



A New Course of 新编大学英语阅读教程 四级 English Reading for College Learners 修订版

主编 欧阳俊林

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College Learners 4

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(修订版)

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编写说明

随着大学英语教学和考试系统的改革,大学英语的教与学对目的语的输入提出了更高的要求,体现了素质教育的基本导向。作为一门以扩大知识面和增强语言应用能力为目的的大学英语阅读课,迫切需要一套与之相适应的教材。《新编大学英语阅读教程》就是要体现这样的导向,满足这样的需求。

《新编大学英语阅读教程》广泛收集了现代英语,特别是近十年来英美社会的多式样语言文本。话题覆盖了当今政治、经济、文化、科技、教育、心理、人文、社会等诸多方面,帮助读者了解当今国际各领域的发展动态和问题,并从接触真实语料入手,学习和掌握语言形式、功能和用法,加深语言理解,从而全面提高学生英语语言的阅读水平,增强学生参加新体制下的大学英语四、六级考试的应试能力。

《新编大学英语阅读教程》一共四册,与目前大学英语教学的课程设置平行,每学期一册,循序渐进,由浅入深。通过课堂教学和学生课外阅读,逐步培养学生良好的语言思维和语言学习习惯,以达到最佳的教与学效果。

本书也可以作为英语专业泛读课程的选用教材。

参加本书编写的人员有:宋志俊、郭燕萍、江柳英、江永霞、李永莲、林绪芹、倪响、盛绘、朱丽萍。本册主审:宋志俊、盛绘、陆玲妹。此次修订过程中,参加校对的有:安晓杰、丁平、李红梅、郭蕾蕾、唐友东、谭伟红、许灵芝、孟咸智、阎勇、朱丹凤、南丽霞、黄琼。

限于水平和时间,疏漏难免,恭请广大读者和学界同仁批评指正。

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Unit 1 Nature

Passage 1 Surviving a Tsunami — Lessons from Chile, Hawaii, and Japan

1 This report contains true stories that illustrate how to survive — and how not to survive — a tsunami. It is meant for people who live, work, or play along coasts that tsunamis may strike. Such coasts surround most of the Pacific Ocean but also include other areas, such as the shores of the Caribbean, eastern Canada, and the Mediterranean.

2 The stories provide a mixed bag of lessons about tsunami survival. Some illustrate actions that reliably saved lives — heeding official warnings, abandoning belongings, and going promptly to high ground and staying there until the tsunami is really over. Others describe taking refuge in buildings or trees or floating on debris-tactics that had mixed results and can be recommended only as desperate acts.

Heed Official Warnings

3 .Play it safe, even if warnings seem ambiguous or you think the danger has passed.

4 There was plenty of time for evacuation in Hilo, Hawaii, as the Chilean tsunami raced across the Pacific Ocean on May 22, 1960. At 6:47 p. m. Hawaiian time, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey issued an official warning that waves were expected to reach Hilo at about midnight. Around 8:30 p. m. , coastal sirens in Hilo sounded and continued to sound intermittently for 20 minutes.

5 When the first wave, only a few feet high, arrived just after midnight, hundreds of people were still at home on low ground in Hilo. Others, thinking that the danger had passed, returned to Hilo before the highest wave of the tsunami struck at 1:04 a. m. on May 23. One of those who came back too soon was 16-year-old Carol Brown.

6 Carol was at her family's house on low ground in Hilo when the warning sirens sounded. Carol's parents took valuables to a relative's house in Papa'ikou, a few miles northwest of Hilo, while Carol and her brother Ernest checked on a niece who was babysitting outside of town.

7 Later, Carol and Ernest returned to Hilo after hearing on the radio that tsunami waves had already come into town and were only 7 feet high. On the way back, they met a police officer who told them that the danger had passed. Carol and Ernest went to a sister's house in a low part of town. Around 1:00 a. m., they began to hear a low rumbling noise that soon became louder and was accompanied by sounds of crashing. Moments later, a wall of water hit the house, floating it off its foundation. When the house came to rest, Hilo was dark because the power plant had been knocked out by the same wave.

8 Carol and her family survived the 1960 Chilean tsunami without serious injury. However, 61 other people in Hilo died and another 282 were badly hurt. These losses occurred, in part, because the warning sirens in Hilo on the evening of May 22, 1960, were interpreted differently by different people. Although nearly everyone heard the sirens, only about a third of them thought it was a signal to evacuate without further notice. Most thought it was only a preliminary warning to be followed later by an evacuation signal. Others in Hilo were unsure of how seriously to take the warnings, because several previous alerts had been followed by tsunamis that did little damage.

Head for High Ground and Stay There

9 Move uphill or at least inland, away from the coast.

10 Going to high ground and staying there helped save lives during the 1960 Chilean tsunami, not only in Chile but also in Onagawa, Japan. Damaging waves in Onagawa reached heights of 14 feet. Such waves kept arriving for several hours. Elsewhere, in Japan the tsunami killed 122 people, but in Onagawa no one died, probably because many people there went to high ground. Some arrived there by 4:45 a. m., as the first large wave entered town. They had been alerted by fireman Kimura Kunio. Mr. Kimura, on early morning watch beside the town's harbor, had noticed unusual motion of the water.

Abandon Belongings

11 Save your life, not your possessions.

12 Like everyone else in Maullín, Chile, Ramón Atala survived the 1960 Chile earthquake. However, he lost his life while trying to save something from the tsunami that followed.

13 Mr. Atala was Maullín's most prosperous merchant. Outside of town, he owned a barn and a plantation of Monterey pine. In town, he owned a pier and at least one large building and also had private quarters in a waterfront warehouse.

14 According to Nabih Soza, a fellow merchant, Mr. Atala entered this warehouse between the first and second waves of the tsunami that struck Maullín. Mr. Atala was probably trapped in the warehouse when the second wave of the tsunami washed the building away. His son, Eduardo, said that afterward his father was among the missing and that his body was never found. Some residents of the town say that Mr. Atala was briefly restrained outside the warehouse by his wife, who grabbed his hair before he finally broke away. Many in the town say he entered the warehouse to rescue money. Even as Mr. Atala was being carried off by the second wave, his barn outside of Maullín was providing a refuge for some 20 people, saving their lives from the tsunami.

Don't Count on the Roads

15 When fleeing a tsunami caused by a nearby earthquake, you may find roads broken or blocked.

16 Minutes after the 1960 Chile earthquake, René Maldonado rode his horse on the road from Maullín, Chile. During the ride, Mr. Maldonado's horse had to jump newly formed cracks in the road. The weakened road was soon severed by the waves of the tsunami that followed the earthquake, leaving channels too wide even for a horse to jump.

17 Not all people in the area fleeing the earthquake and the tsunami were as lucky as Mr. Maldonado. Some had their routes of escape severed by tsunami waves.

18 Shaking from the 1960 earthquake not only damaged roads but also caused landslides. In addition to blocking roads, landslides caused by the quake dammed the Río San Pedro in the foothills of the Andes about 40 miles east of the city of Valdivia, Chile. Later failure of this landslide dam unleashed a flood that covered parts of the city.

Go to an Upper Floor or Roof of a Building

19 Only if trapped and unable to reach high ground, go to an upper story of a sturdy building or get on its roof.

20 The family of Jos Navarro, farming on a low peninsula near Maullín, Chile,

had only one quick route to high ground after the 1960 Chile earthquake. The route was eastward along an unpaved road, across a bridge over a tidal stream, to uplands called Chuyaquén. Although a neighbor quickly took that route, the Navarro family stayed in their home, beside another tidal stream.

21 Some minutes after the earthquake, the Navarro family saw the waters of the stream recede. Never before had they seen so much of the streambed exposed. By then, the first wave of the tsunami that followed the quake was approaching but still out of view to the west.

22 Only when they saw a low wall of water less than a mile away did the Navarros head for high ground. The family needed to cover half a mile just to reach the bridge that their neighbor had used. They got far enough to see the first tsunami wave destroy it in front of them.

23 As the first wave receded, they looked for something to climb. Nothing near them stood more than a few feet high, except for their 9-year-old apple trees. Three quarters of a mile to the south, however, was a barn. This was among the properties of Ramón Atala, who was about to be carried away by the second wave in Maullín.

24 Although Mr. Navarro's wife and children headed for the barn, Mr. Navarro did not go with them. He thought he'd retrieve a few things from the family house. However, when he heard shouts from the direction of Maullín, he took them as a warning of a second wave and went directly to the barn.

25 The second wave reached the barn just as Mr. Navarro joined his family there. Along with 14 others, the Navarro family spent the night in the loft of Ramón Atala's barn, safe above the tsunami waters that ran beneath them.

Climb a Tree

26 As a last resort, climb up a strong tree if trapped on low ground.

27 At least a dozen people near Maullín, Chile, survived the 1960 Chilean tsunami by climbing trees. However, others died when the trees they climbed were toppled by the tsunami.

28 Ramón Ramírez, 15 years old at the time of the tsunami, survived by climbing into the branches of a tree on a plain west of Maullín. While Mr. Ramírez stayed safely in the tree, the waters of the tsunami swirled about the tree. The water crested at 15

feet above sea level, reaching several feet above the tree's base.

29 In nearby Quenuir, at the mouth of the Río Maullín, Estalino Hernández climbed a tree to escape the tsunami's waves. While he clung to the tree, the waters of the tsunami rose to his waist. Not far away, the onrushing water covered land 30 feet above sea level. Although Mr. Hernández survived the tsunami, he lost his 13-year-old son to the waves. Quenuir had 104 other victims, most of whom took to boats just after the earthquake and were caught by the first wave of the tsunami.

Climb onto Something that Floats

30 If swept up by a tsunami, look for something to use as a raft.

31 Nelly Gallardo survived the tsunami that followed the 1960 Chile earthquake by clinging to a log. The earthquake struck while she was digging for clams on the shore more than 4 miles west of Maullín, Chile. Soon after the shaking from the quake stopped, she walked about 100 yards inland to a house that was more than half a mile from the nearest high ground. The next thing Ms. Gallardo recalls is floating on a tree trunk. She clung to this trunk until the next morning. For a time she heard a man's voice crying for help — his body was found later. At daybreak she was more than a mile from where the tsunami had swept her up. The tsunami included many waves, but Ms. Gallardo recalls only the one that set her adrift.

32 The roof of her family house served as a life raft for Armanda Cubate, her 4-year old nephew Nelson, and five others. The house, on low ground west of Maullín, withstood the 1960 earthquake. The house also withstood the first two waves of the tsunami that followed the quake, but the third wave swept it away. This wave also toppled a nearby tree that Ms. Cubate's father had climbed to escape the tsunami. Both he and Ms. Cubate's mother drowned in the tsunami. Survivors on the roof later pulled the mother's body from the water.

◇ Notes

refuge <i>n.</i>	庇护, 避难, 避难所
debris <i>n.</i>	碎片, 残骸
evacuation <i>n.</i>	撤退, 走开
siren <i>n.</i>	汽笛, 警报
intermittently <i>ad.</i>	间歇地

plantation <i>n.</i>	耕地, 种植园
pier <i>n.</i>	码头
sever <i>v.</i>	切断
peninsula <i>n.</i>	半岛
streambed <i>n.</i>	河床
retrieve <i>v.</i>	重新得到
topple <i>v.</i>	倾倒
crest <i>vi.</i>	到达绝顶
clam <i>n.</i>	蛤

◇ Exercises

• *Answer the following questions briefly.*

1. According to this passage, which areas may be struck by tsunamis?
2. Since nearly everyone in Hilo heard the warning sirens before the 1960 tsunami, then why didn't a lot of people evacuate to a safer place?
3. Why can't people count on roads when fleeing a tsunami?
4. What can people do if trapped on low ground? Is it definitely safe? Why or why not?
5. If swept by a tsunami, what can people do?

Passage 2 The 1960 Tsunami and the Earthquake in Chile That Caused It

Introduction

1 Although many people call tsunamis "tidal waves," they are not related to tides but are rather a series of waves, or "wave trains," usually caused by earthquakes. Tsunamis have also been caused by the eruption of some coastal and island volcanoes, submarine landslides, and oceanic impacts of large meteorites. Tsunami waves can become more than 30 feet high as they come into shore and can rush miles inland across low-lying areas.

2 Most of the following events described were caused by a series of waves widely known as the "1960 Chilean tsunami." The tsunami was a result of the largest earthquake ever measured (magnitude 9.5). This quake occurred along the coast of

Chile on May 22, 1960.

3 In Chile, the earthquake and the tsunami that followed took more than 2,000 lives and caused property damage estimated at \$550 million (1960 dollars). From Chile the tsunami radiated outward, killing 61 people in Hawaii and 122 in Japan.

4 The 1960 Chile earthquake broke a fault zone along which a slab of sea floor is sinking, or “subducting,” beneath the adjacent South American Continent. Such “subduction zones” are formed where two of the tectonic plates that make up the Earth’s outer shell meet. Earthquakes occur when the fault breaks, suddenly releasing built-up energy. During the 1960 Chile earthquake, the western margin of the South American Plate tilted as much as 60 feet relative to the subducting Nazca Plate, in an area 600 miles long and more than 100 miles wide.

5 Some areas around the margin of the Pacific Ocean are located near subduction zones similar to the one that produced the 1960 Chile earthquake and its tsunami. One of these areas is Cascadia — southern British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and northern California.

6 Recently, it has been discovered that the Cascadia Subduction Zone, like the subduction zone off Chile, has a history of producing earthquakes that triggered tsunamis. The most recent of these earthquakes, in 1700, set off a tsunami that struck Japan with waves about as big as those of the 1960 Chilean tsunami in Japan. However, modern Cascadia has had little experience with tsunamis and almost no experience with tsunamis generated close to home. Because of this, people in Cascadia need to look elsewhere for guidance about tsunami survival.

7 In coastal areas, the largest subduction zone earthquake may kill fewer people than the tsunami that follows.

8 Many people in Cascadia may think that “The Big One” — an earthquake of magnitude 9 — will kill them before its tsunami rolls in. So, why bother to prepare for such a tsunami? In the account, all the people in and near the town of Maullín, Chile, survived the biggest earthquake ever measured. The deaths in the area came later during the tsunami.

9 José Argomedo survived the 1960 Chile earthquake, which he initially mistook for nuclear war. Mr. Argomedo was 22 years old and living on a farm outside

Maullín, Chile, where he got news of the world from his radio. Early in May 1960, the big news was the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union — a Soviet missile had downed an American spy plane.

10 On May 18, the Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, suggested treating the United States like a cat that had stolen cream. "Wouldn't it be better," he said, "to take the American aggressors by the scruff of the neck also and give them a little shaking?"

11 A few days later, on the afternoon of May 22, while out riding his horse, Mr. Argomedo felt more than a little shaking. As the ground beneath him shook hard for several minutes, he was forced to get off his horse. Mr. Argomedo thought the Cold War had turned hot. However, like everyone else in the area of Maullín, Quenuir, and La Pasada, he was actually living through a magnitude 9.5 earthquake, the largest ever measured.

12 Mr. Argomedo was on high ground during the hours that followed the earthquake. However, many other residents of the area were not, and 122 were killed by the coming tsunami.

13 An earthquake may serve as a warning that a tsunami is coming, and so may a rapid fall or rise in coastal waters.

14 On Sunday, May 22, 1960, Jovita Riquelme took her 5-year-old daughter to Mass in Queule, Chile. During Mass, the priest talked about earthquakes. A swarm of quakes as large as magnitude 8 had occurred 100 miles to the north the previous day.

15 Later that Sunday, the magnitude 9.5 main shock of the 1960 Chile earthquake rocked the region. After the shaking ended, many people from Queule decided to head to nearby hills. From their stories it is not known why they chose to do this, but their only known warning was the minutes of shaking or, perhaps, changes in the level of the Río Queule or the nearby Pacific Ocean.

16 Heeding natural warnings by going to high ground probably saved hundreds of lives in Queule. However, Mrs. Riquelme's family remained at their house on low ground near the Río Queule. The tsunami that followed the earthquake caught the Riquelme family there. During the confusion caused by the waves, Mrs. Riquelme lost her daughter, and her husband was badly injured. Her husband died of his injuries, and the body of her daughter was found 3 days after the tsunami.

17 Not far from Queule, Vitalia Llanquimán lived outside the village of Mehun. Soon after the earthquake shaking stopped, a man on horseback told her that the sea had receded from shore. At first, Mrs. Llanquimán was not alarmed by this news, but her husband took it as a warning that the sea, when it came back, might surge inland. Carrying their two youngest children, the couple hurried up a nearby hill, where they safely remained during the tsunami.

18 There will be many waves just before the tsunami. The next wave may be bigger, and the tsunami may last for hours.

19 Just after 10 p. m. on May 22, 1960, seismologist Jerry Eaton and four companions assembled at the U. S. Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory on the Island of Hawaii. Gathering cameras, notebooks, flashlights, and steel measuring tapes, they piled into a Ford station wagon for the 30-mile ride down to Hilo. There they hoped to measure the 1960 Chilean tsunami, which was expected to arrive at about midnight.

20 The men had good reason to measure this tsunami. Hawaii had been struck in the past by deadly tsunamis, including ones from Chile in 1837 and 1877 and one from the Aleutian Islands in 1946 that in Hilo alone killed 98 people. Measurements of past tsunamis are commonly used to help identify areas at risk from future tsunamis. Measurements had been made in Hawaii of Aleutian tsunamis, but little was known about the heights of tsunamis from Chile.

21 In Hilo, Mr. Eaton and his companions stopped to clear their plans with the police and then drove to the Wailuku River Bridge, on the shore of Hilo Bay. They knew that the 1946 Aleutian tsunami had destroyed the bridge there. The men set up an observation post on the new bridge and began measuring the water level beneath it. Just in case, they also planned their own evacuation route, a short sprint to high ground.

22 Just after midnight, the water under the bridge rose to 4 feet above normal—the first wave of the tsunami had arrived. At 12:46 a. m., the second wave washed under the bridge at a level 9 feet above normal. By 1:00 a. m., the water beneath the bridge had dropped to 7 feet below normal. Mr. Eaton recalls that they then heard an ominous noise, a faint rumble like a distant train that came from the