



普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材
“互联网+”大学英语教学立体化教材

拓展视野，交流文化

——新编大学英语

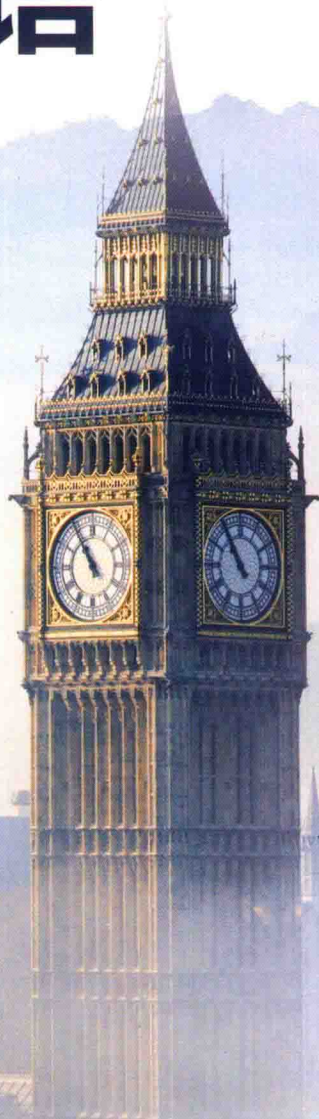
阅读教程 1

(含微课)

Broaden Horizons and
Promote Cultural Communication
—New College English Reading Course

主编 朱华章

 外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS



普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材

“互联网+”大学英语教学立体化教材

拓展视野，交流文化—— 新编大学英语阅读教程 1

主编 朱华章

贵州师范学院内部使用



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

拓展视野, 交流文化: 新编大学英语阅读教程. 1 /
朱华章主编. — 北京: 外文出版社, 2018. 9
ISBN 978-7-119-11688-4

I. ①拓… II. ①朱… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等
学校—教材 IV. ①H319.37

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2018) 第 226750 号

拓展视野, 交流文化——新编大学英语阅读教程 1

主 编 朱华章

责任编辑 王 蕊 王 岩

封面设计 刘幼峰

出版发行 外文出版社有限责任公司
地 址 中国北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号
网 址 <http://www.flp.com.cn>
电 话 (010) 68320579/68996067 (总编室)
(010) 68995875/68990283 (编辑部)
(010) 62111051/62131450 (推广发行部)

邮政编码 100037

印 刷 三河市祥达印刷包装有限公司
经 销 新华书店/外文书店
开 本 1/16
印 张 7.75
字 数 181 千字
装 别 平
版 次 2018 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-11688-4
定 价 39.80 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前言

Preface

如今，经济全球化和科技进步将不同国家与地区的人们紧密联系在一起。英语作为全球目前使用最广泛的语言，是国际交往和科技、文化交流的重要工具。大学英语课程对大学生的未来发展具有现实意义和长远影响。通过学习和使用英语，学生可以直接了解国外前沿的科技进展、管理经验和思想理念，学习和了解世界优秀的文化和文明，这些将帮助其树立世界眼光、培养国际意识、提高人文素养，为迎接全球化时代的挑战和机遇做好准备。

阅读作为大学英语的重要组成部分，对于学生的英语学习具有重要作用。阅读不仅能培养英语语感，还能促进词汇积累、提高写作水平。此外，阅读对培养学生的英语综合能力还大有帮助，是学好英语的主要手段和有效途径。因此，我们编写了《拓展视野，交流文化——新编大学英语阅读教程》这套教材（共四册），以训练学生的阅读能力，培养学生的阅读技巧。

一、教材特色

《拓展视野，交流文化——新编大学英语阅读教程》的特色具体表现在以下几个方面。

1. 内容丰富，覆盖全面

本套教材阅读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，能激发学生的学习兴趣；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逐步增加；练习形式多样，内容安排环环相扣，能有效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，还注重其人文性。教材内不仅有原汁原味的介绍西方文化的文章，还专门设置了介绍中国传统文化的双语模块，以此强调语言作为文化载体的作用，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，有效培养学生的跨文化交际能力。

4. 授生以渔，策略点拨

本套教材每个单元都设置有“阅读策略”模块，介绍了一些实用的阅读策略和技巧，旨在培养学生使用正确、有效的阅读方法阅读英文材料的能力。

5. 手机扫码，听读结合

本套教材每篇文章都配备了二维码微课，学生只需扫一扫就能获取地道的英语语音材料。阅读结合听力，能有效加深学生对文章的理解，纠正学生发音。

二、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。

本书由朱华章担任主编，张海航、罗跃鸿、赵盼、蒋梦姣参与编写。

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。

编者

2018年8月

本书编委会

主 编：朱华章

参 编：（参编按姓氏笔画排序）

张海航 罗跃鸿

赵 盼 蒋梦姣

Unit One	Studying in University	1
Part I	Reading in Depth	2
Part II	Banked Cloze	7
Part III	Skimming and Scanning	9
Part IV	Tips for Effective Reading	13
Part V	Extended Reading of Chinese Culture	13
Unit Two	Discovering Yourself	15
Part I	Reading in Depth	16
Part II	Banked Cloze	21
Part III	Skimming and Scanning	22
Part IV	Tips for Effective Reading	26
Part V	Extended Reading of Chinese Culture	27
Unit Three	Money Matters	29
Part I	Reading in Depth	30
Part II	Banked Cloze	34
Part III	Skimming and Scanning	36
Part IV	Tips for Effective Reading	39
Part V	Extended Reading of Chinese Culture	40
Unit Four	Sport and Health	43
Part I	Reading in Depth	44
Part II	Banked Cloze	48
Part III	Skimming and Scanning	51
Part IV	Tips for Effective Reading	55
Part V	Extended Reading of Chinese Culture	56
Unit Five	Kinship and Friendship	59
Part I	Reading in Depth	60
Part II	Banked Cloze	65
Part III	Skimming and Scanning	66
Part IV	Tips for Effective Reading	70
Part V	Extended Reading of Chinese Culture	71



目录

CONTENTS



目录
CONTENTS

Unit Six Web and Life 73

- Part I Reading in Depth 74
- Part II Banked Cloze 78
- Part III Skimming and Scanning 79
- Part IV Tips for Effective Reading 83
- Part V Extended Reading of Chinese Culture 84

Unit Seven Reading Power 87

- Part I Reading in Depth 88
- Part II Banked Cloze 92
- Part III Skimming and Scanning 93
- Part IV Tips for Effective Reading 97
- Part V Extended Reading of Chinese Culture 98

Unit Eight Secrets to Success 101

- Part I Reading in Depth 102
- Part II Banked Cloze 106
- Part III Skimming and Scanning 108
- Part IV Tips for Effective Reading 111
- Part V Extended Reading of Chinese Culture 112

参考文献 114

参考网站 114

Unit One

Studying in University

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

—Nelson Mandela

"Education without values, as useful as it is, seems rather to make man a more clever devil."

—C.S. Lewis

贵州师范学院内部使用



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



A New Start



The university has a well-respected higher education system and a large variety of knowledge **reserve**¹. University life means a brand new stage of your learning experience. And it can widen your knowledge, build up your **personality**² and finally lead to your success. But to those who are new to it all, it can be **overwhelming**³ and sometimes confusing.

The month that begins school in autumn is usually the busiest month in the

academic⁴ calendar. Universities will welcome their freshman students and they have something called Freshers' Week. It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.

However, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the **prospect**⁵ of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nerve-wracking. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you join? Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university social life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don't rush into anything that you'll regret for the next three years.

Here are some top tips from past students on how to **survive**⁶ Freshers' Week:

Blend in. Make sure you are aware of social **etiquette**⁷. Break the ice by talking about weather or some other safe topics. Use polite greetings and responses while communicating with your new housemates and classmates.

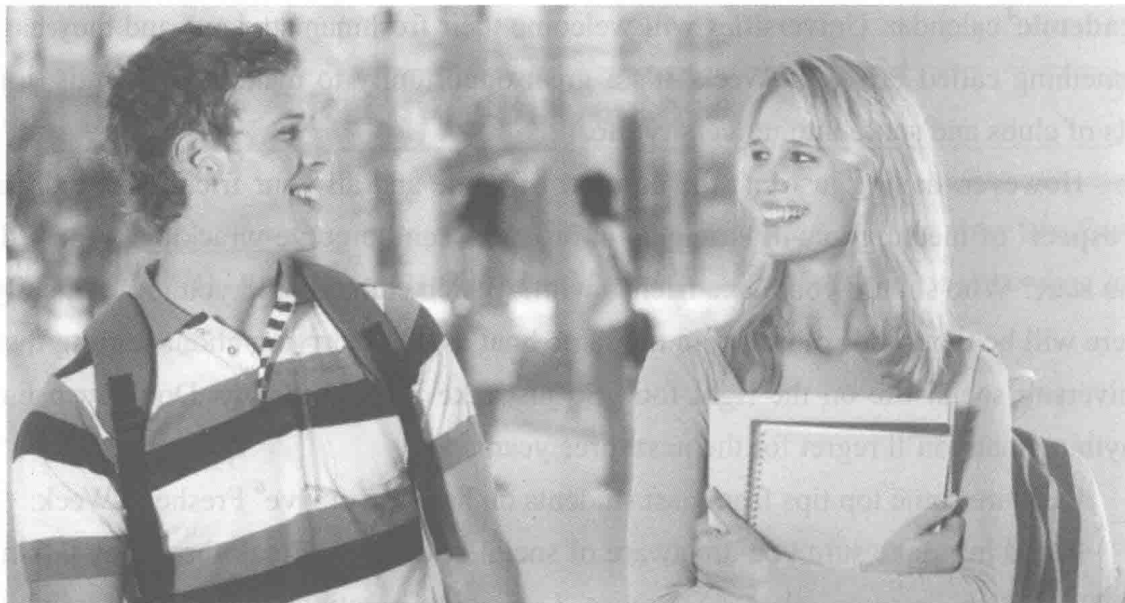
Be hospitable. Getting snacks handy for those around is **extremely**⁸ helpful. Cups of tea or even slices of toast can give you a head start in making friends.

Be sociable. The more active you are, the more likely you'll be to meet new friends in the campus. Don't separate yourself from the new classmates and friends in the campus. Don't lock yourself inside the room all day. Someone who never leaves room is hard to get himself **involved**⁹ in the campus life around.

Bring a doorstep. Keep your door open when you're in and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you're friendly.

So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers' Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you'll be passing on your wisdom to next year's new recruits. (391 words)





1. Which of the following statements about “Freshers’ Week” is correct?
 - A) Freshers’ Week defines the time when freshmen start their college education.
 - B) Freshers’ Week indicates freshmen’s usual learning time.
 - C) During the Freshers’ Week, freshmen usually feel relaxed and bored.
 - D) College students can experience Freshers’ Week every month.
2. Which of the following problems freshmen face is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A) Where to start.
 - B) Who to make friends with.
 - C) How to make a study schedule.
 - D) Which club to join.
3. What does the underlined word “nerve-wracking” mean according to the context?
 - A) Exciting.
 - B) Troublesome and difficult.
 - C) Dull.
 - D) Interesting.
4. Which topic is NOT possibly safe while talking with your new roommates according to your own experience?
 - A) Hometown.
 - B) Weather.
 - C) Age.
 - D) Hobby and interest.
5. What’s the purpose of the writer by writing the passage?
 - A) To stress the importance of university education.
 - B) To help survive the Fresher’s Week.
 - C) To help students become sociable.
 - D) To pass on wisdom to the new recruits.



Word Bank

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. reserve <i>n.</i> 储备, 储存 | 6. survive <i>v.</i> 挺过, 艰难度过 |
| 2. personality <i>n.</i> 个性, 品格 | 7. etiquette <i>n.</i> 礼仪, 礼节 |
| 3. overwhelming <i>adj.</i> 令人不知所措的 | 8. extremely <i>adv.</i> 非常地, 极其地 |
| 4. academic <i>adj.</i> 学校的, 学院的 | 9. involve <i>v.</i> 参与 |
| 5. prospect <i>n.</i> 将要发生的事 | |



Passage B

Time taken: _____ minutes



History of Education in China

Many Chinese scholars believe the history of education in China can **be traced back at**¹ as far as the 16th century B.C. Throughout this period of time, education was the privilege of the **elites**². During **the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods**³, the courses were mainly based on **The Four Books and The Five Classics**⁴. They were the subjects of the **Confucian**⁵ culture in the **feudal**⁶ society in ancient China. The Four Books refers to **The Great Learning**⁷, **The**





9. For common people, there is no need to build big house, because there are _____ in books.
- A) thousand measures of grain B) gold houses
C) horses and carriages D) beautiful girls
10. After the Opium War, the Qing Dynasty's education developed new fields, for example, _____.
- A) foreign language B) sports
C) English D) computer

**Word Bank**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. be traced back at 可追溯到 | 11. <i>The Book of Poetry</i> 《诗经》 |
| 2. elite <i>n.</i> 上层集团; 社会精英 | 12. <i>The Book of History</i> 《尚书》 |
| 3. the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods 春秋战国时期 | 13. <i>The Book of Rites</i> 《礼记》 |
| 4. The Four Books and The Five Classics 四书五经 | 14. <i>The Book of Changes</i> 《周易》 |
| 5. Confucian <i>adj.</i> 儒家的; 儒学的 | 15. <i>The Spring and Autumn Annals</i> 《春秋》 |
| 6. feudal <i>adj.</i> 封建(制度)的 | 16. Confucianism <i>n.</i> 孔子学说, 儒家学说 |
| 7. <i>The Great Learning</i> 《大学》 | 17. mansion <i>n.</i> 宅邸; 大厦 |
| 8. <i>The Doctrine of the Mean</i> 《中庸》 | 18. go-between <i>n.</i> 中间人; 媒人 |
| 9. <i>Confucian Analects</i> 《论语》 | 19. jade <i>n.</i> 玉; 翡翠; 碧玉 |
| 10. <i>The Works of Mencius</i> 《孟子》 | 20. humiliating <i>adj.</i> 使人蒙受耻辱的 |
| | 21. Opium War 鸦片战争 |
| | 22. overthrow <i>v.</i> 推翻; 打倒; 赶下台 |

**Part II Banked Cloze**

In this part, there is one passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter.

Time taken: _____ minutes



Different Students with Different Goals



University students come from different parts of the country and they have various goals. However, a closer look at their reasons for learning in the university will enable us to **classify**¹ them 1) _____ into three groups: those who have a **passion**² for learning, those who wish to attain a bright future, and those who learn with no 2) _____ goals.

Firstly, there are many students who learn simply because they pursue their goal of learning. Some read a wealth of British and American novels because they are keenly 3) _____ in literature. Others sit in front of the computer screen, working on a new program, 4) _____ day and night, because they find some computer programs fascinating, and they dream of becoming a “Bill Gates” some day.

Secondly, there are many students who work hard mainly for a better and more **prosperous**³ future. It seems that the 5) _____ of students fall into this group. After **admission**⁴ to the university, they read books after books to 6) _____ knowledge from all of the resources which are 7) _____ to them, and finally, to succeed in the future job market.

Thirdly, there are still some students who learn without a clear goal. They take courses, finish homework, enjoy life on campus, but don't want to 8) _____ anything new or challenging. They have no idea what they will be doing after graduation. And as a result, they may 9) _____ up with nothing in their lives.

To put it **bluntly**⁵, if they're really going to get something out of going to college, they have to make it mean something, and must have some idea about why they're there, what they hope to get out of it, and 10) _____ even what they hope to become.

Only with the clear answers to these questions, can they make greater efforts in university studies and in the end their efforts will **pay off**⁶. (331 words)

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) definite | F) majority | K) fulfill |
| B) interested | G) available | L) quality |
| C) roughly | H) passion | M) virtually |
| D) especially | I) acquire | N) probably |
| E) end | J) sample | O) prosperous |



Word Bank

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. classify <i>v.</i> 将……分类 | 4. admission <i>n.</i> 准许进入(加入) |
| 2. passion <i>n.</i> 热爱 | 5. bluntly <i>adv.</i> 直言不讳地 |
| 3. prosperous <i>adj.</i> 繁荣的, 成功的 | 6. pay off 奏效, 取得成功 |



Part III Skimming and Scanning

In this part, there is one passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Time taken: _____ minutes



How to Be a Successful College Student

- A) College can be an overwhelming experience, with so much to do and seemingly little time to do it all. In order to make the most of your time in college, you will need to do well in class, take advantage of **extracurricular**¹ opportunities, and prepare yourself for life after graduation. Going to college can be a fun and exciting time, especially if you are committed to being successful.
- B) Here are some top tips for you to make the most of your college:

