

21世纪高校英语规划教材

新编大学英语教程

New College English

下

主 编 李孝敏
李 萍
杨红梅

河南大学出版社

21世纪高校英语规划教材

新编大学英语教程

New College English

下

主 编 李孝敏
李 萍
杨红梅

河南大学出版社

21 世纪高等院校英语规划教材

编写委员会

主 编	李孝敏	李 萍	杨红梅			
副主编	余爱菊	左 峰	徐亚丽	田秋香	李 莹	
	蔡开稳	苏玉霞	魏少敏	余红卫	刘 丽	
	武 永	王丽华	耿 霞	赵爱华	赵 蕾	

编 者 (按姓氏笔画排序)

王玉哲(河南教育学院)	王 厉(河南教育学院)
王丽华(郑州师范高等专科学校)	王丽颜(郑州轻工业学院)
王 铮(郑州轻工业学院)	田秋香(河南教育学院)
田铁军(郑州轻工业学院)	叶素贞(郑州轻工业学院)
左 峰(郑州轻工业学院)	石景艳(郑州大学升达经贸管理学院)
刘冬玲(郑州轻工业学院)	刘 丽(中原工学院)
刘 婧(河南教育学院)	孟 立(郑州轻工业学院)
孟淑彩(郑州轻工业学院)	朱 芳(商丘师范学院)
孙 璐(河南教育学院)	李占启(郑州师范高等专科学校)
李明霞(河南教育学院)	李孝敏(郑州市委党校郑州市行政学院)
李 莹(河南教育学院)	李 萍(郑州师范高等专科学校)
李 磊(郑州轻工业学院)	余红卫(河南农业大学)
余爱菊(郑州轻工业学院)	汪浩卿(郑州轻工业学院)
张韶华(河南工程学院)	吴智慧(郑州轻工业学院)
苏玉霞(河南教育学院)	周媛媛(三门峡职业技术学院)
武 永(中原工学院)	杨红梅(河南教育学院)
胡玉娟(河南教育学院)	胡克红(驻马店教育学院)
胡 敏(郑州轻工业学院)	胡 静(河南农业大学)
赵 芳(郑州师范高等专科学校)	赵爱华(河南广播电视大学)
赵 璐(河南教育学院)	赵 蕾(郑州师范高等专科学校)
郭晓寅(郑州师范高等专科学校)	郭 超(郑州轻工业学院)
郭 磊(郑州师范高等专科学校)	徐亚丽(郑州轻工业学院)
聂韶峰(郑州轻工业学院)	耿 霞(郑州师范高等专科学校)
梁 煜(河南教育学院)	崔向前(铁道警官高等专科学校)
蔡开稳(河南教育学院)	魏少敏(河南农业大学)

前 言

英语是当今世界上主要的国际通用语言之一,也是世界上最广泛使用的语言。世界上70%以上的邮件是用英文写或用英文写地址的。全世界的广播节目中,有60%是用英语进行的。国际上的资料绝大部分是用英语发表的。绝大部分的国际会议是以英语为第一通用语言,它也是联合国的正式工作语言之一。总之,在国际政治、军事、经济、科技、文化、贸易、交通运输等领域,英语是一个重要的交际工具。

本书有以下突出特点:

1. 所有文章选材都很新颖

注重文章内容的社会性和实用性;题材涉及社会文化、科技信息、经济管理等;体裁主要以议论文和说明文为主,包括少部分应用性文章,如产品介绍、文献阅读等。

2. 所有文章难易适度

突出“适度偏难”的特点,即少部分文章略长于或难于大纲样题,目的是为了让学生在复习过程中准备得更加充分,具备比考试要求略高的水平。

3. 命题紧密依照考研大纲要求

包括事实细节题、推理引申题和选择搭配题等各种常考题型,突出阅读技能和解题思路训练。

4. 所有短文与试题均配译文

一方面,帮助学生彻底理解短文大意及试题内容;另一方面,增强学生的自信心和做阅读理解题的兴趣。有许多学生在看别的同类书时,就因那些书不配译文而看不懂短文意思导致心灰意冷。

在本书的编写和出版过程中,得到了河南农业大学、郑州轻工业学院、中原工学院、河南教育学院、商丘师范学院、铁道警官高等专科学校、郑州师范高等专科学校、三门峡职业技术学院、驻马店教育学院、郑州大学升达经贸管理学院和郑州市委党校的大力支持,在此由衷地表示感谢!

限于编者水平有限,本书难免存在疏漏之处,恳请广大师生和读者批评指正。

编 者

2009年8月

CONTENTS

Unit 1

Text One	(1)
Text Two	(5)
Text Three	(9)
Text Four	(13)
Text Five	(17)
Text Six	(20)
Text Seven	(24)
Text Eight	(28)
Text Nine	(32)
Text Ten	(36)

Unit 2

Text One	(39)
Text Two	(43)
Text Three	(47)
Text Four	(51)
Text Five	(55)
Text Six	(58)
Text Seven	(62)
Text Eight	(66)
Text Nine	(70)
Text Ten	(74)

Unit 3

Text One	(78)
Text Two	(81)
Text Three	(85)
Text Four	(88)
Text Five	(91)
Text Six	(94)

Text Seven	(98)
Text Eight	(102)
Text Nine	(105)
Text Ten	(108)

Unit 4

Text One	(111)
Text Two	(114)
Text Three	(117)
Text Four	(121)
Text Five	(124)
Text Six	(127)
Text Seven	(131)
Text Eight	(134)
Text Nine	(137)
Text Ten	(141)

Unit 5

Text One	(144)
Text Two	(148)
Text Three	(152)
Text Four	(155)
Text Five	(159)
Text Six	(163)
Text Seven	(166)
Text Eight	(169)
Text Nine	(173)
Text Ten	(176)

Unit 6

Text One	(179)
Text Two	(183)
Text Three	(186)
Text Four	(189)
Text Five	(192)
Text Six	(195)

Text Seven	(199)
Text Eight	(202)
Text Nine	(205)
Text Ten	(209)

Unit 7

Text One	(213)
Text Two	(217)
Text Three	(221)
Text Four	(225)
Text Five	(229)
Text Six	(233)
Text Seven	(237)
Text Eight	(241)
Text Nine	(244)
Text Ten	(248)

Unit 8

Text One	(252)
Text Two	(256)
Text Three	(260)
Text Four	(263)
Text Five	(266)
Text Six	(270)
Text Seven	(273)
Text Eight	(276)
Text Nine	(280)
Text Ten	(283)

Unit 9

Text One	(287)
Text Two	(290)
Text Three	(293)
Text Four	(296)
Text Five	(299)
Text Six	(302)

Text Seven	(305)
Text Eight	(309)
Text Nine	(312)
Text Ten	(316)

Unit 10

Text One	(320)
Text Two	(324)
Text Three	(328)
Text Four	(332)
Text Five	(336)
Text Six	(339)
Text Seven	(342)
Text Eight	(346)
Text Nine	(349)
Text Ten	(352)

Unit 11

Text One	(356)
Text Two	(360)
Text Three	(363)
Text Four	(367)
Text Five	(371)
Text Six	(375)
Text Seven	(379)
Text Eight	(383)
Text Nine	(387)
Text Ten	(391)

Unit 12

Text One	(394)
Text Two	(398)
Text Three	(402)
Text Four	(405)
Text Five	(409)
Text Six	(413)

Text Seven	(417)
Text Eight	(421)
Text Nine	(425)
Text Ten	(429)

Unit 13

Text One	(432)
Text Two	(435)
Text Three	(438)
Text Four	(440)
Text Five	(444)
Text Six	(447)
Text Seven	(450)
Text Eight	(453)
Text Nine	(456)
Text Ten	(460)

Unit 14

Text One	(463)
Text Two	(467)
Text Three	(471)
Text Four	(474)
Text Five	(478)
Text Six	(481)
Text Seven	(484)
Text Eight	(488)
Text Nine	(491)
Text Ten	(494)

Unit 15

Text One	(498)
Text Two	(502)
Text Three	(506)
Text Four	(510)
Text Five	(514)
Text Six	(518)

Text Seven	(522)
Text Eight	(526)
Text Nine	(530)
Text Ten	(534)

Unit 16

Text One	(538)
Text Two	(542)
Text Three	(545)
Text Four	(549)
Text Five	(552)
Text Six	(556)
Text Seven	(560)
Text Eight	(564)
Text Nine	(567)
Text Ten	(570)

Unit 17

Text One	(573)
Text Two	(576)
Text Three	(579)
Text Four	(583)
Text Five	(587)
Text Six	(590)
Text Seven	(593)
Text Eight	(597)
Text Nine	(601)
Text Ten	(604)

Unit 1

Text one

It is true, as the movement critics assert, that the present women's liberation groups are almost entirely based among "middle-class" women, that is, college and career women and the issues of psychological and sexual exploitation and, to a lesser extent, exploitation through consumption, have been the most prominent ones.

It is not surprising that the women's liberation movement should begin among bourgeois women, and should be dominated in the beginning by their consciousness and their particular concerns. Radical women are generally the post-war middle-class generation that grew up with the right to vote, the chance at higher education and training for supportive roles in the professions and business, most of them are young and sophisticated enough to have not yet had children and do not have to marry to support themselves. In comparison with most women, they are capable of a certain amount of control over their lives.

The higher development of bourgeois democratic society allows the women who benefit from education and relative equality to see the contradictions between its rhetoric (every child can become president) and their actual place in that society. The working class woman might believe that education could have made her financially independent but the educated career woman finds that money has not made her independent. In fact, because she has been allowed to progress halfway on the upward-mobility ladder she can see the rest of the distance that denies her only because she is a woman, she can see the similarity between her oppression and that of other sections of the population. Thus, from their own experience, radical women in the movement are aware of more faults in the society than racism and imperialism. Because they have pushed the democratic myth to its limits, they know concretely how it limits them.

At the same time that radical women were learning about American society they were also becoming aware of the male chauvinism in the movement. In fact, that is usually the cause of their first conscious verbalization of the prejudice they feel; it is more disillusioning to know that the same contradiction exists between the movement's rhetoric of equality and its reality, for we expect more of our comrades.

This realization of the deep-seated prejudice against themselves in the movement produces two common reactions among its women (A) a preoccupation with this immediate barrier (and perhaps a resultant hopelessness), and (B) a tendency to retreat inward, to buy a fool's gold of creating a personally liberated life style.

However, our concept of liberation represents a consciousness that conditions have forced on us while most of our sisters are chained by other conditions, biological and economic, that overwhelm their humanity and desires for self-fulfillment. Our background accounts for our ignorance about the stark oppression of women's daily lives.

1. The difference between middle-class women and other women in the liberation movement is that _____.
[A] middle-class women are not married and have no children.
[B] middle-class women are not afraid of their husbands.
[C] other women have less control of their own lives.
[D] other women grow up with no rights to vote.
2. We can learn from the third paragraph that _____.
[A] social democratic development plays a part in social inequality.
[B] what makes women dependent is their economic status.
[C] women can achieve their social equality through education.
[D] the upward-mobility ladder denies access to women.
3. What do radical women expect more from their male counterparts? _____.
[A] More financial help.
[B] More political support.
[C] More real respect for sex equality.
[D] More active involvement in their movement.
4. What might a lot of women do when they realize the prejudice in their movement? _____.
[A] Fight more bravely to get real equality with men.
[B] Become hopeless and pretend to live their own happy life.
[C] Buy some gold so as to store enough money for themselves.
[D] Retreat from the movement and focus on better education.
5. The author implies in the last paragraph that _____.
[A] most women can retreat from the liberation movement too.
[B] most women have a strong desire for self-fulfillment.
[C] most women are eager to be liberated by us from oppression.
[D] most women couldn't create the liberated life style.

【词汇注释】

movement *n.* 活动, 运动

group *n.* 团体, 组, 团 *v.* 聚合, 成群

psychological *adj.* 心理(学)的

amount *n.* 数量, 总额 *v.* 总计, 等于

similarity *n.* 相似, 类似

pendent *adj.* 下垂的, 悬而未决的

society *n.* 社会

contradiction *n.* 反驳, 矛盾

concretely *adv.* 具体地

overwhelm *v.* 淹没, 受打击

rhetoric *n.* 修辞, 华丽虚饰的语言, 修辞

学

【题目解析】

1. 答案为 C, 属于细节题。第一段提到了中产阶级女性, 第二段介绍了中产阶级女性的一般特点, 最后指出, 同大多数女性相比, 她们对自己的生活有一定的支配能力。这说明, 主要区别在于她们可以支配自己的生活。C 与此意符合, 为正确答案。A 是一般特点, 与题目的要求

不符;B和D属于无中生有。

2. 答案为A,属于归纳题。第三段提到,资产阶级民主社会的高度发展使得这些从教育和相对平等中获益的女性可以了解这个存在的差异,这些人只被允许爬到社会阶梯的一半,因为她们是女性,所以她们更了解社会的弊病,她们完全清楚民主的神话如何限制她们。这说明,民主社会的高度发展其实也导致了社会的不平等。A与此意符合,为正确答案。C明显与此意不符;B明显与该段第二句话的意思不符合;D是针对该段第三句话设置的干扰项,这只是社会不平等的一种表现,不能概括第三段的内容。

3. 答案为C,属于细节题。题干中的“expect more from their male counterparts”出自文章第四段最后一句话中(文中用的是“expect more of our comrades”),表明本题与第四段有关。第四段提到,激进的女性开始了解运动中存在的大男子主义,更令她们失望的是,她们了解到,同样的矛盾也存在于解放运动所标榜的平等以及运动的实际过程中,因为我们对我们的同胞寄予更多期望。这说明,激进的女性更期望其男性同胞真正尊重平等。C与此意符合,为正确答案。A、B和D都属于无中生有。

4. 答案为B,属于细节题。题干中的“realize the prejudice in their movement”出自文章第五段第一句话中(文中用的是“realization of the deep-seated prejudice against themselves in the movement”),表明本题与第五段有关。第五段介绍了意识到歧视后的两种反应——关注这种直接的障碍(可能导致绝望的后果),从运动中撤出并自欺欺人地装着可以创造一种个人解脱的生活方式的趋势。B与此意符合,为正确答案。A与此意相反;C是误解了文中“buy a fool's gold of(自欺欺人地装着……)”这个短语的意思;D只是部分正确,后半部分属于无中生有。

5. 答案为D,属于推论题。最后一段提到,社会状况强迫我们接受上述状况,而我们的大多数姐妹却受到其他状况的禁锢,这些状况压制她们的人性和实现自我价值的愿望。由此可知,大多数女性不能过自己想过的自由生活。D与此意符合,为正确答案。A属于无中生有;B是文中明确指出的,不必推论就可知结果,所以不对;C是针对该段最后一句话设置的干扰项,与文意不符合。

【参考译文】

正如运动的批评人士所断言的,目前的妇女解放群体几乎完全是以“中产阶级”女性为基础,也就是以大学生和职业女性为基础,并且针对女性的心理剥削、性剥削以及次要的消费剥削问题成为最突出的问题,这是真的。

不足为奇的是,妇女解放运动始于中产阶级女性,而且在开始阶段,运动也受到她们的意识和她们特别关注的问题所主导。激进的女性通常是战后出生的中产阶级一代,她们成年后有投票权、有接受高等教育的机会,并且为其职业和商业领域的次要角色受过训练,她们中的大多数人都年轻,而且足够精明,还没有孩子,也不必通过结婚来供养自己。同大多数女性相比,她们对自己的生活有一定的支配能力。

资产阶级民主社会的高度发展使得这些从教育和相对平等中获益的女性可以了解这个社会的花言巧语(每个孩子都可以成为总统)同她们在社会中的实际地位之间的差异。工人阶级女性可能认为,教育可以使她们在经济上独立,但接受过教育的女性却发现,金钱并没有使她们独立。实际上,由于她们被允许爬到社会阶梯的一半,所以她们可以了解剩下的距离——这段距离拒绝接受她们,只是因为她们是女性,她们可以了解到,她们受到的压迫和社会其他阶

层所受到的压迫相似。因此,根据她们自己的经验,相对于种族歧视与帝国主义,妇女解放运动中的激进女性更了解社会的弊病。因为她们已经把民主的神话推到了极限,所以她们完全清楚民主的神话如何限制她们。

在激进的女性了解美国社会的同时,她们也开始了解运动中存在的大男子主义。实际上,这通常是女性第一次有意识地说出自己受到歧视的原因,更令她们失望的是,她们了解到,同样的矛盾也存在于运动所标榜的平等以及运动的实际过程中,因为我们对我们的同胞寄予更多期望。

意识到这种深深扎根于运动中的、针对她们的歧视导致运动中的女性产生了两种常见的反应——(A)关注这种直接的障碍(可能导致绝望的后果),(B)从运动中撤出并自欺欺人地装着可以创造一种个人解脱的生活方式的趋势。

可是,我们的自由观代表的是这样的意识——社会状况强迫我们接受这些状况,而我们的大多数姐妹却受到其他状况的禁锢——生理和经济状况,这些状况压制她们的人性和实现自我价值的实现。我们的背景导致我们不了解女性日常生活中所受到的残酷压迫。

Text two

The collapse of ITV Digital has left nearly a million subscribers with a much-reduced television service, more than a thousand employees facing an uncertain future, and several dozen football clubs in difficulty. If the negotiations of the past few weeks had been handled differently, if the strength of the digital terrestrial signal had been increased more rapidly, and if the terms for bought-in services could have been changed, then perhaps the story might have had a happier ending. Sadly, it didn't; And the question now must be one of where digital television as a whole goes, and what role if any the government has to play.

Government, after all, is only there to set parameters, not to intervene in a commercial marketplace; and it is commercial misjudgments that have been primarily responsible for the current situation. But the government does have a role in securing the long-term public interest—which must surely be to have a wide choice of good-quality television channels and programmes available to the greatest number of viewers. It can't and shouldn't dictate what that choice should be, or who provides it, but it ought to be engaged in making sure that a choice does in fact exist.

One of the mistakes Ondigital (rebranded ITV Digital last year) made at the outset was to try to compete head-to-head with satellite for the same subscribers. The best option for digital terrestrial is to aim for a completely different segment of the market. There is a crucial step that can be taken, and that is to speed up as urgently as possible the strengthening of the terrestrial signal for digital, so that it can reach 80 per cent of the population rather than just over 50 per cent. The slowness of this process has been one of the most important reasons for the current difficulties.

Digital, in all its various forms, does still represent the long-term future of television. It provides more channels and programmes, better picture and sound quality, and the advantages of interactivity. Just as the move was made from 405 lines to 625, and from black and white to colour, so the move to digital will over time bring better choice and quality to viewers. It's worth reminding ourselves that already more than 40 per cent of households have signed up for digital television, a faster rate of growth than has occurred for video recorders, Internet use, or mobile phones.

The demise of ITV Digital does of course make the broad timetable that had been in place, aiming for an overall switchover from analogue to digital by 2010, more difficult. It may be that the timing will need to be revised in due course. But the aim of securing the benefits of digital for the whole population in the medium term should not be abandoned simply because of this current setback. A number of steps can and should be taken, to try to move things forward. A determination by everyone involved, in industry and government alike, that it is the interests of the public—not of the providers—that must come first. Something can yet

be made out of this disappointment.

1. The main problem behind the collapse of ITV Digital is the _____.
[A] quality of the signal.
[B] lack of subscription.
[C] sharp reduction in the number of audience.
[D] lack of a flexible management policy.
2. The second paragraph is mainly concerned with _____.
[A] the government intervention of the commercial marketplace.
[B] the parameters the government sets for ITV Digital.
[C] the direction digital television as a whole should go.
[D] the failure of the government to intervene in the marketplace
3. What was wrong with ITV Digital's operational policy? _____.
[A] It covered only 50 percent of the country.
[B] It did not provide as many channels as it should.
[C] It had only 40 percent of household subscribing to it
[D] It did not have its own distinctive market.
4. It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.
[A] only when the audience is the whole population can a TV station succeed.
[B] digital TV had been intended to replace traditional transmission by 2010.
[C] the collapse of ITV Digital has much to do with its attitude towards the public.
[D] any successful business should at least set a medium-term not a short-term goal.
5. What is the best title for the text? _____.
[A] Those Who Laugh Last Laugh Best.
[B] The Game Is Not Over for Digital Television.
[C] The Plight and Way Out for ITV Digital.
[D] It Is Not the End of the Day for ITV Digital.

【词汇注释】

with *prep.* 和...一起,用
several *adj.* 几个,若干 *pron.* 几个
marketplace *n.* 集会场所
mistake *n.* 错误,误会 *v.* 犯错,误认
advantage *n.* 优势,有利条件
simply *adv.* & *adj.* 简单地,仅仅

various *adj.* 不同的;各种各样的,形形色色的
interest *n.* 兴趣 *v.* 使...感兴趣
population *n.* 人口
medium *n.* 媒体,方法,媒介

【题目解析】

1. 答案为 A,属于细节题。题干中的“the collapse of ITV Digital”出自文章第一段,表明本题与第一段有关。第一段首先提到英国独立电视台的“数字电视”的失败,接着分析指出,如

果过去几个星期的协商以不同的方式进行的话,如果数字化地面信号的强度被更迅速提升的话,如果有关购入服务的条款得到改变的话,也许各方会得到一个更满意的结果。A 与此意符合,为正确答案。B、C 和 D 都与文意不符。

2. 答案为 D,属于主旨题。第二段首先指出,政府只是制定一些标准,不是干预商业市场,随后具体解释了政府应该发挥的作用。这说明,第二段主要是解释政府没有干预商业市场的原因。D 可以表达此意,为正确答案。A 和 B 与此意相反;C 是无中生有。

3. 答案为 D,属于细节题。第三段指出,“在线数字化”最初所犯的一个错误就是与卫星传输激烈竞争同样的用户,数字地面传输的最佳选择应该是面向一个完全不同的市场部分。这说明,问题在于市场。D 与此意符合,为正确答案。A、B 和 C 都与文意不符。

4. 答案为 B,属于推论题。最后一段指出,英国独立电视台的“数字电视”的失败确实使已经执行的主要时间表——指望到 2010 年时,整体从模拟信号向数字信号转变——更难以执行。由此可知,“数字电视”本打算到 2010 年时实行整体传输转变。B 与此意符合,为正确答案。A、C 和 D 都与文意不符。

5. 答案为 B,属于主旨题。文章前面的段落分析了“数字电视”失败的原因,最后指出,英国独立电视台的“数字电视”的失败确实使已经执行的主要时间表更难以执行,应该从这次挫折中吸取某些教训。这说明,本文主要是讲,虽然数字电视失败了,但没有失去希望。B 可以表达此意,为正确答案。A、C 和 D 都不准确。

【参考译文】

英国独立电视台的“数字电视”的失败使得近 100 万用户得到的电视服务大幅度减少,使得 1,000 多名员工面临不可预测的未来,使得几十个足球俱乐部陷入困境。如果过去几个星期的协商以不同的方式进行的话,如果数字化地面信号的强度被更迅速提升的话,如果有关购入服务的条款得到改变的话,也许各方会得到一个更满意的结果。遗憾的是,结果并不是这样;现在的问题肯定是这样的问题——数字电视总体上要向何处发展的问题,政府要起什么作用的问题(如果可能的话)。

毕竟,政府只是制定一些标准,不是干预商业市场;正是商业误判才应该为现状负责任。但是,政府在确保长期公共利益方面确实发挥作用——当然是让最多数的观众可以广泛选择观看高质量的电视频道和电视节目。政府不能、也不应该指定这种选择应该是什么,或者指定谁提供这种选择,但它应该努力使公众相信,实际上确实存在这种选择。

“在线数字化”(去年更名为“英国独立电视台的数字电视”)最初所犯的一个错误就是与卫星传输激烈竞争同样的用户。数字地面传输的最佳选择应该是面向一个完全不同的市场部分。有一项关键措施可以采取,那就是——尽可能迅速地提升地面数字信号的强度,以便它可以传输到 80% 的用户,而不是 50% 多的用户。这个措施的延误成为导致目前困境的最重要原因之一。

各种各样的数字电视都仍然代表着电视的长远未来。它提供了更多的频道和节目、更清晰的画面和更好的音响效果,并且具有与观众互动的优势。正如从 405 行向 625 行的转变,从黑白电视向彩色电视的转变一样,随着时间的推移,向数字电视的转变将给观众带来更多选择、更高的质量。有必要提醒我们自己,超过 40% 的家庭已经签约了数字电视,这个增长速度