

大学英语系列教材

College English Textbook Series

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**A New
START**

新视点

大学英语阅读教程 **2**

College English Reading

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内容提要

《新视点大学英语阅读教程 2》是根据国家最新颁布的《中国英语能力等级量表》编写而成的。该教材针对目前大学生因缺乏阅读理解策略而造成阅读效率普遍低下的现实,以技能为导向,每个单元的第一部分均以阅读微技能为标题,便于读者有效地学习和掌握一系列阅读技能。同时,教材采用了当前国内外英语阅读能力测试最新题型,以帮助学生通过阅读实践,掌握阅读理解策略,达到《中国英语能力等级量表》描述的英语阅读 6 级水平。

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前言

《新视点大学英语阅读教程》(以下简称“本套教材”)是在习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想指导下,为全面落实党中央提出的“立德树人”教育要求编写的教材。本套教材参照国家最新颁布的《中国英语能力等级量表》,针对目前大学生因缺乏阅读理解策略而造成阅读效率普遍低下的现实,内容设置上均以技能为导向,并采用当前国内外英语阅读能力测试最新题型,旨在提高大学生的英语阅读水平。本套教材共分为《新视点大学英语阅读教程1》《新视点大学英语阅读教程2》两册,每册各8个单元。其编写特色如下:

一、强调选材主题的思想性

本套教材的主题既关注大学生生活与学习,又贴近社会热点。强调在提高语言技能的同时,拓展学生的视野,培养学生的批判性思维能力及跨文化交际能力,提升学生的情怀。

二、注重选材的真实性和时效性

本套教材所选材料贴近现实生活,以思想有一定高度、政治正确、能够启发学生思考的原版资料为主要编写素材。

三、突出阅读技能的培养

本套教材反映了先进的教育思想和理念,高度关注信息化环境下的教学变革。遵循以技能为导向的编写原则,每个单元的第一部分均以阅读微技能为标题,便于学生有针对性地学习和掌握阅读技能。各项微技能的编排由浅入深,《新视点大学英语阅读教程1》主要介绍最基本的阅读技巧,如快速查找信息、区分文章细节等;《新视点大学英语阅读教程2》强调深层阅读技巧,如判断句子之间的关系、理解文章的组成结构、判断作者的态度、区分事实和观点、批判式阅读等。这种循序渐进的编排方式便于学生各项技能的逐层建构和综合运用能力的逐步发展。

四、兼顾考与学的需求

本套教材选材和练习设计兼顾了学生对学习与测试的多种需求,遵照《中国英语能力等级量表》对英语阅读理解能力与阅读理解策略的分级描述,并参照国内外英语阅读测试的最新题型和考试模式,帮助学生有效地掌握阅读理解策略,达到《中国英语能力等级量表》描述的英语阅读5~6级水平。

五、兼顾课堂教学和自主学习

本套教材兼顾课堂教学和自主学习,部分内容可供学生课外自主学习使用。

2 ■ 新视点大学英语阅读教程 2

在本套教材的编写过程中,编者参阅了最新的真实语料,吸收了很多领域的素材。在此,谨向原材料编者致以衷心的感谢!

由于编者水平有限,疏漏与瑕疵在所难免,敬请各位同仁和读者不吝批评指正,以期再版时修订完善!

编者
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Unit

1



Part 1 Reading Skill: Understanding the Relationship Within Sentences

◉ Section A Exploratory Reading ◉

Example

Read the following sentences and figure out the relationship between the sentences. Write your answers in the brackets.

1. a. Running may help to protect against heart disease and other health problems. Running may also help you live longer. ()
- b. Mrs. Obama has worked to put healthier foods in schools and urged young people to exercise. And she has partnered with large companies like Nike, which makes athletic

clothing and running shoes. ()

Explanations

Conjunctive adverbs (连接副词) such as “furthermore, in addition, and, also, moreover” show that the relationship between the sentences or ideas is “**addition**”.

2. a. We all know that exercise is good for your health. But some kinds of exercise may be better than others. ()
- b. Doctors have been warning for years that secondhand smoke leads to many types of illness. However, many children around the world live in areas where adults regularly smoke. ()

Explanations

Conjunctive adverbs such as “but, yet, whereas, however, nevertheless, nonetheless” show that the relationship between the sentences or ideas is “**concession or transition**”.

3. a. Researchers took 60 adults and randomly split them into three groups of 20. Then they gave the groups three different types of “listen-and-repeat” learning conditions. ()
- b. The number one step is to avoid using gas generators in any enclosed environment like indoor space. The second is that we can encourage people to put small carbon monoxide detectors in their home environments. ()

Explanations

Conjunctive adverbs such as “first, to start with, in the first place, to begin with, next, then, in the second place, secondly, finally, to conclude, lastly, in conclusion” show that the relationship between the sentences or ideas is “**logic sequence**”.

4. a. During your flight, get up and walk around or stretch every so often. After you land, avoid heavy exercise near bedtime. ()
- b. She has been living in the United States for the past eight years. Before that, she lived in Italy for two years. ()

Explanations

Conjunctive adverbs such as “during, after, before, since, subsequently, currently” show that the relationship between the sentences or ideas is “**time sequence**”.

5. a. The World Health Organization says people around the world are eating more sugar. As a result, it says, health problems related to weight gain and tooth damage are

increasing. ()

- b. Strangers are more likely to carry new bacteria than acquaintances. Hence, of available choices of toothbrush partner, a postman came off worst, and a lover best. ()

Explanations

Conjunctive adverbs such as “as a result, hence, therefore, thus, consequently, for this purpose” show that the relationship between the sentences or ideas is “**cause and effect**”.

6. a. It’s one thing to understand the principle; it’s another to put it into practice. Likewise, it’s one thing to talk about your dreams; it’s another to take actions to make it happen. ()

- b. Don’t tell too many jokes in your speech. Similarly, try not to talk too much about yourself or your company at the beginning of a speech. ()

Explanations

Conjunctive adverbs such as “just as, likewise, similarly, in contrast” show that the relationship between the sentences or ideas is “**similarity**” or “**dissimilarity**”.

7. a. When a company has grown and prospered and people start to sell their shares to others who want to buy them, a \$1 share often costs more than \$1. On the other hand, if a company is not doing very well, its shares may sell for their stated value or less than the stated value if it is doing badly. ()
- b. The countryside in the south is green and lush. In contrast, the terrain in the north is dry and desert-like. ()

Explanations

Conjunctive adverbs such as “contrarily, conversely, in contrast, instead, on the other hand” show that the relationship between the sentences or ideas is “**contrast**”.

Reading Skill: Understanding the Relationship Within Sentences

A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that connects two independent clauses. Conjunctive adverbs show cause and effect, sequence, contrast, comparison, or other relationships. They also cue the listener or reader to pay attention, because more supporting evidence is forthcoming.

Conjunctive adverbs can only be used to connect independent clauses, and are one of several methods of doing so. Conjunctive adverbs also do not exclude the possibility of having a dependent clause making a *compound-complex* (并列复合句) sentence. As with other

types of adverbs, conjunctive adverbs may be moved within the sentence or clause they appear in.

Conjunctive adverbs can be grouped according to function. Here are some of the conjunctive adverbs and their functions.

Addition	furthermore, in addition, and, also, moreover
Concession or transition	but, yet, whereas, however, nevertheless, nonetheless
Logic sequence	first, to start with, in the first place, to begin with, next, then, in the second place, secondly, finally, to conclude, lastly, in conclusion
Time sequence	during, after, before, since, subsequently, currently
Cause and effect	as a result, hence, therefore, thus, consequently, for this purpose
Similarity	just as, likewise, similarly
Contrast	contrarily, conversely, in contrast, instead, on the other hand
Clarification	namely, that is (i. e.), in other words

◎ Section B Trying Your Hand ◎

Consolidation Exercise

Read the following passage and choose the correct conjunctive adverb for sentences 1)-6) according to the above explanations.

Reliability and validity are key concepts in any form of enquiry. Reliability is a measure of consistency. 1) *Furthermore/For example*, if a clock is sometimes fast and sometimes slow, it is unreliable. If a questionnaire produces different results for the same group of people each time it is used, then the questionnaire is unreliable.

Validity is a measure of truth. It is possible for a questionnaire to be highly reliable yet invalid, like a clock which is always ten minutes slow. 2) *In contrast/In other words*, a clock which is always right provides a valid and reliable measure of time. Similarly, a questionnaire which really measures what it claims to measure is a valid questionnaire. We can assess how valid our questionnaire is by comparing its results with an independent measure. 3) *In addition/For instance*, if we ask people how often they visit their local theatre and then check the results against ticket sales, we will know how valid our questionnaire is. 4) *However/Because* independent measures are themselves often unreliable and of low validity.

5) *Furthermore/Consequently*, in many cases there are no independent measures. 6) *In other words/However*, a “true” answer does not exist.

Answers

- 1) For example
- 2) In contrast
- 3) For instance
- 4) However
- 5) Furthermore
- 6) In other words

Part 2 Reading Comprehension

● Section A Reading in the Context ●

Read the following passage with ten missing words. Learn to guess the meanings of them from the context and then select one word for each blank from the list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Each word can be used only once.

America has a water problem. To put it simply, the national network for providing safe, clean water is falling apart. This state of affairs 1 more than our drinking water supplies. Water is used in every sector of industry, grows our food, affects our health and props up our energy system.

The price of this 2 will be high. In Flint, Mich., the mayor has estimated that it will cost as much as \$1.5 billion to fix or replace lead pipes. We need to do this to improve water quality, protect natural ecosystems and ensure a 3 supply for our cities, agriculture and industry.

The problem is a result of many 4 , including old, leaky pipes; *archaic* (过时的) pricing; and a remarkable lack of data about how much water we use.

In cities across the country, billions of gallons of water 5 every day through leaky pipes. Houston alone lost 22 billion gallons in 2012. The water system is facing double difficulties. It has reached the end of its service life just as climate change and population growth have increased its burdens. No wonder the civil engineers society gave the nation's

drinking water systems a grade of D in 2013.

Waste water treatment systems are also in 6 need of upgrading. Flooding strains treatment plants and sewer systems in many older cities, causing them to discharge untreated sewage whenever rainfall or snow-melt overwhelm them.

Droughts also endanger water supplies, 7 cities in the West to reach farther or dig deeper to get their water. Outside Las Vegas, Lake Mead, fed by the Colorado River, was recently measured at 39 percent of 8.

These problems are compounded by an *antiquated* (陈旧的) system of regulations, *dysfunctional* (功能失调的) water markets, policies that encourage over pumping, and contracts that discourage conservation by requiring customers to pay for water they don't use. These approaches depress investment and 9 innovation.

To fix our water systems, we need prices that lead to more 10 water use and invite needed investment, data to track water resources and usage, and much more research and development.

A. neglect	F. independent	K. causing
B. capacity	G. luring	L. enhance
C. presents	H. rational	M. serious
D. disappear	I. attention	N. inhibit
E. reliable	J. factors	O. threatens

Section B Reading and Matching

Read the following 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.

Five Myths About Obesity

- [A] The obesity *epidemic* (流行病) is among the most critical health issues faced by the United States. Although it has generated a lot of attention and calls for solutions, it also has served up a super-sized portion of myths and misunderstandings.
- [B] The first myth is if you're obese, blame your genes. As obesity rates have soared, some researchers have focused on individuals' genetic *predisposition* (易患病的体质) for

gaining weight. Yet, between 1980 and 2000, the number of Americans who are obese has doubled—too quickly for genetic factors to be responsible.

- [C] So why do we eat more than we need? The simple answer: Because we can. At home and at restaurants, a dollar puts more calories on our plates than ever before. Before World War II, the average family spent as much as 25 percent of its total income on food — in 2011, it was 9.8 percent. And people eat out now more than in the past. In 1966, the average family spent 31 percent of its food budget dining away from home—in 2011, it was 49 percent. Restaurant meals usually have more calories than what we prepare at home.
- [D] Meanwhile, the food industry has developed tens of thousands of products with more calories per bite. We should blame these business practices, which are modifiable, for obesity rather than our genes, which are not.
- [E] The second myth is if you're obese, you lack self-control. According to a 2006 study, “research on restrained eating has proven that in most circumstances dieting is not a feasible strategy.” Unfortunately, this *puritanical* (严格的) view of personal resolve plays down how our surroundings and mental state determine what we eat.
- [F] In one study, for example, people asked to choose a snack after memorizing a seven-digit number were 50 percent more likely to choose chocolate cake over fruit salad than those who had to memorize a two-digit number. When adults in another study were asked to sample a variety of foods after watching a television show with junk-food commercials, they ate more and spent a longer time eating than a similar group watching the same show without the junk-food ads. In the same study, children ate more goldfish crackers when watching junk-food commercials than those who saw other ads. Even the most *vigilant* (警惕的) may not be up to the task of controlling their impulses.
- [G] The third myth is that lack of access to fresh fruits and vegetables is responsible for the obesity epidemic. The Obama administration's Healthy Food Financing Initiative is meant to help low-income communities that lack access to fresh food. Although the US Department of Agriculture estimates that fewer than 5 percent of Americans live in these “food deserts”, about 65 percent of the nation's population is overweight or obese. Since we are buying more calories than we need, eating healthfully could be made more affordable by eliminating unnecessary cheaper low nutrient foods and substituting higher quality foods that may be slightly more expensive.

- [H] Obesity is usually the consequence of eating too much junk food and consuming portions that are too large. People may head to the produce section of their grocery store with the best intentions, only to be confronted by candy at the cash register and chips and soda at the end of aisles. Food retailers' impulse-marketing strategies contribute significantly to obesity across the population, not just for those who do not live near a green grocer or can't afford sometimes pricier healthy choices.
- [I] The fourth myth is the problem is not that we eat too much, but that we are too *sedentary* (久坐的). First lady Michelle Obama's "Let's Move" campaign is based on the idea that if kids exercised more, childhood obesity rates would decline. But according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there was no significant decrease in physical activity levels as obesity rates climbed in the 1980s and 1990s. In fact, although a drop in work-related physical activity may account for up to 100 fewer calories burned, leisure physical activity appears to have increased, and Americans keep tipping the scales.
- [J] There is compelling evidence that the increase in calories consumed explains the rise in obesity. The National Health and Nutrition Examination found that people take in, on average, more than 500 more calories per day now than they did in the late 1970s, before obesity rates accelerated. That's like having Christmas dinner twice a week or more. It's nearly impossible for most of us to exercise enough to burn off these excess calories.
- [K] The fifth myth is that we can conquer obesity through better education about diet and nutrition. According to a physicians' health study, 44 percent of male doctors are overweight. A study by the University of Maryland School of Nursing found that 55 percent of nurses surveyed were overweight or obese.
- [L] Even with more information about food, extra-large portions and sophisticated marketing messages undermine our ability to limit how much we consume. Consider Americans' alcohol consumption: Only licensed establishments can sell spirits to people older than 21, and no alcohol can be sold in vending machines. Yet there are very few standards or regulations to protect Americans from overeating.
- [M] In the 19th century, when there were no controls on the quality of drinking water, infectious disease was a major cause of death. Similarly, if Americans did not live in a world filled with buffets, cheap fast food, soft drinks with corn *syrup* (糖浆), and too

many foods with excess fat, salt and sugar, the incidence of obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure and *diabetes* (糖尿病) probably would *plummet* (陡降). Education can help, but what's really needed is regulation—for example, limits on marketing that caters to our addiction to sugar and fat.

- _____ 1. A misconception about obesity is that people won't lose weight by trying to eat less because they can't easily control themselves.
- _____ 2. For most of us, obesity is not related to access to more nutritious foods, but rather to the choices we make in convenience stores and supermarkets where junk-food marketing dominates.
- _____ 3. The average consumption of calories haven increased and it is hard to burn them off.
- _____ 4. Two studies reveal that even the most alert people may also be tempted to eat more junk food due to intensity of work or junk food ads.
- _____ 5. People who eat out more frequently have higher rates of obesity than those who eat out less.
- _____ 6. It is high-calorie food instead of gene that should be blamed.
- _____ 7. Studies show that there is not definite connection between sitting too much and obesity.
- _____ 8. Evidence shows that people who provide health care cannot control their weight.
- _____ 9. Measures should be taken to control the marketing which encourages sugar and fat consumption.
- _____ 10. Most groceries tempt people to buy junk food impulsively.

● Section C Reading in Depth ●

Read the following passages carefully and then finish the tasks below.

PASSAGE 1

Instagram is developing a new way for brands to sponsor posts created by celebrities and publishers. “Branded content advertisements,” as Instagram calls the new offering, are part of the service's broader strategy to connect advertisers and creators in more formal partnerships.

The Facebook-owned platform announced the update at a breakfast Tuesday for businesses and “influencers”, the web celebrities who have built mass and niche followings on the platform. Until now, brands could hire popular Instagram users to work on advertisement campaigns and promote products with branded content, but the posts would only reach the followers of the influencer. Branded content advertisements let the advertisers promote these Instagram posts just like they would do through any other advertisements.

Instagram has been testing these advertisements since last year, says Ashley Yuki, an Instagram product management lead. “Brands are seeing that this branded content advertisement product sometimes helps overcome challenges they have with organic branded contents,” Yuki says. “They are exploring ways that brands can extend branded contents.” Representatives from Johnson & Johnson, Peloton and Bombas also attended the Instagram breakfast to discuss the needs of the advertising community, like accurate measurements, so they can gauge the results of partnering with creators.

In 2017, Instagram released its first branded content tools to popular accounts promoting its products. It disturbed digital platforms for not disclosing the relationship to advertisers, which has been a regulatory problem. Instagram has a way for these creators to tag the brands and disclose when a post is sponsored. However, due to the branded content partnership program, a brand could not take that post from the creator and put advertisement dollars behind it to reach more people.

These partnerships have not been available to all Instagram users, either, but on Tuesday the company announced that anyone could apply to join the partner program. Instagram has more than 1 billion monthly active users. Influencer marketing on Instagram is expected to be a \$2 billion market in 2019, according to Mediakix, an influencer agency. The major platforms—YouTube, Twitter, Snapchat and Instagram—are developing ways to control the market that connects brands to their platforms’ power-users.

The advertisement industry is demanding more vigilance on the part of the platforms to remove false activity and provide accurate measurements. If so-called influencers have fake followers and statistics, then a brand can’t have confidence in collaborating with them.

Oliver Yonchev, U.S. managing director of Social Chain, which works with brands like Amazon and DreamWorks on social influencer marketing, says that “when a brand spends money working with people whose engagement is being controlled, chances are everything else is being controlled. And this won’t produce results.”