

总主编 施发敏

# 大学英语阅读 **新** 概念

## New Concept of College English Reading

2

主编 熊彩琴

青岛海洋大学出版社

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# 前 言

《大学英语阅读新概念》是按照全国大学英语教学大纲（1999年修订本）的要求编写而成的。它是一套融知识性、趣味性、科学性为一体，主题突出的系列英语阅读丛书，可供高等院校文、理、工各科在校的本科生和英语专业的学生使用，也可供广大英语爱好者及准备报考 GRE 和 TOFEL 的英语学习者选用。

本书的编写旨在配合大学英语课堂教学，帮助广大学生通过阅读掌握好英语知识和实际运用语言的能力。为此，该书在内容的取舍和练习的选择方面，紧紧围绕着培养学生的阅读技能、扩大他们的词汇量和知识面进行。在编排上基本与大学英语基础阶段使用的教材和教学安排同步。全书可使用两年或两年半。学生可根据学期的长短、课堂教学内容和进度的安排，制定出自己的学习进度。

全书共 3 册，第一、二册包括 47 个单元，共 188 篇文章。第一、二级由 23 个单元组成；第三、四级由 24 个单元组成。每单元包括 4 篇阅读文章，围绕一个主题展开。其中，前两篇旨在培养阅读技能，扩展词汇，提高阅读理解能力；后两篇为快速阅读，其题型与四级统考阅读题型一致，以检测学生对各项阅读技能和所学词汇的掌握情况，提高学生的阅读速度。第三册包括 11 个单元，每单元 5 篇文章，共 55 篇文章。重点训练学生的

归纳总结能力及综合运用英语语言的能力。

该书题材广泛，主题集中，内容新颖，富有浓厚的时代气息。全书共设置 40 多个主题，包括天文地理、生物趣闻、最新科技动态等。文章大多选自最新的英美报刊及书籍。所选材料语言规范，内容活泼，具有较强的可读性和知识性。

### 1. 设计编排的独特性

(1) 全书在阅读理论和技能的指导下进行阅读实践。该书用两个单元的篇幅分别对阅读、构词法知识及通过上下文猜测词义的技巧作了全面介绍，以指导学生的阅读实践。

(2) 该书打破大多数四、六级阅读材料的编写模式，特意增加了各单元前两篇文章的篇幅、趣味性，并使其练习形式多样化。

### 2. 练习形式的多样性

(1) 每单元前两篇文章后的练习既有客观练习，又有主观练习。其形式非常丰富，从 True or False, multiple choice, cloze, matching, answering questions with your own words, joining sentences 到读前读后思考题等等，可以帮助学生深层次、多方位地理解文章。

(2) 练习形式多而不偏离中心。整个练习紧紧围绕教学大纲对阅读能力的要求而设计，重在培养学生掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意事实和细节的方法，并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断及综合概括，领会作者的观点和态度。

(3) 考虑到词汇在阅读中的重要作用，编写时设置

了词汇练习，一是为了培养学生通过上下文猜测词义和正确判断词义的能力；二是为了引导学生使用构词法知识多途径地扩大词汇量，如从文章中找一个含有合适词根的词，展开介绍与之同根的常用词；三是为了培养学生正确使用刚学到的新词和分辨一些容易混淆的近义词的能力。

(4) 鉴于教学大纲对阅读速度有一定的要求，第一、二册每篇文章后均标有字数，在 Fast Reading 练习后还设置了 Scoreboard (记分栏)，使学生对每分钟的阅读量做到心中有数，并努力使其达到教学大纲的要求。

(5) 第三册的最大特点是设计了“记笔记”的空间，这有利于读者养成良好的阅读习惯，同时还提供了段落“关键词汇”、“主要概念”的归纳总结。

### 3. 生词的处理

根据上下文猜词义是阅读的主要技巧之一，故对一些文章中出现的生词我们不做任何形式的注释，但对一些难以通过上下文猜出词义的生词，均在该页的下方给出中文解释。为方便学生练习口语，我们对一些生词还加注了音标。

在本书的编写过程中，我们参阅了大量图书资料和网上资料，特向有关资料的作者、编者、出版者表示感谢。

本书的编写得到了美籍语言专家 Shakespeare 先生的热心指导和大力支持，在此深表谢意。

编者  
2002 年 8 月

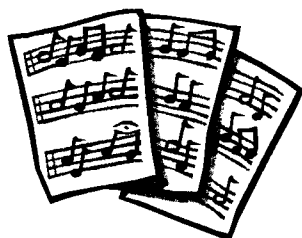
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# **Band 3**

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# Unit 1

## *Around the World*

## 世界各地

### Passage 1

## The Pyramids—a Wonder of the World

## 世界奇迹——金字塔

1. Pyramids are large structures with square bases and four smooth, triangular-shaped<sup>①</sup> sides that come to a point at the top. Several ancient peoples used pyramids as tombs or temples. The most famous pyramids are those built about 4,500 years ago as tombs for Egyptian kings. These Egyptian pyramids are among the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

### Egyptian Pyramids

2. The ruins of 35 major pyramids still stand near the Nile River in Egypt. Each was built to protect the body of an Egyptian king. The Egyptians thought that a person's body had to be preserved and protected so that the soul could live forever. The Egyptians mummified<sup>②</sup> their dead and hid the mummies in large

① triangular-shape [traɪ'æŋɡʊləʃeɪp] *a.* 三角形状的

② mummify ['mʌmɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使成木乃伊状方式保存

tombs. (1) From about 2700 to 1700 B. C., the bodies of Egyptian kings were buried inside or beneath a pyramid in a secret chamber<sup>①</sup> that was filled with treasures of gold and precious objects.

3. Many scholars believe that the pyramid shape has a religious meaning to the Egyptians. The sloping sides may have reminded the Egyptians of the slanting<sup>②</sup> rays of the sun, by which the soul of the king could climb to the sky and join the gods.

4. Funeral ceremonies were performed in temples that were attached to the pyramids. Most pyramids had two temples that were connected by a long stone passage-way. Sometimes a smaller pyramid for the body of the queen stood next to the king's pyramid. Egypt has at least 40 smaller pyramids that were used for queens or as memorial monuments for kings. The king's relatives and officials were buried in smaller rectangular<sup>③</sup> tombs called mastabas<sup>④</sup>. These buildings had sloping sides and flat roofs.

## American Pyramids

5. Indians of Central and South America also built pyramids. They built stepped pyramids that had flat tops. They used the flat tops as platforms for their temples.

6. The Mochica Indians of Peru built large brick pyramids. The Temple of the Sun, near what is now Trujillo, on Peru's northern coast, has a terraced<sup>⑤</sup> brick pyramid on top of a stepped platform. The ancient Mayas of Central America built pyramid-shaped

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① chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] *n.* 墓室

② slanting *a.* 斜, 歪

③ rectangular [rek'tæŋɡjələ] *a.* 长方形的

④ mastaba ['mæstəbə] *n.* 古埃及的一种长方形的平顶斜坡坟墓

⑤ terrace ['teris] *vt.* 使成梯形

mounds<sup>①</sup> of earth with temples on top.

7. The Toltec Indians of central Mexico also built big stepped pyramids. One of these pyramids, at Chollula, is one of the largest structures in the world. People related to the Toltecs built the great pyramids of the Sun and the Moon that still stand at Teotihuacan, near Mexico City. The Spanish conquerors destroyed most pyramids of the later Aztec Empire in Mexico. These pyramids were built in steps or terraces like the other American pyramids, and had temples on top. Two of the greatest were at Tenochtitlan(now Mexico City). Mound building Indians of North America built some pyramid-shaped mounds, but they were not true pyramids. (458 words)

## I . Reading Comprehension

1. In ancient times, pyramids were used as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the symbol of power
  - B. tombs for kings and queens
  - C. the living-rooms for kings and queens
  - D. the store-rooms for treasures
2. The Egyptian Pyramids \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. look like a four-side triangular shape with smooth bases
  - B. have triangular bases with 4 smooth sides coming to the point at top
  - C. are huge structures bases on the square sites
  - D. have four triangular-shaped side on the square bases
3. The most famous pyramids \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are found in Latin America
  - B. were built about 4,000 years ago in Egypt
  - C. are among the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

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① mound [maund] *n.* 土墩

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- D. were used as temples for Egyptian kings
4. All of the following statements are TRUE about Egyptian Pyramids EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some have sloping sides and flat roofs  
B. they were built to protect the lives of Egyptian kings  
C. they are most famous pyramids in the world  
D. there are lots of treasures and precious objects in the pyramids
5. The bodies of Egyptian kings were well preserved and protected in Pyramids \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to prevent their bodies from being destroyed  
B. to make their souls live forever  
C. to keep their dead bodies as long as possible  
D. to watch over their precious treasures
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. The mastabas have the same shape as pyramids.  
B. Egyptians believed that a person's soul could live forever.  
C. The Kings' relatives and officials were buried in mastabas.  
D. Funeral ceremonies were held in temples.
7. American pyramids \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are stepped pyramids  
B. have sharp tops  
C. are used as temples  
D. are similar to the Egyptian Pyramids
8. According to the passage, one of the largest pyramids in the world was located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Teotihuacan  
B. Cholula  
C. Tenochtitlan  
D. Egypt



- to the pyramids.
- A. were far from                      B. were separated from  
C. were bound to                      D. were connected with
8. Most pyramids had two temples that were connected by a long stone passage-way.  
A. path                                  B. road  
C. street                                D. corridor
9. These buildings had sloping sides and flat roofs.  
A. equal                                B. smooth  
C. level                                 D. even
10. The Spanish conquerors destroyed most pyramids of the later Aztec Empire in Mexico.  
A. rebuilt                                B. repaired  
C. ruined                                D. built

## Passage 2

### New England

#### 新英格兰

1. The six states in the northeastern corner of the United States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut) form a region that has long been known as "New England." Through the years this region, perhaps more than any other in the country, has been recognized as an area with its own clear-cut identity in several ways.

2. The first Europeans to settle in the area were the Puritans, a persecuted<sup>①</sup> religious group that fled from England. These people displayed traits<sup>②</sup> of character such as honesty, simplicity,

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① persecute ['pɜːsɪkjʊt] v. 迫害

② trait [treɪt] n. 特性

hard work, pride, tenacity<sup>①</sup>, and self-reliance that many people continue to associate with the people of New England today. For the next 200 years after the arrival of the Puritans, the population of this area remained fairly homogeneous. By the 1800s, however, immigrants from Europe, French and Canada began to settle in the area. Today people from diverse ethnic<sup>②</sup> backgrounds can be found in many areas of New England, particularly in the southern sections.

3. Geographically, these states share a jagged coastline (except Vermont, which has no borders on the ocean), some very old mountains, many lakes and rivers, and large areas of forest. The climate of this region can be rather harsh in winter. (2) Winter snows in the mountains attract ski enthusiasts from neighboring areas who frequent the many popular resorts. Autumn is a time of spectacular<sup>③</sup> color when the changing of the leaves offers a rare view of nature at its best.

4. Much of the land covering this area is not very suited to farming, although early settlers did try to make the area agricultural. Most of the farms were abandoned when many people moved west to areas which offered superior farmland. Seeking other ways to earn a living, New Englanders (or "Yankees" as they are called) established the area as a manufacturing center. Industries with a long history in the area include textile and leather manufacturing and shoemaking (which dates back to as early as 1635).

5. A common thread of history runs throughout many parts of these states. Signs and markers along the roads that traverse this area serve as reminders of people and events that helped shape

① tenacity [ti'næsiti] *n.* 坚韧性

② ethnic [i'etnik] *a.* 种族的, 部族的, 民族的

③ spectacular [spek'tækjula] *a.* 壮观的



the United States. Re-created towns and villages, such as Sturbridge in Massachusetts or Mystic Seaport in Connecticut, offer an opportunity not only to see but also to experience, firsthand life as it was in the past in this area. But one need not visit only these places to capture the past, for New England today is a blend of the old and the new. The traditional small, quaint<sup>①</sup> towns centered around village greens, white-steepled<sup>②</sup> churches, and covered bridges can still be found alongside its highly industrialized areas.

(440 words)

## I . Reading Comprehension

*Are the following statements true or false?*

1. All the New England states are found along the Atlantic Ocean.
2. "New England" is a name that has recently been given to the area of the United States.
3. Most people today do not associate New Englanders with their Puritan heritage.
4. Autumn is a very colorful season in New England.
5. New England soil is not very good for farming.
6. Many of the immigrants who came to New England were from Egypt.
7. "Yankee" is another name for a New Englander.
8. The number of industries in New England is small.
9. New England is not historic at all.
10. A visitor to New England can still find the traditional quaint towns of the areas.

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① quaint [kweɪnt] *a.* 古雅的, 古色古香的

② white-steepled [waɪt 'sti:pəld] *a.* 白色塔尖的