

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语 新阅读教程 1

顾问：杨 忠 战 菊 崔 敏

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宿 晶 王爱民 蔡 欣 朱云翠

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》规定了大学英语教学的新目标，特别指出大学英语教学主要是培养学生的英语综合应用能力。大学英语四、六级考试也进行了改革和调整。调整后的考试更注重对学生英语综合应用能力的检验。

大学英语新题型四级考试的内容、题型和分值

试卷构成	内 容		题 型	比 重	
第一部分 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	15%	35%
		长对话	多项选择		
	听力短文		多项选择	20%	
			复合式听写		
第二部分 阅读理解	仔细阅读	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	20%	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	5%	
	快速阅读		是非判断/多项选择+句子填空	10%	
第三部分 综合测试	完形填空/改错		多项选择/改错	10%	10%
第四部分 写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	15%	20%
	翻译		汉译英	5%	

如图表所示，调整后，阅读理解占整个考试成绩的 35%。可以肯定地说，英语阅读能力的提高是大学英语四、六级考试成绩提高的关键。

编者根据多年的教学经验，针对在指导学生准备大学英语四、六级考试时所发现的主要问题，编写了《新视野大学英语新阅读教程》。

本套教程共分 4 册，每册由 15 个单元构成。每个单元含快速阅读（Reading Comprehension – Skimming and Scanning）一篇、仔细阅读（Reading Comprehension – Reading in Depth）两篇、完形填空（Cloze）一篇。快速阅读的文章长度由 600 到 1,200 个单词不等；仔细阅读的两篇文章分别是 300 个单词左右；完形填空的文章是 300 个单词左右。我们根据《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的一般要求而选材和编加注释、编写练习。每册教程后面附有生词表和练习题的参考答案，供本教程使用者参考。

本教程选材广泛、内容新颖、题型规范。可作为大学英语教学中的配套教材使用，也可供本科生自我测试使用。

在编写本书过程中，我们得到了外语教学与研究出版社的领导和同志们的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢！

本书不足之处敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

2008 年 3 月

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Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: In this section, you are required to read the following passage quickly and answer the questions that follow. For Questions 1 – 7, mark **Y** for Yes, **N** for No, **NG** for Not Given. For Questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

College Opens Door to Better Lives

Two years ago, Wang Baoqiang was a nobody. He would stand in front of the Beijing Film Studio every day, waiting for a chance to play a tiny part in any film. Now, the 23-year-old is a household name. His character Xu Sanduo in *Soldier Sortie*¹ has catapulted² him to stardom³.

Wang, the youngest of a poor farming family, left his home in Hebei Province at 8 to study *kung fu* at the Shaolin Temple. At 15, he went to Beijing to pursue a future that seemed impossible from the window of his village. After much hard work, he won a role in *Blind Shaft*⁴, a job his childhood pals would never have imagined possible.

Success like Wang's is the dream of many young Chinese. They have left their mundane⁵ lives, chasing a better future than the one their parents' generation lived. Like Wang, some made it and now have a fatter wallet and higher social status.

Moving Up

In other words, they are the beneficiaries⁶ of social mobility⁷. According to social scientists, social mobility is an individual's or a group's movement through the socio-economic structure of a society over time.

It is measured by comparing the social class origin of an individual (usually determined by their parents' social class) against their social class classification as an adult.

Fu Yong, a professor at the China Center for Economic Studies at Fudan University, believes social mobility helps keep society stable. "It provides opportunities for people at the grass roots

1. *Soldier Sortie* 《士兵突击》

2. catapult *v.* 投, 抛

3. stardom *n.* 明星的地位

4. *Blind Shaft* 《盲井》

5. mundane *a.* 平凡的, 单调的

6. beneficiary *n.* 受益人

7. mobility *n.* 流动性

level⁸ to climb the social ladder. If the disadvantaged see no hope for the future, they will rebel,” said Fu.

China’s fast development offers paths for the young to rise, said Sun Liping, a professor of sociology at Tsinghua University. “Traditionally, education and marriage help people change their economic status,” said Sun. “Starting their own business is another choice.”

Education the Key

Sun believes education is the main way for young people to move upward in society. In 2006, 22 percent of Chinese young people of college age were studying at university, according to a Ministry of Education report. By 2010, the figure will be 25 percent.

Education is directly related to economic status. The 2005 Report on the Development of Chinese Society by Renmin University of China suggests that those whose salary is above 15,000 *yuan* a year are mainly those who received higher education. People with a yearly salary of less than 6,500 *yuan* tend to be those who left school at junior high level.

“Higher education makes a major difference in young people’s development. Students go away with improved skills,” said Tian Qiuhua, deputy dean of the education department of Guangzhou University. “It is a vital aid for eventual entry into a higher social class.”

However, the cooling of the job market in recent years has weakened education’s role in lifting a person’s economic and social status. College graduates are finding it’s becoming more difficult to find a job with a decent salary.

ChinaHR.com, a leading recruitment website, says salaries of graduates in 2007 have dropped 7.1 percent compared with 2006. “As competition gets harsher in cities, it is no longer easy for young entrants⁹ into the labor market to land jobs that pay high wages,” said Fu Yong at Fudan University.

But many young people still have faith in¹⁰ mobility. “There are always opportunities,” said Xu Konglong, a student majoring in civil engineering in Shantou University. “Society permits its rare talents¹¹ to flourish regardless of their situation.”

8. grass roots level 草根阶层

9. entrant *n.* 新到者

10. have faith in 信仰, 信赖

11. rare talent 奇才

- () 1. Wang Baoqiang left his home at 8 to pursue a future in Beijing.
- () 2. Wang left his mediocre live, chasing a better future than the one his parents' generation lived.
- () 3. By 2010, the figure of Chinese young people of college age studying at university will be 30 percent according to a Ministry of Education report.
- () 4. Higher education is a vital aid for eventual entry into a higher social class.
- () 5. With the cooling of the job market in recent years, college graduates are finding it's becoming more difficult to find a job with a decent salary.
- () 6. Salaries of graduates in 2007 have increased 7.1 percent compared with 2006 because of the highly developed economy.
- () 7. There will be more and more people who can have higher salary and higher social status like Wang Baoqiang.
8. The people like Wang are the beneficiaries of _____.
9. Education, marriage and _____ can change people's social status.
10. Society permits its _____ to flourish regardless of their situation.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you are required to read the passage carefully and select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the word bank.

Before the 1850s, the United States had a number of small colleges, most of them dating from colonial days. They were small, church connected 1 whose primary concern was to shape the moral character of their students.

Throughout Europe, institutions of higher learning had 2, bearing the ancient name of university. In Germany, university was 3 primarily with creating and spreading knowledge, not morals. Between mid-century and the end of the 1800s, more than nine thousand young Americans, dissatisfied with their training at home, went to Germany for 4 study. Some of them returned to become presidents of venerable¹ colleges—Harvard², Yale³, Columbia—and transformed them into modern universities. The new presidents 5 all ties with the churches and brought in a new kind of faculty. Professors were hired for their knowledge of a(n) 6, not because they were of the proper faith and had a strong arm for disciplining students. The new 7 was that a university was to create knowledge as well as pass it on,

1. venerable *a.* 令人崇敬的
2. Harvard 哈佛大学
3. Yale 耶鲁大学

and this called for a faculty 8 of teacher-scholars. Drilling and learning by rote⁴ were replaced by the German method of lecturing, in which the professor's 9 research was presented in class.

4. learn by rote 死记硬背

Graduate training leading to the Ph.D., an ancient German degree signifying the highest level of advanced scholarly attainment, was introduced. With the 10 of the seminar⁵ system, graduate students learned to question, analyze, and conduct their own research.

5. seminar *n.* 研讨会

A) normal	I) broke
B) advanced	J) topic
C) departments	K) developed
D) concerned	L) own
E) subject	M)aim
F) institutions	N) composed
G) principle	O) foundation
H) establishment	

Section B

Directions: *In this section, the passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. You are required to read the passage carefully and decide on the best choice.*

The second Monday of January is Coming-of-Age Day¹, a national holiday to encourage those who have newly entered adulthood to become self-reliant members of society. The holiday used to be on January 15, but in 2000 it was moved to the second Monday of the month.

1. Coming-of-Age Day 成人节

The local governments host special coming-of-age ceremonies² for 20-year-olds, since an “adult” in Japan is legally defined as one who is 20 or over. They gain the right to vote³ on their twentieth birthday, and they’re also allowed to smoke and drink. But along with⁴ these rights come new responsibilities as well, and so age 20 is a big turning point for the Japanese.

2. ceremony *n.* 仪式，典礼

3. the right to vote 选举权

4. along with 与……一起

In the past boys marked their transition to adulthood when they were around 15, and girls celebrated their coming of age when they turned 13 or so. It wasn’t until 1876 that 20 became the legal

These days, males generally wear suits to their coming-of-age ceremony, but a lot of females choose to wear traditional furisode⁵—a special type of clothes for unmarried women with extra-long sleeves and elaborate⁶ designs. For unmarried women, furisode is about the most formal thing they can wear, and so many of them wear it to the event marking the start of their adult life.

6. elaborate *a.* 精心制作的

- ### Part III Cloze

Directions: In this passage there are 20 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits the passage.

All children in the United States have to receive an education, but not all children go to school. A number of parents 1 not to send their children to schools. Such education is 2 as “home-schooling”. Some parents like teaching their children at home by themselves, 3 they do not believe that schools can teach the correct religious

1. A. prefer B. consider
 C. advise D. suggest
2. A. called B. named
 C. known D. greeted
3. A. so B. as
 C. though D. but

(宗教的) values. Others 4 that they can provide a better educational 5 for their children by doing so. 6, results show that home-schooling children often do better than the 7 on national tests in reading and math.

David 8 his three children at home. He says what his children learn is very different from other children in schools. Learning starts with the children's 9 and questions. For example, when there is snowfall 10 a winter day, it may start a(n) 11 about climate, snow removal 12 or Alaska, etc. A spring evening when the family is out watching the stars is a good time to ask questions about the 13. If the Brazilian rain forests are on TV, it must be a 14 time to talk about how rain forests influence the climate, how deserts are 15 and how the polar ice caps (极地冰川) affect ocean levels.

Home-schooling is often more interesting than 16 schools, but critics (评论家) say home-schooling might be uncomfortably 17 with other things in adult life.

Critics also say that most parents are not 18 to teach their children. What's more, many parents don't have time or 19 to teach their children at home, so schools will continue to be 20 most children get their formal education.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 4. A. hope | B. assume |
| C. suppose | D. believe |
| 5. A. experiment | B. experience |
| C. expert | D. expedition |
| 6. A. Clearly | B. Finally |
| C. Actually | D. Exactly |
| 7. A. equal | B. moderate |
| C. middle | D. average |
| 8. A. raises | B. shows |
| C. teaches | D. directs |
| 9. A. interests | B. habits |
| C. needs | D. hobbies |
| 10. A. in | B. on |
| C. at | D. during |
| 11. A. discussion | B. debate |
| C. argument | D. quarrel |
| 12. A. appliance | B. utility |
| C. equipment | D. furniture |
| 13. A. earth | B. sea |
| C. ground | D. sky |
| 14. A. lucky | B. perfect |
| C. fortunate | D. full |
| 15. A. formed | B. found |
| C. invented | D. built |
| 16. A. general | B. usual |
| C. popular | D. regular |
| 17. A. entering | B. matching |
| C. mixing | D. flowing |
| 18. A. fit | B. helpful |
| C. useful | D. wonderful |
| 19. A. ambition | B. desire |
| C. emotion | D. concern |
| 20. A. which | B. how |
| C. what | D. where |

Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

Directions: In this section, you are required to read the following passage quickly and answer the questions that follow. For Questions 1 – 7, mark Y for Yes, N for No, NG for Not Given. For Questions 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Watch Before You Leap

It is not uncommon that many college students place campus love on their top priority¹ the moment they enter universities. This is largely due to a popular saying among us college students that a college life without campus love is incomplete. However, if we give it a second thought, we may find that romantic love, on the whole, plays a negative² role on campus.

For one thing, campus love is a great waste of money. Dining out frequently is only part of the picture. As a rule, young lovers need to buy “small” gifts to refresh each other from time to time. This is certainly no problem for salary earners, but for college students, it's unreasonable to spend a large sum of their parents' money on their lovers.

Another self-evident reason is that campus love is, for most of the time, in conflict with³ study. Campus lovers seem to have endless things to talk about, and they usually spend time together for as long as possible. When faced with the choice between love and study, campus lovers would readily sacrifice⁴ their time of study for nourishing⁵ their love, which is usually fruitless in the end. Thus, declining academic performance is common among campus lovers, not only a result of inadequate⁶ class preparation, but also the side effect⁷ of break-up. Of course, we do have lovers who help each other in their study and strive for⁸ excellence together. Yet, the conclusion drawn from the general is not optimistic⁹.

Besides, campus lovers tend to have limited social circles. Instead of spending more time with their peers in extracurricular¹⁰ activities and joining the Students' Union, campus lovers are mostly confined to their two-person world. In this way, they

1. priority *n.* 首要考虑的事, 优先考虑

2. negative *a.* 消极的, 否定的

3. in conflict with 与……相冲突

4. sacrifice *v.* 牺牲

5. nourish *v.* 养育, 滋养

6. inadequate *a.* 不充足的, (品质、能力) 不够好的

7. side effect 副作用

8. strive for 为……奋斗

9. optimistic *a.* 乐观的

10. extracurricular *a.* 课外的

deprive themselves of the golden opportunities to enhance¹¹ their communication skills and the chances of broader social interactions¹². This is a great loss for those campus lovers. In today's society, social skills and cooperation are highly regarded. The lack of them may mean the loss of a competitive edge in their future development.

Last but not least, campus break-ups are likely to result in unpleasant consequences due to the psychological immaturity¹³ of college students. Since those lovers have ignored the communication with other students, the feeling of loneliness and isolation resulting from the break-up of a relationship can easily cause mental instability¹⁴, and extreme behaviors such as suicides, murders and other violent acts may follow.

Some people may argue that campus love is by no means without any merits¹⁵. For example, some say that love on campus is much purer than that off campus, and that lovers tend to develop a life-long friendship even after break-ups. Unfortunately, the truth is that many students nowadays have become as practical as people in society and campus love is no longer that of a Platonic type¹⁶.

In short, campus love is hardly beneficial to students' study and future development. Therefore, college students should think twice¹⁷ before engaging in romantic relationships.

11. enhance v. 加强, 提高

12. social interaction 社会交往

13. immaturity n. 不成熟

14. mental instability 精神动荡

15. merit n. 好处

16. Platonic type 柏拉图式的

17. think twice 仔细考虑, 三思而后行

() 1. Campus love is romantic and very necessary.

() 2. Young lovers often dine out.

() 3. Buying gifts to each other is unnecessary even for salary earners.

() 4. The lovers will never help each other in their studies.

() 5. Campus lovers usually spend more time with their classmates in extracurricular activities.

() 6. Campus lovers will marry when they graduate.

() 7. Campus love is hardly beneficial to the college students.

8. Campus lovers spend more time confining to _____.

9. The lack of _____ may mean the loss of a competitive edge in their future development.

10. Campus love is no longer Platonic nowadays, because many students have become _____ in society.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you are required to read the passage carefully and select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the word bank.

I have quite a few long distance friendships. How do I 1 these relationships? Well, I believe friendship is very important, but I also think friendship really needs tending¹—like plants in the garden.

1. tend v. 照顾, 照料

It's important to keep up to 2 with my friends, something that's hard to do with long distances between us. But over the years I have managed to stay very 3 with my friends, even though distances 4 us. Jane lives in another city, and she's not much for writing letters, so we talk on the phone at least once a week, 5 for an hour at a time. We take turns calling each other, so I stay close to her 6 the phone. My phone bills are high, but I consider them just another living 7, like rent.

Other friends I e-mail. I have one friend who just isn't into² writing letters. I've known her for a long time. We've always considered 8 friends, but over time I've always been in and out of 9 with her. But she is always online—e-mail is her thing. Since I've gotten an e-mail 10, I e-mail her twice a week. Now, I'm back in good touch with her. She'll often sit down and write me e-mail, but she just wouldn't do it with pen and paper. E-mail's really a great way to keep in touch with friends.

2. be into sth. 对……感兴趣

A) simply

I) expense

B) separate

J) date

C) touch

K) expensive

D) maintain

L) control

E) usually

M) through

F) ourselves

N) tight

G) depart

O) address

H) themselves

Section B

Directions: In this section, the passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. You are required to read the passage carefully and decide on the best choice.