

总主编 王亚光

大学英语泛读教程

APPROACHING READING EFFICIENCY 3

(第三册) (Book Three)

 复旦大学出版社

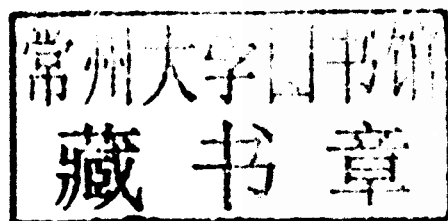
大学英语泛读教程(第三册)

Approaching Reading Efficiency (Book Three)

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阅读是语言输入的一个重要途径,尤其是对非英语专业的学习者来讲更是如此。阅读的量积累到一定的程度,语言输出就会有一个质的飞跃。《大学英语泛读教程》是依据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》编写的一套供大学英语基础阶段1-4级学习的阅读教材,它与大学英语精读、听力等教材配合使用,主要是在阅读的量上提供一个语言输入的源泉。我们在编写过程中力图使教程突出以下特点:

一、本教程注重培养学生快速、准确、有效地获取信息的能力,把握文章中心思想,重点训练学生见“树”也见“林”的能力。学生通过阅读实践,扩大英语词汇量,提高阅读速度和理解能力。

二、本教程在选材时注重了题材的多样性、内容的启迪性、语言的纯正性等。题材方面既有贴近大学生生活的主题,如西方文化、爱情与友谊等,也涵盖了教育、科技、体育与健康、环境保护、计算机与网络等领域。选文的主题积极,有一定的教育意义,能够帮助学生理解和发现生活中的真、善、美。选材多样,体裁和风格各有不同,语言表达方式丰富多彩。

三、本教程的结构上采用了头脑风暴、课文正文、词汇解释、难点注释、阅读理解练习和翻译训练等内容。在阅读词汇方面,本教程将教学大纲规定的四级重点词汇列在了每篇文章的后面,以供学习者预习及重点掌握,六级和超纲词汇在词汇解释里有特殊标识,★代表六级词汇,▲代表超纲词汇。

本教程共计四册,每册16个单元。每单元分为2个部分。第一部分由课文(Text A)、词汇表及相应的练习组成,其中Text A作为精读使用。第二部分由课文(Text B)、词汇表及相应的练习组成,其中

Text B 作为快速阅读使用,其目的是培养学生在有限的时间内快速准确地获取主要信息的能力。每册书后附有该册全部练习答案,供教师和学生参考。

《大学英语泛读教程》采取集体研讨,分工负责的原则编写。编委会多次就编写体例、选材等问题集体研讨。主编及参编人员均为长期工作在大学英语教学一线的专家和学者。《大学英语泛读教程》(第三册)主编为阎立君,参加编写的主要人员有张锐、赵森、刘芳、邢德馨等。

本教程在编写过程中,听取了同行专家的意见和建议。外籍专家 Kevin Kane 和 James S. Reynolds 审阅了全部书稿,并提出了许多建设性的意见。编者衷心希望该教程能对学习者加强语言输入、提高阅读水平助一臂之力。由于编者的水平有限,教材中难免有不足与疏漏之处,恳切广大读者予以指正。

编 者

2011-4-18

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Unit 1


Language



Part I Brainstorming

Answer the following questions.

1. For what purpose do we learn English?
2. Learning English vocabulary is a challenging task. Do you have any suggestion on memorizing English words?
3. What do you think is the most interesting way to learn English?



Part II Reading

Text A

A Different Kind of Language Barrier

By Neil Hardie

- 1 “What is your favorite subject?” I have put this question to hundreds of Chinese children and teenagers. My motive was not research as such but a desire to get students speaking English in response to a topic in their textbooks.
- 2 The most popular choices have been Physical Education, English and Math. Less than 5 percent of students opt for Chinese and only one, in my five semesters of teaching, has answered “history.” The apparent popularity of English may reflect an element of flattery (奉承) or politeness. But the results for Chinese and history should ring alarm bells. No country can afford this degree of indifference in its own language and history and maintain a vibrant (充满活力的), healthy culture.
- 3 My next question is, “Why don’t you like Chinese or history?” The answer is always to the effect that Chinese and history are boring.

4 Perhaps I am biased as a history graduate and someone who is trying to learn Chinese and enjoys Chinese literature. But I don't believe that these subjects are inherently more boring than English. It is also interesting that when I ask students who have only Chinese teachers of English, the few who can answer usually display the same sullen disinterest in English as they do in Chinese and history.

5 That raises questions about teaching methods. Foreign teachers (FTs) in China tend to go out of their way to make their lessons lively, interactive and interesting. Sometimes this is a result of pressure from money-minded private school owners who neither know nor care if students learn anything so long as the class is "exciting." Sometimes it is the result of pressure from well-heeled (富有的) parents who want foreign "eye candy" (吸引眼球的事物) to baby-sit their little emperors and give them bragging rights over their neighbors because they can afford such exclusive entertainment. Other FTs are not seeking to be entertainers but believe that it is their duty to engage their students' interest and that doing so is the most effective way to ensure that real learning takes place. I count myself in the latter category.

6 Whatever the foreign teachers' motive, students generally seem to view English classes as more interesting than the traditional Chinese approach, which emphasizes students passively listening to the teacher, repetition and memorization. Many Chinese teachers I have talked to are privately aware of this. The problem is their response.

7 The teaching of English is not a threat to knowledge of Chinese language, history and culture, as it is perceived to be in some quarters. Nor should it be. China has produced one of the world's most enduring and important civilizations and I, for one, wish to see it continue and be revitalized. Learning English should be a tool to enable students to gain a broader, richer perspective on their own language and culture and not a replacement for it.

8 There is also a feeling that if students are encouraged to ask questions in an English class, they will expect to do the same in a history class. This is sometimes seen, wrongly, as a threat to the Chinese teacher's authority. English textbooks also often require students to master new study skills and learning strategies. Some FTs are aware of this and consciously try to develop these as well as teaching pure language. Chinese teachers often don't know how to respond to students whose expectations have been changed in this way and their response is too often jealousy or petty obstruction of the FTs. I could give many examples of this but I don't want to point the finger.

9 In my view there is much that is valuable in Chinese education. Discipline is generally good. Students also frequently have much stronger motivation than I am used to in the United Kingdom. I vividly remember a seven-year-old Chinese boy who had fractured his elbow in a playground accident, and was in agony, refusing to leave my class and go to the hospital because he wanted to learn.

- 10 In Nanning, where I live, the many bookshops are always full of children browsing, sitting or standing in the aisles, and reading for pleasure. This kind of thirst for knowledge is unheard of in Britain. So there is much that is right about Chinese education and I am not saying that the Western approach is a panacea (灵丹妙药).
- 11 But whenever I try to discuss cultural differences in educational philosophy with my Chinese colleagues I get nowhere. Even fluent English speakers have no relevant vocabulary. The root of the problem is the teacher training system, which expects teachers to learn how to teach as they were taught in a very mechanistic (机械论的) way. They are never required to ask why they teach in that way or what the alternatives might be. Chinese teachers need to stop fearing FTs and their methods. Equally FTs need to recognize the dedication and sincerity of most Chinese teachers. Once this happens we can start to develop a common vocabulary, and an approach that incorporates (包含) the best of both cultures, in order to improve teaching methods across the curriculum and so encourage students to place a proper value on their own language and history as well as English.

(864 words)

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| barrier <i>n.</i> 屏障, 障碍物 | perceive <i>v.</i> 视为, 认为 |
| motive <i>n.</i> 动机, 原因 | enduring <i>adj.</i> 不朽的, 持久的 |
| not ... as such 就其本身而论 | ▲revitalize <i>v.</i> 使更强壮, 使恢复元气 |
| ▲opt for 选择, 选取 | perspective <i>n.</i> 态度, 观点 |
| semester <i>n.</i> 学期 | authority <i>n.</i> 权威; 威信 |
| apparent <i>adj.</i> 明显的, 显而易见的 | strategy <i>n.</i> 策略 |
| indifference <i>n.</i> 冷淡, 无兴趣 | ★petty <i>adj.</i> 小的, 琐碎的 |
| to the effect that 大意是, 意思是 | ▲obstruction <i>n.</i> 阻挡, 妨碍 |
| ★biased <i>adj.</i> 有偏见的 | point the finger (轻蔑地) 指责 |
| inherently <i>adv.</i> 天生地, 固有地 | vividly <i>adv.</i> 生动地, 鲜明地 |
| ▲sullen <i>adj.</i> 沉闷的, 阴沉的 | ★fracture <i>v.</i> 使断裂, 折断 |
| go out of one's way 特地, 格外努力 | agony <i>n.</i> (精神或肉体的) 极度痛苦 |
| ▲brag <i>v.</i> 吹嘘, 自夸 | browse <i>v.</i> 随意翻阅, 浏览 |
| exclusive <i>adj.</i> 高级的, 奢华的 | aisle <i>n.</i> 过道, 通道 |
| engage <i>v.</i> 吸引(注意力, 兴趣) | fluent <i>adj.</i> (尤指外语) 流利的, 文字流畅的 |
| category <i>n.</i> 类别, 种类 | relevant <i>adj.</i> 密切相关的, 切题的 |
| passively <i>adv.</i> 消极地, 被动地 | ★dedication <i>n.</i> 献身, 奉献 |
| ★memorization <i>n.</i> 记忆, 记住 | curriculum <i>n.</i> 课程 |

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the information from the text.

1. What are the favorite subjects for some students?
2. What are some students' reactions to English taught by Chinese teachers?
3. Why do Foreign Teachers (FTs) in China make great efforts to make their lessons interactive and interesting?
4. According to the author, what is the purpose of learning English?
5. What makes the educational philosophy of the Chinese teachers different from that of foreign teachers?

Language Focus

Fill in the gaps with words chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

barrier	motive	apparent	maintain	display	approach
emphasize	perspective	authority	strategy	alternative	dedication

1. European countries _____ individual rights and values, while Asian nations value collective human rights and the obligations to the family and society.
2. As a demanding boss, he expected total loyalty and _____ from his employees.
3. The purposes of the United Nations are to _____ international peace and security.
4. Nothing will be done because no one in _____ (who has a position of power) takes the matter seriously.
5. The Sahara Desert is a natural _____ between North and Central Africa.
6. The exhibition gives local artists an opportunity to _____ their work.
7. The president held an emergency meeting to discuss military _____ with his defense commanders yesterday.
8. I think you should question their _____ in offering to lend you the money.
9. Since our research so far has not produced any answers to this problem, we need to adopt a different _____ to it.
10. When you reach middle age you get a different _____ on life.

Cloze

Below are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

I've been living in China a while now, long enough to 1 the long term deterioration (退化) of my own native language abilities, as well as those of my fellow English speakers. This deterioration can 2 different forms. It would happen in any country, to speakers of any language, 3 that one's native language is not being 4 exercised.

Below I give some of the common ways that the Chinese environment strikes down the native speakers' linguistic (语言的) 5.

1. Net bar. In Chinese, they're called 网吧. This is fine. We generally call them "6" in English. For English teachers, it's usually one of the first nonstandard usage to creep in.

2. Name card. In the 7 world, business people have lots of business meetings to discuss business. 8 these occasions of business, business people 9 specially printed pieces of paper known as business cards. In China everyone calls them "name cards", because in Chinese they are called 名片 and "name card" is a more 10 translation. The use of "name card" is very widespread among foreigners living in China.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. achieve | B. consist | C. observe | D. associate |
| 2. A. make | B. take | C. gain | D. bring |
| 3. A. given | B. if | C. suppose | D. taken |
| 4. A. apparently | B. sufficiently | C. greatly | D. diligently |
| 5. A. competition | B. competent | C. complement | D. competence |
| 6. A. internet café | B. internet coffee | C. internet bar | D. internet shop |
| 7. A. English-spoken | B. English-standard | C. English-speaking | D. English-speech |
| 8. A. In | B. Under | C. At | D. On |
| 9. A. change | B. shift | C. switch | D. exchange |
| 10. A. straight | B. thorough | C. direct | D. casual |

Text B

"Opening up" China's Vocabulary

By John Ng

- 1 Officially, Thursday marks the 30th anniversary of China's path to "reform and opening up". On December 18, 1978, the 3rd plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party started a five-day plenary session to endorse Deng Xiaoping's policy proposal to implement economic reforms and open up the country.
- 2 As one of the activities to mark the anniversary, 15 popular Chinese-language newspapers (such as the *Beijing Evening News*, the Shanghai-based *Xinmin Evening Post*, the Tianjin-based *Jin Wan Bao*, the Guangzhou-based *Yangcheng Evening News*) and Internet portals (门户网站) (such as Sina.com) have conducted a poll to select, through voting by readers and Internet surfers, the top 10 popular phrases formed in the past three decades. Results of the poll, which started in October, were publicized recently.
- 3 These are the top 10 new Chinese phrases, according to their popularity in descending order.
- 4 **Xiahai (Jumping into the sea), or going to do business**

5 In the early years, a major aim of economic reform and opening up was to break the socialist command economy. The commercial market was compared to the vast sea in which one had to swim or sink. As such, the phenomenon of people giving up their “iron rice bowl” jobs to start their own businesses was described as Xiahai or “jumping into the commercial sea”.

6 **Xiagang zaijiuye, or to be laid off and find reemployment (再就业)**

7 China began to restructure its state-owned enterprises in the 1990s, which inevitably led to the massive layoff of workers, as the restructuring was aimed at improving the efficiency and profitability (盈利能力) of the state sector through mergers, bankruptcy and the layoff of redundant employees.

8 **Nongmingong, or rural migrant workers**

9 China's reform and opening up began in the countryside with the privatization (私有化) of agricultural production. This improved productivity and thus freed millions of farmers from farming in the fields.

10 **“A cat that catches mice is a good one, be it black or white.”**

11 This famous motto of Deng Xiaoping represents the idea the late paramount leader adopted in advancing reform and opening up. On different occasions, Deng used it to stop debates over whether the economic reform was capitalist or socialist.

12 **Shangwang, or surfing the Internet**

13 When the Internet was introduced in China in the mid-1990s, it quickly gained popularity and heavily impacted society. While online games, music, e-mail and instant communication services greatly entertain Chinese surfers, the Internet has also become a powerful news medium and a channel for the public to express their views.

14 **Gaige kaifang, or reform and opening up**

15 The great achievement of reform and opening up in the past 30 years is certainly something in which Chinese people can take pride. Fast economic growth over the past 30 years lifted China's GDP ranking in the world from 10th in 1978 to 4th in 2007 after the United States, Japan and Germany.

16 **Beijing aoyun, or the Beijing Olympic Games**

17 Chinese people generally have taken great pride in Beijing's hosting of the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in August, as it made their “dream in a 100 years” come true.

18 **Chaogu, or speculation in stocks**

19 The stock market used to be seen as the core of “evil” capitalism. But in 1990, China opened its first stock exchange in Shanghai and in the following year its second bourse (证券交易所) was set up in Shenzhen. There are now nearly 80 million individual investor accounts with these two bourses.

20 **Zhongguo tese, or Chinese characteristics**

21 To silence ideological criticisms against his reform and opening up aimed at turning a command economy into a free-wheeling (无约束的) market economy, Deng had to uphold the banner of socialism. So when challenged, he proclaimed the reform and opening up was aimed at building “socialism with Chinese characteristics”. And when saying this, Deng was also aware that there was no experience in any other country for China to copy in its reform and opening-up drive, so the country had to probe its own way.

22 **Xiongqi, or rise abruptly**

23 Xiongqi originates from the Sichuan dialect, which literally means “to rise to the challenge”, something like “Come on, Come on”, “Go! Go!” in Chinese. The phrase was originally used by Sichuan football fans to inspire teams in the 1990s, and soon became known to people across the country. After Sichuan was hit by the 8-magnitude earthquake on May 12, “Sichuan, Xiongqi!” became a popular slogan for Chinese people to demonstrate their support and encouragement for the quake-affected areas and victims.

(815 words)

New Words and Expressions

▲ plenary *adj.* (会议等)全体参加的

★ endorse *v.* 签署;赞同,支持

implement *v.* 实施,执行

descend *v.* 下降

commercial *adj.* 贸易的,商业的

lay off 解雇,裁员

enterprise *n.* 公司,企业单位

inevitably *adv.* 不可避免地

massive *adj.* 大规模的,大范围的

★ merger *n.* (机构或企业的)合并,归并

★ bankruptcy *n.* 破产

★ redundant *adj.* 多余的,不需要的

★ migrant *n.* (为工作)移居者,移民

▲ motto *n.* 座右铭,格言

▲ paramount *adj.* 至高无上的,权利最大的

★ speculation *n.* 炒股,投机买卖

★ ideological *adj.* 思想上的,意识形态的

★ uphold *v.* 支持,维护

banner *n.* 旗帜

proclaim *v.* 宣告,宣布

probe *v.* 探索,查究

abruptly *adv.* 突然地,意外地

★ originate *v.* 起源,发源

dialect *n.* 地方话,方言

★ magnitude *n.* [地]震级

slogan *n.* 标语,口号

Fast Reading

For questions 1–7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the text above.

1. What can be inferred from these top 10 new Chinese phrases?
 - A. The new changes in life after Deng's proposal to implement economic reforms and open up the country.
 - B. The higher Chinese living standard.
 - C. The prosperous future of China.
 - D. The Chinese life after giving up their "iron rice bowl" jobs.
2. The word "sea" in the phrase "jumping into the sea" refers to _____.
 - A. the socialist command economy
 - B. the economic reform
 - C. China's reform and opening up
 - D. the commercial market
3. Why were there massive laid-off workers in the 1990s?
 - A. Because they were not capable of doing their jobs.
 - B. Because they wanted to give up their jobs and start their own businesses.
 - C. Because the restructuring of state-owned enterprises aimed at improving the efficiency and profitability.
 - D. Because the Chinese government has carried out the economic reform and opening up policy.
4. The real reason why farmers have left their fields is _____.
 - A. the privatization of agricultural production
 - B. the improved productivity which has freed millions of farmers from farming in the fields
 - C. the dullness of living in the countryside
 - D. their desire to make more money
5. For what reason did Deng use "A cat that catches mice is a good one, be it black or white."?
 - A. To stop debates over whether the economic reform was capitalist or socialist.
 - B. To advance reform and opening up.
 - C. To help the economy develop faster.
 - D. To help people understand the meaning of the reform.
6. Which one is NOT true of what we can do online, according to the passage?
 - A. Online games.
 - B. Online shopping.
 - C. Instant communication.
 - D. Powerful news medium.
7. China's GDP in 2007 ranked _____.
 - A. at the top of the world
 - B. just after Russia
 - C. after the US, Japan and Germany
 - D. 10th
8. Chinese people regard hosting the 2008 Summer Olympic Games as _____.
9. The aim of the reform and opening up is to _____ according to Deng.
10. The Sichuan dialect "Xiongqi" means _____.