

本教程根据教育部《大学英语教学指南》对大学生
英语阅读理解能力提出的目标而编写，供高等学校非英语专业学生使用。

主 审：卢易

总策划：王丹

新时代

大学英语

拓展阅读教程

张华 ◎ 主编

本阅读教程内容广泛、语言地道，涉及**教育体制**、**科学技术**、**医疗健康**、**社会心理**、**社交媒体**、**环境保护**、**寰球人物**、**商业经济**、**社会生活**等9个主题。文章均选自国内外主流英语报刊媒体，具有**时效性**、**趣味性**和**权威性**等特点。



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前 言

《新时代大学英语拓展阅读教程》可作为备战大学英语六级考试的阅读教程，同时可供备战考研的学生使用，还可以作为全国大学生英语竞赛的阅读辅导教材。本教程旨在巩固学生的英语语言知识，扩大英语词汇量，增强阅读能力，增进跨文化理解，提高英语综合水平。

本阅读教程所选文章均选自国内外主流英语报刊，内容广泛、语言地道，具有时效性、趣味性和权威性等特点。体裁包括议论文、说明文、记叙文，内容涉及9个主题，题型包括精读和快速阅读，能让不同专业和兴趣爱好的学生在学习不同领域的内容知识之余，学习地道的英语语言知识和技能。

本教程的主要编写特色：

1. 文章选材权威、内容具有时代性

英美许多知名报刊媒体上最时兴、最权威的报道往往是英语学习者了解世界、提高英语阅读水平的绝佳阅读材料。本书选材涉及英美国家最知名、最具影响力、广为认可的报刊，如《经济学人》（The Economist）、《华盛顿邮报》（The Washington Post）、《纽约时报》（The New York Times）、《卫报》（The Guardian）等。文章作者多为资深记者或是专栏作家，其在遣词造句、内容的处理、报道的视角、思考的力度以及文风文笔方面颇具造诣，堪称典范，文章可供读者细细品味。本书所选的文章均为近两年国际社会所发生的重要新闻、报道和资讯信息，兼顾可读性和趣味性。

2. 题型紧扣大学英语六级的新题型

本教程的题型设计符合六级备考实战需要。全书共包含9个单元，每单元包含主题相同的4篇文章：A篇和B篇为精读课文，篇幅较长，配套练习的题型多样化，包括问答题、选择题、判断题、填空题，并设置可供学生讨论的话题，以增进阅读理解，激发思考，培养批判性思维；C篇和D篇为快速阅读的文章，分别按照大学英语四、六级考试中的信息

匹配题和15选10选词填空题的题型设计。本教程的每一篇文章都附有重点单词、词组的注解和例句，并针对各篇文章的特点，提供背景知识介绍，以帮助学生了解英美文化、拓展全球视野。本教程在保证内容原汁原味的基础之上，在题型设计上体现了应试特色，真正使读者了解大规模英语考试的题目。

3. 文章编排科学、设计合理

本教程编排和设计科学、合理。首先，本教程非常重视语言基本功的培养，重视字、词、句的掌握。每篇文章均附有单词注释、短语解析，并配以大量的例句，方便读者在语境中掌握并运用词汇，并学会举一反三，进行词汇的拓展。其次，所选的精读文章设置讨论话题，让学生在对文章的理解的基础上，表达自己的观点，加深对时事的洞察力，拓展学生的分析、思辨、批判和鉴赏能力。另外，本教程在精读文章末尾还附加介绍了与文章主题相关的英美国家的文化背景知识，使读者紧跟时代脉搏，扩大知识量。

在本教程的使用方法上，对于精读课文，建议老师尽量安排事先阅读、再课堂讨论的方式，给学生提供分析和思辨、表达观点的机会，引导他们从事物现象走向本质，提高他们的批评语言意识和思考能力；对于快速阅读的文章，可以课下做好，课堂校对、讨论的方式进行讲解。本书可以作为一本六级英语考试和研究生入学考试的阅读教材，也可以作为一本了解英文写作技巧、写作特色的教程。

本教程的阅读文章已由温州医科大学的学生试用过，并根据学生使用的效果做过一些修订。本书在编写过程中得到了诸多同行的鼓励和帮助，在此一并表示感谢！由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，书中难免有不足和错误之处，恳请专家、读者不吝赐教！

张 华

2019年6月

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A banner image featuring a dark arrow pointing right on the left side containing the text 'Unit 1'. To the right of the arrow, the words 'Education System' are written in a large, bold, serif font. The background of the banner is a soft-focus photograph of white daisies in the foreground and a bright, hazy sky with clouds in the background.

Unit 1

Education System

Part One Reading in depth

Passage A NYU's Free Medical-School Tuition

Medical school costs a lot of money that a lot of people don't have. That often means students do a bit of cost-benefit analysis: Is it worth to take on hundreds of thousands of dollars of debt now for the possibility of making hundreds of thousands of dollars a year later?

New York University's School of Medicine is trying to remove that calculation as a factor in students' career decision making. The school announced that it will provide all new, future, and current students a full-tuition scholarship—financial need and merit aside, meaning wealthy students and low-income students alike will receive it. The scholarship doesn't cover the rest of the costs associated with college—housing, food, child care—but it takes \$55,018 a year out of the picture.

“This decision recognizes a moral imperative that must be addressed, as institutions place an increasing debt burden on young people who aspire to become physicians,” Robert Grossman, the school's dean, said in a statement. “A population as diverse as ours is best served by doctors from all walks of life, we believe, and aspiring physicians and surgeons should not be prevented from pursuing a career in medicine because of the prospect of overwhelming financial debt.” The school will need to raise \$600 million to fund the project—\$450 million of which it says has

already been raised.

But beyond simply making it easier to pursue a career in medicine, perhaps removing at least a portion of the debt associated with medical school—the median debt of a student graduating from a private medical school is more than \$200,000—will also allow students to chase less-lucrative yet socially important fields of medicine. And if other institutions follow NYU's lead, that may help put a dent in the dearth of diversity in a field in which a little more than 8 percent of physicians are black and less than 7 percent are Latino.

“Tuition-free medical education goes beyond the merit and financial scholarships, and debt cancellations that other academic centers have traditionally favored,” Rafael Rivera, the associate dean for admissions and financial aid at the medical school, said in a statement. “More importantly,” he continued, “it addresses both physician shortages and diversity.”

According to the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), the United States is on track to have a shortage of up to 120,000 doctors by 2030. Up to 49,000 of that shortfall will be in the realm of primary-care physicians—typically the first doctors patients see when they know something is wrong but aren't exactly sure what, or when they need a routine checkup. Primary-care work, however, pays far less than many other specialties. A recent survey showed that, on average, primary-care physicians make around \$100,000 less than specialists each year—the average salary hovers around \$223,000, though family doctors and primary-care physicians can make slightly more in rural areas.

Even though some doctors may choose to work in rural areas—where they could make more money—to help chop away at their educational debt, the areas still have a great need for more doctors. And since 2010, there have been 87 rural-hospital closures.

The number of graduating medical students who say they plan to care for “an underserved population,” according to an AAMC survey, has increased seven percentage points over the past four years to 34.7 percent. (Though that percentage dropped to 26.4 when the question became, “Do you plan to work primarily in an underserved area?”) But research has shown that students with higher debt than their peers at their institution were less likely to practice in underserved locations—and, on top of that, they are less likely to become primary-care doctors, shirking the first-alert field for more lucrative specialties, such as orthopedic surgery or cardiology.

One school's decision to offer free tuition won't fix the primary-care crisis, of course, but if other institutions follow suit, some of those students who might have made different career calculations just to pay off their debt might have the freedom to instead go where they're needed most.

(Source: *The Atlantic*)

Words and Phrases

1. **tuition** [tju: 'tʃ(ə)n]

n. 学费; 讲授

e.g. But before you can even pay the tuition, you have to get in.

然而即使你能付得起学费, 你必须要先入园才行。

2. **merit** ['merɪt]

n. 优点; 价值

e.g. The argument seemed to have considerable merit.

这个论点似乎有相当大的价值。

3. **imperative** [ɪm 'perətɪv]

n. 必要的事; 命令; 规则

e.g. The most important political imperative is to limit the number of U.S. casualties.

政治上的当务之急是控制美国的伤亡人数。

adj. 必要的; 紧急的; 命令的

e.g. It was imperative that he acts as naturally as possible.

至关重要的是他要尽可能地自然行事。

4. **institution** [ɪnstɪ 'tʃu:ʃ(ə)n]

n. 制度; 习俗; 公共机构

e.g. Courts in England and Wales see marriage as an institution, not a contract.

英格兰和威尔士法院将婚姻视为传统习俗, 而非契约。

social institution 社会制度

financial institution 金融机构

institution of higher learning 高等学校

medical institution 医疗机构; 医疗院所

public institution 公共机构

5. **physician** [fɪ 'zɪʃ(ə)n]

n. 医师; 内科医师

e.g. chief physician 主任医师

attending physician 主治医生

family physician 家庭医生; 家庭医生

6. **dean** [di:n]

n. 院长; 系主任; 教务长; 主持牧师

e.g. She was Dean of the University of Washington's Graduate School.

她曾任华盛顿大学研究生院的院长。

7. **surgeon** ['sɜ:dʒ(ə)n]

n. 外科医生

e.g. As a surgeon, Philip was exceptionally gifted.
作为一名外科医生，菲利普才华出众。

8. **prospect** ['prɒspekt]

n. 前途；预期；景色

e.g. I chose to work abroad to improve my career prospects.
我选择到国外工作，以增进我的事业成功的机会。

v. 勘探；勘察

e.g. He had prospected for minerals everywhere from the Gobi Desert to the Transvaal.
他在世界各地探过矿，从戈壁沙漠到德兰士瓦。

9. **lucrative** ['lu:krətɪv]

adj. 有利可图的；赚钱的；合算的

e.g. Chemistry inventions, unlike almost any other invention, can be very lucrative.
化学发明，基本上与其他发明都不一样，是非常有利可图的。

10. **admission** [əd'mɪʃ(ə)n]

n. 录用；入场费；进入许可；坦白；承认

e.g. Each school sets its own admissions policy.
每所学校都设立各自的录取政策。

11. **address** [ə'dres]

n. 地址；演讲；致辞；称呼

v. 演说；向……说话；致函；处理

e.g. Politicians are pinning their hopes on innovation to address problems of social development.

政客们寄希望于创新来解决社会发展的问題。

12. **shortfall** ['ʃɔ:tfɔ:l]

n. 差额；缺少

e.g. The government has refused to make up a \$30,000 shortfall in funding.
政府已经拒绝补足3万美元的资金短缺。

13. **shirk** [ʃɜ:k]

v. 推卸；逃避

e.g. You can't shirk. It's your duty.
你别想逃避责任，这本来就是你的职责。

14. **orthopedic** [ˌɔ:θə'pi:dɪk]

adj. 整形外科的（等于orthopaedic）

orthopedist *n.* 整形外科医师

orthopedics *n.* 矫形术

e.g. They are the two major advances in orthopedic medicine.
这是整形外科医学的两项重要进展。

15. out of the picture

不相干的；不合适；不在画面里的

e.g. Look at the anger we have in some communities in this society, which is out of the picture.

看看在这个国家的某些社区中存在的愤怒情绪吧，它往往被人们忽视。

16. all walks of life

各行各业；各界人士

e.g. I like reading the ideas from all walks of life to form my critical thinking.

我喜欢倾听来自各行各业的声音来形成我的批判性思维。

17. a portion of

一部分

e.g. a significant portion of 重要的一部分

a large portion of 大部分

a portion of potatoes 一份马铃薯

18. put a dent in

留下印记；改变；给……带来影响

e.g. Microsoft first resisted the idea of such an inexpensive computing, for the obvious reason that it would potentially put a dent in their profits.

微软首先抵制这种低价电脑的理念，因为显而易见的是它很可能会削减利润。

19. dearth of diversity

缺乏多样性

e.g. This year there was a decided dearth of diversity in the Oscar nominations.

今年的奥斯卡提名明显缺乏多样性。

20. be on track to

正在；在……轨道上

e.g. GDP growth is now estimated to be on track to surpass 11% this year.

今年的GDP增长率估计将超过11%。

21. hover around

徘徊于

e.g. Recent projections for GDP growth in the coming year hover around 8 percent or somewhat lower.

据最近预测数据，明年GDP增长率将在8%左右或稍低水平徘徊。

Exercises

I. Comprehension Check

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- () 1. What does the word CALCULATION in paragraph 2 mean in the context?
- A. Sum of money paid to finish medical courses.
 - B. Total income for a medical student in future time.
 - C. Cost-benefit analysis of different kinds of medical jobs.
 - D. Whether it is rewarding to be a doctor.
- () 2. What can you learn from the passage?
- A. Students who had enrolled before NYU's announcement won't get the scholarship.
 - B. Rich students are unqualified to get the scholarship.
 - C. The scholarship includes costs like housing, food, and child care.
 - D. The scholarship will deduct a considerable amount of students' costs.
- () 3. How much fund has NYU's School of Medicine collected for its plan?
- A. \$600,000,000.
 - B. \$450,000,000.
 - C. \$200,000.
 - D. \$223,000.
- () 4. _____ is NOT the main purpose of NYU's new plan.
- A. To attract more students to attend NYU
 - B. To reduce medical students' financial burden
 - C. To encourage medical students to carry on socially helpful kinds of career
 - D. To vary the field of medicine
- () 5. Which one can be the best conclusion of Rafael Rivera's statement in the passage?
- A. Tuition-free medical education is similar to financial scholarships.
 - B. Other academic centers favor to help students through debt cancellations.
 - C. Tuition-free medical education deals with quantity and variety of physicians.
 - D. Tuition-free medical education is the best choice for present situation.
- () 6. What can you infer about other specialties other than primary-care work?
- A. They do routine checkups for patients.
 - B. Their average salary is around \$223,000.

- C. They are not objects of NYU's new plan.
- D. Their work is more helpful for society.

II. Discussion

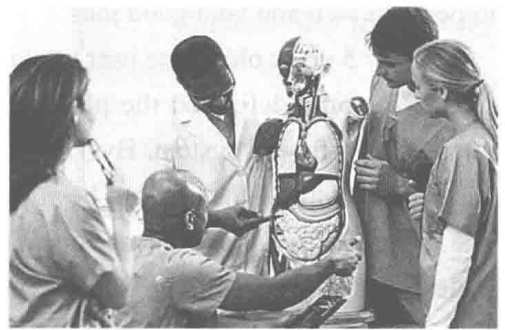
Topics for discussion

1. What can universities do to reduce the financial burdens on medical students?
2. How do primary-care (基础医疗) workers influence social welfare system?

Additional Information

Medical school in the United States

Medical school in the United States is most commonly a four-year graduate program. Most medical schools in the US confer upon graduates a Doctor of Medicine (MD) degree. Most schools follow a similar pattern of education, with two years of classroom and laboratory based education, followed by two years of clinical rotations in a teaching hospital where students see patients in a variety of specialties. After



completion, graduates must complete a residency before becoming licensed to practice medicine.

在美国读医学院所需的时间通常为：

临床医学：四年本科+四年医学院 MD+3—8年的临床实习住院培训 = 11—16年。

基础医学：四年本科+（2—3年硕士）+4—5年医学院Ph.D.，硕士不是必须的。

Passage B A 5-Year-Old's 15-Page Résumé

The young applicant is described as confident and courageous. His résumé, at 15 pages, is glittering, complete with performance reviews (“full of energy”), a map of his travels (trips to Tokyo and Bali) and a list of books he has read this year (408 in total).

But the applicant is not a seasoned job seeker. He is a 5-year-old boy from southern China applying for a spot in first grade at a Shanghai private school. “I hope I can outperform my parents,” the boy is quoted as saying, between photos showing him playing the piano, swimming and driving a toy car.

The résumé, which was leaked and shared widely online this week, has provoked a mix of fascination, indignation and debate about whether children in China's test-crazed education system are being raised as soulless strivers. Some called for the parents of the boy to be arrested. Others wondered whether today's children would know true happiness, given the intense pressure to perform well and land good jobs.

“Only 5 years old?” one user wrote on Weibo, a Twitter-like site. “So scary.”

Still, some defended the parents, saying they were trying to promote their child's best interests in a flawed system. By Thursday evening, tens of thousands of people had weighed in, and a hashtag about the boy had been viewed more than 38 million times.

Yong Zhao, a professor of education at the University of Kansas, said the debate reflected widespread anxiety among Chinese parents about getting their children into top schools. In China's test-dominated system, exam scores determine where students go to college and what careers they can pursue.

“No matter how many good schools there are, people are always shooting for the best,” he said. “Where their children go to school represents an achievement, an accomplishment for parents. But many don't know what a good education is.”

It is unclear who prepared the résumé, which was addressed to the Shanghai Starriver Bilingual School but whose claims could not be independently verified. As in urban school districts in the United States and elsewhere, it is common for parents in Chinese cities to hire coaches to help their children gain admission to selective schools. A staff member at Shanghai Starriver declined to comment, except to say that the school did not accept résumés from parents as part of the admissions process. The boy's father also declined to comment, saying he did not want to draw attention to his son.

The competition for seats at top schools in China is notoriously cutthroat. In some cities, the wealthy and well connected pay large sums of money, sometimes described as “donations”, to secure placements in top programs. Xiong Bingqi, deputy head of the 21st Century Education Research Institute in Beijing, said China needed to distribute education resources more evenly and to begin evaluating students on more than just test scores. “There is a competition to rank

every student,” he said. “Under these circumstances, of course parents want their kids to rank in the top. Then it worsens this kind of anxious competition.”

The boy’s résumé reads like a PowerPoint presentation, complete with growth charts and stick-figure clip art. It includes discussion of his adversity quotient and his artistic talents. It also provides details of his schedule—time for memory training, English diary class, sports and piano—and samples of his artwork, including drawings of dogs and fish.

“I never cry when I get shots,” the résumé says. “Starting when I was a year and a half old, I would get up by myself when I fell down. Everyone praised me as brave.”

The résumé closes with a list of English books the boy has read, including “The Hungry Squirrel” and “Bubbles in the Sky”. It shows a picture of him with his head resting on his hand, a pensive look on his face.

A caption alongside a photograph of the school’s terra-cotta facade reads, “When will Shanghai Starriver open its gates to me?”

(Source: *New York Times*)

Words and Phrases

1. résumé [ˈrezjuːmeɪ]

n. 简历

e.g. Send a resume, please.

请递一份简历。

2. glittering [ˈglɪtərɪŋ]

adj. 闪闪发光的；光彩夺目的；辉煌的

e.g. The rings are glittering on his fat fingers.

他的胖手指上一堆戒指闪闪发光。

3. outperform [aʊtpəˈfɔ:m]

vt. 做得比……更好；胜过

e.g. Their educational system outperforms every other country in the world.

他们的教育体制比全世界任何一个国家都要好。

4. leak [li:k]

v. 漏；渗；泄漏出去

e.g. Mr. Ashton accused police of leaking information to the press.

艾什顿先生指控警察向媒体泄露了消息。

n. 泄漏；漏洞；裂缝

5. provoke [prəˈvəʊk]

vt. 激怒；煽动；驱使；惹起