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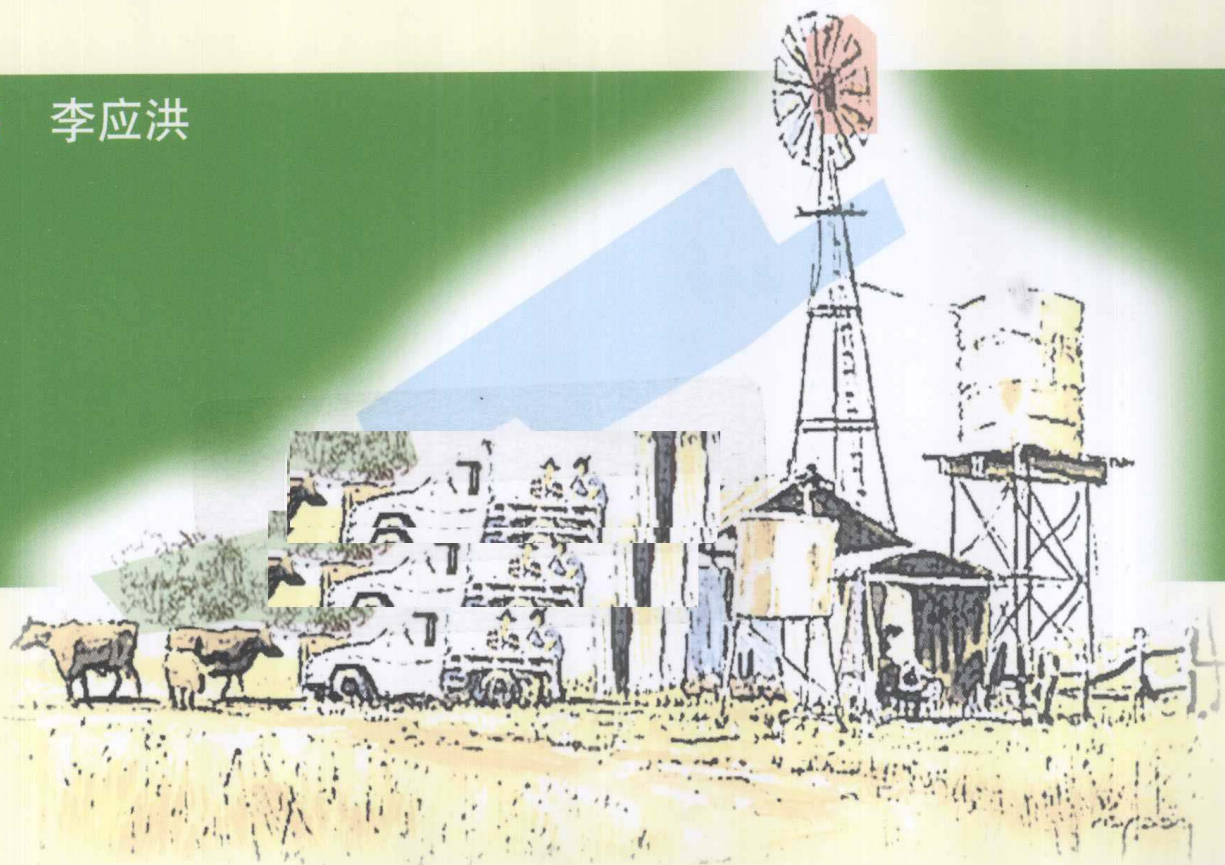
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COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
READING

# 大学英语 阅读 教程

(第一册)

主编 李应洪



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# 大学英语阅读教程

(第一册)

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# 致读者

亚里士多德曾经将人类的知识分作三大类，纯粹理性、实践理性和技艺。作为中国高等教育制度创新产物，以独立学院为主体的高等院校应用型本科的人才培养目标正要求将这三者完美地融合在一起。

英语是衡量高校教学质量的一个重要指标，高等院校应用型本科学生英语底子普遍较低，当前使用的上外社、北外社、高教社和清华大学社教材质量可靠，但往往起点高、课文难、综合性强，其在高等院校应用型本科教学中效果不理想。基于这门课程对学生素质的重要影响，我们组织编写了这套适合高等院校应用型本科学生特色的专用教材。本系列教材是湖南省教育厅教学教改立项课题“独立学院人才培养与配套教材建设与研究”的标志性成果之一。

本教材贯彻为培养“应用型高级专门人才”的教学和科研服务的基本原则。总主编由国家教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员朱乐红教授担任，分册主编和参编人员都是在高等院校应用型本科教学一线有着多年教学经验、治学严谨的优秀教师。他们了解高等院校应用型本科学生的实际水平和实际需要，以高度的社会责任感，协同配合，相互启发，相互砥砺，一起讨论写作提纲、体例和书稿，并在部分高校试用，根据教学效果修订书稿。

本套阅读教材分4册，1—3册循序渐进打基础，目的是使学生掌握大学两年应掌握的阅读技能；第4册针对四级考试安排内容，包括四级真题的训练和解答，提高四级通过率。该教材的主要特点在于：

(1)突出应用性。在充分理解高等院校应用型本科专业人才培养计划的目标和要求基础上，按教学大纲要求对教学内容进行整合；在教材的编排上，先易后难，确保基础知识的有效教学，具备“低起点、有坡度、上水平”的特点。第一册的难度要比现有的四套教材(上外、北外、高教、清华)低。第一册每篇文章控制字数250左右，第二册字数400左右，第三册字数600左右，第四册的文章最长的至1000字左右。

(2)突出实践性。每册书包括10个单元，一个单元含4篇阅读文章。基于梯次提高阅读技能的需要和应对四级考试的要求，每册书的题型设置都不一样。通过典型案例的综合应用，增加学生在实际工作中运用英语解决问题的能力，加强实用性英语教学。

(3)突出技能性。教材编写以高等院校应用型本科的办学性质、专业设点、培养目标、教学要求为依据，深入浅出，突出英语技能训练。学生通过对这套教材的学习掌握了阅读的方法和技能，能够在应试时看到一篇阅读材料知道惯常的可能的考点在哪里，也知道这种类型的考点如何找到正确答案。

我们对参加教材编写的全体同仁致以诚挚的谢意，正是由于他们的辛勤劳动，编

写工作才得以顺利完成，才能紧紧扣住应用型高等院校教学教改特点、服务于应用型高等院校人才培养目标。对于正在迅速发展中的应用型高等院校来说，抓住教材建设这一重要环节，加强各科教材、特别是适应应用型高等院校专业特点和教学要求的应用型教材的建设，是其实现长期稳步发展的基本保障，也是体现其办学特色的基本要求。由于多方面的原因，这套教材难免有不尽如人意的地方，敬请广大师生不吝赐教。我们将根据教学实际的需要及时进行修订，以期将之打磨成在全国有一定影响的高质量的应用型高等院校大学英语阅读教材。

# 前 言

《大学英语阅读教程》第一册是一本可以自主学习型的大学英语阅读教材，旨在帮助学生提高英语阅读技能和四级考试应试能力，培养英语学习兴趣和提升人文素养。该书定位于大学一年级学生，教材编写遵循实用性、科学性、自学性的原则，遵循语言学习规律，选材精良，难度适中。

本册教程所有材料全部来自美、英两国知名媒体和网站，文章地道、真实、新颖，具有新闻性、应用性和欣赏性，学生阅读这些文章，不仅能提高英语知识，而且还能丰富信息，增长见闻和培养情操。

综合考虑学生的实际学习情况，教材力求选用短小轻松的阅读材料，每篇文章字数在 250 - 330 字之间，对于文章中的生词、长难句，在文章后面给出了相应的中文意义和简明注释，有的还有相应的学法指导，以便帮助读者及时解决阅读时遇到的困难。

编者在这里特别指出，由于文章体裁绝大部分不同于高中英语课文，很多学生初读本教材文章时可能会有不适应的感觉，觉得难懂，这些属于正常现象。学生不妨在刚开始时采取慢读、精读的方法，总结英语语言特点和规律，熟悉一些常用词汇。适应的过程就是提高的过程，如果发现你已经习惯阅读这类文章，说明你的英语阅读水平有一个大的飞跃，你已具备了轻松阅读英语报刊和网站文章的能力！

每篇文章后面编写了五个不同类型的阅读理解题，学生通过完成这些问题，不仅可以检查自己的阅读效果和能力，同时也可以练习大学英语四级考试题型，提高应试能力。

英语学习的一个重要方法是及时复习所学过的词汇和语法，通过反复接触，达到巩固和熟练应用的程度。在英语学习中，不在乎阅读了多少文章，而在乎积累和巩固了多少知识，所以，每 2 - 3 个单元后编写了一套单元复习题。阅读几个单元后，学生应该认真进行一次复习，温故而知新，为后面的阅读打下坚实的词汇基础，逐步提高英语运用能力。

开卷有益，对于英语学习者而言，阅读适合自己的文章更为有益，学生认真阅读本教材后，一定会有满意的收获。

在编写过程中，编者得到了许多帮助。在此，本书编者衷心感谢覃先美教授给予宝贵指导和建议，感谢本套教材其他分册编写人员无私分享经验，感谢出版社多方面的热情工作。

由于各种原因，该书定有不足之处，欢迎广大师生提出宝贵意见，以便改进。

最后，衷心祝愿学生们生活愉快，学习进步；老师们身体健康，工作顺利。

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# **Unit One**



# Text A

## What Learning in College Is About

1. College will be the most important years in your life. It is in college that you will truly discover what learning is about. Maybe you'll wonder "what good is this course". I tell you: <sup>1</sup>"education is what you have left after all that is taught is forgotten". <sup>2</sup>What I mean by that is the materials taught isn't as important as you gaining the ability to learn a new subject, and the ability to analyze a new problem. That is really what learning in college is about—<sup>3</sup> this will be the period where you go from teacher-taught to master-inspired, after which you must become self-learner. So do take each subject seriously, and even if what you learn isn't critical for your life, the skills of learning will be something you cherish forever.

2. Follow your passion in college. <sup>4</sup>Steve Jobs says when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will connect them. Enjoy picking your dots, and be assured one day you will find your calling, and connect a beautiful curve through the dots. So take courses you think you will enjoy and do your best in classes. The only thing that matters is that you learned. The only metric you should use is that you tried.

3. Don't be trapped in what others think or say. Do not fall into the trap of dogma. There is no single simple answer to any question. Things are rarely "black and white", and there are always many ways to look at a problem. You will become a better problem solver if you recognized that. This is called "critical thinking", and it is the most important thinking skill you need for your life.

## Words and Expressions

### Para 1

course	<i>n.</i>	课程
analyze	<i>v.</i>	分析
inspire	<i>v.</i>	启发
critical	<i>a.</i>	急需的; 起决定性作用的

### Para 2

passion		<i>n.</i> 激情
dot	<i>n.</i>	点
curve	<i>n.</i>	曲线
metric	<i>n.</i>	度量标准

### Para 3

trap	<i>v.</i>	陷入
dogma	<i>n.</i>	教条
critical thinking		批判性思维

## Notes

1. Education is what you have left after all that is taught is forgotten. “教育(的真谛)就是当你忘记一切所学到的东西之后所剩下的东西。” *that is taught* 为定语从句, 修饰 *all*。

2. What I mean by that is the materials taught isn't as important as you gaining the ability to learn a new subject, and the ability to analyze a new problem. 我这样说的意思是: 你学习新事物和解决新问题的能力比你学到的具体的知识更重要。

3. This will be the period where you go from teacher-taught to master-inspired, after which you must become self-learner. 这将是 你从被动学习转向自主学习的阶段, 之后你定会变成一个很好的自学者。

*where you... inspired* 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 *period*; *after which... self-learner* 也是一个定语从句, 修饰 *master-inspired*。

4. Steve Jobs: 史蒂夫·乔布斯(Steve Paul Jobs), “苹果”电脑的创始人之一和 CEO, 1985 年获得了由里根总统授予的国家级技术勋章; 1997 年成为《时代周刊》的封面人物; 同年被评为最成功的管理者, 是声名显赫的“计算机狂人”。

## Comprehension of the text

Please complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. According to the writer, compared to gaining the materials taught, developing the ability to learn a new subject and analyze a new problem is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What you will treasure all the time is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Steve Job thinks one will connect the dots created in college after graduation by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The writer suggests that, if a college student enjoys a course, he just take it and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The writer thinks that the most important thinking skill one needs for his life is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Text B

### Corals Up for Protection

1. The UN wildlife trade body was to debate controls on commerce in precious coral, harvested in the Mediterranean and the western Pacific and then crafted into jewellery mainly in Italy.

2. A proposal would require nations to track exports and show that coral is extracted sustainably. <sup>1</sup>Co-sponsored by the United States and the European Union, the move is opposed by Japan, which last week lobbied successfully to shoot down a bid to ban trade in Atlantic bluefin tuna.

3. The new measure targets seven species in the Coralliidae family, one growing in the Mediterranean and the others in the western Pacific, including Hawaii. It would also cover another 24 so-called "look-alike" species to prevent accidental harvesting. "Some 30-50 tons of Coralliidae are harvested annually from the Mediterranean and the Pacific to meet consumer's demand," said Kristian Teleki, a marine biologist at Sea Web.

4. <sup>2</sup>Destructive fishing methods and over-harvesting have reduced worldwide catches by at least 85% in the past three decades. "We need to think in terms of the cautionary principle. The harvesting is happening at such a rate, it is simply not sustainable when you look at the ecology of these organisms," said Ms. Teleki.

5. The species take 100 years to reach maturity, but newly discovered beds are often exploited beyond the capacity to reproduce within a couple of years. Unable to source enough coral from the Mediterranean, Italian artisans now get 70% to 80% of their raw material from Taiwan, Japan and other sources in the Pacific.

## Words and Expressions

### Para 1

debate	<i>vt.</i>	讨论
commerce	<i>n.</i>	商业, 贸易
corals	<i>n.</i>	珊瑚
harvest	<i>vt.</i>	收获
craft	<i>v.</i>	手工制作

### Para 2

proposal	<i>n.</i>	提议
track	<i>v.</i>	跟踪
extract	<i>v.</i>	捕捞
sustainably	<i>adv.</i>	可持续地
co-sponsor	<i>v.</i>	共同资助
lobby	<i>v.</i>	游说
shoot down a bid		否决了一个提案
tuna	<i>n.</i>	金枪鱼

### Para 3

target	<i>vt.</i>	面向, 针对
species	<i>n.</i>	物种
annually	<i>adv.</i>	每年
marine	<i>adj.</i>	海洋的

### Para 4

cautionary	<i>a.</i>	谨慎的
principle	<i>n.</i>	原则
ecology	<i>n.</i>	生态

### Para 5

exploit	<i>vt.</i>	开发
capacity	<i>n.</i>	最大生产能力
artisan	<i>n.</i>	手工艺人

## Notes

1. Co-sponsored by the United States and the European Union, the move is opposed by Japan, which last week lobbied successfully to shoot down a bid to ban trade in Atlantic bluefin tuna.

本句语法较为复杂。the move is opposed by Japan(这个提案遭到日本的反对)是主句，句首的分词短语 co-sponsored by the United States and the European Union(在美国和欧盟的共同资助下)是修饰主句谓语动词的方式状语；which last week...是非限制性定语从句，是对先行词 Japan 的一个信息补充，意为“日本上周成功地否决了一个提案，禁止大西洋金枪鱼贸易”。

2. Destructive fishing methods and over-harvesting have reduced worldwide catches by at least 85% in the past three decades.

破坏性的捕捞方式和过度捕捞使得过去三十年里全球的(珊瑚)捕捞量至少下降了85%。准确理解本句话的关键是要理解 catches 的意思，该词在这里用作名词，意为“捕获数/量”。

## Comprehension of the text

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of harvesting coral?
  - A. To improve the ecological balance of the western Pacific
  - B. To make expensive jewellery
  - C. To protect other endangered marine species
  - D. To ban trade in Atlantic bluefin tuna
2. What did Japan react to the proposal to show that coral harvesting is sustainable?
  - A. It was against it with the sponsors of the US and European Union.
  - B. It supported the US and European Union to oppose it.
  - C. It was not concerned about the proposal.
  - D. It turned to the US for help to trade bluefin tuna.
3. What does the underlined word refer to in the sentence in Paragraph 3 “it is simply not sustainable when you look at the ecology of these organisms,” refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. jewellery
  - B. Sea Web
  - C. species
  - D. corals
4. From what Ms. Teleki said, it can be known that \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. He is angry with the over-harvesting of coral in the western Pacific.
- B. He is worried about the species of coral in the western Pacific.
- C. He isn't concerned about the protection of coral.
- D. He doesn't think the harvesting is a serious problem.

5. Italian artisans get most of coral from other sources such as Taiwan and Japan now because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the quality of coral in these areas is higher.
- B. the prices of coral in these sources are lower.
- C. Taiwan and Japan are allowed to harvest coral
- D. they can't get enough coral as raw material from the Mediterranean.