



高等学校英语类专业国标规划教材

新交际英语

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH FOR CHINESE LEARNERS

阅读教程
READING COURSE

2

系列主编：张文忠 本册主编：温秀颖



吾教学与研究出版社
IN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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前言

英语阅读是懂英语的人最基本和最常用的语言技能，是准确把握国际资讯、共享人类思想和文明的直接方式，是受过良好教育的公民未来参与国际事务、与国际同步思维和平等对话的重要条件，更是英语作为二语/外语者分享他人人生经验和智慧、增进生命福祉的重要途径。伴随着全球化进程加速和科技日新月异，我国高等教育将培养国际化和创新型人才确定为新世纪高等人才培养的重要取向，提高英语语言应用能力、跨文化交流能力、中外文化素养和思辨与创新能力将在高校人才培养过程中受到前所未有的重视。可以预测，高级英语阅读能力的重要性将更加凸显，而英语阅读课程及教学亦将担当更大的责任和使命。

阅读经历告诉我们，掌握一定数量的英语单词和语法规则并不能保证阅读流畅和有效，更不等于能够精准理解。教学经验告诉我们，外语阅读教学的目标不应仅仅定位在语言理解能力的提高，阅读教学需要有、也应该有服务于长远目的的多重目标和追求，例如帮助学习者成为具有自主阅读能力的读者，成为终身阅读者和悦读者，从而持续提高个人修养内涵，以及继承和传播人类优秀文化并最终通过阅读造福生命。学习更高层次的英语阅读，需要建立良好的阅读习惯，加强英语语感，培养有效阅读意识，掌握阅读策略和技能，锻炼欣赏性和批判性阅读能力以及研究性阅读能力，促成“英语阅读—阅读应用”的良性循环，成为自主阅读者。高层次的阅读学习要能够应用所读，解决工作和生活中的多种问题；在用中读，读用结合，注重思辨、吸收、内化、产出和反思，这样的学习和训练方可获事半功倍之效。

本系列阅读教程（共四册）的设计立意于“全人教育”，配合基于交际任务、主题聚焦的英语专业“课程群”新理念研发而成。“全人教育”旨在开发人的理智、情感、身心、美感、创造力和潜能，据此所设立的教学目标超越了《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》（2000）和《高等学校英语专业本科教学质量国家标准》（即将出版）对“英语阅读”课程的基本要求，而又覆盖了大学生深造、就业、国际交往和个性化发展的能力需求。本系列教程内容主题与《新交际英语综合教程》一致；编写体例采国内外同类资源之长，且又自成体系、独具特色；练习和任务设计则基于对我国大学生基本学情和学习心理的把握，亦兼顾学生多方面的个体差异，力图引导课内外教学，对包括语言能力在内的多维能力进行综合训练，从而获得事半功倍的教学效果。

本系列阅读教程倡导的良好阅读教学效果体现为“四有”，即“有良好英语阅读习惯、有语言与思想鉴赏力、有世界文明视野、有阅读延伸与探究”，在设计上围绕“四有”下功夫。我们用英文中的Habituation, Appreciation, Vision, Extension/Exploration对应这“四有”，整体缩略为HAVE。“四有”效果四册共求，各有侧重，在教学中渐次推进，整体提升。

高层次英语阅读教学应以“有良好英语阅读习惯”为基石，以“悦读”和善读为目标。这要求我们的教师能够激发同学们对英语阅读的热情，让英语阅读成为生活的重要组成部分。通过巧妙设计让同学们感觉阅读过程有趣，阅读策略和技巧有实效，能获得发自内心的愉悦和成就感，这是帮助他们增强语感、养成阅读“嗜好”的重要途径。由阅读而悦读，继而善读，习惯既成，余者可期，此第一“有”，亦为第一册所侧重。

高层次阅读教学对于培养“有语言与思想鉴赏力”的英语人才责无旁贷。语言形式和思想内容实为一个硬币之两面，二者不可分割。语言与思想鉴赏力的获得离不开大量具有丰富思想内涵的语言素材的输入。蕴含丰富思想内涵的素材，或经典，或时尚，既贴近学生生活又高于其生活。引领学生亲近语言智慧，感受语言之美与思想之美，会想象，能思辨，擅类比，是促进学生提升阅读理解能力、提高语言与思想鉴赏能力的必经之途。此第二“有”，亦为第二册之侧重。

高层次英语阅读教学还旨在造就“有世界文明视野”的公民。课程以学生熟悉的主题和任务设计带动学生广泛接触英语语言、世界文化和百科知识，吸收语言、社会和文化背景知识，提高人文素养。阅读教学帮助学生多角度观察多元文化和文明，感受他人人生体验和智慧，在比较和思辨中扩展人文视野；同时启发学生在批判性阅读中换位思考人类的共同命运，探究中外文化和文明之源流，为学生的知识体系和人生经验注入跨文化视角。此第三“有”，亦为第三册之侧重。

阅读如仅有上述三种功效，则既非“高层次”，也难称“高效”；高层次、高效的英语阅读教学还应担当“有阅读延伸与探究”的责任和道义，“高层次”和“高效”需要通过阅读的延伸和探究，在关照现实、读以致用的研究性阅读中体现。高层次的英语阅读教学要引导学生知行合一，形成“阅读—应用”的良性循环，形成读以致用和读以创新的应用意识，深刻理解生命意义和生活真谛，吸收前人智慧，寻求人与人之间、人与自然万物之间的和谐共处，不仅为人类文明与发展作贡献，也为一切生命谋福利。此第四“有”，亦为第四册之侧重。

本系列教程的各位主编、编者及责任编辑在多次阅读教学理念研讨中共同勾画了一个高层次英语阅读教学的愿景：师生同学，“四有”共进，从而涌现一批具有国际视野、人文情怀和生命大爱的悦读者和善读者。进，可读以致用，造福生命；退，可“静”享“悦”读，怡情修性。愿我们的高层次英语阅读教学无限接近这样的愿景，也愿本套聚合了多位一线教师集体智慧的教程能助力旨在无限接近此一愿景的阅读教学。

张文忠

《新交际英语 阅读教程》的设计立意于“全人教育”，倡导良好的阅读教学效果。为实现这一目标，四册教程在内容设计方面各有侧重，其中第二册聚焦于“语言与思想鉴赏力”，以“引领学习者亲近语言智慧，感受语言之美与思想之美”，此亦为本册编写之宗旨。

为实现这一宗旨，本册编者在研究和参照国际、国内大量阅读教材的基础上，针对新形势下国家社会对高端英语人才需求的新特点，结合自身一线教学的经验，融合多种教学设计方法，遵循“四有”原则，在单元话题和课文选材，尤其是阅读活动练习设计等方面进行了有益的尝试。教程共8个单元，每单元聚焦一个话题，该话题与《新交际英语 综合教程》协调一致；并选择难易适度、现代与经典兼顾的阅读篇章，通过形式多样的活动练习，从不同的视角对该话题展开讨论，训练和培养学习者的语言与思想鉴赏力，以及跨文化思辨的能力。

在练习设计方面，本册教程着力训练和培养学习者的语言与思想鉴赏力。除保留传统的阅读理解、词汇、翻译、阅读技巧和策略训练外，还增加了旨在培养学习者动手、动脑、分工协作的单元拓展项目和单元反思任务，使学习者能够“应用所读解决工作和生活中的多种问题；在用中读，读用结合，注重思辨、吸收、内化、产出和反思”。具体而言，每个单元一般包括以下几个板块：

- **预习任务。**这一板块旨在从内容和语言两方面为学习者下一步深入学习课文做好准备。它包括两大部分：第一部分为读图讨论（1、2、5、6单元）和陈述判断（3、4、7、8单元）；第二部分为生词工作坊。读图讨论和陈述判断均选取与单元主题相关的图片或陈述作为命题基础，旨在帮助学习者获取与单元主题相关的信息；生词工作坊将课文中出现的生词置于语境中，旨在帮助学习者理解生词意义，扫清阅读障碍。
- **阅读与研习。**这一板块旨在细读文本的基础上，从语言、知识、文化、技巧等方面全面训练学习者的语言与思想鉴赏力。具体设计包括：1) 边栏注释，为学习者提供作者信息、文化背景知识、重点知识信息等；2) 针对文章的阅读理解，从讨论文章内容的主旨大意和具体细节，延伸至比较深入的思考讨论话题，形式多样，逐层推进，充分体现培养学习者“思想鉴赏力”的宗旨；3) 语言聚焦练习，针对课文中出现的重点词汇和常用短语，设计了词义辨析、词形变化、词汇短语填空、课文句子翻译、构词法等形式，帮助学习者掌握和应用这些词汇，以实现培养学习者“语言鉴赏力”的宗旨；4) 阅读技巧与策略，包含了对技巧与策略的简要介绍和针对性练习，旨在提升学习者的阅读技能，实现自主阅读学习。
- **拓展阅读。**这一板块设计为学习者提供一个与“阅读与研习”课文主题大致相同、但观点相反或相似的参照文本，激发学习者从不同的角度和层面思考问题，培养其思辨能力。在练习设计上，考虑到课时限制和两篇课文不同的功能，题型和题目数量设置都较少。一方面，将部分边栏注释设计成随堂练习的形式，方便学习者在阅读过程中对文中出现的专有名词、术语、短语、社会历史文化等背景信息通过查阅词典或搜索网络随读随练；另一方面，文后设计了阅读理解问题和应用中词语进行汉译英练习，既考查学习者对文本的理解和鉴赏效果，也考查学习者应用所学的产出能力。
- **单元拓展。**该板块通过布置课下项目任务，让学习者以小组为单位完成任务，并向全组或全班进行书面或口头报告，旨在开发学习者的创造力和潜能，培养他们学以致用、分工协作的团队精神，

以及利用所学分析问题和解决问题的能力。

- **单元反思。**本板块针对本单元的两篇阅读文章，旨在让学习者回顾、检查自己对本单元的语言、内容、主题思想、修辞手段、阅读技巧和策略等的学习及掌握情况。通过反思巩固本单元所学，同时发现自己仍存在的问题，进而思考如何有效解决这些问题，从而循序渐进地提高自己的思辨能力。

本册教程由四位长期在教学一线讲授阅读课程的高校英语专业教师历时三年，经过两轮试用，最终定稿完成。编写分工如下：温秀颖（天津财经大学）负责全书整体框架和编写体例设计；张砚（天津财经大学珠江学院）负责第一、第二和第七单元的编写；刘宏艳（天津医科大学）负责第三、第四和第八单元的编写；李昕亚（天津财经大学）负责第五和第六单元的编写。全书由温秀颖统稿。教程总主编南开大学外国语学院张文忠教授和英国专家 Genevieve White 对书稿进行了认真审读。教程编写过程中，张文忠教授及外语教学与研究出版社的编辑们，提出过很多宝贵的意见并做了许多辅助性工作。此外，我们还参阅了国内外很多优秀的阅读教材，从中汲取了大量宝贵的经验。值此书稿付梓之际，编者在此一并表示感谢！由于编者水平所限，书中疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请读者和方家指正。

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1

UNIT

Getting to Places

Preview



1. Reading Pictures

Match each of the descriptions with the corresponding picture and discuss the questions below.

- A. No one knows exactly why these stones were dragged from South Wales more than 5000 years ago. What we do know is that it would have taken about 600 people to move one more than half an inch, and that the complex was constructed between 3100 BC and 2000 BC. Consisting of a ring of stones topped by lintels, an inner horseshoe, an outer circle and a ditch, Stonehenge likely had dual astrological and religious purposes.
- B. This temple complex, Angkor Wat, built in the 12th century by a succession of Khmer kings, formed part of a larger administrative and religious centre. Built to honour the Hindu god Vishnu and abandoned in the 15th century, many of the stone structures have since been grasped by giant banyan tree roots or covered by the surrounding forest.
- C. The “Lost City of the Incas”, Machu Picchu (literally “old peak”) sits at a lofty elevation of 2350m and is invisible from below. The secret city contains the ruins of palaces, baths and temples, and is believed to have served as a country retreat for the Inca royalty. Rediscovered in 1911, construction of this ancient city is thought to have started in around 1440.
- D. In the Black Hills of South Dakota, this massive monument marks the first 150 years of American history. Carved into a mountain face are the 18m-high faces of four former presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt. The brainchild of Doane Robinson, the original concept was to immortalise figures of American folklore. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum thought devoting his life’s work to folklore too trivial—hence the resulting busts, built between 1927 and 1941.

Now discuss the questions with your partner.

- 1) If you could visit any of these four tourist attractions, which would you choose? Why?
- 2) What’s most important to you when choosing a tourist destination to visit? Number the items with 1= least important and 5 = most important.
 - Known around the world _____
 - Not too far to travel to _____
 - Hundreds of years old _____
 - Not too crowded _____
 - Inexpensive to visit _____

2. Vocabulary Workshop

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the text. The explanation in brackets may be helpful.

- 1) Maybe we envision a group of traveling merchants or craftspeople, existing _____ in caravans or other mobile living units. (*traveling around or moving from place to place*)
- 2) These people have no fixed _____ but move from place to place usually seasonally and within a well-defined territory. (*a house or a place where people live*)
- 3) It can be a difficult concept to grasp, what with our _____ for establishing long-term careers, owning property, starting families, and otherwise being part of a centralized, location-specific community. (*an inclination or a tendency to do something*)
- 4) I hate _____, and the nomadic lifestyle is a lifestyle that didn't just revive my sense of adventure but is also inherently non-stagnating. (*a state of inactivity*)
- 5) A common characteristic of most modern nomads is their desire to live a _____ lifestyle, which allows them to move about much more freely than someone with a mountain of possessions. (*simple, not complicated or over-decorated*)
- 6) The modern nomad typically earns money through online _____ work such as writing, web design, graphic design, and software engineering. (*a writer or artist who works for different employers without a long-term contract with any of them*)
- 7) What is clear is that, for the modern nomad, the tradeoff between money and possessions for time and freedom is not a _____ of the lifestyle, but rather a major draw. (*something that prevents people from doing something by making them afraid of what will happen to them if they do it*)
- 8) Sometimes I'll do nothing productive for weeks at a time, and sometimes I'll sit down and _____ an entire book in a matter of days. (*to produce large quantities of something very quickly*)

Key:
1) itinerantly 2) residence 3) propensity 4) stagnation
5) minimalist 6) freelance 7) deterrent 8) churn out

Reading and Studying

A Portrait of the Modern Nomad

Zac Heisey¹

1 Zac Heisey is a freelance writer located in San Diego, California. As an avid surfer and traveler, he spends most of his time scouring the globe for new waves, new experiences, new friends and new beers. He specializes in travel writing, outdoor adventure and surf journalism.

2 It refers to people who travel from place to place according to the seasons, rather than living in one place.

3 The Sahara desert is the world's largest desert (approx. 9,065,000 square kilometers) in North Africa; the Gobi desert is a large desert region in Asia, covering parts of northern and northwestern China and of southern Mongolia.

4 It's a long-established American company that publishes reference books and dictionaries; here the word refers to a Merriam-Webster dictionary.

1 The word “**nomad**”² might conjure up images of shrouded herders, leading various livestock through the barren landscape of **the Sahara or Gobi desert**³. Maybe we envision a group of traveling merchants or craftspeople, existing itinerantly in caravans or other mobile living units. Considering **Merriam-Webster’s**⁴ definition of “nomad”: “*A member of a people who have no fixed residence but move from place to place usually seasonally and within a well-defined territory,*” these assumed images make sense. How many of us, however, have ever thought about the possibility of living nomadically in a modern society?

2 It can be a difficult concept to grasp, what with our propensity for establishing long-term careers, owning property, starting families, and otherwise being part of a centralized, location-specific community. While it certainly may seem appealing at times, the thought of abandoning the comfort and security of our daily routines keeps many of us from fully considering a nomadic lifestyle. Yet for some individuals, the romanticized idea of living without a permanent address and exploring the far reaches of the globe is a reality.

3 These “modern nomads” have found ways to exist—earning money, maintaining relationships, paying bills, but doing so from remote locations around the world. In order to get a better understanding of what leads someone to live nomadically, what the benefits and drawbacks are, and what lessons might be learned from this lifestyle, I spoke with several individuals whose input collectively helped create a portrait of the modern nomad.

4 Stuck behind a desk for eight hours a day, it can be easy to daydream about far-flung locales that would be spectacular to visit someday. Something, however, always seems to pull us back to our listless daily tasks, creating an on-going cycle of unfulfillment. For the modern nomad, breaking this cycle is often the first step toward living life on their own terms. Gustav, author of themodernnomad.com, left his London-based software engineering job with global investment bank UBS when life began to feel stale.

5 “I realized that although my life was good, it was no longer teaching me anything new, and I was ready for something new. I hate stagnation, and the

nomadic lifestyle is a lifestyle that didn't just revive my sense of adventure but is also inherently non-stagnating." On New Year's Day, 2011, Gustav made a decision to beat stagnation, and has lived a semi-nomadic life for the past two years.

6 Other modern nomads who cite the decision to change their daily scenery as a major turning point include Samuel Jeffrey of nomadicsamuel.com. After a backpacking trip in Southeast Asia, Samuel explains, "I was instantly hooked. At that particular moment, I realized I was truly doing what I loved; I started making plans towards a lifestyle that would be nomadic versus one that would eventually have me coming back home to live in Canada." For both Gustav and Samuel, the first step toward becoming a modern nomad was simply committing to a change of scenery.

7 A common characteristic of most modern nomads is their desire to live a minimalistic lifestyle, which allows them to move about much more freely than someone with a mountain of possessions. What modern nomads discover is that by shedding costly possessions, the amount of money needed to support your lifestyle decreases significantly.

8 This is a good thing, since earning money while traveling can be tough. "It isn't difficult to live cheaply on the road, but it is difficult to earn money," says Gustav. "Few companies want to hire someone they can only talk to over **Skype**[®]. Difficult, but not impossible." The modern nomad typically earns money through online freelance work such as writing, web design, graphic design, and software engineering. Others find jobs on the ground, working or volunteering in the places they choose to visit. What is clear is that, for the modern nomad, the tradeoff between money and possessions for time and freedom is not a deterrent of the lifestyle, but rather a major draw.

9 Even with very few possessions and financial responsibilities, it is still necessary for modern nomads to fund their travels. Outside of a structured "9 to 5" routine, achieving an appropriate work-travel balance can be difficult. Most modern nomads agree, however, that finding an appropriate balance is crucial in order to sustain a nomadic lifestyle.

10 "You don't have to slave at a 9-5 and work paycheck to paycheck for your entire life, but at the same time you don't have to sell the house, shoot the dog, and live in a cave. There is a lot of room in between the two, and I think that's where most 'modern nomads' exist today," notes Kyle Ellison, freelance writer and author of kylethevagabond.com.

11 A speed bump toward achieving this balance is the fact that no two days are alike for those whose lives revolve around travel. Ironically, this is also a part of the appeal for many modern nomads I spoke to. Nora Dunn of

5 It's an application that specializes in providing video chat and video calls. Users can also exchange text and video messages, files and images, as well as create conference calls.

theprofessionalhobo.com mentions, “The beauty of my lifestyle is the fact that no two days are the same!” This sentiment is shared by fellow modern nomad Colin Wright, who runs exilelifestyle.com.

12 “Honestly, I don’t really have typical days. My habits change depending on where I am and what I’m working on. Sometimes I’ll do nothing productive for weeks at a time, and sometimes I’ll sit down and churn out an entire book in a matter of days.” However, Colin does admit that a balance between work and exploration is a good thing: “Usually it’s somewhere in between—a lot of free time, which I use to explore my environment and learn as much as possible, mixed in with periods of intense nose-to-the-grindstone work.”

13 Unequivocally, the modern nomad lists more freedom as one of the best things about living a nomadic lifestyle. Nora Dunn explains, “I have total freedom to rest my hat wherever my whims (or a good volunteer or house-sitting gig) take me.” Similarly, Colin Wright states, “I do what I want, when I want, for any reason or no reason at all. I get out of life what I put into it, and I’m at the same time wiser and more knowledgeable and more aware of just how ignorant I really am than I’ve ever been before.”

14 This heightened sense of personal and global perspective is another benefit of living nomadically.

15 From discussions with the individuals mentioned above (as well as many others) who choose to live a nomadic lifestyle, we are able to create a portrait of the modern nomad—someone who values time over money, freedom over possessions, and perspective over security.

16 For those considering a change to a more mobile lifestyle, the most frequent advice offered by the modern nomad is to just go for it.

17 As Kyle Ellison puts it, “Excuses get you nowhere; saying yes to opportunity can take you anywhere.”

Reading Comprehension

① *Read the text and discuss the following questions with your partner.*

- 1) What are some common images in people's mind when the word "nomad" is mentioned in daily life or in a dictionary?
- 2) Why do many people find the nomadic lifestyle unappealing?
- 3) According to the writer, what could the first step be in having a nomadic lifestyle?
- 4) What helps modern nomads to maintain an inexpensive lifestyle?
- 5) How do modern nomads typically earn money?
- 6) What's the best thing about being a modern nomad according to the interviewees?
- 7) Why do you think that many modern nomads try to achieve a good work-travel balance?
- 8) Why does the writer believe that a heightened sense of personal and global perspective is another benefit of living nomadically? Does he provide evidence to support such a statement?
- 9) Does the idea of "living like a nomad" in a modern society appeal to you? Why/Why not?

② *Think about the underlined parts of the following sentences taken from the text and answer the related questions.*

- 1) While it certainly may seem appealing at times, the thought of abandoning the comfort and security of our daily routines keeps many of us from fully considering a nomadic lifestyle.
Question: Why does a nomadic lifestyle "seem appealing at times"? And what aspects of "the comfort and security of our daily routines" keep most people from living a nomadic lifestyle?
- 2) What is clear is that, for the modern nomad, the tradeoff between money and possessions for time and freedom is not a deterrent of the lifestyle, but rather a major draw.
Question: Why, according to most modern nomads, is "the tradeoff" regarded as "a major draw" rather than "a deterrent"?
- 3) A speed bump toward achieving this balance is the fact that no two days are alike for those whose lives revolve around travel. Ironically, this is also a part of the appeal for many modern nomads I spoke to.
Question: What are the advantages and disadvantages of "the fact that no two days are alike" according to the interviewees?