

# College English

# 全新

# 大学英语 阅读教程

副主编◎黄 静 纪小凌



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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1

主 编◎王 勇

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## 内 容 提 要

本书共 10 个单元,每单元由两部分组成:第一部分 Text 为主体部分,全部课文选用原版语料,旨在为学习者提供题材广泛、流畅自然的“活英语”。通过本套教程的学习,学习者既能学到相关的语言技能,又能在阅读过程中体验到目的语的社会文化。第二部分 Exercise 包含仔细阅读和快速阅读两个题型,题目设置及命题思路均与大学英语四、六级考试保持一致。既考查对篇章的中心思想和段落大意的掌握,也考查对主要事实和相关细节的理解。

本教程每单元可用于约 2 学时的课堂教学,教师使用时,可根据实际教学情况和学生水平灵活掌握。书后附有练习的参考答案,以便学生课外自学之需。

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# 前言

教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中对于大学生的英语阅读能力作了如下规定:“能基本读懂一般性题材的英文文章和工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。能对阅读材料进行略读和寻读。能借助词典阅读本专业的英语教材和题材熟悉的英文报刊文章,掌握中心大意,理解主要事实和有关细节。”本教程旨在通过语言的强化输入,加快培养学生的英语阅读能力,同时增强其自主学习能力和分析问题的能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

## 1. 编写理念

本教程编写理念着眼于顺应大学英语教学改革的新趋势,密切结合《大学英语课程教学要求》的内涵和英语课堂教学的实践,为英语学习者营造语言阅读环境,力求体现交际法语言教学(CLT)的要求。通过大量真实而实用的语言输入(input),使学生真正成为教学活动的主体,使教师的角色由阅读材料的讲授者转化为阅读学习过程中的辅助者和促进者。

## 2. 教材特色

为体现交际法语言教学(CLT)的要求,对提高语言学习者的阅读理解能力和阅读速度起到积极的促进作用,编著者力求使本教程具有如下特点:

(1)选材的广泛性。文章题材涉及日常生活、社会习俗、体育、教育、文化、艺术、经济、科技等方方面面。通过本套教程的学习,学习者能够有充分的机会接触到大量体裁广泛的阅读材料,在提高英语阅读能力的同时,了解西方的社会和文化。

(2)语料的真实性(authenticity)。选文多选自近年来出版的英美报刊书籍,内容丰富。编著者编选过程中,为确保语料的“真实性”,对原文不作随意改动,以期学习者在学习时能体验到材料的“原汁原味”。这些语料有利于学习者了解英语国家的风土人情、生活习俗和社会文化等各方面的知识,提高他们英语学习的兴趣和跨文化交际的能力。

(3)本教程的学习内容与目前国家大学英语四、六级考试有关的阅读题型和大学英语四、六级考试紧密结合。为适应大学英语测试改革的需要,该教程每单元的练习题型、测试难度均与大学英语四、六级考试阅读题型保持一致,以帮助学生进行针对性训练,提高英语学习成绩,同时为参加考试做好充分的准备。

(4)注重发挥语言测试的反拨作用(backwash effect)。大学英语四、六级考委会主任金艳教授曾指出:“由于大学英语四、六级考试是大学英语教学的一种检测手段,同时也是大学英语教学的一个环节,因此改进其对教学的后效,即考试的反拨作用,是考试改革的重点”。本教程既是一套英语课堂教学的阅读教程,也是一套有积极效果的 CET 辅导用书,我们期待其能成为引发 CET 测试具有积极后效的载体,以实现促进阅读教学的根本目的。

(5)本教程学习者适用面广,它主要是供非英语专业大学生使用,但也适合非英语专业研究生、英语专业低年级学生、英语自考生以及其他各类英语自学者使用。

## 3. 框架结构与使用说明

全套教材共分四册,每册 10 个单元,每单元由两部分组成:第一部分 Text 为主体部分,全部课文选用原版语料,旨在为学习者提供题材广泛、流畅自然的“活英语”。通过本套教程的学习,学习者既能学到相关的语言技能,又能在阅读过程中体验到目的语的社会文化,真正做到侧重意义的传达。第二部分 Exercise 包含仔细阅读和快速阅读两个题

型,题目设置及命题思路均与大学英语四、六级考试保持一致,既考查对篇章的中心思想和段落大意的掌握,也考查对主要事实和相关细节的理解。

本教程每单元可用于约2学时的课堂教学,教师使用时,可根据实际教学情况和学生水平灵活掌握。书后附有练习的参考答案,以便学生课外自学之需。

莘莘学子,负笈苦读,不舍昼夜。编者虽诚惶诚恐,竭尽所能,然囿于水平,必有遗漏与不周之处,敬请使用者不吝赐教。

编著者  
2014年6月



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# Unit 1

## Choosing the Right Campus for You

### Text

### Choosing the Right Campus for You

Everyone wants to get the best education. A much heard cliché says “knowledge is power” and I agree with this. Ideally, learning promises to lift people out of poverty and improve life outcomes.

For students trying to choose which campus to attend this decision can be difficult to make. When it comes to choosing an overseas campus to study at, the decision becomes even more complex.

This week I received an email from a reader who sought clarification regarding Australia’s education system. Primarily, the issue was whether it was important to select a university based on reputation alone. For example, here in China most students and their families dream of getting into Peking University or Tsinghua. Is this the case in Australia? Fortunately, the answer is no.

From my experience, students, families, communities and the wider business sector have trust in our campuses — be they world famous or lesser known. As a result, there are pros and cons for choosing to attend any campus, be it in downtown Sydney or in tropical, less built-up Darwin.

It was a good question and one that particularly strikes at the heart of Australia’s competitive advantage in regard to education provision in the global marketplace.

Essentially in my country the government has created the Australian Qualifications Framework (澳大利亚学历资格框架). This set of structures requires all universities and vocational colleges to meet agreed upon standards. Not only does it provide bridges between the two sectors but also between various campuses themselves.

In addition, a student who graduates from a regional campus with a law major is expected, required, and to a point as far as possible, guaranteed to have learnt and acquired the same skills that a graduate from a metropolitan campus received.

This sees students often using the same course materials and following the same

examination system — whether they are from this or that university.

It often involves cross campus subject provision, e.g. a student on the north may enroll in elective subjects that are offered on a southern campus. Increasingly online distance education is being provided creating more flexibility.

When it works well, the system sees the nation's education providers working together to maximize resources and offer the best service available across the board. Thus after completion of studies, graduates are market ready and employers are willing to look at the individual and their study performance, work experience, character etc. rather than just focus on the reputation of the campus where they studied at.

So if I was to be asked the question, "I am interested in completing a Master in Accounting, but I am not too sure whether to choose this Sydney-based campus or this other Sydney-based campus", my answer would be to first realize that the two programs may very well be offering the same course material.

That in a field like accounting that is regularly administrated and tightly managed with certification skill competencies at a national level; does the wider society prefer graduates from this campus or from that? Possibly the answer is, they don't care. They look beyond that. They look at your face and inside your character and your academic performance and try to ascertain whether you will fit in well within their organization.

Remember although George Bush Jr. went to Harvard Business School, since becoming president, the US economy has gone from a budget surplus under Clinton into an incredible, never seen before budget deficit under Bush.

Does this make Harvard a bad campus?

The point is for true, sustainable success and performance we shouldn't be relying on the reputation of other people or organizations to bring us up there.

There is no short cut to competence and quality.

### Language Points

#### 1. out of *prep.*

##### ① 脱离

The fish slipped out of my hand.

那条鱼从我手中滑掉了。

It was my parents who helped us get out of financial difficulties after I got married.

我结婚后,是我父母帮助我们摆脱了经济困境。

##### ② 出于,由于



We went to see the old city walls out of curiosity.

出于好奇我们去看了看那些旧城墙。

Jane threw her shoes at the door out of anger.

简由于生气把鞋子朝门扔去。

**2. when it comes to ...** 当提及……

When it comes to talking about patriotism, he's an extremist.

一谈到爱国主义,他就很偏激。

John's got two left feet when it comes to dancing.

约翰跳起舞来显得笨手笨脚的。

He just watches TV all evening and never lifts a finger when it comes to cooking or washing up.

整个晚上他就是只顾看电视,也不帮忙做饭或是洗餐具。

**3. clarification** *n.* 澄清,说明

The whole issue needs clarification.

整个问题都需要澄清。

A mutual clarification of misunderstandings is quite necessary between the two parties.

为了消除误解,双方非常有必要进行相互说明。

**4. pros and cons** 正反面,赞成和反对的意见,利弊

Let's add up the pros and cons.

咱们把正反两方面的意见总结一下吧。

He balanced the pros and cons of the situation.

他权衡考虑了一下此种情形的利弊。

**5. built-up** *adj.* 建筑物多的,高楼林立的

He hated living in a built-up city and moved to a suburb last year.

他不愿意生活在高楼林立的城市里,去年搬到郊区去了。

In the less built-up area, the air is fresher.

建筑物稀少的地方,空气更新鲜。

**6. in regard to** *prep.* 关于

In regard to teaching methods, we have not yet discussed in detail.

关于教学方法,我们还没有详细讨论。

We have reached an agreement with him in regard to the shipment.

我们已经就装运问题同他达成协议。

**7. provision** *n.*

① 供应 准备

Local councils are responsible for the provision of books to schools.

地方市政厅负责为学校提供课本。

Provision of shelter was our main concern for the disaster victims.

为灾民提供避难处是我们主要关心的事。

② 预备

Parents have to make provision for their children's education.

父母要为孩子教育做好准备。

③ 规定

The present law makes no provision for this.

现行的法律对此未作任何规定。

8. **ascertain** *v.* 确定, 探知

Can you ascertain who he is?

你能否查明他是何许人?

I ascertain that he was murdered.

我确定他是被谋杀的。

The detective was trying to ascertain exactly who was at the party.

这个侦探试图查明都有谁参加了聚会。

9. **surplus** *n.* 剩余, 盈余

We have a trade surplus of £ 400 million.

我们有四亿英镑的贸易顺差。

Surpluses of food can be sold for cash.

多余的食物可卖钱。

10. **incredible** *adj.* 难以置信的

These soldiers fought against the enemy with incredible bravery.

战士们以令人难以置信的英勇与敌人作战。

He has an incredible house!

他有一所极美的房子!

She's an incredible actress.

她是个了不起的演员。

11. **deficit** *n.* 赤字, 不足额

They are discussing about the foreign trade deficit.

他们在讨论贸易逆差的问题。

We have a great deficit this year.

我们今年有很大亏损。

Tax was low and state spending was high, resulting in a budget deficit.

税率低而政府支出大, 结果出现预算赤字。

We raised £ 100, and we need £ 250; that's a deficit of £ 150.

我们需要 250 英镑, 筹集到了 100 英镑, 还缺 150 英镑。

# Exercises

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

About 200 people lived in Milton, North Dakota. I delivered *The Grand Forks Herald* (大福克斯先驱报) to just about all of them. I was ten.

I didn't just throw the paper \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ people's front lawns. Because everyone knew me and my family, I was \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ not to make mistakes. If I did, I knew I would hear about it. So I \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ on doors, said hello and asked people how they were. Then I \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ them their paper.

Contact with customers, and good service, are what \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ winners from losers. At a recent meeting in Brussels I asked all of my European general managers the last time they'd visited a \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ who sold our products. Answers ranged from one week to six months to "It's been a \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_." I believe that managers cannot serve customers \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ without meeting them. You've got to get out there. Not only do I visit supermarkets around the world but I receive and distribute a weekly report \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ customer complaints and compliments. Nothing is more important in business \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ listening to your customers.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) retailer    | I) while    |
| B) careful     | J) listing  |
| C) struck      | K) knocked  |
| D) effectively | L) into     |
| E) handed      | M) divide   |
| F) as          | N) separate |
| G) than        | O) listed   |
| H) onto        |             |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached

to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

- A) “College” and “university” often are used interchangeably. They have a lot in common, preparing young adults for work, providing a greater understanding of the world and its past, and helping students learn to value the arts and sciences.
- B) Students who attend either a college or a university traditionally take four years to complete a program of study. Those who are successful receive a bachelor’s degree. One person may ask you which “college” you are attending. Another may ask which “university.” You can answer both questions with Swarthmore College, New York University or whatever college or university you are attending. But colleges and universities do have differences.
- C) Many colleges do not offer additional study programs besides undergraduate programs or support research projects. Universities in the US usually have more options for majors and college course offerings. They also offer post-graduate degrees, such as master’s degrees and doctoral degrees. In many cases, universities in the US have more students than colleges.
- D) Modern universities developed from those of the Middle Ages in Europe. The word “university” came from the Latin “universitas.” This described a group of people organized for a common purpose. In the Middle Ages all over Europe rulers and city governments began to create universities to satisfy a European thirst for knowledge, and the belief that society would benefit from the scholarly expertise generated from these institutions.
- E) “College” came from a Latin word with a similar meaning, “collegium.” In England, colleges were formed to provide students with places to live. Usually each group was studying the same thing. So the word “college” came to mean one area of study.
- F) Today, most American colleges offer an area of study called liberal arts. The liberal arts are subjects first developed and taught in ancient Greece. They trained a person’s mind. They were seen as different from subjects that were considered more useful in everyday life.

- G) Another meaning of “college” is a part of a university. The first American universities divided their studies into many areas and called each one a college. This is still true. So you may actually attend a college and a university at the same time! For example, math majors at Ohio State University are also members of the university’s College of the Arts and Sciences.
- H) Programs in higher learning may also be called “schools.” For example, the University of Texas at Austin has fourteen colleges and schools. These include the colleges of pharmacy, education, engineering, and fine arts. They also include the schools of architecture, business, law and information.
- I) In addition to 4-year US colleges, students can also choose from other types of specialized colleges. These include: community colleges, junior colleges and technical colleges. Students usually attend these colleges for a shorter amount of time (generally two years) and earn a different college degree (such as an associate’s degree). In general conversation, these types of colleges are never referred to as “universities.”
1. Students who complete a four-year program at a college or university are awarded a bachelor’s degree.
  2. Universities were created all over Europe in the Middle Ages because people desired knowledge.
  3. Specialized colleges like junior colleges usually offer two-year programs.
  4. The liberal arts subjects, which originate in ancient Greece, train a person’s mind.
  5. Universities, but not colleges, offer post-graduate degrees.
  6. College also means a part of a university.
  7. The Latin word “universitas” was used to describe a group of people organized for a shared goal.
  8. Programs in universities can also be called schools.



9. In early American universities an area of study was called a college.
10. Both colleges and universities help students get ready for their future work, understand the world and value the arts and sciences.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

### Passage One

Never has a combination of awesome size and skills come together in one package. What makes this combination odd is that it comes from far East, not exactly a hotbed for basketball prospects. But there he stands, 7'5" and 300 lbs. Yao Ming is the center of the future; a better shooter than most point guards and definitely a lot more skilled than most centers. Yao has all the tools to be successful, but as of this writing, Yao lacks only the aggression and attitude that will propel him from promising pivot (中心人物) to complete domination of the center position.

Dozens of articles have been written about him. People crowd the lines to get tickets to his games. His name and pictures are strewn all over the news. Although he's only a rookie (新队员), he has become a household name. But this year's NBA number one draft pick, soft-spoken, humorous Yao Ming, who is much more than a magnificent basketball player. He is an explorer and a pioneer. Reminiscing about his childhood dream, he says "I wanted to be adventurer and explore the world." He reveled in (醉心) geography and history. His outstanding basketball moves have allowed him to begin accomplishing his childhood dreams.

Yao Ming had one of the most exciting rookie years in NBA history. In the NBA, Yao Ming scored an average of 13.5 points, 8.2 rebounds, and 1.74 blocks per game, earning him unanimous (无争议的) NBA All-Rookie First Team honors.

Off the court, Yao appeared on the covers of Sports Illustrated, The Sporting News, ESPN the Magazine, SLAM, Inside Stuff and Basketball Digest during his rookie season. He also received the 2003 Laureus World Newcomer of the Year award and was featured in television commercials for Visa, Apple Computer and Gatorade. During the summer, he traveled back to China to play for the Chinese National Team and hosted a multinational telethon to raise funds to battle SARS.

Being dubbed as the "biggest story going in the draft" by C. M. Newton of the World Basketball Championships, he would never have been known by talking. With

a warm smile, Yao loves to come home from a long day's work to his mom's hearty Chinese meals in their Houston home. Although he misses hanging out with his friends and going to Internet Cafes to play video games in China, Houston is a second home to him now. Every day, he reads American papers, such as USA Today, and watches television to continue to master his English. He can't wait to hop on a bike and ride all over Houston, just like he does in China.

1. What makes Yao Ming unusual?
  - A) Yao's success in basketball field.
  - B) Yao's skills in playing basketball.
  - C) Yao's enthusiasm for basketball.
  - D) Yao's awesome size and skills.
2. What is said about Yao Ming is his lack of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) aggression and attitude
  - B) domination
  - C) basketball prospects
  - D) promising center
3. What did Yao dream to be when he was a little boy?
  - A) An adventurer.
  - B) A basketball player.
  - C) A geographer.
  - D) A historian.
4. His life style in China differs from that in Houston where \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) he hangs out with his friends
  - B) he goes out to Internet Cafes
  - C) he plays video games with his friends
  - D) he tries to improve his English
5. Yao's desire in Houston is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) riding all over Houston
  - B) reading American newspapers
  - C) mastering English soon
  - D) playing video games

### Passage Two

"Tonight we're completing a four-month worldwide tribute (赞美) to the most

admired man in our company. In truth I believe he's the most admired businessman in the world. But more importantly I am presenting a man who has done more for preserving and building the dignity of the individual in American industry than any other man in history — Mr. Thomas Watson.”

This glowing tribute by his son at IBM's 40th anniversary in 1954 celebrated Thomas Watson's status as international business legend. How he reached that great summit is an extraordinary rags-to-riches story. Thomas Watson senior was born in 1874. He grew up in terrible poverty. The young Watson was determined to be more successful than his overbearing, violently-tempered father. When he was 18, he took to the road seeing some hope of escape in the life of a traveling salesman. The reality failed to match his expectations.

In 1895 after three years of hardship, Watson was saved. Aged 21, he was offered a job at National Cash Registers — at the time one of the most aggressive and expansionist businesses in America. It was run by John Patterson, Watson's first great mentor (导师). He would exert a lasting influence on both Watson and the other businessmen. At NCR, Watson was reborn; he was intelligent, subservient (卑躬屈膝的) and nakedly ambitious. Watson became a rising star. A decade later, Watson, Patterson and others were found guilty of underpricing, payoffs, bribery and sabotage (怠工). Watson refused to accept his crimes; he wrote, “I have not done anything that I am in the least ashamed of.” Then out of the blue, his great mentor and friend fired him. These two traumatic events would mark Watson for life.

By now there was another great influence in Watson's life — at the height of the trial, he married Janette Kettridge. Her stern Presbyterian values would help temper the ruthless commercialism he'd absorbed at NCR.

The opportunity he was waiting for came in 1914, Watson was made general manager of CTR, the Computing, Tabulating and Recording Company. Watson re-branded the company with a name that embodied his vision of the future, International Business Machines — and so in 1924 IBM was born.

Legendary salesman, visionary entrepreneur and colossus of capitalism, Watson helped lay the foundations of the information age. He was driven by one consuming ambition: to build a new model of corporation, one that would conquer the world and create an immortal IBM. Within IBM, Watson created a corporate ethos that reflected his own values and beliefs.

1. Tribute is paid to Thomas Watson for his contribution to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) building the dignity of industry in America  
B) building the spirit of individualism in American industry  
C) building the dignity of the individual in American industry

- D) building the spirit of hard-working in American industry
2. We can conclude from Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Thomas Watson enjoyed a carefree childhood  
B) Thomas Watson is ambitious and iron-willed  
C) Thomas Watson was content with his job at 18  
D) Thomas Watson is readily subjected to reality
3. Which of the following sentences can best describe John Patterson?  
A) He is one of the excellent runners of NCR.  
B) He was once declared guilty of some crimes.  
C) He fired Thomas Watson quite unexpectedly.  
D) He influenced Thomas Watson for his Lifetime.
4. The name "IBM" reflected Thomas Watson's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) concept of life  
B) idea of success  
C) vision of the future  
D) knowledge of business
5. Thomas Watson is a giant in the following fields except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) international business  
B) information technology  
C) creating corporate models  
D) conquering the world