

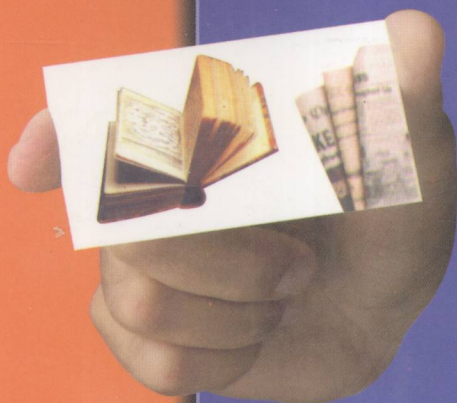
# 左学 ◆ 右练

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书

## 英语阅读

主编 赵世平



西安交通大学出版社

If you ever want

to be a success

This Book Is For

左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书

# 左学 右练

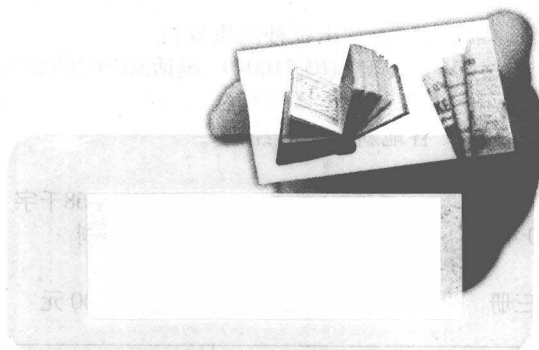
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主 编：赵世平

副主编：肖婉丽

编 委：杨晓华 肖婉丽 李 利 杨 波 王 巍  
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# 编者的话

读者朋友：

此刻，《左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书》就摆在你的面前，你会发现此书与别的书相比有其特别之处。首先，它页面设计新颖、编排精到、印刷清新、装帧精美，令人赏心悦目。但这远远不是最主要的地方。请读下去吧。你看，左面一页读来是那么亲切，那么好懂，那么易记。再读一读右面一页。哦，原来是练习。试一试。容易吧？它们完全是针对左面的内容设计的，目的是趁你印象还清新的时候再来点小刺激，使之更深刻。如此由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进，直到你读完本丛书的每一册，做完所有的练习和测试题，掌握《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的全部内容。到那时，你的英语就会在听、说、读、写、译诸方面都有长足的长进，给你一个惊喜。

本丛书包括《左学右练英语词汇》、《左学右练英语语法》、《左学右练英语阅读》、《左学右练英语听说》、《左学右练英语翻译写作》共五套。每套分初级、中级、高级三册。《左学右练英语听说》还附有录音磁带。你可以根据自己的水平选学其中的某一套或某几套，不一定非从初级学起不可，也可选学中级甚或高级。

你可能要问：为什么要编写和出版这套丛书？

答案很简单：为了你。我国就要加入世贸组织了，中西部的大开发也会很快进入高潮，大量的跨国公司都在中国寻找商机，我国的企业也在努力打开对交流的渠道，这就急需成千上万既懂专业又会外语、尤其是英语的人才。他们不仅要能读懂英语资料，还要会英汉互译，能直接用英语协商、谈判，能草拟甚至定稿英文信件、合同。这些要求，你能达到吗？如果达不到，那就请你跟着这套书左学右练。天天坚持，必有成效。

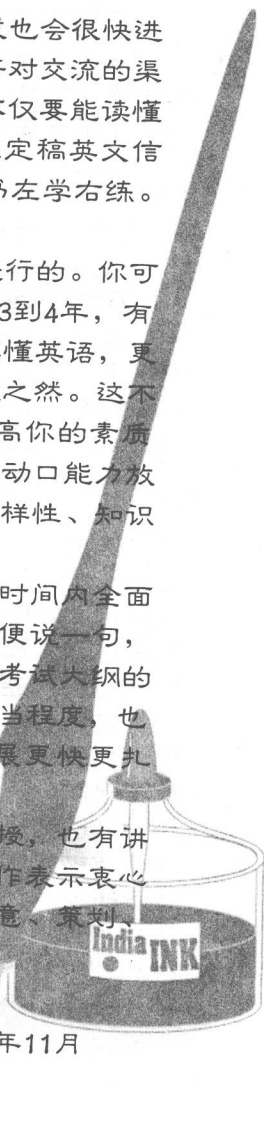
本丛书的编写是在总结了我国高校英语教学的经验教训的基础上进行的。你可能已经注意到这样一个事实：许多大学生中学学了6年英语，大学再学3到4年，有的小学还学了几年呢，不少人都已通过了4级考试甚至6级考试，但听不懂英语，更说不了英语，写的英文也不地道甚至语法不通。原因何在？应试教育使之然。这不知浪费了多少人的多少时间和精力！因此，本丛书把重点放在全面提高你的素质上，在选材、讲解、配置练习和测试各方面都把培养你的动脑、动手和动口能力放在首位，同时注意反映当代政治、科技和语言的发展，题材尽量做到多样性、知识性和趣味性。

祝愿你在跟着这套丛书学习时轻松自如，进展顺利，能在不太长的时间内全面提高听、说、读、写、译的能力，为你的更高追求打下坚实的基础。顺便说一句，你如果能把这套丛书学好，考四级和六级也应是有所把握的，因四、六级考试大纲的内容都已包含进去。你如果没有上大学，正在工作或参加自考，但具有相当程度，也可以使用这套书。你会发现，这套书会引领你在英语学习的道路上进展更快更扎实。

这套丛书是集体智慧的结晶，参加编写的有30余人，有教授、副教授，也有讲师和研究生，在此请你和我一起对所有参与工作的同仁及他们的通力协作表示衷心的感谢。还要特别感谢西安交通大学出版社的王晓芬编辑，没有她的创意、策划、组织和精心编辑，此丛书的出版几乎是不可能的。

编者

2000年11月





未来世界将是信息世界，网络的时代，没有一定的网络知识的人，其生活空间将会受到极大的限制；同样，没有一定英语阅读能力的人，其信息量的摄取也会受到极大的影响。英语作为媒介手段和信息转换工具在信息高速公路中越来越显示出其重要性，越来越为社会各界所重视。作为英语教师，编写一套具有特色的、循序渐进的、以训练和提高学习者的阅读能力为目的的英语读物是我们的当务之急。

培养学生具有较强的听、说、读写能力是英语教学的最终目标。实践证明，要培养学生听说读写诸方面的技能，提高学生的阅读能力是关键。大量地阅读难度适当的各种英文材料可使学生迅速增加词汇量，开阔视野，丰富不同的文化背景知识，提高阅读速度和理解力，增强语感并提高语言运用能力，最终促使学生的听力、写作能力的相应提高。

《左学右练英语阅读》丛书的最大的有别于其它类图书的特色是编排新颖，左讲右练，是学习者将阅读技能与实践有机地结合在一起。全套书分1、2、3级，共3册。书中的每篇读物的生词和语言难点均在文后有注释，注释形式不拘一格，包括中文释义，英文释义和中英文双重释义等三种，目的是便于学习者学习和领会释义含义。

本系列书的练习分成两大类。一类侧重于语言点，一类侧重于阅读理解。有关语言点的练习要求学习者根据课文的主题、上、下文中其它词的语义，以至含有该词的句子结构去抓住这个生词的可能词义。有关理解技能的练习包括：略读、查阅、全面理解以及评论性阅读等四个方面。应当指出，语言技能和理解技能的训练各有侧重，但不是截然分开的，因为，语言技能的提高最终是为提高阅读技能服务的，阅读技能的提高又能提高获取信息的能力。

《左学右练英语阅读》的第二个特点是选材丰富多彩，内容新颖。在选材过程中，我们避免一般英语读物文学性较强的倾向，代之以更加广博的内容，大量当代信息时代各个领域的新知识。例如电视会议、信息高速公路、企业管理、教育体制和教学方法等。除此之外，关于人物、新闻、时事、经济、贸易等方面的文章也占有很大的篇幅。总之，丰富多彩的选材旨在培养学习者掌握新的语言表达法和知识，使学习者逐渐意识到时代的变化自然影响着语言的变化。

鉴于编者水平有限，在选材、注释、练习的编写等方面难免存在不少缺点和问题，恳切希望广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见，使这套丛书在使用中日臻完善。

编者

2000年11月于西安外国语学院

# 左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书内容提要

## 左学右练英语词汇1~3级

本书所选基本词汇6000,完全以大学英语教学大纲为准,并围绕一些基本词汇适当介绍少量相关词汇及同义词和反义词,意在通过正反比较和关联意义增强记忆和增加词汇量。重点词汇附有习用语、固定搭配方式及例句,例句均从原文书刊选取,力求准确地道。除此之外,还介绍有学习和记忆方法,并通过练习加以检验和巩固。

## 左学右练英语语法1~3级

你如果在英美留学,有语言大环境,不学语法也可以学会英语。但在国内学英语,不学语法就很难学好英语。学习语法的目的是掌握语言,重点是了解和运用整个语法系统,对细枝末节虽也要注意但不必过分细抠。本书分词法和句法两大部分。在词法部分,首先介绍了在句子中最活跃的动词包括它的时态、语态、语气、分词、不定式、第三人称单数等,接着介绍了其他词类包括名词的性、数、格和形容词、副词的比较级、最高级等;在句法部分,介绍了句子的种类、句子的成分、各种从句的构成等。本书的例句尽量引自英美当代书刊,以求给读者提供准确的范例。学习本书时,可以先有个总体把握,然后在自己不会的章节上多下功夫。要做到会写会说,大致不出错误,并逐步做到准确、自然、流畅。

## 左学右练英语阅读1~3级

本书从当代英美报纸、刊物、杂志、书籍以及网页上选辑了大量内容好、趣味性强、信息含量大、涉及面广的文章加以注释编排供你阅读,目的是使你通过阅读了解英语国家的社会、人文、科技及其他各领域的有关信息,为你今后的学习、研究、工作以及与以英语文化为背景的人交往打下良好的基础,同时提高你的语言接收和理解能力。要挤时间阅读,天天坚持。可以精泛结合、粗细结合、快慢结合,能记笔记时最好记点笔记,该查字典时要查字典,碰到名言警句、精彩的段落或文章最好背下来。

## 左学右练英语听说1~3级

学习外语听说是不可分割的,听是吸收,是输入,说是模仿创造,是输出。听得清,才能说得清,听得多,也才能说得多。因此,本书将听、说材料和练习合编编写。听的材料部分选自国外出版的书刊杂志,部分选自VOA、BBC等电台广播和CNN等电视台影视材料。如果每天保证半小时的听音,半年之后便会体会到显著效果。在说的部分,本书主要提供了一些交流主题、相关词汇、句型及模块供你模仿,在此基础上,便可以举一反三,自由创造了。说的关键是要敢于开口,大声说出来。不要怕出错,不要怕笑话,不要怕别人听不懂。要多找以英语为母语的人说话,自觉模仿,大胆交流。平常最好有个固定的对话伙伴,挤时间进行练习。无伙伴时可以自言自语,甚至对着树说,对着墙说,对着电线杆说。如果能坚持天天说并保证语言材料的足够输入,口语水平就会很快提高。


## 左学右练英语翻译写作1~3级


英语写作是人际交流的重要手段之一,写作水平高,就能保证充分地表达自己,更有效地达到交际目的。反之,就会影响交流,甚至产生反效果。学写作要从最基础做起,即首先是遣词造句,然后组句成段,再后是联段成文,考虑篇章结构、文体等。光写作好还不够,还要会翻译。翻译在文化、经济、政治、军事、外交活动中起着极其重要的作用。因此要重视翻译能力的培养。学习翻译的过程和学习写作的过程大体相似,也遵循着词、句、段、文的发展顺序。翻译与写作相结合,因此本书将二者结合编写。编写内容及顺序安排一如上述。这里要强调的是,写作和翻译理论不等于写作和翻译水平的提高,关键在反复操练,日积月累,功到自然成。


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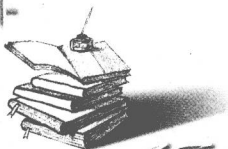
左学◆右练

# 阅读 左学右练

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE



高级篇



LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE



# 1. Do We Owe Anything to Future Generation? 我们欠后代什么吗?

## Pre-reading questions:

1. What should we leave to the future generations?
2. Why must we be responsible for the future generations?

1 "We are made wise not by the recollections of our past but by the responsibility for our future," wrote George Bernard Shaw. This responsibility may be clear to us when we think in terms of our lives and the lives of our children. But there are other generations to come. Do we owe them anything?

2 We have inherited a world of relative abundance, one where we can still for the most part meet our needs. We can be thankful for the wisdom of our forebears, who evidently took their responsibility for the future seriously. Yet, imagine a world without the amazing diversity of species from which we now benefit, a world without decent soil to farm, air to breathe, or water to drink. Such a world is one that any generation could inherit if its predecessors did not find wisdom in its responsibility to the future.

3 What we are today depends to a great extent upon how we have been formed by the generations that have preceded us. When we look to future generations, our position toward them is analogous to the position of past generations toward us. We are the data out of which the future will be formed. What we are and do today will limit or create their options, and in this way we profoundly help to shape their destiny<sup>1</sup>. What kind of world we leave to the future is essentially a question of moral responsibility.

*This responsibility involves four key issues:*

*Population size.*

*Conservation of nonrenewable resources<sup>2</sup>.*

*Diversity of the gene pool.<sup>3</sup>*

*Environmental quality.*

4 In recent years, the rate of population increase has slowed, so today many countries are already approaching zero population growth. Population forecasts for the future have been revised downward because fewer people born now means fewer reproducing a generation from now.

5 Because each generation has the unique power to bequeath life to the next, each generation determines who will be members of the next. The choices we make constitute our first moral responsibility. Do we act wrongly when we fail to bring into existence persons whom we would reasonably expect to lead happy lives and contribute to the happiness of others? Would this imply that a potentially unhappy person has no right to exist? Are rights, then, simply a function of happiness?

## Notes:

1. We profoundly help to shape their destiny: 他们的命运深受我们的影响。
2. conservation of nonrenewable resources: 保护不会再恢复的资源
3. diversity of the gene pool: 遗传基因的多样性

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仔细做练习吧!

**Comprehension**

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions:

1. The author suggests that our relation to future generation is
  - A. a question of moral responsibility.
  - B. based on what we have inherited from our forefathers.
  - C. a question of wisdom.
2. Our forefathers left us
  - A. relatively rich resources.
  - B. limited resources.
  - C. a moral problem.
3. Future generations will be essentially the same as we are because they will
  - A. also live in a world with decent soil, and clean water and air.
  - B. have the same basic needs and seek for the same basic rights.
  - C. still pollute the environment.
4. According to the author, in the future there will be
  - A. a rapid population growth.
  - B. a rapid population growth in the developed countries.
  - C. a very slow population growth.
5. In order to leave adequate resources to future generations
  - A. we must make some sacrifice.
  - B. we must create a highly technological society.
  - C. we must raise our moral criteria.
6. As an ideal conductor, optical fibers are made to replace
  - A. petroleum.
  - B. silver.
  - C. copper.
7. Genes are recombined in the reproductive process
  - A. to keep the variety of plants and animals.
  - B. to raise the animal and plants production.
  - C. to preserve the top-quality plants and animals.
8. Which is implied in paragraph 9?
  - A. Our individual survival is more important than our survival as a species.
  - B. Our survival as a species is more important than our individual survival.
  - C. Genes are most important for one's survival.

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6 Do we have any responsibility to limit the size of future generations? If so, with what criteria do we so decide? Obviously, population policies raise a host of complex moral questions.

7 Resources are another area of ethical concern. We know that many nonrenewable resources we consider vital to the maintenance of Western civilization, such as petroleum, silver, zinc, and tin, are in short supply and will soon be exhausted at present rates of usage. Thus, a responsible policy toward future generations might require sacrifices in our present standard of living. Or can we assume that by creating a highly technological society we will leave future generations the requisite knowledge to find substitute materials among the more abundant products of the earth? For example, copper, once thought to be the ideal conductor<sup>4</sup> for electrical communications system, is now being replaced by optical fibers<sup>5</sup> made from the very common substance silicon<sup>6</sup>.

8 Closely related to this issue is that of preserving an adequate gene pool. The inherited characteristics of every living organism, from bacterium to baby, are transmitted via a unique set of genes. Diversity in plants and animals is preserved by the recombination of genes in the reproductive process<sup>7</sup>. So, the more genes in the "pool" to be chosen from, the more variety possible.

9 When certain varieties of plants or animals are driven to extinction each year, the whole set of genes are lost forever. Many plants and animals are driven to extinction each year. And because we want to raise only top-quality strains<sup>8</sup> of plants and breeding animals (i.e., those with the largest yields and the most disease resistance), some varieties are permitted to disappear. Their genes cease to be part of the gene pool despite the loss to future research possibilities. Both diversity and quality are important to future generations. But how are they weighed against each other?

10 The fourth question about environmental quality for future generations is directly related to our pollution concerns. These extend from impurities in water and air to the protection of the ozone layer<sup>9</sup> and the safe disposal of nuclear wastes. If we have any responsibility to future generation, we must at least be obliged to leave them air to breathe, water to drink, and soil to farm.

11 But we must decide what proportion of our wealth ought to be diverted to the task of safeguarding these elements. Must we bear the expense of cleaning up the mess bequeathed to us by past generation, or can we simply do our best not to increase the burden on the future? In short, if the task of preserving environmental quality requires the sacrifice of our present life-style, are we morally obliged to make the adjustment?

### Notes:

4. conductor: a substance that readily acts as a path for electricity, heat, etc.: 导体

5. optical fiber: 光纤

6. silicon: a simple chemical substance 硅

7. Diversity in plants and animals ... in the reproductive process: 在再生过程中通过使基因相结合来保持动植物的多样性。

8. strain: a breed or type of plant or animal 种类, 品种

9. ozone layer: 臭氧层

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II. Find the sentences in the text where the following ideas are expressed:

1. Relatively speaking, our forefathers have left us sufficient things.
2. What the future will be like will basically depend on us.
3. We will greatly determine the fate of the future generations.
4. Today population almost stops growing in many countries.
5. Would this mean that a person possibly dissatisfied is not entitled to survive?
6. If we are to be responsible for the future generations, we need to give up our present level of life.
7. Enough supply of genes has quite a lot to do with this matter.
8. Each year many plants and animals are forced to die out.
9. Should we undertake the task to get rid of the disorder we inherited from our predecessors?
10. Do we feel it is morally necessary to change (*our present life-style*) to meet the demands?

### Vocabulary

III. Choose the one which has the closest meaning with the word underlined in each of the following sentences:

1. We can be thankful for the wisdom of our forebears,...  
A. grandfathers      B. ancestors      C. grandparents
2. And because we want to raise only top-quality strains of plants and breeding animals.  
A. tunes      B. features      C. types
3. When we look to future generations, our position toward them is analogues to the position of past generations toward us.  
A. alike      B. close      C. identical
4. Must we bear the expense of cleaning up the mess bequeathed to us by past generation.  
A. support      B. show      C. keep in mind
5. Because each generation has the unique power to bequeath life to the next, each generation determines who will be members of the next.  
A. offer      B. send      C. pass on

IV. Find antonyms for the following words in the paragraphs given:

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. foolish _____ (1)    | 2. poor _____ (2)      |
| 3. follow _____ (3)     | 4. different _____ (3) |
| 5. simplicity _____ (3) | 6. short _____ (7)     |

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## 2. Back on the Road

### 回到大路上

#### Pre-reading questions:

1. How are the dirt bikes seriously damaging the environment?
2. How do they affect the wild life and animals?
3. According to the author, what should be done to solve the problem?

1 There are many aspects of this society for which most Americans can be thankful. In spite of recessions<sup>1</sup> and rising unemployment, one of these positive aspects of American life is that millions of our citizens are able to spend time and money on recreation on a scale that is unique in history. This ability had given rise to a mushrooming industry which produces thousands of two, three, four, six, and eight wheeled vehicles designed specially for use in areas where there are no roads. From tiny, child sized motorcycle, to house cars created from the resurrected carcasses<sup>2</sup> of old military vehicles, every weekend and holiday finds them careening across the deserts and hills of California. They do not care about the incalculable damage done to nature by their uncurtailed<sup>3</sup> use of such noisy crushers of bushes.

2 Fifteen years ago, I visited Red Rock Canyon, and was impressed by the grandeur and solitude of the place, and marveled at the heartiness and the few plants that were able to survive the desolateness and the extremes of temperature that came with the various seasons. Five months ago, I paid another visit to that same area. I arrived during the twilight and promptly went to sleep. When I arose with the dawn, the early sun cast its rays on a landscape devoid of greenery and crisscrossed<sup>4</sup> with the tracks of tires. It was about five o'clock in the morning when the sound of a dirt bike, or off-road motorcycle, assaulted my ears. I have always been fond of the sunrise over a cold desert landscape, accompanied by the strains of Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture<sup>5</sup>, or the Russian Easter Overture<sup>6</sup>, coursing through my mind, but somehow that wonderful effect was lost in the drone of a gas-burning motorcycle engines. The four-wheel drive vehicles were, because of their size and cumbersomeness<sup>7</sup>, restricted to the roads and relatively flat areas, whereas the dirt bikes infested<sup>8</sup> every area. Wherever we went, dirt bikes were present, and the tracks of their tires were everywhere, even across the broken remains of the last few bushes.

3 The Red Rock Canyon was a state park. Erosion has been extensive in the last two years. "Even there was some hope of controlling damage from vehicles in the future," a ranger<sup>9</sup> said to us, "the Red Rock Canyon's natural development has been permanently altered and the ecological balance would probably never be restored." The Red Rock Canyon is in the Mojave Desert. I contend that the balance of nature in a desert is particularly fragile<sup>10</sup>. The

#### Notes:

1. recession: lack of activity 不景气, 萧条
2. carcass: the decaying remains of something 残骸
3. uncurtail: not reduce or limit 无限制
4. crisscross: network of lines 错综复杂
5. Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture: 柴可夫斯基于 1812 年创作的前奏曲
6. the Russian Easter Overture: 俄国复活节序曲
7. cumbersomeness: a state of heavy and awkward 笨重
8. infest: cause trouble to by being present in large numbers 骚扰 滋扰
9. ranger: a forest guard 护林员
10. fragile: weak, easy to be attacked 虚弱的

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仔细做练习吧!

**Comprehension**

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions:

- The introduction of this essay flows on \_\_\_\_\_ until the end of the paragraph.  
A. a serious note      B. a cheerful note      C. a grim fact
- Paragraph 2 tells that  
A. dirt bikes are seriously damaging the environment.  
B. dirt bikes are severely destroying our natural resources.  
C. dirt bikes are killing more and more wildlife.
- Which of the following statements is not true?  
A. The four-wheel vehicles and dirt bikes have more negative aspects than positive one.  
B. The rapid growing industry of the off-road vehicles is the product of people's greater demand of recreation.  
C. Most Americans can be thankful for the recession, for they have more time to entertain themselves.
- Fifteen years ago the Red Rock Canyon was a \_\_\_\_\_ place.  
A. noisy and beautiful      B. beautiful and desolate      C. grand and erosive
- The author gives specific evidence in paragraph 2 to support his thesis by using  
A. contrast and comparison.      B. cause and effect.      C. classification and division.
- \_\_\_\_\_ made the author deeply absorbed in Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture.  
A. The sound of the gas-burning motorcycle engines  
B. The sunrise over a cold desert landscape  
C. The sunrise together with the vigorous bikers
- In the last paragraph the author sums up \_\_\_\_\_ if the ecological threat is handled inadequately.  
A. the consequences      B. the problems      C. the promising future

II. Complete the following sentences according to the passage:

- To preserve the ecological balance the government should \_\_\_\_\_.
- The San Bernardino Mountains had been \_\_\_\_\_ before the motor cyclists assaulted it. But now it is filled with \_\_\_\_\_.
- More and more people are indulged in \_\_\_\_\_ which have done great damage to the environment.
- In paragraph 6 the author shifts from the problem to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

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bushes that grow there, and hold the earth down during the frequent flash floods, can endure many types of weather, but not the brutal smash of a motorcycle wheel. Larger vehicles must be confined to certain areas, but the extreme mobility which gives motorcycles their popularity makes them hard to control, and, therefore, much more dangerous. In addition to that, they are noisier and have proven their capability of scaring animal life from any area in which they are frequently used.

4 For twelve years my father has owned a cabin in the San Bernardino Mountains, near Big Bear Lake. Until about five years ago we enjoyed feeding deer, squirrels, raccoons, and birds that approached the cabin from the national forest, whose border is directly behind the cabin. These years we have seen and heard dirt bikes behind the cabin, winter and summer, snow and sunshine. We have also seen, during that time, fewer and fewer, and now, no animals. The only animal in the area now is the neighbor's dog, Spooky, and the dogs of the motorcyclists, with whom Spooky plays. The forest seems devoid of animal life for about five miles behind the cabin.

5 Not only have the animals ceased to frequent the areas where the bikers go, but in the clouds of dust, mud, and noise that they raise, most of the smaller plants have died. During the last spring vacation, my wife and I lived in the cabin to work on our term papers. It was difficult to concentrate with the constant racket of small engines in the background, but just as annoying was the stink<sup>11</sup> of exhausted fumes which made the once fragrant pines smell like dung on a windless summer day. Now when any of our family uses the cabin we take bags, usually able to fill them with beer and soda cans, candy wrappers, and cigarette butts. Litter<sup>12</sup> in the area was almost nonexistent before the cyclists came. It is evident that the decrease in animals and plants and the increase in litter dropping has been in direct proportion to the increased incidence of motorcycles riding in the area. Anyone can see the places where broken bushes and plants lie in the paths of motorcycle tire marks.

6 As an enthusiast of foot travel, I enjoy almost unrestricted use of California's unpopulated lands. Equality of opportunity is supposed to be one of the privilege enjoyed by Americans. Unfortunately many individuals abuse that privilege, and one of the things they do is misusing and defiling<sup>13</sup> the natural features of the landscape with their recreational vehicles. They have shown emphatically that they are incapable of enjoying the beauty in nature. It is unfair to deprive people of their privilege, so the state should severely curtail and even prohibit the use of the dirt bikes in natural protectorates.

7 Protective measures should be taken. It is clear that many hundreds of square miles in California will be altered and damaged possibly with complete destruction of local plant and animal life. With the use of these vehicles increasing constantly, it will not take long for the destruction of the natural areas. The deserts of North Africa still bear the marks of tires and tracks put down by the early bikers. Is California to experience such damage? If so it will be an even greater loss, for California has much more to lose than North Africa did. If action is not taken soon, the wide usage of these vehicle will turn many of our natural lovely areas into scarred places of bare desolation which no one will enjoy except, perhaps the off road vehicle enthusiasts, whose only concern seems to be the piloting of his vehicle<sup>14</sup> along any surface other than a conventional road.

### Notes:

11. stink: unpleasant smell 恶臭的气味

13. defile: make dirty 玷污, 弄脏

12. litter: things thrown away 垃圾

14. pilot of his vehicles: 驾驶他的车辆

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仔细做练习吧!



III. Choose the one which has the closest meaning with the underlined word in each of the following sentences:

1. This ability had given rise to a mushrooming industry.

A. rapidly growing

B. widely spreading

C. quickly developing

2. From tiny, child sized motorcycle, to house cars created from the resurrected carcasses of old military vehicles, ...

A. brought back to use

B. alive

C. restored

3. The four-wheel drive vehicles were, because of their size and cumbersomeness, restricted to the roads and relatively flat areas.

A. ugliness

B. clumsiness

C. hugeness

4. ...whereas the dirt bikes infested every area.

A. flooded

B. attacked

C. polluted

5. They are noisier and have proven their capability of scaring animal life from any area in which they are frequently used.

A. hurting

B. damaging

C. frightening

6. The forest seems devoid of animal life for about five miles behind the cabin.

A. short of

B. empty

C. rich

7. ...one of the things they do is misusing and defiling the natural features of the landscape with their recreational vehicles.

A. damaging

B. threatening

C. contaminating

8. The wide usage of these vehicle will turn many of our natural lovely areas into scarred places of bare desolation.

A. marked with damages

B. wounded

C. hurt

IV. Find antonyms for the following words in the paragraphs given:

1. prosperity (1) \_\_\_\_\_

2. restricted (1) \_\_\_\_\_

3. temporarily (3) \_\_\_\_\_

4. stability (3) \_\_\_\_\_

5. seldom (3) \_\_\_\_\_

6. distract (5) \_\_\_\_\_

7. stink (5) \_\_\_\_\_

8. covered (5) \_\_\_\_\_

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