



新认知 大学英语阅读教程

2

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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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、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、六级委员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,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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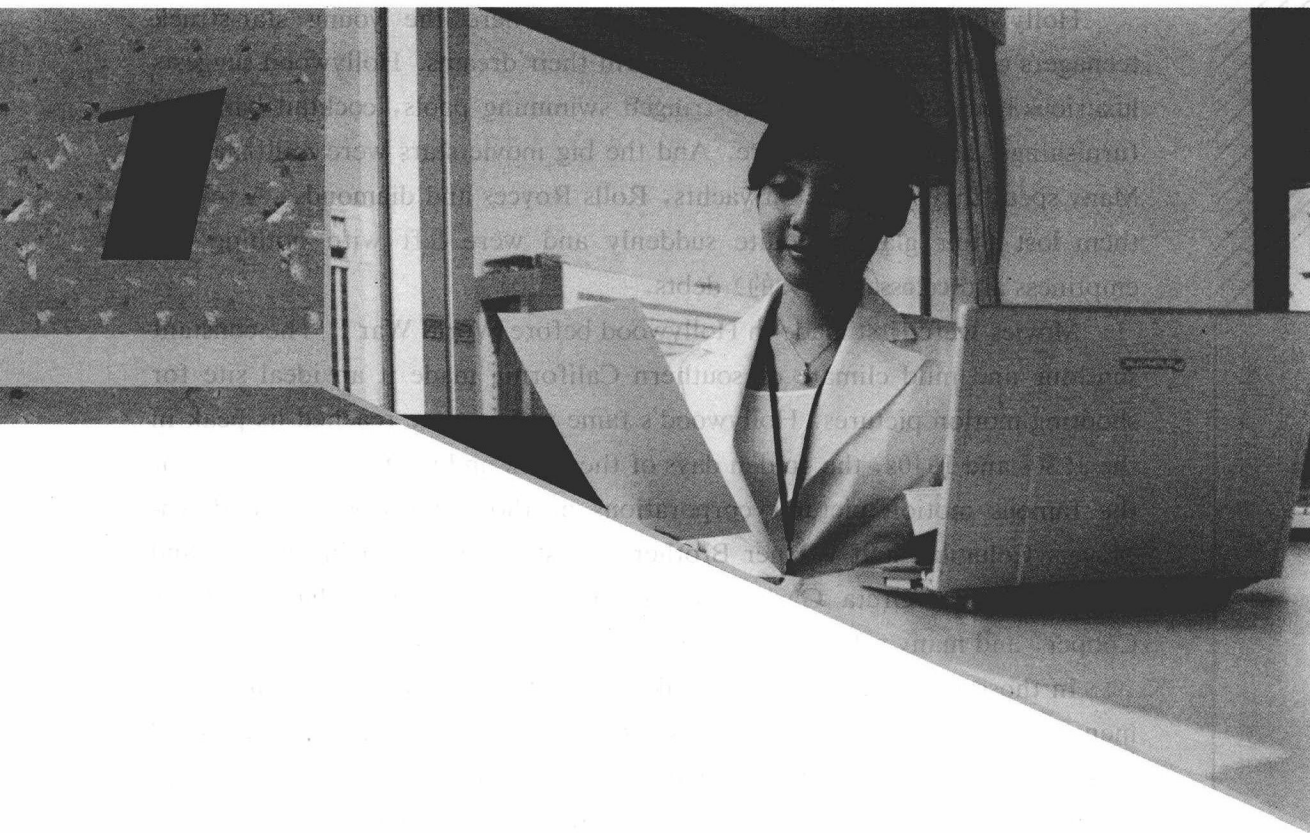
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Unit

1



Text



The Happiness and Sadness of Hollywood Stars

Hollywood suggests glamour, a place where the young star-struck teenagers could, with a bit of luck, fulfill their dreams. Hollywood suggests luxurious houses with vast palm-fringed swimming pools, cocktail bars and furnishings fit for a millionaire. And the big movie stars were millionaires. Many spent their fortunes on yachts, Rolls Royces and diamonds. A few of them lost their glamour quite suddenly and were left with nothing but emptiness and colossal (巨大的) debts.

Movies were first made in Hollywood before World War I. The constant sunshine and mild climate of southern California made it an ideal site for shooting motion pictures. Hollywood's fame and fortune reached its peak in the 1930s and 1940s, the golden days of the black and white movies. Most of the famous motion pictures corporations of those days, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Columbia and Warner Brothers are still very much in business and great stars like Greta Garbo, Marlen Dietrich, Charles Chaplin, Gary Cooper, and many other besides, have become immortal.

In those days Hollywood was like a magnet, drawing ambitious young men and women from all over the world. Most of them had only their good looks to recommend them and had no acting experience — or ability — whatsoever. Occasionally they got jobs, if they were lucky enough to be noticed. Gary Cooper was one of the few who was noticed. He started as a **stunt rider** (特技骑手), and from there rose to be one of the great stars of the early Westerns. Many girls got jobs in cafes or gas stations, and as they

served their customers they tossed their heads and swung their hips, hoping to attract the attention of some important person connected with the movies. Most of them hoped in vain.

As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make and break all but stars with really big appeal. The stars were “persuaded” to sign seven-year contracts, during which time the studio built up their images. Under their contracts the stars did not have the right to choose their parts. Their studios decided everything.

No country in the world has developed so expertly the skill of advertising as the Americans. They advertise everything, from ice cream to candidate for the Presidency. The Hollywood studios, by means of advertising, turned starlets into superstars. Many studio chiefs were tyrants, determined to get their own way at all costs, no matter how **unscrupulous** (无道德原则的) the means.

Stars were often **typecast** (按类型为演员分配角色) and if he or she appealed to the public as a lover, then he or she always played the part of a lover. A star who was a hit as a cowboy or a bad guy, got the same kind of role again and again. There was little arguing. “You are the perfect dumb blond, baby, and that’s how you are going to stay,” they would say. They even tried to interfere in their stars’ private lives. “No, sugar! You just can’t marry Mel Billigan. He is too intellectual. He’d destroy your image.” Only when they ceased to be stars did some of them discover that they were good actors! Movie stars like Betty Davis, Katherine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy and James Mason gave distinguished performances in character parts as well as leading roles.

Hollywood is no longer the heart of the world’s motion picture industry. Most movies today are filmed on location, that is to say, in the cities, in the countryside, and in any part of the world that the script demands. The Hollywood studios are still standing, but most of them have been leased to television networks. About 80 of all American TV entertainment comes from

Hollywood.

Yet Hollywood has not lost all its glamour. Movie stars still live there, or in neighboring Beverley Hills, and so do many of the famous and wealthy people who have made their homes in southern California.

Language Points

1. **star-struck** *adj.* 追星的

It's the story of a star-struck young girl who goes to Hollywood to make her fortune.

这是关于一个追星的少女去好莱坞发迹的故事。

2. **shoot** *v.* 拍摄, 拍照

When the lights come up, we're ready to shoot.

灯光打出来后, 我们就准备拍摄了。

The first half of the film was shot on location in Southern India.

电影的前半部分是在南印度拍的外景。

3. **immortal** *adj.* 不死的, 长久的, 不朽的

The Greek gods were immortal and so could not die.

希腊诸神是永生的, 因此不会死亡。

4. **in vain** 徒劳, 白费

The police looked for him in vain.

警察追捕过他, 但没有成功。

They tried in vain to take away the gun from him.

他们想将他的手枪拿走, 但没有成功。

5. **rein** *n.* 缰绳; 控制, 约束

keep a tight rein on sb or sth / keep sb or sth on a tight rein 严格控制, 约束, 束缚

My father always kept us on a tight rein.

我父亲总是管得我们很严。

6. **hit** *n.* 流行而成功的事物或人

Her last film was a hit in the United States but it was less popular in Britain.

她的最新影片在美国获得了极大成功,而在英国却逊色一些。

7. interfere in 干预,干涉

Interfering in other people's relationships is always a mistake.

干预他人的关系总是错误的。

A powerful nation as America is, she should not have interfered in other country's affairs.

美国虽然是一个强大的国家,但不应该干涉别国的内政。

interfere with 妨碍,抵触

She never had children because they would have interfered with her dancing career.

她一直没生孩子,因为孩子会妨碍她的舞蹈生涯。

8. intellectual

adj. 智力发达的,理解力强的

He's quite bright but he's not what you would describe as intellectual.

他很聪明,但不能说智商很高。

n. 知识分子,脑力劳动者

She found herself in a room full of intellectuals discussing philosophy and politics.

她发现自己置身于一屋子讨论哲学和政治的知识分子中间。

9. cease *v.* 结束,停息,终止

The great man ceased to think.

这个伟人与世长辞了。

My joy shall never cease.

我的快乐永无休止。

10. distinguished *adj.*

1) 著名的,卓越的,突出的

distinguished guests 贵宾

distinguished services 特殊的功劳/贡献

2) 以……著名的 (for, by)

He is distinguished for his diligence.

他以勤劳著称。

11. on location 拍外景

The documentary was made on location in the Gobi Desert.

这部纪录片是在戈壁滩现场实拍的。

12. lease

n. 租借, 租约, 租赁物, 租期

He has the flat on a long lease.

他长期租用该公寓。

The lease runs out / expires in two years' time.

该租约两年后到期。

vt. 出租

It was agreed they would lease the flat to him / lease him the flat.

他们同意将公寓租给他。

13. build up 增加, 增强

Tension is building up between the two communities.

两个社区的关系逐渐紧张起来。

They gave him soup to build up his strength.

他们让他喝汤以增强体力。



Exercises

Part I Reading in Depth

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

Passage One

Chuck Norris, a famous actor, once starred in over 20 feature films. When he was a youngster, his father abandoned his family. They went on welfare until his mother got a job at an aircraft plant. With no money for babysitters, he rushed home from school every day to care for his two younger brothers. When his mother remarried, his babysitting duties ended. He was 16 and found a job packing groceries at a Boys Market in Gardena, a Los Angeles suburb. It was the 1950s, and in those days grocery stores used boxes for the heavier items. He thought everything was fine, until the end of the first day, when the manager told him not to return. He wasn't sacking fast enough. He was a painfully shy kid, and he surprised even himself when he blurted out, "Let me come back tomorrow and try one more time. I know I'll do better." Speaking up went against his very nature, but it worked. He got a second chance, moved a lot faster.

That moment when he spoke up was burned in his memory, and so was the lesson: "If you want to accomplish anything in life, you can't just sit back and hope it will happen."

You've got to make it happen." He was not a natural athlete when he began studying *karate* (空手道), but he trained harder than anyone else and

was a world middleweight karate champion for six years. He said, "If I don't stand a chance, I wouldn't have. People complain that they haven't succeeded because they haven't had the breaks."

Dale F. Morrison, president and CEO of Campbell Soup Company got his first job when he was ten. He delivered newspapers after school. He didn't just throw the paper onto people's front lawns. Because everyone knew him and his family, he was careful not to make mistakes. If he did, he knew he would hear about it. So he knocked on doors, said hello and asked people how they were. Then he handed them their paper. He said, "Contact with customers, and good service, are what separate winners from losers." At a recent meeting in Brussels he asked all of his European general managers the last time they'd visited a retailer who sold their products. Answers ranged from one week to six months to "It's been a while." He believed that managers couldn't serve customers effectively without meeting them. He said, "You've got to get out there." Not only did he visit supermarkets around the world but he received and distributed a weekly report listing customer complaints (and compliments). Selected calls to our 800 numbers were put on audiotapes so that while driving to and from work his senior executives could learn what customers liked and disliked. He concluded, "Nothing is more important in business than listening to your customers. As my employees know, I am passionate about customer service. "

1. In describing his first job as a box boy, Chuck Norris lays special emphasis on _____.
A) the hardships he experienced in boyhood
B) his personality traits
C) early lessons in speaking boldly
D) his failure to do the job fast enough
2. From the context we may figure out that the word "breaks" (Para. 3,