



(日) 东京大学

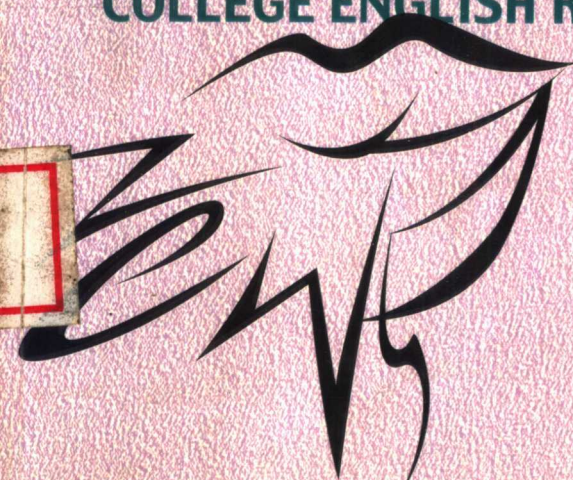
新编

大学英语阅读

3

系列教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH READING SERIES

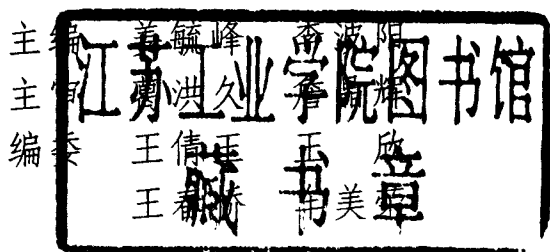


主审 杨同福
策划 徐达山
主审 杨同福
主编 欧阳铨
乔梦铎

哈尔滨工程大学出版社

新编大学英语阅读系列教程

New College English Reading Series



第三册

哈尔滨工程大学出版社

大学英语系列教材编辑指导委员会

主任:杨同福

委员:黄铁聚 乔梦铎

徐达山 欧阳铨

新编大学英语阅读系统教程(第三册)

责任编辑 徐达山

*

哈尔滨工程大学出版社出版发行

哈尔滨市南通大街145号 哈工程大学11号楼

发行部电话:(0451)2519328 邮编:150001

新华书店经销

哈尔滨工业大学印刷厂印刷

*

开本 850mm×1 168mm 1/32 印张 6.75 字数 221 千字

2000 年 8 月第 1 版

2000 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~10 000 册

ISBN 7-81073-057-6

H·8(全书四册)定价:32.00 元

前 言

《新编大学英语阅读系列教程》是国内十几所大专院校的英语教师在总结历年来参加国家大学英语四、六级考试基础上,根据国家教委最新下发的 2000 年实行新英语教学大纲关于四、六级考试文件精神,针对学生的实际水平和备考需要精心编写而成。

本教程的编写原则是在国家《大学英语教学大纲》和新文件要求的新题型规定范围内严格按照各级各类考试的模式设计的。

本书的宗旨是从学生一入学就开始正规训练,即达到提高英语语言的目的,加快阅读速度,又能顺利适应二、三、四级统考的要求,删除繁文褥节,系统地掌握统考规律,准确应试。

在统考的项目中,英语阅读占 40 分,为最大分值,它是考试的基础,失此过关就无从谈起。那么如何才能顺利通过呢?我们感到在学生掌握各级基本词汇和短语的同时,再配以适量和相宜程度的阅读文章是关键所在。而难点恰在阅读材料的相宜度上。以此为出发点,本教程分四级编写,每级的词汇严格控制在该级的要求范围内,对个别超纲词汇和文中难点做出注释。从发展的角度看,第四级文章的选择包含了大纲增加的 800 词汇。

本教程一至三级每级为 18 个单元,四级为 16 个单元。每单元 5 篇文章。前 4 篇文章每篇 6 个问题,包括 5 项选择题,一个翻译题。每 5 篇文章设 5 个简答题。各级文章力求选取可读性和趣味性强,词汇积极,题材广泛,忠实于原文而又在其它教课书中少见的作品。各级间配合得当,前后呼应,梯度适中。

每个单元可供一次测试之用,即可在课内使用也可由学生参

照书后答案自测。

本教程虽经 30 几位教师的多方努力,紧密协作,但由于编写时间仓促,有很多不完善之处尚待广大使用者指导,以便修改,更好地为读者服务。

编者

2000.5

CONTENTS

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	12
Unit 3	22
Unit 4	33
Unit 5	44
Unit 6	55
Unit 7	67
Unit 8	78
Unit 9	89
Unit 10	99
Unit 11	110
Unit 12	120
Unit 13	131
Unit 14	142
Unit 15	154
Unit 16	164
Unit 17	174
Unit 18	184
Keys	195

Unit One

Passage 1

The statistics shock. Although the world produces enough food for everybody, roughly 780 million people in poor countries, one in five of their population, do not get enough to eat. As many as 2 billion people who get enough to fill their bellies nevertheless lack the vitamins and minerals they need. Almost a quarter of the hungry are children under five years old. As many as 40 000 young children die every day, partly because malnutrition makes them susceptible to all kinds of disease.

Despite this sad picture, the world has made progress in providing for its inhabitants. In 1969 - 71, more than one of every three people living in poor countries was undernourished, a total of almost 950 million. To have thinned the ranks of the world's hungry even as its population has grown is a tribute to the techniques of modern agriculture introduced into developing countries since the green revolution in the 1960s. Only in Africa, with its local calamities, has there been little progress.

Africa has suffered mainly because people are kept hungry by poverty, and Africa has stayed poor while the rest of the world has grown richer. Delegates from more than 150 countries gathered in Rome on December 5th for a conference organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, two arms of the United Nations. On top of the usual empty injunctions, the delegates recommended policies to boost the rural economies of developing the rural infrastructure, and by opening markets in rich countries.

There are other remedies, less ambitious than the abolition of poverty. They will not eliminate malnutrition, but they can reduce

it. There is a virtuous circle of health and nutrition. Health and sanitation protect wage-earners from falling sick and losing income (80 % of which is spent by poor families on food). The well-fed are less likely to fall ill. Educated women give their children more food of the right kind and (though Pope John Paul II avoided the point when he spoke at the conference) are more likely to use contraception. Education can also encourage people to eat enough vitamins and minerals, without spending more of their income on food. Merely providing enough vitamin A could prevent up to 500 000 young children a year from going blind. As it is, most of those who go blind for lack of it die within months.

New Words :

susceptible a. (对疾病)易受感染的,易罹患的
infrastructure n. 基础设施
sanitation n. 卫生
contraception n. 避孕法

Questions :

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. World food shortage.
 - B. Malnutrition in Africa and its solution.
 - C. Population control.
 - D. Poverty.
2. Who organized a conference in Rome to discuss the problem in Africa?
 - A. Food and Agriculture Organization.
 - B. The United Nation.
 - C. Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.
 - D. Food and Health Organization.
3. What kind of problem do people who have enough to eat have?

- A. They lack necessary vitamins and minerals.
 - B. They lack vegetables.
 - C. They lack fruit.
 - D. They lack vitamin A.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Malnutrition is the only reason for the death of 40 000 children every day.
 - B. Africa is poor partly because of its natural disaster.
 - C. It is impossible to help the poor in Africa.
 - D. Many children go blind, due to the lack of vitamin B.
5. Which of the following is NOT the solution to the malnutrition problem?
- A. To use contraception.
 - B. To boost the total economies.
 - C. To open market in rich countries.
 - D. To provide them with more food.

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

Passage 2

The Koreans see the Seoul Olympics as a chance to show their rapid progress. The Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964 served the same purpose for a developing Japan. Within 13 years, according to a detailed development plan, Korea is determined to be among the world's ten largest trading nations, up from the 13th now.

Much of the economy's development in recent years comes from what Korean leaders call the three blessings — lower oil prices, lower worldwide interest rates and a currency that is weak against the Japanese yen. The Korean won is closely related with many other currencies, though the finance ministry will not say which ones.

Obviously the U. S. dollar is the most important. When its value drops against the Japanese yen, the Korean won went down too. Since September 1985 the won has decreased about 40% against the yen, giving Korea a huge advantage over Japan in the U. S. market.

The Koreans made good use of this advantage, pouring 40% of their exports into America. When the U. S. responded with tough protectionist talk, they pretended to be surprised and angry. The Koreans still see themselves as relatively poor dependents of the U. S. and take American protectionism as betrayal by a big brother. They are right. The Korean economy is only 6% of Japan's. Tall buildings in Seoul resemble those in Tokyo, but the Korean capital is full of narrow streets and poor houses like a village. In the countryside some 20% of homes lack running water. Moreover, Korea has a heavy defense burden as well as that big foreign debt.

And Korea has suffered setbacks before. In the 1970s the government supported heavy industry, creating some big but useless enterprises. The Treasury Ministry is still quietly supporting some ill-shipping and overseas companies. Meanwhile the government does not know how to set up winning industries.

The Koreans are also quick to point out that their 7.1 billion trade surplus with the U. S. is just 4% of the total American trade deficit. Japan accounts for 35%. In the U. S. the Koreans are competing with Japanese, not American products. They complain that U. S. protectionism punishes them for Americans' lazy work habits and drug abuse. They say the union rules have ruined U. S. competitiveness.

New Words:

betrayal n. 背叛

setback n. 倒退, 挫折

deficit n. 赤字

Questions :

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Korea is one of the world's ten largest trading nations.
 - B. Korea used to be the 13th largest trading country.
 - C. Korea is the 13th largest trading country.
 - D. Korea will become one of the world's ten largest trading nations.
7. What do we know about Korean economy?
- A. Koren economy depends largely on Japan.
 - B. Korean economy depends on the U. S. to some extent.
 - C. Korea is in its economic recession.
 - D. Korean economy depends largely on exports.
8. Korean economy has suffered setbacks before because _____.
- A. the Treasury Ministry supports overseas companies
 - B. the Korean government doesn't know how to set up winning industries
 - C. the Korean government once supported some big but useless enterprises
 - D. all of the above
9. When the value of U. S. dollars drops against the Japanese yen, which country will benefit a lot?
- A. Korea.
 - B. Japan.
 - C. Korea and Japan.
 - D. None of the above.
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. There are many narrow streets in Seoul.
 - B. There is no tall buildings in Seoul.
 - C. In the countryside of Korea, some houses lack running water.
 - D. Korea has a big foreign debt.

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

Passage 3

Scattered through the seas of the world are billions of tons of small plants and animals called plankton. Most of these plants and animals are too small for the human eye to see. They drift about lazily with the currents providing a basic food for many larger animals.

Plankton has been described as the equivalent of the grasses that grow on the dry land continents, and the comparison is an appropriate one. In potential food value, however, plankton far outweighs that of the land grasses. One scientist has estimated that while grasses of the world produce about 49 billion tons of valuable carbohydrates each year, the sea's plankton generates more than twice as much.

Despite its enormous food potential, little effort was made until recently to farm plankton as we farm grasses on land. Now, marine scientists have at last begun to study this possibility, especially as the sea's resources loom even more important as a means of feeding an expanding world population.

No one yet has seriously suggested that "plankton burgers" may soon become popular around the world. As a possible farmed supplementary food source, however, plankton is gaining considerable interest among marine scientists.

One type of plankton that seems to have great harvest possibilities is a tiny shrimplike creature called krill. Growing to two to three inches long, krill provide the major food for the giant blue whale, the largest animal ever to inhabit the Earth. Realizing that this whale may grow to 100 feet and weigh 150 tons at maturity, it is not surprising that each one devours more than one ton of krill daily.

Krill swim about just below the surface in huge schools some-

times miles wide, mainly in the cold Antarctic. Because of their pink color, they often appear as a solid reddish mass when viewed from a ship or from the air. Krill are very high in food value. A pound of these crustaceans contains about 460 calories — about the same as shrimp or lobster, to which they are related.

If the krill can feed such huge creatures as whales, many scientists reason, they must certainly be contenders as a new food source for humans.

New Words :

plankton	n.	浮游生物
crustacean	n.	甲壳纲动物
lobster	n.	龙虾
contender	n.	竞争者

Questions :

11. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage?
 - A. The author presents the advantages and disadvantages of plankton as a food source.
 - B. The author quotes public opinion to support the argument for farming plankton.
 - C. The author classifies the different food sources according to amount of carbohydrate.
 - D. The author makes a general statement about plankton as a food source and then moves to a specific example.
12. According to the passage, why is plankton considered to be more valuable than land grasses?
 - A. It is easier to cultivate.
 - B. It produces more carbohydrates.
 - C. It does not require soil.
 - D. It is more palatable.

13. Blue whales have been known to weigh how much at maturity?
- A. One ton.
 - B. Forty tons.
 - C. One hundred and fifty tons.
 - D. Four hundred and sixty tons.
14. What is mentioned as one distinguishing feature of krill?
- A. They are the smallest marine animals.
 - B. They are pink in color.
 - C. They are similar in size to lobsters.
 - D. They have grasslike bodies.
15. The author mentions all of the following as reasons why plankton could be considered a human food source EXCEPT that is _____.
- A. high in food value
 - B. in abundant supply in the oceans
 - C. an appropriate food for other animals
 - D. free of chemicals and pollutants

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

Passage 4

On our table in the garden we put a blue card, and all around this blue card we put a number of different grey cards. These grey cards are of all possible shades of grey and include white and black. On each card a watch-glass is placed. The watch-glass on the blue card has some syrup in it; all the others are empty. After a short time bees find the syrup, and they come for it again and again. Then, after some hours, we take away the watch-glass of syrup which was on the blue card and put an empty one in its place.

Now what do the bees do? They still go straight to the blue card, although there is no syrup there. They do not go to any of the

grey cards, in spite of the fact that one of the grey cards is of exactly the same brightness as the blue card. Thus the bees do not mistake any shade of grey for blue. In this way we have proved that they do really see blue as a colour.

We can find out in just the same way what other colours bees can see. It turns out that bees can see various colours, but these insects differ from us as regards their colour-sense in two very interesting ways. Suppose we train bees to come to a red card, and, having done so, we put the red card on the table in the garden among the set of different grey cards. This time we find that the bees mistake red for dark grey or black. They cannot distinguish between them. This means that red is not a colour at all for bees, for them it is just dark grey or black.

This is one strange fact, here is another. A rainbow is red on one edge, violet on the other. Outside the violet of the rainbow there is another colour which we cannot see at all. This colour beyond the violet, invisible to us, is called the ultra-violet. Although it is invisible, we know that the ultra-violet is there because it affects a photographic plate. Now, although we are unable to see ultra-violet light, bees can do so, for them ultra-violet is a colour. Thus bees see a colour which we cannot even imagine. This has been found out by training bees to come for syrup to various parts of a spectrum, or artificial rainbow, thrown by a prism on a table in a dark room. In such an experiment the insects can be taught to fly to the ultra-violet, which for us is just darkness.

New Words

violet	n.	紫色
prism	n.	棱镜

16. What were the colours of the cards on the garden table?

- A. A number of different grey cards.
- B. Grey, white and black cards.

the last census, nearly 1.5 per cent of the population. Two thirds of the indigenous people live in towns and cities. Many others live in rural and remote areas, and some still have a broadly traditional way of life. It is generally thought that Aboriginal people began living on the continent 50 000 to 60 000 years ago, and some authorities believe their occupation may date back 100 000 years.

Australia's national anthem, *Advance Australia Fair*, is a revised version of a late 19th-century patriotic song. It was declared the national anthem in April 1984, replacing *God Save the Queen*, which was designated the royal anthem. In the same year, Australia officially adopted green and gold as its national colours. Australia's official language is English, by common usage rather than law. Australian English does not differ significantly from other forms of English, although some colloquial and slang expressions are unique.

New Words :

migrant n. 移居者
aboriginal a. 土著的
census n. 人口普查
indigenous a. 土著的
national anthem n. 国歌
designate v. 指定

Questions :

1. Why is Australia one of the world's most urbanised countries?
2. Why is Australia a multicultural society?
3. As far as Aboriginal people are concerned, when did they begin living on the continent according to authorities?
4. What are Australia's officially adopted colours?
5. What are the differences between Australian English and other forms of English?