made specifically to sharpen type at the arm's-length distance of a monitor. Experts also suggest using blinds and dimming the room lights to reduce screen glare. An anti-reflection **shield** — even a file folder taped to your monitor — can also help. Avoid decorating screen colors; black type on a white

background is easier on the eyes. And make sure your typeface is large enough for you to read without leaning forward.

For your neck: Place your monitor straight in front of you so you don't need to turn your head to see it. And keep your screen low enough that you don't have to **flex** your neck to look at it. When you use a laptop, elevate it slightly so that you're not hunching down to see the screen.

For your arms and hands: Typing and clicking may not involve much effort, but if your hands are in the wrong position, mere finger work can strain muscles, tendons and nerves. Ideally, your wrist and hand should extend straight from your elbow, parallel to the floor. Keyboards that separate the right and left hands are more accommodating than traditional ones, which force the wrists into an unnatural position.

For your mind: If repetitive motion can cause chronic aches and pains, so can psychological distress. Most desk workers diagnosed with repetitive-stress injuries are plagued by stress or boredom. Workers under extreme pressure are less likely to attend to their posture, and may strike their keyboard harder and more frequently. So no matter how unreasonable the demands you're trying to meet are, remind yourself to take micro-breaks. Even if your eyes and limbs feel fine, now is the time to improve your work habits. Repetitive-motion injuries are **cumulative** trauma disorders[®]. You're gradually developing these problems over time. And as Howard Egerman has learned, they're a lot harder to live with than they are to prevent.

(510 words)

1 Study the words and phrases in the box and fill in the following blanks.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) plagued | B) designed | C) devastate |
| D) afflict | E) sharpen | F) hunching |
| G) strain | H) elevated | I) chronic |
| J) spring | K) wrecking | L) ease |
| M) crouch | N) positions | O) computer |

Sitting in a small room at a (1) _____ could be surprisingly damaging to health. Fortunately you can keep your job from (2) _____ your muscles, joints and tendons with a little effort. For your eyes, you might benefit from glasses (3) _____ for computer users, which are made specifically to (4) _____ type at the arm's-length distance of a monitor. A slightly (5) _____ screen of your laptop saves you the exertion of (6) _____ down. To protect your hands and arms, try to keep them in