

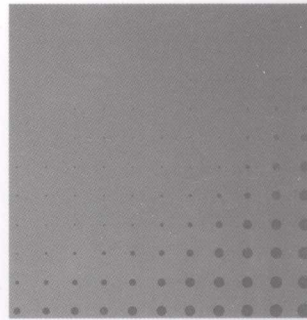
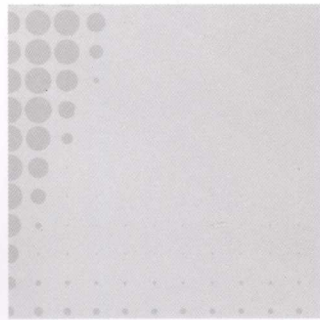
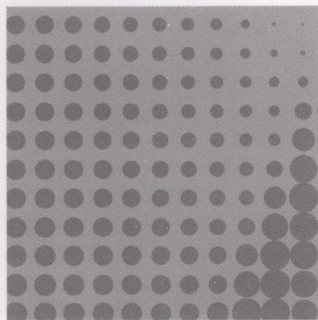
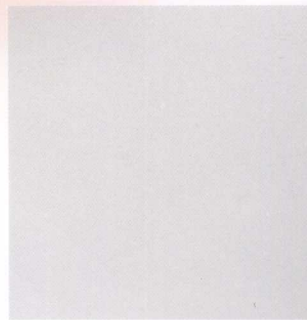
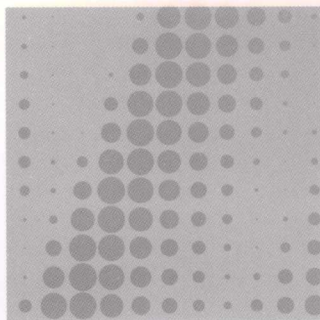
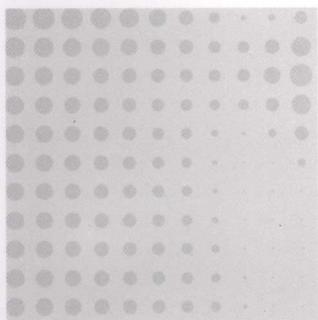
大学英语教程

快速阅读

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本册主编：涂 靖



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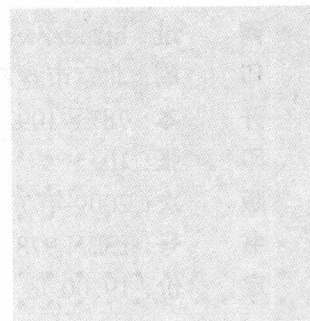
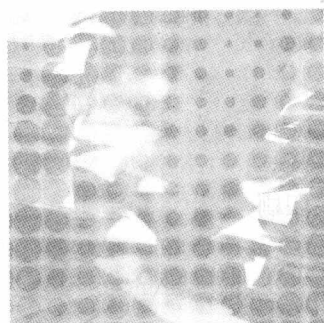
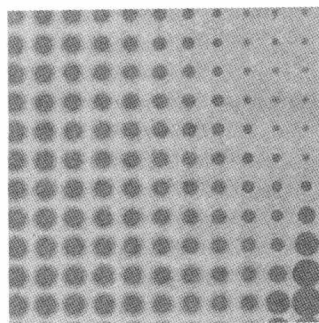
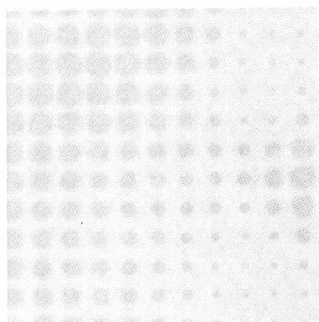
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前言

培根曾经说过：“阅读使人充实，会谈使人敏捷，写作与笔记使人精确。”听、说、读、写四大技能在人的一生中都扮演着重要的角色，在学习语言的过程中更是如此。根据《大学英语课程教学要求》，大学生应该“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。”如何在阅读英语篇章时快速准确地获取所需信息，如何提高英语篇章的理解能力是大学生们一直关注的问题。着眼大学生英语阅读的现状，我们编写了本教程。

本教程共有 1—4 册，每册分 15 个单元，每单元含 Text A, Text B, Text C 共三篇快速阅读材料及习题，每篇材料词数基本控制在 700—1200 词。所选材料内容新颖、题材广泛、体裁多样、难度适中（对可能影响理解的难度较大的词汇进行了中文释义）。所编题型与大学英语四级考试快速阅读部分题型要求一致，难度相当，遵循了“考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力”和“考核学生利用各种提示，如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等快速查找特定信息的能力”两大原则。Text A 可供教师在课堂组织学生限时阅读，Text B 和 Text C 可供学生用来课后同步训练。书末附有各单元课文中关键文化信息的相关背景知识注解及习题答案。

本书在编写过程中参考了大量的国内外相关文献资料，特向有关作者致以诚挚的谢意。

编 者

2009 年 3 月于长沙

CONTENTS

Unit 1

Text A Prince William	1
Text B A Rock Star, Finally	3
Text C The Day I Met My Mother	5

Unit 2

Text A Teach Kids Test-Taking Tactics	9
Text B The Four Steps in Essay Writing	12
Text C Some Experts Call School Time-Out Rooms “Abuse”	15

Unit 3

Text A Health: the Way to Save Millions of Lives Is to Prevent Smoking	19
Text B Extra Sleep Helps the Heart	21
Text C Six Symptoms Not to Ignore	23

Unit 4

Text A Why Loneliness Is Bad for Your Health	29
Text B Can Sleeping 8 Hours Kill You Faster?	32
Text C How to Balance Sugary Fun, Healthy Teeth at Halloween	34

Unit 5

Text A Student Diary: Academic, Athletic, and Social Lives	37
Text B English as a National Foreign Language in India	39
Text C Broaden Your Horizons with Study or Travel Abroad	42

Unit 6

Text A Pitch Queen	47
Text B Yao Ming Is a Big Hit	49
Text C Justine Henin	52



Unit 7

Text A Skating	55
Text B The Volleyball Story	58
Text C Sports in Ancient China and Greece	60

Unit 8

Text A Family Day and Family Meetings—A Rewarding Routine	65
Text B A Father's Heartfelt Words	67
Text C Parents: Don't Try So Hard	70

Unit 9

Text A Whose Language?	73
Text B About Coffee	75
Text C Insight into Today's British Culture	78

Unit 10

Text A What the Americans Don't Talk About!	83
Text B How Different?	86
Text C British Pub Etiquette and Customs	88

Unit 11

Text A The Pilgrims and America's First Thanksgiving	91
Text B Easter Eggs	93
Text C Cheap and Cheerful, or Just a Tight Christmas?	96

Unit 12

Text A Gender Discrimination	99
Text B Older Americans Delaying Retirement in Face of U.S. Worker Shortage	102
Text C Computer Crime	105

Unit 13

Text A Succeed After a Layoff by Reinventing Yourself	109
Text B Job Climate for the Class of 2008 Is a Bit Warmer than Expected	111
Text C Four Secrets to Always Having a Job	115

Unit 14

Text A A Lesson Is Repeated Until Learned.....	119
Text B Midlife Crisis or Re-Evaluation?	121
Text C Questions That Will Change Your Life.....	124

Unit 15

Text A Secrets of Self-Made Millionaires	127
Text B Ten Habits to Develop for Financial Stability and Success.....	130
Text C Economy Keeps More Americans Home for Thanksgiving	132

Notes	137
-------------	-----

Key	149
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Unit 1

Text A

Directions: In this part, you are required to go over the passage quickly within the given time and answer the questions that follow.

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Prince William

(单词数: 628 词 建议阅读时间: 11 分钟)

Prince William has come of age. After his father, the Prince of Wales, he is next in line to the throne. This is an enormous responsibility for anyone let alone someone in his twenties. As the future King of England, Prince William lives in the public eye. People want to see photographs and read stories about him. Despite being such a famous royal, he tries to lead a normal life. He wants to enjoy his freedom as much as possible before taking on more formal and official royal duties.

When he was born, his parents were *adamant* (固执的) that they wanted Prince William to enjoy his childhood away from the public gaze. Unlike many of his ancestors, he did not have a private governess. He went to nursery and primary school to mix with other children of his own age. Later he went to *Eton* (伊顿公学), a famous boarding school near *Windsor* (温莎). He enjoyed his time at Eton enormously. In his final year he was voted one of the most popular and responsible boys there.

When he completed school, William decided to take a gap year before going on to university. He traveled to South America to do voluntary work. He traveled to isolated villages in *Chile* (智利) to help in schools and nurseries. People who joined him on the trip remember his easy-going nature, his ability to work hard and his desire to be treated just like everyone else.

He is currently studying at St Andrew's University in *Scotland* (苏格兰). Like many students who arrive at university, at first he found it difficult to adapt to student life. Following long chats with his father, he decided to stay at St Andrew's and pursue his studies. His perseverance has paid off. He is now settled and he lives in a flat in town with friends. With his friends he shares the shopping, cooking and cleaning. Although he enjoys cooking, he admits he is not a very good chef. His close friends are very protective of him and appreciate his wish to lead a quiet, private life away from newspaper reporters and television cameras.

For the last two years Prince William has studied History of Art. He shares his love of art

with his father. However, as he also enjoys geography he is considering switching courses for his remaining two years at university.

For such a young man he has traveled widely. He has accompanied his parents on royal tours to every part of the world. He has also enjoyed private holidays in many different countries with his family. He has a great love for Africa and, with the help of a self-study course he is trying to learn *Swahili* (斯瓦希利语).

The Prince admits that he is a country boy at heart. Friends say that he is happiest walking through the wet and mud of every type of countryside in *Wellington boots* (长筒橡胶雨靴). He enjoys outdoor activities. He loves water polo and swimming. This year he was voted water polo team captain at St Andrew's University.

Prince William's life has not always been happy. He was fifteen years old when Princess Diana died in a terrible car crash. With the rest of his family, he attended his mother's funeral watched by hundreds of millions of people around the world. He has inherited his mother's good looks, charm and is said to be fiercely protective of his mother's memory.

As he turns 21 years of age, Prince William appears a relaxed and informal young man. He is considering going into the army when he finishes university. He hopes that he will be treated like any other recruit in the British armed forces. However, no matter what choice he eventually makes, the world will be watching and eager to know how he gets on.

- () 1. People want to know everything about Prince William because he will be the future king of England.
- () 2. Prince William likes a normal life and wants to enjoy his freedom as much as possible.
- () 3. Prince William has often been voted one of the best students in his school.
- () 4. Before going on to university, Prince William traveled to North America to act as a volunteer.
- () 5. Prince William adapted to his student life at St Andrew's University in Scotland easily.
- () 6. Prince William has traveled to many different countries with his family.
- () 7. Prince William's life has always been happy.
8. Prince William traveled to _____ in Chile to help in schools and nurseries.
9. Prince William's close friends are very protective of him and appreciate his wish to _____ away from newspaper reporters and television cameras.
10. Prince William has inherited _____ and is said to be fiercely protective of his mother's memory.

(实际阅读时间: _____分钟 正确率: _____%)

Text B

Directions: In this part, you are required to go over the passage quickly within the given time and answer the questions that follow. For questions 1—7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

A Rock Star, Finally

(单词数: 707 词 建议阅读时间: 11 分钟)

I was born in the city of Sasebo in southern Japan right near a United States naval base. My father, who had been a soldier during World War II, had his own construction company there and some of my mother's friends married Americans. So we had a lot of connections with American families.

I experienced World War II through my father, and I also experienced the *Vietnam* (越南) War in a unique way by growing up near a United States military base. Every night, I watched the news and heard about the miserable situation in Vietnam.

Two things happened in my life then. I started to listen to American music, which was strongly influenced by the war. And when I was in high school, my father's company went *bankrupt* (破产) due to the economy. I took that event as a positive thing because it meant I wouldn't be able to go to college and I could become a rock star.

I was seriously trying to be a rock star back then. My only restriction was that I was not an American so I didn't look like a rock star.

Music was not just a hobby. Music was a really good interpreter of what was going on in the world. And it became really important to me. I was heavily influenced by people like Joe Cocker. He had an amazing voice. Jimi Hendrix became my religion. No one could play like him. It was not just his technique; he drew a picture of the world through his guitar. Jimi Hendrix and I have the same initials, which gives me a spiritual connection to him. I was 15 years old and I played the guitar in my rock band. I started to copy everyone, Eric Clapton, Jeff Beck, Hendrix. My band played at the local high school's events.

My mother began crying that it was the end of the world: "Jun, don't make so much noise. It doesn't satisfy or entertain anyone, so stop it." My father was quiet. He confessed to me that when he was young, he had played the violin, which was considered very weird for a Japanese boy in those days. So he understood what I was feeling and didn't complain.

In 1976, I decided to visit the United States. In Japan, there was an *obsession* (迷恋, 着魔) with everything American, and I wanted to get the experience. I bought a two-month Greyhound bus pass and I took one bag. I spoke little English. I landed in San Francisco and traveled around, visiting music shops in all the big cities.

I was trying to meet musicians in the studios in L.A. to talk to them about music. A couple of guitarists were willing to invite me into a studio, and I realized I was just an amateur and this was a different world. It was a dream I couldn't fulfill. I was shocked.

Even with my dream shattered, the trip made me realize that I really liked the culture at that time in the States. I felt that there might one day be other opportunities for me in this country. I said to myself, "I shall return!"

I got a job back in Japan with Konica in 1979. It had a down-to-earth, friendly culture. I was a pretty unique guy in the company, wearing yellow shirts and blue ties. People said to me, "You are from Mars." But that was the reason I liked the company: they tolerated different species. I was crazy, but I was also working hard and doing my job.

I spent six years in Germany and Italy and eventually got my wish to return to the United States. One thing I learned is that in life, there are things we can control and things we can't. I decided not to be bothered by things I couldn't control. I realized you need humor. You can't be serious all the time.

I play in a company band. At last year's office holiday party, I performed John Lennon's "Happy Christmas (War Is Over)." I am the lead singer. My wife thinks I sound like Billy Joel, and I can play "Piano Man" on the *ukulele* (尤克莱利琴). Because I'm the C.E.O., everyone has to applaud.

1. Where was the author born?

A. In southern Japan.

B. In the United States.

C. In Germany.

D. In Italy.

2. What did the author's father do during World War II?

A. He had his own construction company.

B. He was a soldier.

C. He was a musician.

D. He was a worker.

3. The author's father's company went bankrupt because of _____.

A. the war

B. the economy

C. the policy

D. the politics

4. The author started to copy many people EXCEPT _____.

A. Eric Clapton

B. Jeff Beck

C. Hendrix

D. Joe Cocker

5. Who did NOT like the author's music?

A. His father.

B. Himself.

C. His mother.

D. His wife.

6. When did the author decide to visit the United States?

A. In 1976.

B. In 1979.

C. When he was 15 years old.

D. When he was a little boy.

7. Why did the author like to work in Konica?

A. He was the C.E.O.

- B. The people in this company tolerated different species.
C. He had a promotional prospect.
D. The pay was high.
8. The author experienced World War II through his father, and he also experienced the Vietnam War in a unique way by _____.
9. Music was a really _____ of what was going on in the world.
10. The author spent six years in _____ and eventually got his wish to return to the United States.

(实际阅读时间: _____分钟 正确率: _____%)

Text C

Directions: In this part, you are required to go over the passage quickly within the given time and answer the questions that follow. For questions 1—7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

The Day I Met My Mother

(单词数: 822 词 建议阅读时间: 12 分钟)

Mine was, at times, a lonely childhood. Born in Chungking, China, of missionary parents, I lost my mother at birth. I was two months old when my father sent me to Mother's favorite sister in Morgantown, West Virginia (弗吉尼亚州). There I grew up in the house where Mother had spent her girlhood.

When Aunt Ruth was at home, I was surrounded by love. But she was our sole breadwinner and worked in an office six days a week. Left with a procession of hired girls, I felt the loneliness of the big, old house.

In the evening, before Aunt Ruth came home, I often sat on the floor beneath a picture of my mother—a sweet-faced young woman of 20, with dark eyes and black curly hair. Sometimes I talked to the picture, but I could never bear to look at it when I'd been naughty. There was one question always in my mind: What was my mother like? If only I could have known her!

Twenty years passed. I had grown up, married and had a baby, named Lucy for her grandmother—the mother I'd so longed to know.

One spring morning, 18-month-old Lucy and I boarded a train for Morgantown to visit Aunt Ruth. A woman offered me half her seat in the crowded car. I thanked her and busied myself with Lucy, while the woman turned her attention to the landscape speeding by.

After settling my baby in my arms for a nap, I started to talk with the woman. She said she was

going to Morgantown to see her daughter and brand-new grandson. "Surely you know my aunt, Ruth Wood," I said. "She's had a real-estate office in Morgantown for years."

"No," she answered. "I've been away a long time, and that name is not familiar to me."

For several minutes, the woman looked out the window. Then, without turning her head, she began to speak.

"There was a Miss Lucy Wood, a teacher, in Morgantown years ago. She probably left there before you were born. You said the name Wood, and suddenly, I can't stop thinking about her. I haven't thought of her for years, but once I loved her very much. She was my teacher. My parents owned a bakery on Watts Street. They were on the verge of divorce. They fought and quarreled all the time. I had to work very hard at home and in the bakery, too.

"I loved school, though I didn't make good grades. Miss Wood's room was a happy place; it seemed like heaven to me. One day, after my folks had a big fight at breakfast, I came to school late, holding back the tears. Miss Wood kept me after school. I thought she would scold me but, instead, she let me tell her my troubles. She made me feel how much my brothers and sisters, and even my parents, needed me and from that day on, my life was worth living."

"A few months later, I heard a little girl say: 'Miss Wood's going to marry a missionary and live in China!' I went home crying. My parents stopped in the middle of a fight to ask me what was wrong, but they could not know how great a light was going out in my life. I couldn't sleep that night."

"The next day, Miss Wood again kept me after school to see what was wrong. When I told her, she looked surprised and tender. 'Please don't go way off to China!' I begged."

"'Viola', she answered, 'I can't give up China. I'm going where my heart calls me, with the man I love. But I'll think of you often, and I'll send you a postcard.'"

"I'd never had any mail of my own, so that made me feel better. When I told my mother, she shook her head, saying: 'Don't feel too bad, Viola, if she forgets; she'll have so many folks to write to.'"

"Two months later, I got a postcard with a picture of the Yangtze River, postmarked Chungking, China. 'Are you still making me proud of you, my little brave one?' it asked. If anyone had given me a million dollars, it couldn't have made me more proud."

"Right after that, my parents broke up and we moved away from Morgantown. I raised my five brothers and sisters, married, and raised four children of my own."

"Goodness, we are almost there! I've talked too much. I do hope I haven't bored you."

Then, for the first time, she turned to me and saw the tears in my eyes.

"Would you like to see Lucy Wood's granddaughter?" I asked. My baby was waking from her nap. My heart was singing. The burning question of my childhood had been richly answered. At long last, I knew exactly what my mother had been like.

1. The author's mother died _____.
A. when she was born
B. when she was two months old
C. in Morgantown, West Virginia
D. in the house where Aunt Ruth lived
2. When the author lived in her aunt's house, she was looked after by _____.
A. herself
B. her aunt
C. housemaids
D. nobody
3. Why was the author sometimes unable to look at her mother's picture?
A. Because she was always thinking of the question.
B. Because that face had dark eyes.
C. Because she had done something wrong.
D. Because she didn't know her.
4. The woman who offered a seat to the author was once _____.
A. a pupil of the author's mother
B. an owner of a bakery in Morgantown
C. a teacher in Morgantown
D. Miss Wood's teacher
5. The first name of the woman was _____.
A. Ruth
B. Lucy
C. Wood
D. Viola
6. When did the woman's parents get divorced?
A. A few years before she came to know Miss Wood.
B. Before Miss Wood left for China.
C. When Miss Wood got married.
D. About two months after Miss Wood left Morgantown.
7. Why did the author use "The Day I Met My Mother" as the title?
A. Because she really saw her mother that day.
B. Because her long cherished wish to know her mother had finally come true that day.
C. Because she met her mother's pupil that day.
D. Because she came to Morgantown that day with Lucy.
8. When the author was two months old, her father sent her to _____.
9. In the evening, before Aunt Ruth came home, the author often sat on the floor beneath a picture of her mother—a sweet-faced young woman of 20, with _____.
10. The burning question of the author's childhood had been richly answered. At long last, she knew exactly _____.

(实际阅读时间: _____分钟 正确率: _____%)

Unit 2

Text A

Directions: In this part, you are required to go over the passage quickly within the given time and answer the questions that follow. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Teach Kids Test-Taking Tactics (技巧)

(单词数: 902 词 建议阅读时间: 13 分钟)

Teachers should take the time to instruct students in practical test-taking strategies, beginning in elementary school, to improve their *odds* (可能的机会) when taking tests and help them achieve higher scores. These tips are no cure-all, and they won't benefit every child equally. But, teach them to students, and watch their confidence and test scores soar.

BEFORE THE TEST:

Study on a regular basis. This will all but *eliminate cramming* (消除填鸭式的用功) and highly increase the chances of being better prepared for the test. This is any student's most effective strategy for doing well on a test.

Know exactly what the test will cover. Ask the teacher if there is uncertainty. Also ask the teacher if there are any areas on the test that may be emphasized.

Don't stay up all night before the test to study. Study all along as the material is presented. Get a good night's sleep prior to a big test.

Study in small groups. This tip might better apply to older students. Nevertheless, all members of a study group need to be serious about studying.

Be prepared. Arrive on time to class. Make sure you have needed materials such as pens and pencils.

Come to the test with a positive attitude. Maintain it throughout the whole test. Tell yourself you are prepared and that you will do well. Self-confidence is a great weapon.

Listen to all oral test directions carefully. Breathe deeply to help relax.

DURING THE TEST:

Read the entire test first. as soon as the teacher hands it out to help you decide how to budget your time. By knowing which are the hardest questions and how many there are, you will know how much time to give to each question or section.

Read the questions carefully. This seems obvious, but many times, students are nervous and/or

anxious to complete the test, and too many times questions are just skimmed over instead of being read thoroughly.

Answer the easiest questions first. Completing the sure-thing questions first boosts student confidence from the outset.

When time is a factor, don't stay on a question or problem you are unable to answer.

If you don't know an answer, skip the question and come back to it.

Read the directions for the test carefully. Don't get to the end of the test only to realize that you did it completely wrong.

Read the entire question carefully. Hidden clues and helpful advice can often be found by slow, methodical reading. Look for key words.

Complete the test before going through it a second time. If you don't, there is a good chance you might forget to do some of it.

Write helpful notes in the test margins (页边的空白处). Rules, *equations* (等式), *mnemonic* (记忆的) clues can be jotted down in the margin to help memory when the time is right.

Go with your first thoughts when answering questions. You can always change it when you have time to think and reflect on the question.

Put down an answer for everything.

Use the test as a source of hints. Information in one section or question can give clues of hints about questions in another.

Write legibly (明了地). Sloppy handwriting can easily be misunderstood and interpreted as an incorrect answer.

AFTER THE TEST:

If time remains after the test is taken, **look over the test.** Make sure you have answered all of your questions. Look for any careless mistakes. Change answers only if you have misread or misinterpreted the question. The first answer you give is the correct one.

As silly as it may sound, **make sure your name is on the test.**

Check the test to verify there are no mistakes in the grading.

Examine the questions you got correct. Students can learn from a graded exam paper.

Examine the incorrect questions and learn the correct answers. You may see them again on a comprehensive test.

SPECIFIC TYPES OF QUESTIONS:

On **true/false questions**, be wary of words such as *always*, *never*, and *only*. These words place heavy restrictions on the statement. If you can think of a single exception, then the answer is false. Remember that every part of a true sentence must be true.

On **multiple-choice questions**, eliminate the possible answers which are obviously wrong. Read the stem and the alternatives to determine which alternative might produce the correct sound or flow. Make a note of qualifying words such as *often*, *generally*, *usually*, *seldom*, and *may*. Such