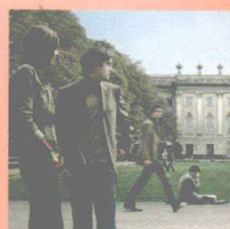
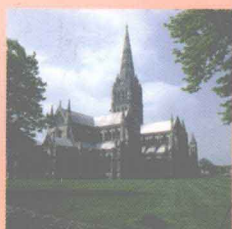


21世纪英语阅读 第1册

21 Century English Reading Book 1

21世纪英语阅读系列教材



李兵 主编



对外经济贸易大学出版社

University of International Business and Economics Press

21 世纪英语阅读系列教材

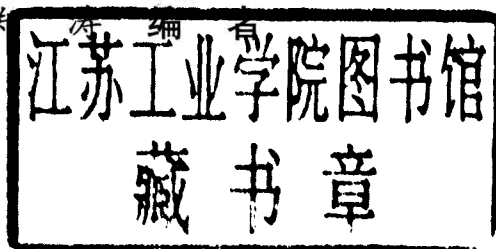
21 世纪英语阅读

第 1 册

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P R E F A C E

前言

根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求,英语阅读课的目的“在于培养学生的英语阅读理解能力和提高学生的阅读速度”,通过大量阅读训练“帮助学生扩大词汇量、吸收语言和文化背景知识”。本套英语阅读教材《21 世纪英语阅读》就是按照《大纲》要求,由长期从事英语专业一、二年级英语阅读课的一线教师总结丰富的教学成果和经验编写而成,旨在为广大学生提高丰富、时新的阅读材料,提供广泛的语言和文化素材,拓宽阅读视野,扩大知识面,增强学生的英语语感,培养学生的阅读兴趣,提高学生的阅读能力。

本套教材的特点:

1. 题材广泛、内容丰富:教材分上、下两册,上册涵盖新生校园生活、礼仪、体育、英语学习、饮食与健康、应对危机、互联网、友谊和爱情、防止犯罪、环保、科学前沿、英语幽默、广告和畅销书等内容;下册涉及国际热点问题、团队精神、经济与WTO、旅游、杂志、文化冲击、伪科学、心理、婚姻、科幻等内容。这些内容都是与大一新生息息相关、并为他们所喜闻乐见的话题,容易调动学生的兴趣,利于课堂教学的互动。
2. 创意新颖、有趣:教材内容都来自国外最新原版杂志、原版书籍和外文网站,并且注意选取视角新颖、独到的文章。每册教材后几个单元的文章取自受广大在校大学生欢迎的最新畅销书,而且每个单元后面都附有小幽默,这些小幽默也能很好地折射西方文化,使学生在获得语言素材的同时感受融入其中的文化因素。
3. 注释翔实、全面:每篇课文后都配有相关注释,主要针对文化现象、人名、地名等内容,旨在扩大学生知识面,拓宽阅读视野。
4. 练习内容针对性和操作性强:英语阅读课的一个重要目的是帮助学生扩大词汇量,然而,编者在教学的过程中发现单纯的单词量的扩大是远远不够的,单词的词性变化、构词法等基本功的训练对提高学生的构词、用词能力至关重要,所以本套教材配有

大量的词性变换练习。另外,学生对篇章的整体把握也是阅读能力的重要方面,所以练习还涉及文章结构的相关内容。书后还附有全部练习的答案,便于学生自学和教师讲解。

教学对象:

本套教材是高等院校英语专业一年级英语阅读课的配套教材,第一册供一年级上学期使用,第二册供一年级下学期使用。此外,也为非英语专业学生和广大英语爱好者提高英语阅读能力提供了很好的学习和练习素材。

教学安排:

两册教材共有34个单元,每单元4-6学时,每周一个单元。每单元有课文两篇,可供课堂教学活动,也可灵活掌握。阅读材料内容与课文主题相关,可由学生课后阅读。词汇练习和阅读技巧主要为学生设计,附有答案,可自学,也可由教师辅导难点。每册教材中剩余的单元可由学生自习,也可由主讲教师根据实际情况灵活处理。

编者介绍:

参加本套教材编写的作者均来自北京林业大学外语学院英语专业基础英语教研室,他们都具有硕士学位,毕业于北京外国语大学,北京语言大学、对外经贸大学等国内外名校,具有多年从事英语专业低年级英语阅读课程教学的经验。北京林业大学外语学院英语系在2007年国家教委英语专业本科教学评估为优,显示了很强的专业能力。除了主编外,第一册第1-6单元由刘玮编写,第7-12单元由李欣编写,第13-18单元由王一娜编写。蒋兰、郑涛和易素芳参加了上册练习的编写和校对工作。第二册第1-5单元由蒋兰编写,第6-10,16单元由郑涛编写,第11-14单元由易素芳编写,第15单元由李兵编写。刘玮、李欣和王一娜参加了下册练习的编写和校对工作。

由于编写时间仓促,本套教材还存在一些不尽如人意的地方,还望读者和专家赐教。

编 者

2008年4月

于北京林业大学外语学院

C O N T E N T S

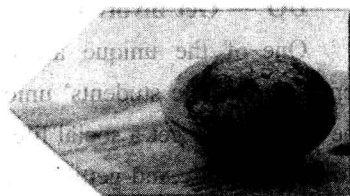
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Unit One

Adapting to University Life



Warm-up Questions

1. What kind of university life do you expect?
2. What is your feeling of leaving home and being on your own?
3. What is your plan for this four-year university life?

Text A

University Life — Do's and Don'ts

DO — Organize your time

University is completely different to school in that when it comes to work, you're generally left to your own devices. No one will motivate you to actually do anything, and worst of all; there's no sympathy for late work. You will get a zero mark for any work handed in after the deadline. The trick is to plan your time, and get work out of the way early and get more time to go out! Remember, you can be as flexible with your time as you like but you'll always need to make sure you get out of bed for lectures, meet essay and project deadlines, and schedule in plenty of revision days before exams.

DON'T — Think you're on your own

That first week of university can be daunting, away from home with hundreds of complete strangers, and all your mates nowhere near. However, just remember that everyone is in the same boat, all as nervous as each other, so just go up to people and say 'hi'. They'll be just as glad for someone to talk to as you are. Plus, you'll meet people on the first day who will be mates for life. University is one great melting pot of personalities, and it's

amazing how quickly everyone fits in.

DO — Get involved

One of the unique aspects of university is the sheer amount of different interests represented. The students' union will run loads of sports clubs and societies. Joining one is the best way to get a social life, as they run all kinds of events for their members. They're all student-run too, and getting involved in their organization will give you great opportunities to practice yourself, to make friends and add a bit of sparkle to your CV. It's something to impress the society when you go job hunting.

DO — Spend your money carefully

Being a student is an expensive business. Not only do you have to pay your tuition, you have to find money for, clothes, food, course materials and of course, going out! The best way to achieve the balance is to work out the money coming in (student loan, scholarship and part-time work) and prioritize the money going out. Remember, it's no fun getting a square banquet one night when it means you're living on beans or toast for a month. Try every means to make ends meet. Don't make money become a problem that haunts you day and night. Plus, getting a degree makes sense in the long run — graduates earn more and are more likely to get a job than people without a degree.

DO — Learn to tolerate others

Learning to live with another person in the close quarters of a room is a very important part of your college experience. This may be the first time you've had to share a room with someone of your own age, with someone you've just met, or for that matter with anyone at all. Living in a dormitory is probably one of the most fun periods you'll have in your life. However, you'll discover every annoying habit known to man in your roommates! Here is where you learn the great art of communication and compromise. Mom doesn't live here, but you do. The neatnik will have to learn to tolerate life's imperfections. The slob, well, it's time to start picking up after yourself. Try to have a bit of respect for your mates by not messing the room up, doing your share of the cleaning, and not staying up till 1 a. m. and putting the stereo on at full blast when there's an exam the next day.

DON'T — Copy work

Universities are very particular about this, and claiming some other person's work as your own is the quickest way to get thrown out of college. They've even got a special word for it — plagiarism. You may think that no-one will notice that a paragraph of your essay was really from an obscure journal written in another country but honestly, people do notice.

Using other people's work is perfectly acceptable, but you must credit them (called referencing). Sharing your work with others is also a risky practice. If your mate's work resembles yours too much then it may even be you accused of plagiarism. Last but not least, don't cheat in exams.

DON'T — Be afraid to share a problem

You're well looked after as a student. If things are going wrong, the university and students' union have all kinds of support services to help you out, from financial advisers to psychological counsellors. The services are free, and entirely confidential. If you've got a problem with your course, you'll have a course tutor who will be able to sort things out. Most problems at university can be solved fairly easily — the biggest problem is students sitting on them until they're all out of proportion.

DO — Get the balance right

Ultimately, you're at university to get an academic qualification. You've also got unparalleled opportunities to do everything except academic work! It's just a matter of striking the right balance between them both. Going out every night is fine for a while, but it's all a waste of time if you start failing exams. Non-academic involvement is great for your CV, but you still need the degree at the end of it all. That's right, university life is about learning. You'll be expected to go to all your lectures and classes. Most courses are assessed through exams, essays, practical work and projects. You'll have anything from one to five hours of lectures, etc, in a day. But on top of that, you are expected to do a number of hours of self study. If you plan your time and your workload, you'll have plenty of free time to enjoy student life.

DO — Enjoy yourself!

You'll never have so many opportunities and a commitment-free period in your life like this again, so make the most of it! Universities are usually located in a lively city buzzing with events, cinemas, clubs and bars (often with great student discounts and special offers), so you'll never be short of things to do. There are all kinds of fringe benefits of going to college than just the studying, so get involved, and as the famous advert said, "just do it!"

● Reading Comprehension ●

True or false telling

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text.

1. As in school, in a university you're always motivated by teachers to do everything.
2. It's difficult for you to adapt to university life and find a new friend to talk to.
3. It's really useful to join one of the university student organizations and get involved in all the colorful social activities.
4. One advantage of being in a university and free from parents' control is that you can spend your money as freely and carelessly as you wish.
5. You have to live with roommates of different habits, so sharing a room with others is the most annoying part of university life.
6. In no case can you use other people's work.
7. As long as you are willing to share problems with others and let others help you, most problems in universities will not be problematic at all.

Text B

Making the Transition to University Life

1 One of the major turning points in many peoples' lives is leaving school and commencing university life. Studying at University not only means adjusting to a new way of learning, but also a new way of living. Many students travel from the various provinces throughout the country. There are many adjustments to make — a lively and diverse new campus environment to negotiate, new accommodation away from the familiar surroundings of home and many new people to meet — both fellow students and lecturers. Small things, like knowing where to catch a bus, buy fresh food or go swimming, will all be part of your new experience.

2 To assist students with their transition to university life, universities usually have special orientation programs and sessions aimed at assisting students adjust to being at university. In addition to the formal orientation programs offered, new students are strongly urged to talk with students who have already been in the university for a while and have had a chance to "learn the ropes".

3 While adjusting to university life can be exciting and fun, it can also be an unsettling period of confusion, particularly if you are feeling homesick and too shy to ask questions about aspects of university life you are uncertain about. Even new students who appear to be outgoing and confident usually experience feelings of uncertainty from time to time, so don't

feel alone.

4 The best way to overcome these feelings is to share them with other students. Your old school-friends and family may not be close by anymore, but university life offers you a wonderful opportunity to make a wide circle of new and interesting friends from all over the regions. Many of these people will remain your friends and colleagues for the rest of your life.

5 As you settle into university life, everything that at first seemed so foreign and strange will become more familiar. Adjusting to this change will help you to grow and develop as a person by exposing you to a bigger world full of different views and new insights.

6 If you have arrived at a university straight from school, one of the biggest surprises you will find is the academic freedom you have at the university. At school, your teachers probably closely supervised your attendance, classwork and homework. At university, it is expected that you are here because you *want* to be here and you are enthusiastic about learning. If you don't turn up to lectures or tutorials, or fail to hand in assignments, nobody is going to 'punish' you. The only person who will lose out will be you. Whether you are a private fee-paying student or you have been awarded a scholarship to attend the university, the only person who is ultimately responsible for whether you will succeed or fail at university is you.

7 This means you need to take a responsible approach to learning. Find out all you can about the academic rules and regulations, turn up to your lectures regularly, ensure you understand the structure and content of your academic programs, hand in your assignments in time and make sure you prepare well for examinations. If you put in your best effort, you will not only be personally satisfied but you will also probably perform well academically.

8 University class sizes may also surprise you. At school, you may have sat in a room with between 30 or 40 other students. By comparison, some lectures at university can seat more than several hundred students! Lectures tend to be large, but they are supplemented by smaller tutorial groups which have a more 'cosy' atmosphere and give you the opportunity to ask questions about issues raised in the lecture with your tutor or lecturer.

9 Another big difference about studying at university is the expectation that you will not just take notes from your lecturers but ask lots of questions. In some cultures it is traditionally considered impolite to question people in authority positions, such as lecturers, but at a university it is important that you ask questions and challenge theories so that you

learn to become an analytical and independent thinker. Contrary to what you might believe, most lecturers enjoy teaching students who ask questions, challenge ideas and stimulate discussion. It gives them informal feedback about your academic progress and can also lead to new ideas being expressed, which is vital for an invigorating learning experience. Developing your communication skills at university will prove to be an invaluable asset in the workplace.

10 To study in a university also means you have to share a room with somebody you don't know before. Becoming someone's roommate could be the beginning of a very influential and personal relationship in your life. It is important that you make an effort to remain sincere and honest. Learn about your similarities and your differences. Don't be afraid to note the differences between yourselves. That's what distinguishes you as an individual. It is not necessary to share every aspect of college living. In fact, learning to tolerate each other's differences without infringing on each other's freedoms can be a valuable part of your education.

11 Sometimes, even good intentions do not lead to a good relationship! No matter how hard you try, communication sometimes breaks down. You might be receiving a subtle hint that this has happened when you find that your roommate doesn't want to talk to you, leaves the room whenever you enter, or complains to friends about you. If this happens, you can be fairly sure that there is some conflict which needs to be addressed. Don't ignore these signs of trouble. Take the first step in confronting your roommate in an effort to understand what is wrong. It may be something very simple that can easily be resolved, or it may be an issue on which you both have to work together.

12 Most conflicts arise from small personal irritations which, when not confronted immediately, grow into big problems. Honest and ongoing communication is critical! Check your behavior in a conflict situation. If you change your behavior, your roommate's behavior may also change. Not all conflicts can be resolved by the roommates themselves. When you need help, try to get assistance before the problem is overwhelming.

13 Finally, being at university means your classmates will vary in age, experience and cultural background. Not all students come to university straight from school. Many have already been out in the workforce for some time and decide to come to university to help advance their career path or to change careers altogether. Some students may have spent most of their life caring for family and are looking to begin a new career through university study. Regardless of the age differences, remember that you are all at university for the same

reason — to learn.

<http://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=transition>

● Reading Comprehension ●

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What can help students become used to university life?
2. What is the biggest difference between life in a university and that at school?
3. What kind of students do most lecturers like teaching? Why?
4. When you find yourself in disagreement with your roommates, what would you do to solve the problem?
5. What is the common goal for people of different ages, experiences and cultures to go to university?

● Exercises ●

I. Vocabulary

1. Word forms A

Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the given words.

1. sympathy
 - a. What is your opinion? Do you _____ with his proposal?
 - b. That cruel boss never shows any _____ to the suffering of the workers.
 - c. He gave a _____ glance to the beggar and offered her some bread.
2. represent
 - a. The _____ of different parties assembled to negotiate a solution for the dispute.
 - b. The paintings on display _____ the artist's early style.
 - c. The statue is a _____ of a king.
3. impress
 - a. The performance has left a deep _____ on me.
 - b. His _____ words earned him a lasting applause.
 - c. The beautiful scenery _____ me a lot.
4. prioritize
 - a. Our government has given high _____ to the economic development.

b. If there are too many things at hand at one time, you should _____ them and deal with them in order of importance.

5. proportion

a. Water should be in proper _____ to flour when you make dough.

b. Punishment ought to be _____ to the crime.

6. qualification

a. The school education he has received is not enough to _____ him as a manager.

b. What kind of _____ is needed for this position?

c. He is acknowledged as a _____ teacher.

2. Word forms B

Complete each of the following sentences with the suitable words.

1. personality personal personnel

a. Don't poke your nose into others' _____ business.

b. He won the election more on _____ than on capability.

c. The _____ department is in charge of recruiting new staff.

2. resemble assemble

a. People _____ in the open lawn after the earthquake, afraid that bigger aftershocks would come.

b. The baby _____ his father.

3. confidential confident

a. The document is highly _____.

b. She is _____ of success.

II. Guided Note-taking

Fill in the blanks according to the text.

Notice five big differences between school and university when you make transition to university life:

a) _____

At school, your teachers closely supervised _____.

At university, you're expected to _____.

b) _____

University lectures are usually much _____ (bigger/smaller) than school classes in size.

c) Relationship with teachers

At university, it is absolutely acceptable and even encouraged for students to _____, so that the teachers can know what progress they have made and new ideas can sometimes be stimulated.

d) living in a dormitory

Sharing a room means you have to tolerate _____ without interfering with _____. When there appeared conflicts, you should first _____, then _____ and _____ is very important for problem solving.

e) age difference

In university, classmates may differ in _____, but the common goal they share is _____.

III. Cloze

Your first job in setting up a study schedule is to determine during which hours of the day you cannot study. Be as exact as you can. Include the time 1 takes to get ready for school in the morning and get ready for bed 2 night; to eat breakfast, lunch, or dinner; and to take 3 of family responsibilities.

You cannot be a productive student 4 you do not eat, sleep, and exercise well. A healthy breakfast gives you necessary nourishment. All 5 often students race to class without having eaten breakfast. Such students usually become tired 6 midday, unable to concentrate on their studies. Also, excessive 7 of sugar and caffeine in your diet may leave you tired during the day. So try to stay 8 from too many sweets and too much coffee. Like healthy food, exercise is a must for students. Many students exercise before dinner or later in the evening. They find that 9 exercising they fell wide awake, can face the evening with a clear 10, and then sleep soundly.

Finally, getting at least seven hours 11 sleep a night is most important. With little sleep one night, you 12 feel fine the following day, but at some time during the week you will 13 be unable to get up on time or will find yourself 14 asleep in class. Such sleeping difficulties will eventually put you behind in your 15.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. A. it | B. one | C. that | D. each |
| 2. A. at | B. in | C. for | D. during |
| 3. A. examples | B. action | C. duty | D. care |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 4. A. though | B. but | C. so | D. if |
| 5. A. too | B. very | C. quite | D. rather |
| 6. A. in | B. by | C. of | D. for |
| 7. A. numbers | B. parts | C. amounts | D. cups |
| 8. A. out | B. off | C. away | D. up |
| 9. A. after | B. before | C. until | D. while |
| 10. A. idea | B. heart | C. brain | D. mind |
| 11. A. with | B. of | C. into | D. in |
| 12. A. may | B. need | C. must | D. should |
| 13. A. not | B. both | C. either | D. neither |
| 14. A. going | B. falling | C. coming | D. becoming |
| 15. A. classmates | B. teachers | C. studies | D. books |

◆ Passage Reading ◆

Passage 1

If the teacher asks a question, you are expected to give a prompt answer. If you do not understand the question, you should raise your hand and ask the teacher to repeat the question. If you do not know the answer, it is all right to tell the teacher that you do not know. Then he or she knows what you need to learn.

There is no excuse for not doing your homework. If you are absent, you should ask someone who is in your class for the assignment. It is your responsibility to find out what assignments you have missed. It is not the teacher's responsibility to remind you of missed assignments.

You must not be absent on a test day. If you are seriously ill, call and let the teacher know you will not be there for the test. If your teacher allows make-up tests, you should take the test within one or two days after returning to class. Serious illness is the only reason for missing a test.

Be on time! It is considered rude to be late. Also, it bothers other students. If you must come in late, be sure to do it quietly. Have your books and papers out of your bag before you come into the room. Then go to your seat and sit quietly. In the U. S. it is not necessary to knock before you enter the classroom. Most of the teachers will give you a low grade if