

新理念大学英语 泛读教程

XINLINIAN

DAXUE YINGYU FANDU JIAOCHENG

梁为祥 肖辉◎总主编



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(第四册)

总 主 编：梁为祥 肖 辉

副总主编：吕 晔 蔡 斌 韩 英 杨 华

主 编：蔡 斌

副 主 编：王淑芳 顾 翔 滕卫东

编 者：陈红娟 徐双妮 宋彤彤 张伦伦

许昌余 简成瑶

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前言

《新理念大学英语泛读教程》是英语教学不可缺少的教学内容,也是英语其他课程的一个重要补充。本“教程”内容是围绕提高学生的英语能力所设计的。为了达到这个目的,根据“泛读教程”的教学特点和要求,在编写过程中着重强调了如下几个方面的内容:

一、为了扩大学生的英语词汇量,拓宽知识范围,获得更多的知识信息,丰富学生的语言知识,本教材注重选材范围,力求涵盖社会科学、人文科学以及自然科学等方面的内容。一、二册着重选择适用英语,如:电子商务、经济、贸易、金融、证券交易等方面的文章;三、四册侧重于选择社会科学和人文科学以及自然学科等方面的文章。本教材的教学目的是要求学生以自学为主,故文章的篇幅不宜太长。一、二册的文章 250~300 个单词,三、四册的文章 350~400 个单词。文章由易到难,便于学生阅读、理解和掌握,从而提高学生的阅读兴趣和学习效果。

二、为了帮助学生在过程中更好地理解 and 掌握文中的语言词汇知识,课文后列出了文中的词语和词组,并针对重点常用词语和词组设计了 10 个句子为填空题,帮助学生掌握这些词语和词组的用法。

三、每篇文章设计 5 个理解题,每道题含有 4 个选项,选项中包括对词组、段落以及全文的理解,从中选择最佳答案,提高学生的理解力。

本教材适用于专科院校和本科院校的学生阅读教学,包括英语专业学生和公共英语的学生。为了使本教程更具有适用性、针对性,编写组特邀请了东南大学、河海大学、新疆医科大学、安徽农业大学、湖州师范学院、江阴职业技术学院、无锡科技职业技术学院等院校的教师参加了集体编写工作,由东南大学外国语学院教授、浙江越秀外国语学院聘用教授梁为祥先生以及南京财经大学肖辉教授担任总主编,并审阅了全部书稿。在编写过程中,史建农编辑给予了大力支持与协作。书中如有谬误之处,欢迎读者给予指正。

编者
2011.8



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Unit One

Text A

I've been saving for years to give my two kids a debt-free college education, and as costs have risen I've pushed back retirement plans to hang on to that goal. Like many of the parents I interviewed for today's Work & Family column, I've always thought I'd do whatever it takes to provide my kids a high-quality education. But as the recession continues, I sometimes wonder: how much is too much to give up, for the sake of financing college for your kids?

One parent I interviewed, a 65-year-old Bakersfield, Calif., human-resource manager, is willing to risk his financial independence in retirement to enable his 23-year-old son to graduate debt-free from a state-university architecture program. His son earned his basic course requirements at community college and has been trying to work his way through his junior and senior years, this father says. But he can't find a job that pays more than minimum wage. So the father is making up the difference between his son's earnings and his \$20,000-a-year tuition bill.

Hard times call for greater parental sacrifices, he says. "How can you go to school, work part-time and get good grades, and pay off \$20,000 a year? You can't," he says. "The days when people worked their way through college are gone for the foreseeable future, anyway."

Other parents, however, are rejecting tradeoffs they might have made in an easier economy. One Massachusetts family is giving up emotional ties to a "legacy school" attended by relatives to send their daughters to a cheaper state university. They see a bachelor's degree as only the beginning of her higher education, and they want to be able to ensure a secure retirement and help her later with graduate school.

Tough situations like these are ushering in a new era of price consciousness in choosing college, experts say. Fewer families are willing or able to take out loans to finance college, and many middle-income families are shifting to public universities to save money, says a forthcoming study of 1,600 college students and parents, conducted by Sallie Mae and Gallup. And for now,



at least, the engines that have enabled students and parents to keep paying more for college — easy credit and growth in savings have stalled. College costs are up to 67% in the past decade at private colleges and 84% at public four-year universities, according to College Board data.

Another family, in Boulder, Colo., had a young family member withdraw from an elite East Coast school to return home and enter the family business as a real-estate investor, while attending a nearby state university part-time. This student's mother and aunt, who are sharing her college costs, believe she'll be happier as a young adult if she's financially independent and living close to family, rather than graduating with a heavy debt load that requires her to get a fast-track job. "Our society needs to reconsider our blind commitment to college at any cost," the aunt says.

Readers, how much is too much to give up, to pay for a high-quality college education for your kids? If you've been involved in a college choice, what factors guided your decisions?

I. New Words and Expressions

recession	[ri'seʃən]	(n.) 经济萎缩; 经济衰退
finance	[fi'næns, faɪ'næns]	(vt.) 为……供给资金, 从事金融活动
sacrifice	[sækrɪfaɪs]	(vt. & vi.) 牺牲, 献出; 献祭
foreseeable	[fɔ:'si:əbl]	(adj.) 可预见的; 可预料的; 可预知的
tradeoff	[treɪdɒ(:)f]	(n.) 权衡, 协调
ensure	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	(vt.) 确保, 担保
secure	[sɪ'kjʊə]	(adj.) 牢固的, 可靠的; 有把握的
usher	[ʼʌʃə]	(vt.) 引领, 陪同
consciousness	[ˈkɒnʃənsɪs]	(n.) 知觉, 意识, 觉悟
forthcoming	[fɔ:θ'kʌmɪŋ]	(adj.) 即将到来的; 现成的, 唾手可得的
credit	[ˈkredit]	(n.) 存款数额; 借款
stall	[stɔ:l]	(vt. & vi.) 熄火; 暂缓, 搁置
elite	[eɪ'li:t, i'li:t]	(adj.) 精英的, 高级的
commitment	[kə'mɪtmənt]	(n.) 承诺, 信奉
hang on		抓紧, 不放弃
for the sake of		为了……的缘故; 为获得……
call for		需要, 要求



II. Use the appropriate form of the words or expressions given to fill in the corresponding blank.

recession	usher in	for the sake of	commitment	foreseeable
call for	enable	secure	involve	ensure

1. His confession _____ a number of other politicians in the affair.
2. The translation sacrifices naturalness _____ accuracy.
3. It is inevitable that some people are deprived of their jobs in _____ conditions.
4. International translators, to a large extent, _____ citizens of the global village _____ survive and develop in cross-cultural communications.
5. Jenny was totally at a loss when confronting with the _____ situation.
6. He wants to neither make any emotional nor financial _____ to his wife and the children at that time.
7. It is true that where there is a will, there is a way. In other words, success _____ strong will-power.
8. The past success can by no means _____ any more in the future.
9. After turns and twists, he _____ himself a place in the College of International Languages and Cultures.
10. It is said that new policy and ideas would _____ when Mr. Obama started his service for the government.

III. Comprehension: circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What does not the author do in order to give his children a debt-free college education?
 - A. To save for years.
 - B. To risk his financial independence in retirement.
 - C. To put off his retirement.
 - D. To work for *Work & Family* column.
2. Why does finance college become harder and harder for many families?
 - A. The costs have risen.
 - B. There is a time of recession.
 - C. It is a new era of price consciousness.
 - D. Fewer families are willing or able to take out loans.
3. "Legacy school" most probably means _____ in Chinese.
 - A. 遗产学校
 - B. 家族学校
 - C. 亲戚学校
 - D. 遗赠学校



4. Which is not true according to the text?
- A. The author does not know how much is too much to give up for a high-quality college education.
 - B. The 65-year-old human-resource manager gives away his retirement.
 - C. Nowadays it is impossible for one to balance work and study in terms of tuition.
 - D. Many families are sending their children to public universities to reduce the costs.
5. We can infer from the text all EXCEPT that _____.
- A. college dreams are in danger during economic recession
 - B. public universities are gaining more and more students
 - C. college costs are more in the past decade at private colleges than at public four-year universities
 - D. many people are dissatisfied with the tendency to invest in college education irrationally.



Text ***B***

Fortunately there are still a few things for us gourmands to enjoy in relative security. Their numbers, however, are depleted almost daily, it seems, by ruthless proclamations from the ever-vigilant Food and Drug Administration and its allies, our doctors. The latest felon to face prosecution is the salt of life, sodium chloride.

Ostensibly, overuse of salt causes high blood pressure and hypertension, the cause of half the deaths in the United States every year. A few years ago the anti-salt campaigners raised such a rumpus that salt was banned from baby food. Currently pressure is being applied to food manufacturers to oblige them to label their products to show sodium content. Because doing so would cost mercenary manufacturers money, they argue that they have no idea how much salt remains on such things as potato chips and how much sticks to the bag. Furthermore, salt isn't the only harmful ingredient in food. If the manufacturer has to provide sodium content, why not require him to list every ingredient and specify which are detrimental to our health? Cigarettes have a warning printed on them. Shouldn't the same type of warning appear on canned foods that are notoriously over-salted?

There are endless ifs and buts in the controversy, but the most telling of these is the questionable proof of salt's diabolic effect upon the blood pressure. True, people who cut their salt intake lowered their blood pressure but where is the scientific proof that something other than salt didn't do the trick? The most common means of providing dubious proof that salt causes hypertension is to compare societies that use little salt with those that use mountains of salt in their daily diets. Which group has the higher rate of hypertension? Whose blood pressure is lower? What happens when salt is introduced into a group where salt is a novelty? Does the blood pressure rise significantly? Studies of the Japanese indicate that as the world's greatest salter, they suffer the most from hypertension. On the other hand, the simple, salt-free cuisine of several tribes in the Solomon Islands has kept older tribesmen and women from developing hypertension or high blood pressure, ailments traditionally killing their peers in America. No account is taken of the effects of



inflation, recession, pollution, crime, and sundry other ills to which Americans, unlike people on primitive islands, are exposed.

To salt or not to salt? That is the question. Now that the question had arisen, it must not be treated with levity but, rather, with searching scientific investigation so that those of us who are preoccupied with both savory food and longevity may decide which of the two is worth its salt.



I. New Words and Expressions

gourmand	[ˈɡʊəmənd]	(n.) 美食者
deplete	[diˈpli:t]	(vt.) 耗尽, 使枯竭
proclamation	[ˌprɒkləˈmeɪʃən]	(n.) 声明
prosecution	[ˌprɒsiˈkju:ʃən]	(n.) 彻底实行, 检举
vigilant	[ˈvɪdʒɪlənt]	(adj.) 警惕着的, 警醒的
felon	[ˈfelən]	(n.) 重罪人, 蛇头
sodium	[ˈsəʊdʒəm]	(n.) 钠
chloride	[ˈklɔ:raɪd]	(n.) 氯化物
ostensibly	[ɒsˈtensəblɪ]	(adv.) (指理由等) 表面地, 虚假地
hypertension	[ˌhaɪpəˈtenʃən]	(n.) 高血压
rumpus	[ˈrʌmpəs]	(n.) 喧闹, 吵闹
mercenary	[ˈmɜ:sɪnəri]	(adj.) 唯利是图的
detrimental	[ˌdetrɪˈmentl]	(adj.) 有害的
notoriously	[nəʊˈtɔ:riəsli]	(adj.) 声名狼藉的
diabolic	[ˌdaɪəˈbɒlɪk]	(adj.) 魔鬼似的, 残忍的
dubious	[ˈdju:bjəs]	(adj.) 可疑的, 不确定的
novelty	[ˈnɒvəltɪ]	(n.) 新颖, 新奇
cuisine	[kwɪ(:)ˈzi:n]	(n.) 烹饪, 烹调风格
ailment	[ˈeɪlmənt]	(n.) 疾病(尤指微恙)
inflation	[ɪnˈfleɪʃən]	(n.) 通货膨胀, (物价) 暴涨
sundry	[ˈsʌndri]	(adj.) 各式各样的
levity	[ˈlevɪtɪ]	(n.) 轻率, 轻浮
ifs and buts		假设和转折
take... into account		考虑到, 将……列入考虑范围
be preoccupied with		忙于, 全神贯注于



II. Use the appropriate form of the words or expressions given to fill in the corresponding blank.

inflation	be preoccupied with	sundry	ailment	detrimental
oblige	ifs and buts	ostensible	take into account	mercenary

- I tried to interest him in our venture, but he seemed _____ something else. No doubt he has other fish to fry.
- Shalock, the merchant in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, is the classical embodiment of _____ people to who money is of overriding importance.
- Yes, but we have _____ the factor of inflation and interest rate.
- It is natural for a self-concerned person to take it for granted that he/she is _____ to pay attention to others.
- She suffers from a liver _____ since she was born.
- The girl was known to all and _____ as Cinderella.
- Talking about the future, not a single man hopes there to be many _____.
- The Chinese people are now suffering a lot from the economical _____ when the prices are skyrocketing.
- Sometimes a scientist who is too obsessed with his work and vanishes into his own world entirely is a _____ person.
- Police were sent in, _____ to protect those vulnerable civilian population.

III. Comprehension: circle the letter of the best answer.

- Which figure of speech does the author use by the title "To Salt or Not to Salt"?
A. Metaphor. B. Analogy.
C. Parody. D. Rhetoric question.
- What's the author's attitude towards printing the same warnings on the canned foods that are notoriously over-salted?
A. Agreeable. B. Indifferent. C. Rejective. D. Not given.
- The reason why the anti-salt campaigners proposed to ban salt from baby food was that EXCEPT _____.
A. overuse of salt causes half the deaths in America
B. salt is a harmful ingredient in food
C. mercenary manufacturers should be punished
D. salt might lead to high blood pressure and hypertension
- Which statement is not referred in the passage?
A. Anti-salt campaigners managed to let the manufacturers list the sodium con-



tent of their product.

- B. There is convincing and scientific evidence that salt has fatal effects on the blood pressure.
 - C. The effects of inflation, recession, and sundry ills also trigger high blood pressure and hypertension.
 - D. That people who take in less salt are less subject to the danger of hypertension proves salt other than something else do the trick.
5. What's the future of salt regulation as far as the author's concerned?
- A. There are enormous ifs and buts but the researchers should take it seriously.
 - B. The scientists are sure to figure out the solution.
 - C. There is no need to do so.
 - D. Not given.



Text C

It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter, and by the mediation of a third than by a man's self. Letters are good when a man would draw an answer by letter back again, or when it may serve for a man's justification afterwards to produce his own letter, or where it may be danger to be interrupted or heard by pieces. To deal in person is good when a man's face breedeth regard, as commonly with inferiors, or in tender cases, where a man's eye upon the countenance of him with whom he speaketh may give him a direction how far to go; and generally, where a man will reserve to himself liberty either to disavow or to expound. In choice of instruments, it is better to choose men of a plainer sort, that are like to do that, that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the success, than those that are cunning to contrive out of other men's business somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report for satisfaction's sake. Use also such persons as affect the business wherein they are employed, for that quickeneth much; and such as are fit for the matter, as bold men for expostulation, fair-spoken men for persuasion, crafty for inquiry and observation, forward and absurd men for business that doth not well bear out itself. Use also such as have been lucky, and prevailed before in things wherein you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their prescription. It is better to sound a person with whom one deals afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question. It is better dealing with men in appetite, than with those that are where they would be. If a man deal with another upon conditions, the start or first performance is all, which a man cannot reasonably demand, except either the nature of the thing be such which must go before, or else a man can persuade the other party that he shall still need him in some other thing; or else that he be counted the honestest man. All practice is to discover or to work. Men discover themselves in trust, in passion, at unawares, and of necessity, when they would have somewhat done and cannot find an apt pretext. If you would work any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weakness and disadvantages, and so awe him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him. In dealing with cunning persons, we must ever consider their ends, to interpret their speeches; and it is good to say little to them, and that which they least look for. In all negotiations of



difficulty a man may not look to sow and reap at once; but must prepare business, and so ripen it by degrees.

I. New Words and Expressions

mediation	[ˌmi:di'eɪʃən]	(n.) 默想,默念;沉思,冥想,沉思录
justification	[ˌdʒʌstɪfɪ'keɪʃən]	(n.) 理由
countenance	[ˈkauntɪnəns]	(n.) 面容;赞同
resolve	[rɪ'zɒlv]	(vt.) 解决(答);决定;分解 (vi.) / (n.) 决心,决意
disavow	[ˌdɪsə'vau]	(vt.) 不承认,抵赖,拒绝……承担责任
expostulation	[ɪkspəstju'leɪʃən]	(n.) 抗议,告诫
crafty	[ˈkra:ftɪ]	(adj.) 诡诈的
inquiry	[ɪn'kwaɪəri]	(n.) 打听,询问;调查
absurd	[əb'sɜ:d]	(adj.) 荒唐的,荒谬的
prevail	[prɪ'veɪl]	(vi.) 流行;获胜,占优势
apt	[æpt]	(adj.) 恰当的,聪明的
pretext	[ˈprɪtekst]	(n.) 借口,托辞
at unaware		不知道,没察觉到

II. Use the appropriate form of the words or expressions given to fill in the corresponding blank.

prevail	resolve to	maintain	justification	disavow
inquiry	crafty	apt	at unaware	countenance

- Mary _____ claims of future divorce with her husband when asked by the friends.
- Thus events in one market, leading to a change in the _____ price, will set up far-reaching repercussions in related markets.
- The means must _____ the ends, and vice versa.
- As far as Eco-criticism is concerned, a harmonious and sustainable development for human beings lies partly in _____ the balance between humankind and nature.
- In the threshold of the New Year, Serena _____ resume control over her own life rather than still be at the mercy of her mother.
- All the people at the ball were totally _____ when Dan slipped away.
- Sometimes being _____ can be a quite good thing.
- The Congress uncompromisingly says "No" to _____ the earlier proposals.
- An _____ nature at times does harm to humans.



10. Although Edison made great achievements, he wasn't an _____ boy at his early years.

III. Comprehension: circle the letter of the best answer.

1. According to Bacon, it is generally better to deal _____.
A. by speech and by the mediation of a third person
B. by letter and by yourself
C. by speech and by yourself
D. by letter and by the mediation of a third person
2. Of the following, which is NOT mentioned by Bacon as an advantage of dealing in person?
A. You are free either to disavow or to expound.
B. Inferiors may command respect.
C. You may give yourself a direction as to how far to go.
D. You are probably to gain due esteem.
3. Bacon suggests that when you have an unjust demand to make, you select _____ to make it.
A. a brave man
B. a fool
C. an expert
D. a cunning person
4. In the sentence "... for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their prescription," the underlined part means _____.
A. hold their instruction
B. defend their rules
C. keep up their reputation
D. preserve their recipe
5. In dealing with cunning persons, we'd better say _____.
A. a lot to them
B. little to them
C. what they expect most
D. what we actually think of