



新认知 大学英语阅读教程

3

College English Reading

《新认知大学英语阅读教程》编写组 编



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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藏书章

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前言

教育部高等教育司 2007 年 7 月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》对于大学生的英语阅读能力作出如下规定:“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。能就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。”《新认知大学英语阅读教程》旨在培养学生的英语综合应用能力,同时增强其自主学习能力,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

《新认知大学英语阅读教程》着眼于大学英语教学改革的新趋势,结合《大学英语课程教学要求》的最新内涵,为学习者营造语言阅读的环境,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。

2. 教材特色

为体现交际法语言教学(CLT)的要求,《新认知大学英语阅读教程》具有如下特点:

(1)选材的广泛性(sample widely)。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。它主要是为非英语专业大学生设计的,但也适用于非英语专业研究生、英语专业低年级大学生及英语自学者。

(2)语料的真实性(authenticity)。选文多取自近年出版的英美报刊书籍,体裁多样。编选过程中,为确保原作的“真实性”,对原文不作随意改动,以期学

习者能借助词典自主学习。这些语料有利于学习者了解英语国家的文化思想、生活习俗、社会道德等各方面的知识,提高英语学习的兴趣。

(3)与大学英语四、六级网考(CET—IBT)紧密结合。考虑适应大学英语测试改革的需要,该教材每单元的练习部分均与网考阅读题型一致,以帮助学生进行针对性训练,为参加网考做好充分的准备。

(4)注重发挥语言测试的后效作用(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”。本教程绝不仅是一本 CET 辅导书,我们期待其能成为引发 CET 测试积极后效的载体,以实现促进阅读教学的根本目的。

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”。学习者既能学到相关的语言技能,又能在阅读过程中尽享文化、道德之饕餮盛宴,真正做到侧重意义的传达(meaning-focused)。

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、六级网考一致。既考查对中心大意的掌握,也考查对主要事实和相关细节的理解。

本书每单元可用于约 2 学时的课堂教学,使用时可根据情况灵活掌握。书后附有参考答案,以便学生课外自学之需。

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

编 者

2009 年 7 月

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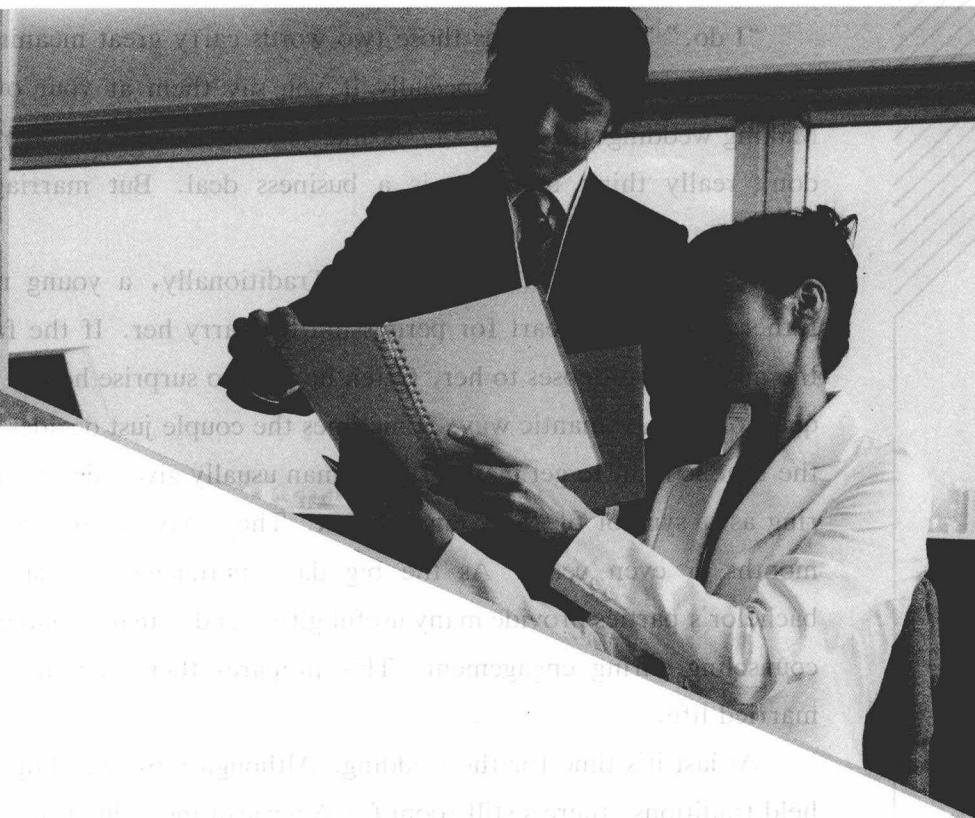
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Unit

1



Text



The American Way: Marriage

“I do.” To Americans those two words carry great meaning. They can even change your life. Especially if you say them at your own wedding. Making wedding vows (誓约) is like signing a contract. Now Americans don't really think marriage is a business deal. But marriage is serious business.

It all begins with engagement. Traditionally, a young man asks the father of his sweetheart for permission to marry her. If the father agrees, the man later proposes to her. Often he tries to surprise her by “popping the question” in a romantic way. Sometimes the couple just decides together that the time is right to get married. The man usually gives his fiancée a diamond ring as a symbol of their engagement. They may be engaged for weeks, months or even years. As the big day approaches, bridal showers and bachelor's parties provide many useful gifts. Today many couples also receive counseling during engagement. This prepares them for the challenges of married life.

At last it's time for the wedding. Although most weddings follow long-held traditions, there's still room for American individualism. For example, the usual place for a wedding is in a church. But some people get married outdoors in a scenic spot. A few even have the ceremony while sky-diving or riding on horseback! The couple may invite hundreds of people or just a few

close friends. They choose their own style of colors, decorations and music during the ceremony. But some things rarely change. The bride usually wears a beautiful, long white wedding dress. She traditionally wears “something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue”. The groom wears a formal suit or *tuxedo* (无尾晚礼服). Several close friends participate in the ceremony as attendants, including the best man and the maid of honor.

As the ceremony begins, the groom and his attendants stand with the minister, facing the audience. Music signals the entrance of the bride’s attendants, followed by the beautiful bride. Nervously, the young couple repeats their vows. Traditionally, they promise to love each other “for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health”. But sometimes the couple has composed their own vows. They give each other a gold ring to symbolize their marriage commitment. Finally the minister announces the big moment: “I now pronounce you man and wife. You may kiss your bride!”

At the wedding reception, the bride and groom greet their guests. Then they cut the wedding cake and feed each other a bite. Guests *mingle* (混合) while enjoying cake, punch and other treats. Later the bride throws her *bouquet* (花束) of flowers to a group of single girls. Tradition says that the one who catches the bouquet will be the next to marry. During the reception, playful friends “decorate” the couple’s car with tissue paper, tin cans and a “Just Married” sign. When the reception is over, the newlyweds run to their “decorated” car and speed off. Many couples take a honeymoon, a one-to-two-week vacation trip, to celebrate their new marriage.

Almost every culture has rituals to signal a change in one’s life. Marriage is one of the most basic life changes for people of all cultures. So it’s no surprise to find many traditions about getting married... even in America. Yet each couple follows the traditions in a way that is uniquely their own.

Language Points

1. engage v.

1) 使从事, 使忙于

Politicians should not engage in business affairs that might affect their political judgment.

政治家不应该参与那些可能会影响其政治判断力的商业事务。

2) 订婚

Jack and Anne are engaged.

杰克和安妮订婚了。

* engagement n. 诺言, 婚约

Their engagement was announced in the papers.

他们订婚的消息登报了。

2. permit v. 允许, 许可

I'll come after the meeting if time permits.

如果时间许可的话, 我开完会就来。

You are not permitted to smoke here.

此处不许吸烟。

* permission n. 同意, 许可, 允许

I resent having to get his permission for everything I do.

我讨厌做每件事都要得到他的许可。

3. propose v.

1) 建议, 提出

I wish to propose a toast to our friendship.

我提议为我们的友谊干杯。

He proposed that a change should be made.

他建议做一些改变。

2) 求(婚)

Did he propose to you?

他向你求婚了吗?

4. **romantic** *adj.* 浪漫的

She has romantic notions about becoming a famous actress.

她心里充满幻想,总希望有一天会成为著名演员。

It is said that Frenchmen are among the most romantic people in the world.

据说法国人是世界上最浪漫的民族之一。

5. **symbol** *n.* 符号, 标志, 象征

The chemical symbol for copper is "Cu".

铜的化学符号是 Cu。

The dove is the symbol of peace.

鸽子是和平的象征。

* **symbolize** *v.* 象征, 用记号表现

The poet has symbolized his lover with a flower.

那诗人用花象征他的爱人。

6. **bachelor** *n.*

1) 单身汉

You have the alternative of marrying or remaining a bachelor.

你可以结婚也可以仍做单身汉, 任你选择。

2) 学士

I have a bachelor degree.

我有学士学位。

7. **individual**

adj. 个别的

A teacher can't give individual attention to each pupil if his class is large.

如果班上的人数多, 老师就不能给予个别辅导了。

She has her own individual way of walking.

她有自己独特的走路姿势。

n. 个人, 个体

She is acting as a private individual in this matter.

她在这个问题上只代表她个人意见。

* **individualism** *n.* 个人主义

Their individualism finds expression in pleasure-seeking.

他们的个人主义表现为享乐思想。

8. **ceremony** *n.* 典礼, 仪式, 礼仪

They hold a mystic religious ceremony.

他们举行了一个神秘的宗教仪式。

The queen was crowned with proper ceremony.

女王以传统仪式举行了加冕礼。

9. **decorate** *v.* 装饰, 装修

We decorated the house for Christmas.

我们装饰房屋过圣诞节。

We often decorate doors and windows with paper cuts.

我们经常用剪纸来装饰门窗。

* **decoration** *n.* 装饰, 装饰品

She put some decorations on the Christmas tree.

她在圣诞树上放了一些装饰品。

10. **participate** *v.* 参加, 分享

I don't want to participate in the English party.

我不想参加英语晚会。

Everyone in the class is expected to participate in the discussion.

希望全班同学参加讨论。

11. **attend** *v.*

1) 参加

I shall be attending the meeting.

我会参加会议。

Danger attended everything he did.

他所做的每一件事都有危险。

2) 照料

He was so ill that two nurses attended on him.

他病得那样重,有两个护士照顾他。

They attended our affairs during our absence.

我们不在时,他们会料理好我们的事情。

* attendant *n.* 服务员

If you need anything, just ring for the attendant.

如果您要什么,就按铃叫服务员。

The president gave the Prince and his attendants a farewell banquet.

总统为王子和他的随员举行了告别宴会。

12. compose *v.* 组成, 写作, 作曲

He was composing at the piano at the age of seven.

他7岁时就会用钢琴作曲。

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

水由氢和氧组成。

13. commit *v.*

1) 犯(罪等);干(坏事等)

The poet attempted to commit suicide in his study.

那个诗人企图在他的书房自杀。

I committed an error in handling the business.

我在处理这一业务时犯了一个错误。

2) 使承担义务,使作保证

He would not commit himself in any way.

他不愿做出任何承诺。

She committed herself to philanthropy.

她专心从事慈善事业。

* **commitment** *n.* 承诺; 奉献

His political commitment is only skin-deep.

他政治上的承诺只是表面文章。

14. reception *n.* 接待, 招待会, 欢迎

A reception was held in honor of the new director.

举行酒会来欢迎新主任。

The book met with a favorable reception.

此书受到好评。

15. tissue *n.*

1) (动、植物的)组织

Human tissue is made up of cells.

人体的组织是由细胞构成的。

The tissues have been destroyed and a scar has formed.

那些组织受到破坏, 形成一道疤痕。

2) 薄纸, 棉纸

She gave us a box of tissues.

她递给我们一盒纸巾。

The Christmas presents were wrapped (up) in tissue paper.

圣诞礼物都用薄纸裹起来了。

16. ritual *n.* 仪式, 典礼

Today that ritual is just a fond memory.

到今天, 那种仪式已成为美好的回忆了。

Wives make a ritual of their household duties.

家庭主妇每天都是一成不变地操持家务。