

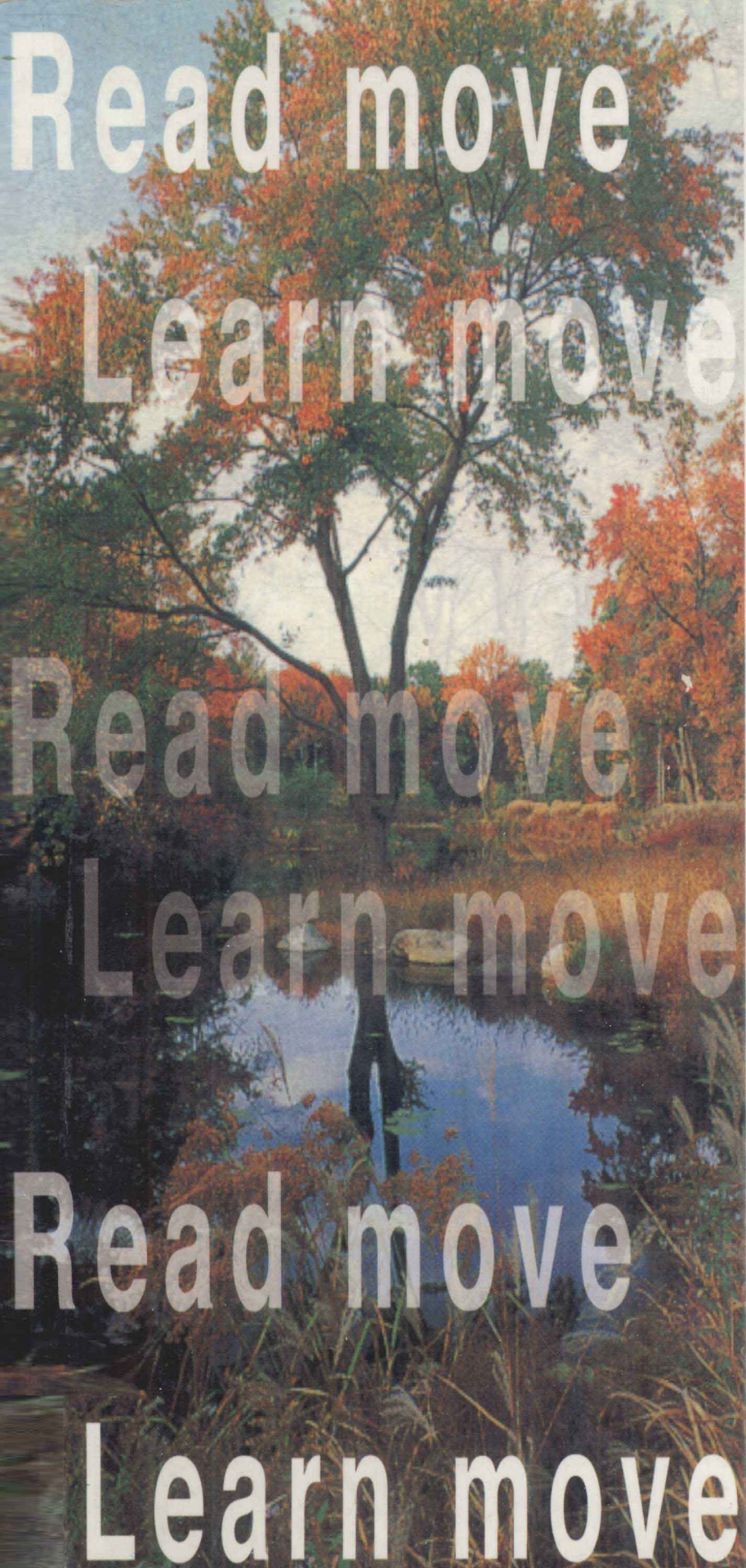
● 主 编 冯艳荣 富玉波

大学英语阅读文萃

(下)

College English Extensive Reading

Dalian Maritime University Press
大连海事大学出版社



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编者的话

信息时代已到来,知识经济正兴起。为了适应培养新型外语人才与国际化人才的需要,我们将此知识性与现代英语汇集而成的 140 篇短文奉献给广大读者。愿此书能助广大读者在英语学习方面一臂之力。

本书从为读者打下良好的语言基础出发,重视语言地道,适用于大学英语基础阶段的学生进行阅读,旨在提高他们的阅读能力及英语水平。

《大学英语阅读文萃》分上、下两册,每册 35 个单元,共 70 个单元,每单元由一篇约 350 字的短文、词汇表、注释与阅读理解练习题构成。本书题材涉及英美国家的政治、军事、经济、文化、历史、天文、地理、人文、医学、农业、工业、园艺等各方面,可堪称有关英美国家知识的一部小“百科全书”。该书具有易读性、系统性和知识性,便于读者学习、思考与掌握。书后附有各单元阅读理解练习题的答案,以供参考。

有志者事竟成。真诚希望广大读者读有所获,学有进步,在英语学习中不断进取,更上一层楼。

由于时间仓促、作者水平与经验所限,书中难免会有不妥之处,敬请广大读者提出批评与建议。

1999 年 2 月

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Unit 1

Reading Passage I

For many years the word "Comanche" meant terror on the Texas frontier. In the early 19th century, Comanche Indians had been quite friendly to Americans, but they became bitter enemies of the Texas settlers who took over their best buffalo hunting grounds. ferocious

The wildest and fiercest of the Comanches were the Kwahadi band. In 1835, Kwahadis attacked a small settlement in east Texas and carried away several captives. One of them was a little girl, Cynthia Ann Parker. Cynthia grew up to marry Nokoni, a Comanche chief. Their oldest son, born about 1845, was Quanah Parker who, in Comanche tradition, was given his mother's surname.

Quanah grew up with the savage Kwahadi Comanches. When his father died, he became the tribe's new chief. This was a tribute to the young man's ability and intelligence. Chieftainships were not usually inherited among the Comanches.

Fights with the Comanches were almost everyday events for settlers on the plains of west Texas. And Indian attacks on travelers were a constant danger. In the early 1870s, when white hunters invaded Indian country and killed vast numbers of buffalo to collect hides, Parker's fury reached its peak. In June of 1874, having gathered about 700 warriors from various tribes he attacked the post at Adobe Walls, where some thirty buffalo hunters were quartered. But the fort's thick walls and better ammunition forced the Indians to withdraw with severe losses after three days of heavy fighting.

Most Comanche raids came to an end when U.S. Army troops were sent into Indian country. Parker, however, continued to stay on the Staked Plains with his band until the summer of 1875, when he gave himself up.

Parker had dreamed of an alliance that would be strong enough to resist the white men. Having given up his dream, however, he changed his point of view completely and resolved to adjust to the white man's ways. "I can learn the white man's ways," he said, and he did.

Parker was still young, and his career, which was to be long and distinguished, began at that point. He asked even the wildest Comanche bands to come onto Oklahoma reservations. Peace at the brave and able leader of a confederation of Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas. He was their most able businessman and their guide to white society.

Vocabulary

- frontier /'frʌntjə/ *n.* 边疆, 边境
 bitter /'bitə/ *a.* 剧烈的, 辛酸
 buffalo /'bʌfəlu/ *n.* 水牛, 野牛
 captive /'kæptiv/ *n.* 俘虏
 surname /'sə:neim/ *n.* 姓, 别号
 savage /'sævidʒ/ *a.* 野蛮的, 原始的, 凶猛的
 tribe /traib/ *n.* 部落, 宗族
 tribute /'tribjʊt/ *n.* 贡金, 贡物, 颂词
 chieftainship /'tʃi:ftənʃɪp/ *n.* 首领的地位
 inherit /in'herit/ *v.* 继承
 plain /plein/ *n.* 平原, 旷野
 constant /'kɒnstənt/ *a.* 坚定的, 坚贞的, 不断的
 invade /in'veid/ *v.* 侵入, 侵犯
 hide /haɪd/ *n.* 兽皮
 fury /'fjuəri/ *n.* 暴怒, 狂怒
 warrior /'wɔ:riə/ *n.* 斗志, 战士
 ✓ quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ *v.* (供……)住宿, (使……)驻
 fort /fɔ:t/ *n.* 碉堡, 要塞
 ammunition /'æmjʊ'nɪʃən/ *n.* 军火, 弹药
 raid /reɪd/ *n. v.* 袭击, 搜查
 band /bænd/ *n.* 一帮, 一伙
 reservation /,rezə'veɪʃən/ *n.* 居留地, 专用地
 confederation /kən,fedə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 同盟, 联盟, 邦联

Notes

1. Comanche /kəu'mæntʃi:/ *n.* 科曼契人(美国印第安人)
2. Texas /'teksəs/ *n.* 得克萨斯(美国州名)
3. Kwahadi: 美国印第安人的一个分支
4. Having given up his dream, however, he changed his point of view completely and resolved to adjust to the white man's ways.
 adjust to 意为“适应”, 例如:

Astronauts in flight must adjust to weightlessness.

My eyes haven't adjusted to the dark yet.

5. Oklahoma /ˌəʊklə'houmə/ n. 俄克拉何马(美国州名)

6. Apaches: 美国印第安人的一个分支

7. Kiowas: 美国印第安人的一个分支

8. take over: 接管, 例如:

Was it in 1948 that the Government took over the railways in Great Britain?

This large company has taken over many small ones.

Understanding the Passage

1. We can assume that Cynthia Ann Parker
 - a. always hated the Indian way of life.
 - b. never forgave the Indians for their cruelty.
 - ☒ c. adapted well to the Indian way of life.
2. To become a chief of the Comanches, a person had to
 - ☒ a. have the respect of the tribe.
 - b. inherit the position.
 - c. pass a test of courage and strength.
3. The Kwahadi Indians are described as being
 - ☒ a. cruel and heartless.
 - b. friendly and helpful.
 - ☒ c. uneducated and superstitious.
4. In the battle of Adobe Walls, the
 - a. Indians won.
 - ☒ b. hunters won.
 - c. conflict was a draw.
5. When Parker said, "I can learn the white man's ways," he
 - ☒ a. was showing his usual sarcasm. [ˈsɑːkəzəm] 讥讽, 讽刺
 - b. did not really understand the situation
 - ☒ c. was being sincere.

Reading Passage II

~~The Statue of Liberty~~ was designed as a symbol of a great international friendship. With the passing of the years, its meaning has deepened. Today it is the most symbolic structure in the United States.

Standing in New York Harbor at the very door of the New World, the Statue of Liberty is one of the biggest sculptures in the history of the world. It has greeted many millions of burdened and brave people who have crossed the ocean in hopeful search of freedom and opportunity. To the whole world, the statue has become the symbol of those ideals of human liberty upon which our nation and its form of government were founded.

In its international sense, the statue, which was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, honors the long friendship between the peoples of the two nations. This friendship has continued since the American Revolution when, helped by the French with money and men, it helped turn the tide of victory to the side of the colonies.

There is symbolism in the design of the statue itself. The statue represents a proud woman, dressed in a loose robe that falls in graceful folds to the top of the pedestal she stands upon. The right arm holds a great torch raised high in the air as she lights the way to freedom and liberty. The left arm grasps a tablet bearing the date of the Declaration of Independence. A crown with huge spikes, like sun rays, rests on the head. The broken shackles that are molded at the feet of Liberty speak for themselves to generations of people fleeing tyranny. The symbol of American liberty stands as a beacon of refuge for immigrants.

Speaking in 1936 at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "Millions of men and women adopted this homeland because in this land they found a home in which the things they most desired could be theirs; freedom of opportunity, freedom of thought, freedom to worship God. Here they found life because here there was freedom to live. It is fitting, therefore, that this should be a service of rededication to the liberty and peace which this statue symbolizes. Liberty and peace are living things. If they are to be kept, each generation must guard them and vitalize them anew."

Vocabulary

symbolic /sim'bolik/ a. 象征的, 象征性的, 符号的

deepen /'di:pən/ v. 加深, 深化, 变得更深
 sculpture /'skʌlptʃə/ n. 雕刻(术), 雕塑(术) *carve engrave*
 tide /taɪd/ n. 潮, 潮汐
 symbolism /'sɪmbəlaɪzəm/ n. 象征主义, 象征
 robe /roub/ n. 长袍, 罩袍
 graceful /'greɪsful/ a. 优美的, 雅致的
 fold /fould/ v. n. 折, 折叠, 交叠
 pedestal /'pedɪstl/ n. (建)柱脚, (雕像等的)垫座, 基础
 torch /tɔ:tʃ/ n. 火炬, 火把
 tablet /'tæblɪt/ n. 碑, 匾, (古)书板
 spike /spaɪk/ n. 大钉, 长而尖的东西, (交)道钉
 shackle /'ʃækəl/ n. (常用复)镣铐, (喻)束缚, 枷锁
 mold /mould/ v. 用模子做, 浇铸 n. 铸模, 模子
 tyranny /'tɪrəni/ n. 暴政, 专制, 严酷
 beacon /'bi:kən/ n. 灯塔, 信标
 refuge /'refju:dʒ/ n. 避难, 庇护, 安全地带, 避难所
 anniversary /æni'vɜ:səri/ n. 周年纪念日, 周年纪念
 unveiling /ʌn'veɪlɪŋ/ a. 不遮盖的, 不隐蔽的
 rededication /ri'dedi'keɪʃən/ n. 再供献
 vitalize /'vaɪtəlaɪz/ v. 给予……生命力, 使有生气
 anew /ə'nju:/ ad. 再, 重新

Notes

1. the Statue of Liberty: (美)自由女神像
2. turn...to...: 使……转向……, 朝向
3. in...sense: 从……意义上说来
in its international sense: 从它的国际意义上来看
4. the Declaration of Independence: (美国)独立宣言
5. at the foot of: 在……脚下
at the foot of Liberty: 在自由女神像下面
6. Franklin D. Roosevelt: 罗斯福, (美)第三十二任总统(1982—1945)

Understanding the Passage

1. The American Revolution is cited as the beginning of
 - a. a historical friendship.
 - b. American-English hostilities.
 - a** c. bloodshed on American soil.
2. The author describes the Statue of Liberty as the
 - b** a. greatest piece of architecture in the world.

- ☒ b. most symbolic structure in the United States.
 - c. most creative monument ever assembled.
- 3. From the information provided, we can assume that the Statue is
 - ☒ a. surrounded by water.
 - ☐ b. maintained by New York City.
 - ☐ c. open to the public every day of the year.
- 4. The article suggests that
 - a. America welcomes a large number of immigrants each year.
 - ☒ b. immigration policies are being reviewed.
 - c. immigration quotas are often filled by July of each year.
- 5. We can conclude that
 - ☒ a. the Statue of Liberty symbolizes America's attitude toward liberty.
 - ☒ b. most Americans have never visited the Statue of Liberty.
 - c. the Statue of Liberty is more than two hundred years old.

Unit 2

Reading Passage I

There are many things to do in the British Isles. Each area has a unique history and a number of attractions. When beginning a tour of the British Isles, a good place to start is London, capital of the United Kingdom and center of the country.

St. Paul's Cathedral could serve as the start of a walking tour of this interesting city. It is famous for its "Whispering Gallery" and its tombs of famous British statesmen. It is also famous for the memorial book dedicated to the Americans who died helping Britain in World War II. Nearby is Charles Dickens's Curiosity Shop. Only a short distance away is Mansion House, official home of the City's Lord Mayor. The Central Criminal Court is often called "Old Bailey" because it is located on the street of that name. Nearby is the Tower of London with its colorful guards and Crown Jewels.

Walking westward along Fleet Street, a person passes the Griffin, marking the site of Temple Bar, and goes into the Strand. Nearby are the historic Inns of Court where British law students have trained for centuries. The four societies – Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn – are training grounds for the lawyers who practice in British courts.

Westminster is the section of London that most visitors remember. Here the glory of Britain comes alive. Part of the display is provided by the Changing of the Guard ceremony at the headquarters of the Horse Guards. On special occasions, such as royal marriages, funerals, and the crowning of a new ruler, the broad avenues of Westminster become crowded with spectators and participants. Westminster Abbey has been the scene of the crowning of every British ruler except two since William the Conqueror accepted the crown in 1066.

The great Houses of Parliament stand nearby. (In them, the country's leaders chart the course of the future. Tickets that allow a visitor to sit in the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons to watch the debates are not easy to get. However, one can try to get them at the House or from the American Embassy, which has a daily amount of tickets given to it.

Towering over the Parliament is “Big Ben”, as the Great Clock of Westminster is known throughout the English-speaking world. “Big Ben,” however, is actually the name of the clock’s bell and not, in fact, the clock itself.

Vocabulary

- unique /ju(:)'nik/ *a.* 唯一的, 独特的
attraction /ə'trækʃən/ *n.* 吸引物, 吸引
memorial /mi'mɔ:riəl/ *a.* 记忆的, 纪念的
dedicate /'dedikeit/ *v.* 奉献, 献身于, 致力于
historic /his'tɔ:rik/ *a.* 历史(性)的, 有历史意义的
section /'sekʃən/ *n.* 部分, 部件
crowning /'krauniŋ/ *n.* 加冕
ceremony /'seriməuni/ *n.* 典礼, 仪式, 礼仪
royal /'rɔ:əl/ *a.* 王室的, 庄严的, 第一流的
spectator /spek'teɪtə/ *n.* 观众, 旁观者
participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/ *n.* 参加者, 参与者
parliament /'pɑ:ləmənt/ *n.* 议会, 国会
chart /tʃɑ:t/ *v.* 绘……的图, 制……的图
tower /'tauə/ *v.* 屹立, 高耸
conqueror /'kɒŋkərə/ *n.* 征服者
section /'sekʃən/ *n.* 地段, 区
jewel /'dʒu:əl/ *n.* 宝石
embassy /'embəsi/ *n.* 大使馆
mansion /'mænfən/ *n.* 大厦, 官邸
funeral /'fju:nərəl/ *n.* 葬礼
abbey /'æbi/ *n.* 修道院, 大教堂
curiosity /,kjuəri'ɔ:siti/ *n.* 珍品, 古玩
statesmen /'steɪtsmən/ *n.* 政治家
tomb /tu:m/ *n.* 坟墓
avenue /'ævinju:/ *n.* 林荫道, 大街
cathedral /kə'thi:dərəl/ *n.* (一个教区内的)总教堂, 大教堂

Notes

1. the British Isles: 大不列颠群岛(英国)
2. the United Kingdom: 联合王国(英国的全称)
3. St. Paul's Cathedral: 圣保罗大教堂
4. Whispering Gallery: 低音廊
5. Charles Dickens's Curiosity Shop: 查尔斯·狄更斯笔下的古玩店

6. Tower of London: 伦敦塔(伦敦古堡,曾作监狱,现作文物保存处)
7. Westminster: 威斯敏斯特(英国议会所在地)
8. Westminster Abbey: 威斯敏斯特教堂(英国有名人物国葬的地方)
9. Houses of Parliament: 议会上下两院
10. the House of Commons: 英国议会的下议院,上议院为 the House of Lords
11. Big Ben: 伦敦英国议院塔上的大钟
12. It is also famous for the memorial book dedicated to the Americans who died helping Britain in World War II. 此句中 dedicate 为动词,常与介词 to 搭配,意为“(把)……献给”,例如:
He dedicated his life to the abolition of slavery.

Understanding the Passage

1. The author implies that William the Conqueror
a. was the first English king crowned at Westminster Abbey. **A**
b. built the Tower of London with limited resources. **B**
c. ruled England for twenty years.
2. In the Houses of Parliament, the visitor can watch **A**
a. lawmakers talking about new laws.
b. wax figures being made.
c. weddings and funerals.
3. The British are grateful to Americans for their **C**
a. purchases of English goods.
b. tourist business every fall and winter.
c. support during World War II.
4. The mayor of London lives in **b**
a. the Tower of London.
b. Mansion House.
c. Westminster Abbey.
5. According to the article, Westminster **A**
a. is an exciting palace.
b. is the oldest part of London.
c. was recently rebuilt.

Reading Passage II

The Eisenhower dollar coin was first issued in 1971 amid great excitement over the minting of a new design. The coin also signaled the resumption of the silver-dollar-size coin after a lapse of thirty-six years. 有36年美国没做过硬币
The coin portrait of Eisenhower, our 35th President, shows him as the Supreme Allied Commander during World War II. Reared in Abilene, Kansas, Ike graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1915. He held many important military posts in the United States, the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippines. In 1942, Ike was sent to England as the American Theater Commander. There he planned and conducted military campaigns in North Africa and Italy. 最高的
指挥作战

Eisenhower planned and directed the great Normandy Invasion of June 6, 1944. This action led to the destruction of the German Nazi Army and the freeing of Western Europe from many long years of repression. After the war, he became president of Columbia University and later was called back into uniform to direct the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in 1950. In 1952, he was elected to the first of two terms as President of the United States. He entered the Capitol with the stirring words: "We must be willing, individually and as a nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both." 振奋人心的
讲话 特权 大原则

Eisenhower stood for honesty and frankness. These qualities endeared him to the American people. His winning smile, outwardness, and reputation as a man who could get the job done allowed him to win friends all over the world in the cause of global peace. In spite of his military background, he tried to continue the search for peace in the world. 代表 是诚实和规矩的典范 会心微笑 外向

The back of the Eisenhower dollar honors the Apollo 11 moon landing by showing the American eagle landing on the moon. Carrying through the theme of peace and freedom, the design reminds us of the historic words engraved on a special plate attached to one of the legs of the lunar landing module: "Here Men From The Planet Earth First Set Foot Upon The Moon - July 1969 A.D. - We Came In Peace For All Mankind." The landing module was named "Eagle" by the Apollo 11 astronauts. It was President Eisenhower who signed the National Aeronautics and Space Act in 1958, which created NASA and started America's space program. 有: 降落 法案

Vocabulary

issue /'isju:/ v. 发行, 颁布