



普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材

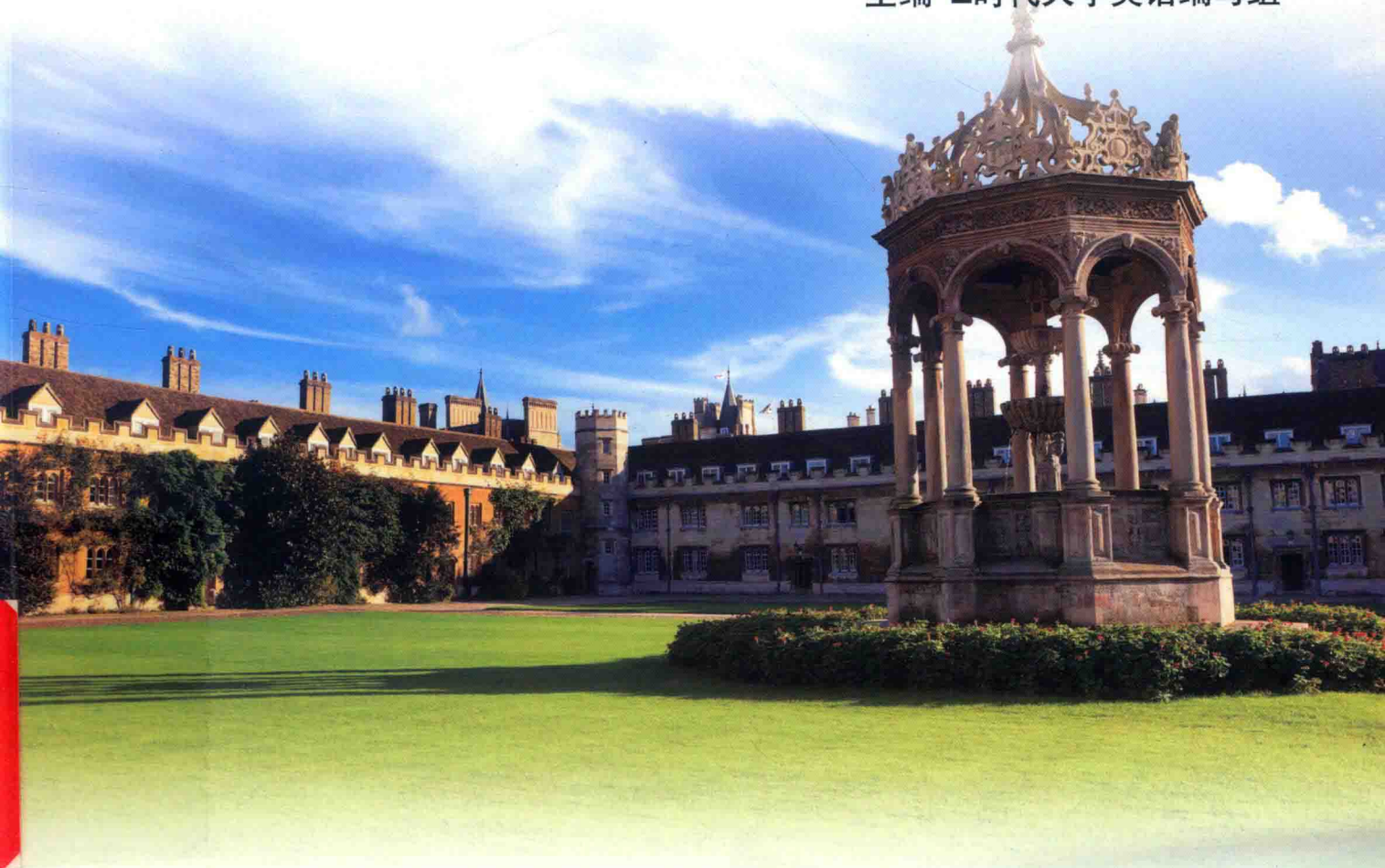
E-TIME

College English — Graded Reading

E时代大学英语

—— 阶梯阅读教程 ③

主编 E时代大学英语编写组



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前 言

PREFACE

非常感谢大家使用《E时代大学英语》系列教材。

随着信息时代的来临，大学英语的教学理念、教学方法、教学模式和教学技术都发生了很大的变化。为了达到《大学英语教学指南》提出的要求，大学英语教学不仅要帮助学生打好语言基础，更要与现代教学技术结合，注重培养学生的学习兴趣和英语应用能力。这就要求我们对大学英语教学进行改革与创新。

大学英语教学的创新首先是教材的创新。为此，我们潜心多年对市场上的大学英语教材进行了充分研究，并走访了众多院校，举办了数场大学英语教学改革和教材编写研讨会，与众多英语教学专家和优秀一线教师反复讨论、研究，编写而成《E时代大学英语》系列教材。

《E时代大学英语》系列教材体现了外语教育者在教材改革方面所做的开拓创新尝试，借鉴近年来大学英语教学改革的成功经验与教学实践的成果，使用多样的教学手段和创新的教学方法，力求提升学生的英语综合应用能力，支持教师提高课堂教学质量，推动大学英语教学迈向新台阶。

本系列教材理论、结构、教法互为依据、互为完善、互为转换，构成了一个灵活、方便、高效的教学系统。

一、《E时代大学英语》系列教材简介

《E时代大学英语》系列教材以教育部颁发的《大学英语教学指南》为指导，在设计和编写中准确把握大学英语的课程定位和性质，深入分析教学目标和教学要求，总结归纳课程结构与内容，采用多种教学方法和教学手段，力求将能力培养和能力测试紧密结合，以促进大学生知识、能力和综合素质的协调发展。

该系列教材包括《E时代大学英语——读写教程》《E时代大学英语——视听说教程》《E时代大学英语——阶梯阅读教程》《E时代大学英语——快速阅读教程》和《E时代大学英语——综合训练》五种，每种四册。

二、《E时代大学英语——阶梯阅读教程》特色

《E时代大学英语——阶梯阅读教程》结合现代高等教育教学的特点，旨在提高学生的英语阅读能力，其特色具体表现在以下几个方面。

1 内容丰富，覆盖全面

本套教材听力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，以提高学生的学习兴趣和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呈阶梯型逐步增加；练习形式丰富多样，内容安排环环相扣，以有效地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，注重其人文性，强调语言作为文化载体的作用，旨在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。

在学习交流先进的科学技术或专业信息、了解国外的社会与文化、增进对不同文化的理解、培养跨文化交际能力的同时，还积极响应中国文化“走出去”的国家战略，增加具有中国特色的题材，让学生在英语学习中不断积累中华文化知识。鼓励学生进行中外文化思想的碰撞、观点的交锋，使学生具备了解国外文化和信息的能力和将中国文化和特色传播出去的能力，促进与各国人民的广泛交往，提升国家软实力。

4 授生以渔，策略点拨

本套教材中，每个单元长篇快速阅读后都设置了“阅读策略”，介绍了一些实用的阅读策略和技巧，旨在培养学生采用正确、有效的阅读方法阅读英文材料的能力。

三、《E时代大学英语——阶梯阅读教程》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。

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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2017年8月

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Unit One

Technology Impact

“Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master.”

— Christian Lous Lange

“It has become appallingly obvious that our technology has exceeded our humanity.”

— Albert Einstein

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



As technology changes and millions of people have access to the Internet, the possibility of Internet crime grows. Crime may occur in the form of **fraud**¹, identity theft and online **stalking**². Parents should be aware that children are **vulnerable**³ to online **predators**⁴ that may use the Internet to lure children into **inappropriate**⁵ chat

rooms or in-person meetings. There are ways to protect yourself and your family from becoming a victim of Internet crime.

Install **anti-spyware**⁶ and **anti-virus**⁷ software. Spyware is hidden programs that run on your computer. They monitor what you are doing on line without you realizing it. It can lead to identity theft. Anti-spyware helps prevent spyware from being used. Also install antivirus software to prevent your computer from being infected with a virus.

Turn on your firewall. This helps prevent **hackers**⁸ from getting information such as **passwords**⁹ to bank accounts and other information they could use to steal funds or steal your identity.

Monitor the websites your children go to. Put your computer in a location where you can keep an eye on what they are doing on line. Use software that blocks children from going to inappropriate websites. Set rules and limits for Internet use.

Talk with your children about online predators. Teach children not to engage in online chats with adults and never to give out their address to someone they meet on line. Warn them never to meet someone in person they meet on line. Tell children to talk to you about anything that happens inappropriate to them online.

Go to the FBI website to learn about Internet **scams**¹⁰. They keep the public informed about current scams that may be **circulating**¹¹ on line. They also have information on how to avoid online identity theft and investment fraud.

Use secured websites when purchasing items on line and giving credit card numbers. Be wary of **solicitations**¹² for donations. Check out charities before giving money. (318 words)



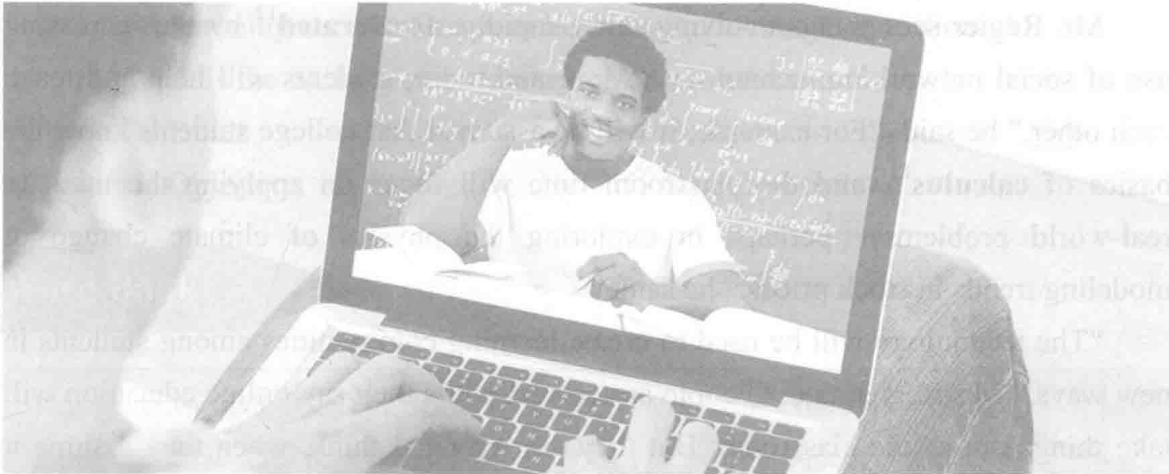
1. What does “lure” (Line 4, Para. 1) mean?
 - A) Invite.
 - B) Force.
 - C) Attract.
 - D) Defend.
2. How should spyware be defined?
 - A) It can secretly keep track on your on-line actions.
 - B) It is the external program.
 - C) It is critical and useful to your computer.
 - D) It can not be controlled at present.
3. You can monitor the websites your children go to through the following ways EXCEPT _____.
 - A) using software to prevent them from going to inappropriate websites
 - B) setting rules and limits for Internet use
 - C) putting the computer in a location where you can keep an eye on
 - D) hiding all your passwords to bank accounts
4. What can you get from the FBI website?
 - A) Pictures of the online criminals.
 - B) Personal information about the criminals.
 - C) Latest news about the national security.
 - D) Current frauds that may be circulating on line.
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A) You should use secured websites when shopping on line.
 - B) You can go to the FBI website to get the latest information about current online scams.
 - C) You should leave all your personal information on the websites.
 - D) You should turn on your firewall when using the computer.

Word Bank

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. fraud <i>n.</i> 诈骗 | 7. anti-virus <i>adj.</i> 反病毒的 |
| 2. stalk <i>v.</i> (非法) 跟踪, 盯梢 | 8. hacker <i>n.</i> 黑客 |
| 3. vulnerable <i>adj.</i> 易受伤害的 | 9. password <i>n.</i> 口令, 密码 |
| 4. predator <i>n.</i> 捕猎者 | 10. scam <i>v.</i> 诈骗 |
| 5. inappropriate <i>adj.</i> 不合适的 | 11. circulate <i>v.</i> 流传, 传播 |
| 6. anti-spyware <i>n.</i> 反间谍软件 | 12. solicitation <i>n.</i> 恳求, 请求 |

Passage B

Time taken: _____ minutes



Online Education

A recent report examined the comparative research on online versus traditional classroom teaching from 1996 to 2008. Over the 12-year span, the report found 99 studies in which there were **quantitative**¹ comparisons of online and classroom performance for the same courses. The analysis of the Department of Education found that, on average, students doing some or all of the courses on line would rank in the 59th **percentile**² in tested performance, compared with the average classroom student scoring in the 50th percentile.

Until fairly recently, online education **amounted to**³ little more than **electronic**⁴ versions of the old-line **correspondence courses**⁵. That has really changed with arrival of web-based video, instant messaging and **collaboration**⁶ tools.

The real promise of online education, experts say, is providing learning experiences that are more **tailored**⁷ to individual students than is possible in classrooms. That enables more “learning by doing,” which many students find more engaging and useful.

The biggest near-term growth, Mr. Regier predicts, will be in continuing education programmes. Today, Arizona State has 5,000 students in its continuing education programmes, both through in-person classes and online. In three to five years, he **estimates**⁸, that number could **triple**⁹, with nearly all the growth coming on line.

But Mr. Regier also thinks online education will continue to make further **inroads**¹⁰ in **transforming**¹¹ college campuses as well. Universities — and many K-12 schools — now widely use online learning management systems, like Blackboard or the open-source Moodle. But that is mostly for posting assignments, reading lists, and class schedules and hosting some web discussion boards.

Mr. Regier sees things evolving fairly rapidly, **accelerated**¹² by the increasing use of social networking technology. “More and more, students will help and teach each other,” he said. “For example, it will be assumed that college students know the basics of **calculus**¹³, and the classroom time will focus on applying the math to real-world problems — perhaps in exploring the physics of climate change or modeling trends in stock prices.” he said.

“The technology will be used to create learning communities among students in new ways,” Mr. Regier said. “People are correct when they say online education will take things out of the classroom. But they are wrong, I think, when they assume it will make learning an independent, personal activity. Learning has to occur in a community.” (382 words)

6. What can be concluded from the first paragraph?
 - A) Online learning is the only way to improve students' performance in tests.
 - B) Classroom learning can be replaced completely by online learning.
 - C) Students benefit more from online learning than from classroom learning.
 - D) Even with the help of online learning, some students still fail the exams.
7. What makes online education different from classroom education?
 - A) Online education can provide courses suited to various special needs.
 - B) There are as many materials available in online education as in conventional one.
 - C) Students taking online education are much more competitive in their future career.
 - D) Students can take online courses at home instead of going to school.
8. What does Mr. Regier say about continuing education programmes?
 - A) The development in continuing education programmes will peak in several years.
 - B) They will witness great growth in online education in the coming few years.
 - C) They will surpass universities in the enrollment in the following three to five years.
 - D) There are 5,000 students taking the programs on line in Arizona State.

your coat when you are going to the cleaners, your credit card when you are shopping...

Such absent-mindedness may be 1) _____ to you; now British and German scientists are developing memory glasses that record everything the 2) _____ sees.

The glasses can play back memories later to help the wearer remember things they have forgotten such as where they left their keys. And the glasses also 3) _____ the user to “label” items so that information can be used later on. The wearer could walk around an office or a factory identifying certain 4) _____ by pointing at them. Objects indicated are then given a 5) _____ label on a screen inside the glasses that the user then fills in.

It could be used in 6) _____ plants by mechanics looking to identify machine parts or by electricians **wiring**¹ a 7) _____ device.

A spokesman for the project said: “A car mechanic for 8) _____ could find at



a glance where a part on a certain car model is so that it can be identified and repaired. For the motorist the system could 9) _____ accident black spots or dangers on the road.”

In other cases the glasses could be worn by people going on a guided tour, 10) _____ points of interest or by people looking at **panoramas**² where all the sites could be identified. (232 words)

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) allow | F) items | K) white |
| B) instance | G) indicating | L) annoying |
| C) blank | H) highlight | M) successful |
| D) industrial | I) user | N) articles |
| E) frustrating | J) complicated | O) simple |

Word Bank

1. wire v. 接线, 架线

2. panorama n. 全景图像