



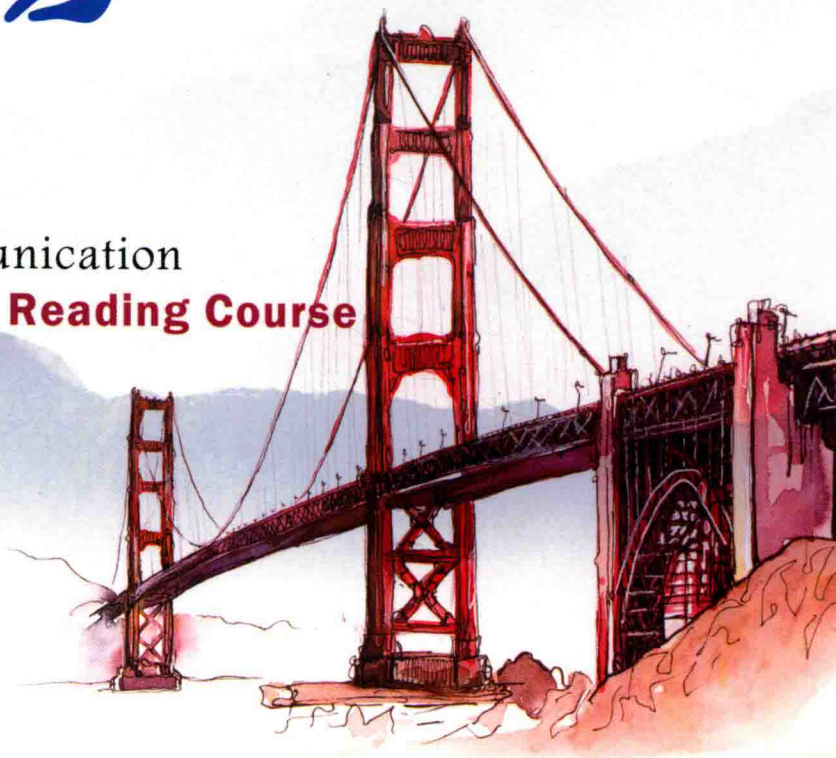
普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材
“互联网+”大学英语教学立体化教材

拓展视野，交流文化 ——新编大学英语 阅读教程 2

(含微课)

Broaden Horizons and
Promote Cultural Communication
——New College English Reading Course

主编 王英男



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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前言

Preface

如今，经济全球化和科技进步将不同国家与地区的人们紧密联系在一起。英语作为全球目前使用最广泛的语言，是国际交往和科技、文化交流的重要工具。大学英语课程对大学生的未来发展具有现实意义和长远影响。通过学习和使用英语，学生可以直接了解国外前沿的科技进展、管理经验和思想理念，学习和了解世界优秀的文化和文明，这些将帮助其树立世界眼光、培养国际意识、提高人文素养，为迎接全球化时代的挑战和机遇做好准备。

阅读作为大学英语的重要组成部分，对于学生的英语学习具有重要作用。阅读不仅能培养英语语感，还能促进词汇积累、提高写作水平。此外，阅读对培养学生的英语综合能力还大有帮助，是学好英语的主要手段和有效途径。因此，我们编写了《拓展视野，交流文化——新编大学英语阅读教程》这套教材（共四册），以训练学生的阅读能力，培养学生的阅读技巧。

一、教材特色

《拓展视野，交流文化——新编大学英语阅读教程》的特色具体表现在以下几个方面。

1. 内容丰富，覆盖全面

本套教材阅读资料的选材涵盖了社会、经济、文化、环境、科学、自然等多个领域，题材多样，旨在开拓学生视野，提高学生的人文学识和科学素养。

2. 因材施教，循序渐进

本套教材在内容设计上富有层次感：每册根据不同学期学生所关心和面临的问题设置单元主题、进行选材，能激发学生的学习兴趣；按照循序渐进的原则，各册教材的语言难度随着学生英语水平的提高而逐步增加；练习形式丰富多样，内容安排环环相扣，能有效提高学生的阅读能力。

3. 思想碰撞，文化交流

本套教材在贯彻其工具性、提高学生英语阅读能力的同时，还注重其人文性。教材内不仅有原汁原味的介绍西方文化的文章，还专门设置了介绍中国传统文化的双语模块，以此强调语言作为文化载体的作用，充分挖掘大学英语课程丰富的人文内涵，实现工具性和人文性的有机统一，有效培养学生的跨文化交际能力。

4. 授生以渔，策略点拨

本套教材每个单元都设置有“阅读策略”模块，介绍了一些实用的阅读策略和技巧，旨在培养学生使用正确、有效的阅读方法阅读英文材料的能力。

5. 手机扫码，听读结合

本套教材每篇文章都配备了二维码微课，学生只需扫一扫就能获取地道的英语语音材料。阅读结合听力，能有效加深学生对文章的理解，纠正学生发音。

二、单元结构

本套教材每册包括八个单元，每个单元包括“Reading in Depth”“Banked Cloze”“Skimming and Scanning”“Tips for Effective Reading”“Extended Reading of Chinese Culture”五个模块。单元的设计和编排既考虑到题材和难易度，也照顾到策略训练的先后顺序；练习题设计侧重培养学生的英语思辨能力；阅读技巧从最基本的培养良好阅读习惯讲起，便于学生随学随用，从而有针对性地加强学生英语阅读能力的培养。

本书由王英男担任主编，张海航、罗跃鸿、赵盼、陈驰担任副主编，蒋梦姣参与编写。

无论我们如何追求完美，书中仍可能存在不完善和疏漏之处，敬请各位读者给予指正。此外，在编写本书的过程中，我们借鉴了一些文献资料，在此向这些文献的作者表示最诚挚的谢意。

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2019年1月

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Unit One

Traditions and Customs

"Tradition is not the worship of ashes, but the preservation of fire."

—Gustav Mahler

*"Customs tell a man who he is, where he belongs, what he must do.
Better illogical customs than none; men cannot live together without them."*

—Robert A. Heinlein

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Part I Reading in Depth

In this part, you are going to read two passages. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice according to the information given in the passage.



Passage A

Time taken: _____ minutes



Birthday Celebrations



Tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago. There are some traditions that you can find almost anywhere, anytime, such as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the *Happy Birthday* song. Others are only found for certain ages and in certain countries.

In China, on a child's second birthday, family members put many things on the floor around the child. According to Chinese tradition, the first thing that the child



picks up tells you what **profession**¹ the child will choose later in life.

For Japanese children, the third, fifth and seventh birthdays are especially important. At this age, there is a special celebration Shichi-Go-San (seven, five, three in Japanese) when children go to the **temple**² wearing a new **kimono**³. The **priest**⁴ gives them special sweets, and the parents usually organize a party for their friends in their homes.

In Argentina, Mexico and several other Latin American countries, girls have a special birthday celebration when they reach the age of fifteen. After a special **ceremony**⁵, the girls dance a **waltz**⁶ with their father and other boys.

Eighteen is the traditional “**coming of age**⁷” — the age when (in many countries) you have the right to **vote**⁸, join the army and (in Britain) drink **alcohol**⁹ or buy a house.

In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top, or the cake itself is sometimes in the shape of a key. The key means that the young person is now old enough to leave and enter the family home at any time they want to. (283 words)

1. Which of the following birthday traditions can be found almost anywhere, anytime?
A) Putting many things on the floor. B) Wearing a new kimono.
C) Sending birthday cards. D) Eating birthday noodle.
2. Who will usually organize a party at children’s special birthday celebration in Japan?
A) Priests. B) Parents. C) Friends. D) Teachers.
3. When do Mexican girls have a special birthday celebration?
A) At the age of eighteen. B) At the age of seven.
C) At the age of fifteen. D) At the age of sixteen.
4. What can young people do in many countries when they reach the age of eighteen?
A) Join the army. B) Have a key.
C) Have a special ceremony. D) Drink beer.
5. What is this passage mainly about?
A) Birthday traditions around the world.
B) Chinese birthday celebrations.
C) Japanese special celebrations.
D) Interesting birthday traditions.



Word Bank

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. profession <i>n.</i> 职业 | 6. waltz <i>n.</i> 华尔兹舞 |
| 2. temple <i>n.</i> 庙宇 | 7. coming of age 成年 |
| 3. kimono <i>n.</i> 和服 | 8. vote <i>v.</i> 投票，选举 |
| 4. priest <i>n.</i> 神职人员 | 9. alcohol <i>n.</i> 含酒精饮品；酒 |
| 5. ceremony <i>n.</i> 仪式 | |



Passage B

Time taken: _____ minutes



A New Start



Personally I think that the whole **commercial**¹ thing has gone away too far. Christmas used to be a time spent with family and friends. We'd of course exchange a few gifts but we would have put some thought into it and it was about giving someone something that you thought he would appreciate. However, these days Christmas is nothing more than a **massive**² shopping exercise where stressed out shoppers tear up and down the high street **laden with**³ carrier bags full of pre-packaged and *impersonal* gift sets. The shelves of the high street **retailers**⁴ are packed with boxes of **identical**⁵ bath sets

and useless overpriced **gadgets**⁶.

It's a kind of **weird**⁷ two-sided **feeding frenzy**⁸ with the high street shops on one side keen to unload all this junk and make as much profit as possible. On the other side we have **hoards**⁹ of **manic**¹⁰ shoppers eager to spend whatever is left in their bank account or credit card.

So consumer spending is supposed to be good for the economy, is it? But what about the current level of debt carried by people in the UK on loans and credit cards? What about the recent **soaring**¹¹ oil prices which will **inevitably**¹² lead to increased transportation costs and home energy bills? What about the state of the UK property market? We have over **inflated**¹³ house prices and **mortgage lenders**¹⁴ still happy to **dole out**¹⁵ mortgages to **prospective**¹⁶ buyers that can barely afford them!

Why not for a change instead of **splashing out**¹⁷ at Marks and Spencer and the like; go into your local **Oxfam**¹⁸ shop or **Help the Aged**¹⁹ charity shops and pick up a few gifts there instead? Spread the word to your friends and make this year a charitable Christmas! Instead of **lining the pockets of**²⁰ some **fat cat**²¹ or inflating the **share prices**²² of some big brand name, you will be spreading a bit of Christmas cheer to someone who really needs it. After all, that is what this is about, isn't it? (375 words)



6. What does the author mean by saying “we would have put some thought into it” in Paragraph 1?
- A) What we were concerned about was the prices of the items.
 - B) We would pick up the very costly gifts.
 - C) We might consider what gifts we would receive.
 - D) We might consider carefully when choosing Christmas gifts for others.

7. What does the underlined word “*impersonal*” in Paragraph 1 mean in the context?
 - A) Involving no personal feelings.
 - B) Not for private use.
 - C) Being done indirectly.
 - D) Exactly the same.
8. What Christmas gifts do most people receive now?
 - A) The goods that have flaws.
 - B) The costly but useless items.
 - C) Just bath sets.
 - D) The fake goods.
9. According to the author, which of the following statements is true about consumer spending?
 - A) It does good to the recovery of economy.
 - B) It leads to oil's price increasing.
 - C) It isn't helpful in economic development.
 - D) It makes credit cards more popular than cash.
10. What does the author suggest doing to celebrate Christmas?
 - A) Choosing some valuable gifts for the needy people.
 - B) Picking up some big-brand gifts for friends.
 - C) Buying Christmas gifts at charity shops.
 - D) Feeding the lost cats in the community.

Word Bank

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. commercial <i>adj.</i> 商业的，营利的 | 12. inevitably <i>adv.</i> 不可避免地 |
| 2. massive <i>adj.</i> 大量的 | 13. inflated <i>adj.</i> (价格) 过高的 |
| 3. be laden with 充满 | 14. mortgage lender 抵押贷款者 |
| 4. retailer <i>n.</i> 零售店 | 15. dole out 发放，分发 |
| 5. identical <i>adj.</i> 相同的 | 16. prospective <i>adj.</i> 可能的 |
| 6. gadget <i>n.</i> 小玩意，小器具 | 17. splash out <i>v.</i> 花很多钱 |
| 7. weird <i>adj.</i> 古怪的，奇异的 | 18. Oxfam 牛津饥荒救济委员会 |
| 8. a feeding frenzy 热潮 | 19. Help the Aged 援老组织 |
| 9. hoard <i>n.</i> 贮藏，囤积 | 20. line the pockets of 以不正当手段谋利 |
| 10. manic <i>adj.</i> 急切的，激动的 | 21. fat cat 有钱有势的人 |
| 11. soaring <i>adj.</i> 猛增的 | 22. share prices 股票价格 |



Part II Banked Cloze



In this part, there is one 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.

Time taken: _____ minutes

American Ambivalence

What is it about Americans and food? We love to eat, but we feel 1) _____ about it afterward. We say we want only the best, but we strangely enjoy junk food. We're 2) _____ with health and weight loss but face an **unprecedented¹ epidemic² of obesity³**.



Perhaps the 3) _____ to this **ambivalence⁴** lies in our history. The first Europeans came to this continent searching for new spices but went in vain. The first **cash crop⁵** wasn't eaten but **smoked⁶**. Then there was **Prohibition⁷**, intended to prohibit drinking but actually encouraging more 4) _____ ways of doing it.

The immigrant experience, too, has been one of **disharmonies⁸**. "Do as Romans do" means eating what "real Americans" eat, but our nation's food has come to be 5) _____ by imports — pizza, say, or hot dogs. And some of the country's most treasured cooking comes from people who arrived here in **handcuffs⁹**.

Perhaps it should come as no surprise then that food has been a medium for the nation's **defining¹⁰** struggles, whether at the Boston Tea Party or the sit-ins at southern lunch counters. It is **integral¹¹** to our concepts of health and even **morality¹²** whether one **refrains¹³** from alcohol for religious reasons or **evades¹⁴** meat for political 6) _____.

But strong opinions have not brought 7) _____. Americans are ambivalent about what they put in their mouths. We have become 8) _____ of our foods, especially as we learn more about what they contain.

The 9) _____ in food is still prosperous in the American consciousness. It's no **coincidence¹⁵**, then, that the first Thanksgiving holds the American imagination in such **bondage¹⁶**. It's what we eat — and how we 10) _____ it with friends, family, and strangers — that help define America as a community today.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| A) answer | F) defined | K) suspicious |
| B) result | G) vanish | L) certainty |
| C) share | H) adopted | M) obsessed |
| D) guilty | I) creative | N) identify |
| E) constant | J) belief | O) ideals |

Word Bank

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. unprecedented <i>adj.</i> 空前的 | 9. handcuff <i>n.</i> 手铐 |
| 2. epidemic <i>n.</i> 流行病 | 10. define <i>v.</i> 确定，界定 |
| 3. obesity <i>n.</i> 肥胖症 | 11. integral <i>adj.</i> 必需的 |
| 4. ambivalence <i>n.</i> 矛盾 | 12. morality <i>n.</i> 道德 |
| 5. cash crop 经济作物 | 13. refrain <i>v.</i> 克制，抑制 |
| 6. smoke <i>v.</i> 抽；吸烟 | 14. evade <i>v.</i> 规避，逃避 |
| 7. Prohibition <i>n.</i> 禁酒令 | 15. coincidence <i>n.</i> 巧合 |
| 8. disharmony <i>n.</i> 分歧，不和 | 16. bondage <i>n.</i> 束缚，限制 |

Notes

1. The Boston Tea Party 波士顿倾茶事件

1773 年 12 月 16 日发生的波士顿倾茶事件（最开始被约翰·亚当斯称为“the Destruction of the Tea in Boston”，波士顿茶叶大摧毁），是一场由波士顿“自由之子”（Sons of Liberty）领导的政治示威事件。示威者们乔装成印第安人的模样潜入商船，将东印度公司运来的一整船茶叶倾入波士顿湾，以此反抗英国国会于 1773 年颁布的《茶税法》。

2. the sit-ins at southern lunch counters 南部格林斯博罗柜台静坐

1960 年 2 月 1 日，美国南部北卡罗来纳州格林斯博罗城 4 个黑人大学生进入一家餐馆，白人服务员命令他们走开，他们静坐不动。这一英勇行为立刻得到南部广大黑人学生响应，发展为大规模静坐运动，迫使近 200 个城市的餐馆取消隔离制。

Part III Skimming and Scanning

In this part, there is one 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.

Time taken: _____ minutes



St. Patrick's Day

- A) St. Patrick's Day is a global celebration of Irish culture on or around March 17. It particularly remembers St. Patrick, one of Ireland's **patron saints**¹, who **ministered**² Christianity in Ireland during the fifth century. In 1903, St. Patrick's Day became an official public holiday in Ireland. Later as Irish people **immigrated**³ to other parts of the world, including Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, in the 19th and 20th centuries, many Irish customs, including the St. Patrick's Day celebrations, became quite popular in these countries. However, much of the interest in the St. Patrick's Day events is largely commercially driven in the 21st century.



◆ Origin

- B) St. Patrick is one of the patron saints of Ireland. He is said to have died on March 17 in or around the year 493. He grew up in Roman Britain, but was captured by Irish **raiders**⁴ and taken to Ireland as a slave when he was a young adult. After some years he returned to his family and entered the church, like his father and grandfather before him. He later returned to Ireland as a **missionary**⁵ and worked