



普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材

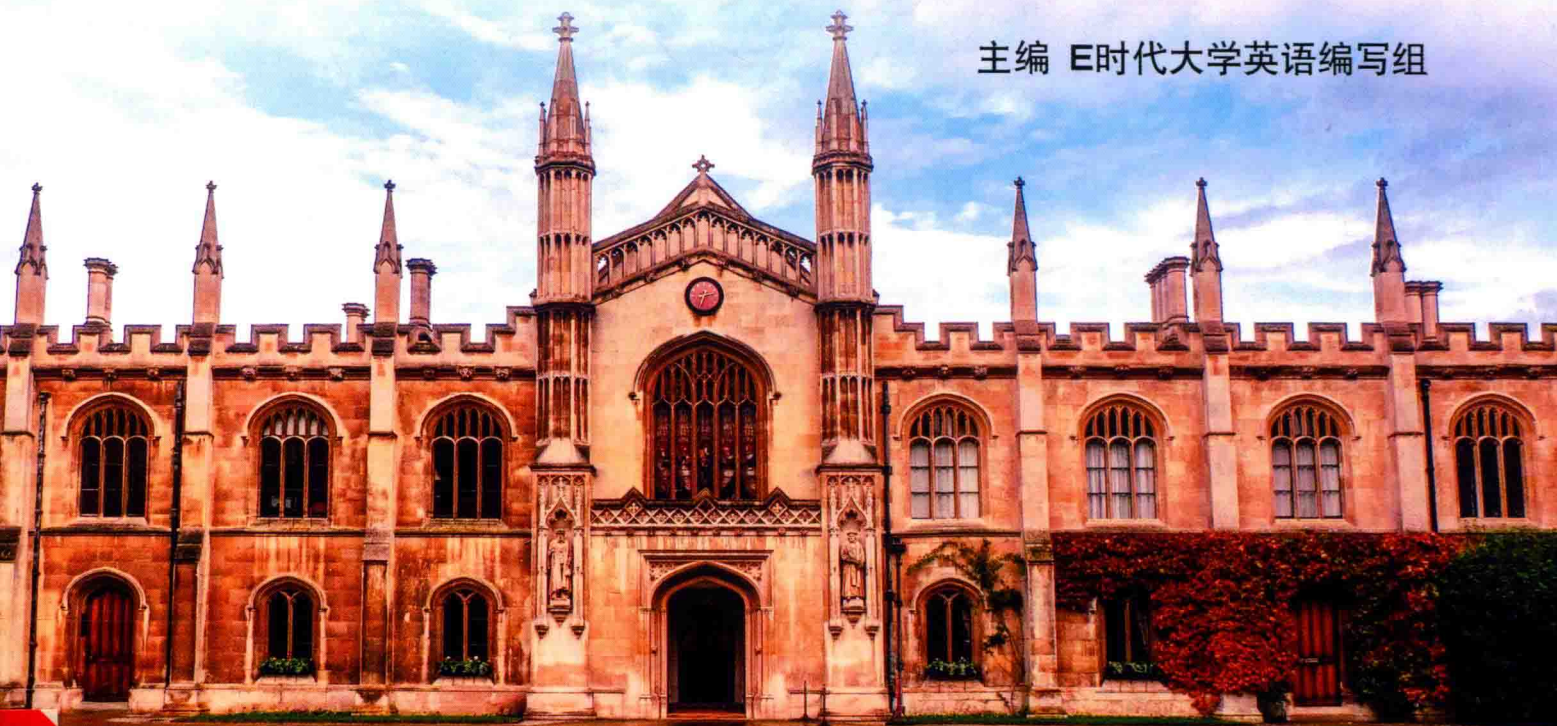
E-TIME

College English — Graded Reading

E时代大学英语

—— 阶梯阅读教程 ④

主编 E时代大学英语编写组



 外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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E 时代大学英语—— 阶梯阅读教程 4

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贵州师范学院内部使用



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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

E 时代大学英语. 阶梯阅读教程. 4 / E 时代大学英语
编写组主编. — 北京 : 外文出版社, 2017
ISBN 978-7-119-11049-3

I. ①E… II. ①E… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学
校—教材 IV. ①H319

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 233618 号

E 时代大学英语——阶梯阅读教程 4

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封面设计 倪秋芬

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

邮政编码 100037

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)

印 刷 北京谊兴印刷有限公司

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 1/16

印 张 8.75

字 数 205 千字

装 别 平

版 次 2017 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-11049-3

定 价 39.80 元

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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；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

Cultural Diversity

“No culture can live if it attempts to be exclusive.”

— Mahatma Gandhi

*“We may have different religions, different languages,
different colored skin, but we all belong to one human
race.”*

— Kofi Annan

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



Why There Are So Many Tunnels Under London

No one quite knows how many tunnels have been dug under London. Some of the city's many underground channels have **been subject to**¹ the Official Secrets Act. Others are so old that they have fallen into disuse and been forgotten. Nonetheless, anyone walking through central London can reckon that the busy streets around him

are mirrored in **criss-cross**² tunnels below. The world's first **subterranean**³ railway, the London Underground, opened in the city 150 years ago. Last month the first tunnel for Crossrail, an ambitious 15 billion (\$24 billion) new railway project running across London, was completed. It lies 40 meters below the surface of the city, a wonder of engineering. Why does London do so much tunneling?

London has evolved tightly packed, with narrow streets and alleyways spreading out across it like **arteries**⁴. Between 1801 and 1851 its population grew from around 960,000 to over 2.5 million. Railway lines **terminated**⁵ at the edges of the city, as it was then defined, at Paddington and Victoria. As visitors and workers flocked to the city, its central roads became increasingly **congested**⁶. Underground railways were built in 1863 to relieve the choked streets. Not everyone liked the early metro system, particularly as the trains still ran on **sooty**⁷ steam engines. "I had my first experience of **Hades**⁸ today," **spluttered**⁹ R. D. Blumenfeld, an American journalist, in 1887, "and if the real thing is to be like that, I shall never do anything wrong." As the wealthiest city in the world at the time, London's private investors could afford to sink money into the tunneling schemes.

London's congestion created the need for tunnels and its **booming**¹⁰ economy provided the financing. But what made them feasible was the city's location. The clay on which most of the city is built provided an excellent tunneling medium. It is soft enough to be **excavated**¹¹ easily, but **impermeable**¹² enough to stay dry. Once it is dug through, it will not crumble. It has a "stand-up time", says Roger Bridge of the British Tunneling Society — when the first Crossrail tunnel was being built, parts of the section could be bored out and then explored as the clay stayed in place. Harder rock would require more powerful machines or **explosives**¹³ to dig through it. In contrast, cities such as Dublin are built on a mixture of sandstone and **boulder**¹⁴ clay. The boulders make it difficult to mine through, while the sand absorbs water, making it less **sturdy**¹⁵. Before the development of better technology, such as pressure-balance machine, such conditions made tunneling tricky. Indeed, parts of south London have fewer tunnels than the center because fewer of its neighborhoods are built on clay. (476 words)



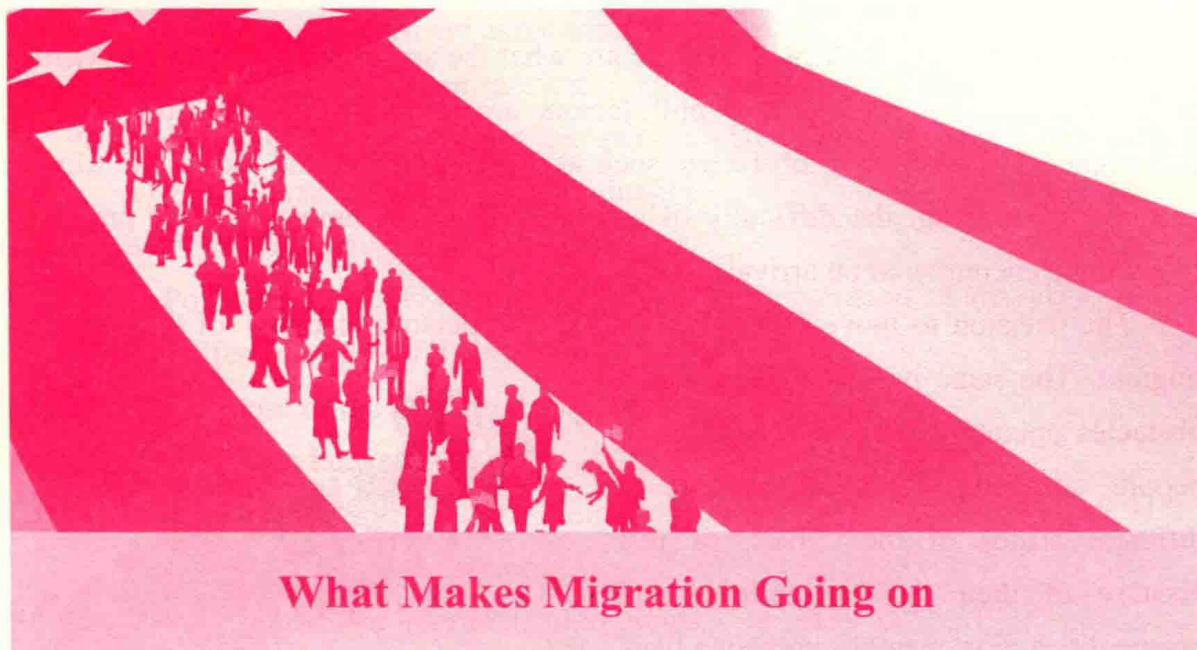
1. What do we learn about the London Underground from the passage?
 - A) It was opened in the city 510 years ago.
 - B) It was the first underground railway in the world.
 - C) It cost twenty-four billion dollars in total.
 - D) It was popular among all the citizens at the beginning.
2. Why did London begin to build underground railway?
 - A) Because investors needed to find new ways to make profits.
 - B) Because people in London wanted to take underground.
 - C) Because the congested traffic could not meet people's needs.
 - D) Because Queen Victoria ordered people to build it.
3. What did R. D. Blumenfeld mean by saying "if the real thing is to be like that, I shall never do anything wrong." (Line8, Para. 2)?
 - A) He thought other countries should learn from London.
 - B) He thought it took too much trouble to take London's underground.
 - C) He thought highly of London's early metro system.
 - D) He did not like it at all and would not take it again.
4. What made it easier to build tunnels in London than in Dublin?
 - A) London had more advanced machines and technology than Dublin.
 - B) The clay of London is easier to be dug and waterproof.
 - C) There were not so many buildings in London as in Dublin.
 - D) London's clay is sturdier and harder.
5. Why does south London have fewer tunnels than other parts of London?
 - A) Because there are fewer neighborhoods built on clay.
 - B) Because people living there cannot afford to build many tunnels.
 - C) Because people living there do not like taking underground.
 - D) Because the clay of south London is difficult to build tunnels.

Word Bank

1. be subject to 受……支配
2. criss-cross *adj.* 纵横交错的
3. subterranean *adj.* 地下的
4. artery *n.* 动脉
5. terminate *v.* 终止, 结束
6. congested *adj.* 拥挤的
7. sooty *adj.* 沾满煤烟的
8. Hades *n.* 希腊神话中的地狱
9. splutter *v.* 气急败坏地说
10. booming *adj.* 繁荣的
11. excavate *v.* 挖掘
12. impermeable *adj.* 不可渗透的
13. explosive *n.* 炸药
14. boulder *n.* 大圆石
15. sturdy *adj.* 结实的; 坚固的

Passage B

Time taken: _____ minutes



Migration is usually defined as “permanent or semi-permanent-changes of residence.” This broad definition, of course, would include a move across the street or across a city. Our concern is with movement between nations, not with internal migration within nations, although such movements often exceed international movements in volume. Today, the motives of people who move short distances are

very similar to those of international migrants.

Students of human migration speak of “push” and “pull” factors, which influence an individual’s decision to move from one place to another. Push factors are associated with the place of origin. A push factor can be as simple and mild a matter as difficulty in finding a suitable job, or as **traumatic**¹ as war, or severe **famine**². Obviously, refugees who leave their homes with guns pointed at their heads are motivated almost entirely by push factors (although pull factors do influence their choice of destination).

Pull factors are those associated with the place of destination. Most of these are economic, such as better job opportunities or the availability of good land to farm. The latter was an important factor in attracting settlers to the United States during the 19th century. In general, pull factors add up to an apparently better chance for a good life and material well-being than is offered by the place of origin. When there is a choice between several attractive potential destinations, the deciding factor might be a non-economic consideration such as the presence of relatives, friends, or at least fellow countrymen already established in the new place who are willing to help the newcomers settle in. Considerations of this sort lead to the development of migration flow.

Besides push and pull factors, there are what the sociologists call “**intervening**³ obstacles”. Even if push and/or pull factors are very strong they still may be outweighed by intervening obstacles, such as the distance of the move, the trouble and cost of moving, the difficulty of entering the new country, and the problems likely to be encountered on arrival.

The decision to move is also influenced by “personal factors” of the potential migrant. The same push-pull factors and obstacles operate differently on different people, sometimes because they are at different stages of their lives, or just because of their varying abilities and personalities. For example, someone likes to be steady, but somebody likes to adventure.

The prospect of packing up everything and moving to a new and perhaps very strange environment may appear interesting and challenging to an



unmarried young man and **appalling**⁴ difficult to a slightly older man with a wife and small kids. Similarly, the need to learn a new language and customs may excite one person and frighten another. (451 words)

6. Which of the following statements about migration is NOT true?
 - A) The generalized migration includes a move across the street or across a city.
 - B) Migration refers to permanent or semi-permanent-change of residence.
 - C) People move more across the street or across a city than move across borders.
 - D) The motives of people who move short distances are similar to those of international migrants today.
7. Which of the following belongs to the “push” factor?
 - A) The personalities of migrants.
 - B) Fertile land to farm.
 - C) Better job opportunities.
 - D) The migration of refugees.
8. These are the factors affecting migration except _____.
 - A) the economics of the place of destination
 - B) whether the government is allowed or not
 - C) push factors which are associated with the place of origin
 - D) the trouble and cost of moving
9. Which of the following is not the “personal factors” of the potential migrant?
 - A) The diverse capacity and individuality.
 - B) Whether the migrant is married or not.
 - C) Potential problems which are likely to be encountered on arrival.
 - D) Different stages of the migrants’ lives.
10. The purpose of the passage is to discuss _____.
 - A) migration between countries
 - B) the motives of international migrants
 - C) migration inside the country
 - D) the problems of international migrants

Word Bank

1. traumatic *adj.* 痛苦的
2. famine *n.* 饥荒

3. intervening *adj.* 介于中间的
4. appallingly *adv.* 非常

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



Big in Norway: Slow TV

It all started in 2009, with a seven-hour train trip from **Oslo**¹ to Bergen. Bergensbanen, a live broadcast of the voyage by NRK, Norway's public broadcasting company, followed the train as it **chugged**² through dark tunnels, snow-covered mountains, and **misty**³ valleys. More than 1 million Norwegians, a good 20 percent of the country's population, tuned in to watch.

Since then, "slow TV" has become a 1) _____ Norwegian public broadcasting. In 2011, more than half the country watched a **cruise**⁴ ship's 134-hour 2) _____ up Norway's west coast. Earlier this year, NRK broadcast 18 hours of salmon swimming 3) _____. Two new **epics**⁵ 4) _____ this fall, one showing