

大学英语 跟踪阅读

(第二版)

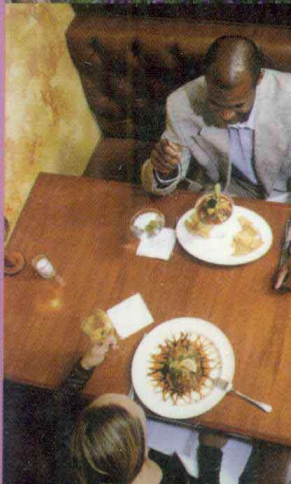
总主编 刘孝忠 林意新

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EXTENSIVE
READING
SERIES

2nd Edition)

清华大学出版社



EXTENSIVE READING SERIES
(2nd Edition)

大学英语
跟踪阅读 (第2版)

总主编：刘孝忠 林意新

清华大学出版社
北京

内 容 简 介

《大学英语跟踪阅读》(第二版)依据《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,在同名书第一版的基础上修订而成,分为4册。本册17个单元,每单元由10篇阅读理解文章及不同形式的练习题构成。在编写过程中,力求所选文章依据难易梯度设置,各篇词汇分布均匀,尽可能覆盖《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的词汇和各项语言基础知识。每篇阅读文章之前均提供了文章字数,供学生及时评估阅读速度和效率,逐步提高阅读理解能力。本次修订主要订正了第一版书中的个别错误,更换了少量难度或主题不甚理想的文章或习题,对文中的生词进行了重新全面排查和注释。本教程既可作为独立的大学英语阅读教材使用,也可配合大学英语主干教材使用。

本教程的目标读者为高等院校在校学生,大学英语四、六级备考人员及英语水平相当的其他人士。

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邮 购:010-62786544

投稿与读者服务:010-62776969, c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

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编写组

总主编 刘孝忠 林意新

主 审 肖坤学

副主编 金海云 郭爱东

顾 问 Aaron Flint Bednarski（美国）

本册主编 彭兵转 高英祺

本册编委 胡冬宁 徐明琦 刘红丽
宿 卿 刘鸿雁

第二版前言

《大学英语跟踪阅读》系列教材自出版以来得到了广大英语学习者和教师的普遍认可与喜爱。经过使用,其良好的跟踪效果已得到证明。承蒙广大读者的抬爱和清华大学出版社的鼎力支持,《大学英语跟踪阅读》(第二版)系列教材才得以再次付诸出版,在此编写组表示衷心的感谢。

一套好的教材要想保持长久的生命力,需要不断的修订和完善。正因如此,为使其更加完善并适应新时代外语教学的要求,我们在听取广大读者和教师对第一版的意见和建议基础上,通过认真研讨及广泛调研,集思广益,对本书进行了修订与改进。

第二版的《大学英语跟踪阅读》系列教材延续了第一版的风格与特色,总体框架和教学定位不变,秉承持续跟踪的特色。

本次修订主要订正了第一版书中的疏漏之处,更换了少量难度或主题不甚理想的文章或习题,将文中出现的生词重新进行了排查,对于《大学英语课程教学要求》中的较高要求、更高要求及超纲词均进行了中文释义,并对本书的部分版式进行了人性化的调整,整体上更加切合现行的大学英语教学的需要。在选材中特别重视筛选新兴学科和内容新颖的文章,绝大部分选自近五年来一些知识面宽、科学性强、趣味性浓的英语读物,涉及语言、文化、习俗、伦理、信息、科学、社会焦点等诸多方面,使学生读来津津有味、妙趣横生、拓宽见闻、知识倍增,力求融语言知识学习、文化意识提高与批判性思维能力的培养为一体。同时,所选文章大部分出自名家之手,遣词造句文从字顺、语言规范、情景交融,使学生读来心领神会,易于吸收。本系列教材四册书的安排力求由简而繁、由浅入深、循序渐进,既能满足基础阶段英语学习者的要求,又能作为中、高级阶段英语学习者进行提高训练的材料,实现了本书设计的初衷。

参加《大学英语跟踪阅读》(第二版)编写的院校有哈尔滨理工大学、清华大学、上海交通大学、吉林大学、北京邮电大学、湖南大学、北京语言大学、广州大学、东北林业大学及哈尔滨师范大学等,一字一句均浸透着参编人员的辛勤汗水。本书在编写过程中参考了国内外相关资料,在此一并表示深深的谢意。

尽管在修订时做了大量的工作和努力,但由于编者水平之局限,不足之处依旧必存,敬请广大使用者及同行批评、斧正。

《大学英语跟踪阅读》编写组

2011年5月

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Unit

1

Passage 541

Words: 220

Monday

Time Spent: ____

Date: ____/____/____/ (D/M/Y)

Score: ____/5

Intelligence

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get good scores on certain kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence, we need to find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows what to do.

For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might happen to him. He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. And, if he can't make things work out right, he doesn't feel ashamed that he failed; he just tries to learn from his mistakes.

If you look at children, you'll see great difference between what we call "bright" children and "not-bright" children. They are actually two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amount of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life — he tries to get in touch with everything around him. But, the unintelligent child keeps more to himself and his own dream-world; he seems to have a wall between him and life in general.



○ Reading Comprehension

1. According to this passage, intelligence is _____.
 - A. the ability to know what to do
 - B. the ability to do well in school
 - C. the ability to deal with life
 - D. the ability to get high scores on some tests

2. In a new situation, an intelligent person _____.
A. knows more about what might happen to him
B. is sure of the result he will get
C. concentrates on what to do about the situation
D. cares more about himself
3. If an intelligent person failed, he would _____.
A. try not to feel ashamed
B. learn from his experiences
C. try to find all he could
D. make sure what result he would get
4. Bright children and not-bright children _____.
A. are two different types of children
B. are different mainly in their degree of cleverness
C. have difference only in their way of thinking
D. have different knowledge about the world
5. The author of this passage will probably continue to talk about _____.
A. how to determine what intelligence is
B. how education should be conducted
C. how to solve practical problems
D. how an unintelligent person should be taught

Passage 542

Monday

Date: ____/____/____/ (D/M/Y)

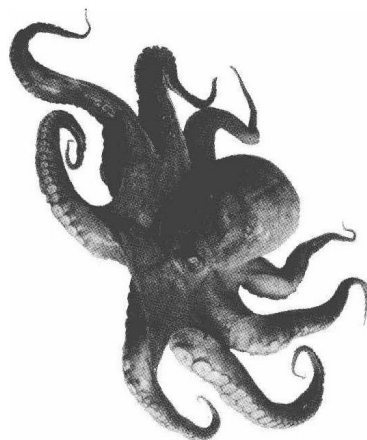
Words: 228

Time Spent: ____

Score: ____/5

Is the Octopus a Human Killer?

The octopus's (章鱼) reputation as a human-killer isn't simply an exaggeration — it is a total myth. The octopus can indeed be a deadly hunter but only of its natural prey clams, mussels (贻贝), crabs, lobsters and an occasional sick or unwary fish have reason to be frightened of this multi-armed predator, but a person is much too large to interest even the biggest octopus. Even a giant among octopi is much smaller than most people imagine. Far from being large enough to engulf a submarine, as monster octopi in movies have been known to do, the largest octopi, found on the Pacific coast,



weigh around 110 pounds and grow to a diameter of no more than ten feet.

The hard, parrot-like beak (嘴) of an octopus is not used for attacking deep-sea divers, but for cutting open crabs and lobsters. Indeed, the octopus possesses such a tiny throat that it cannot swallow large pieces of meat. It feeds instead by pouring digestive juices into its victims, and then sucking up the soupy remains. A clam or scallop (扇贝) that finds itself in the grasp of an octopus has only a short time to live. But human beings are perfectly safe. Still, people rarely care to venture close enough to these timid creatures to get a good look at them.

○ Reading Comprehension

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the horrors of the octopus
 - B. the largest octopus in the world
 - C. octopi and their behavior
 - D. the octopus's deadly hunting method
2. It is implied but not stated in the passage that _____.
 - A. people have groundless fears about the octopus
 - B. the octopus is not interested in human beings because they are too large for it
 - C. the octopus is afraid of human beings
 - D. the octopus is a very vicious sea animal
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE? The octopus _____.
 - A. usually uses its eight tentacles to tear its prey into pieces before eating it up
 - B. always catches sick and careless fish
 - C. never attacks people
 - D. can engulf submarines
4. The hard beak of the octopus is used for _____.
 - A. attacking deep-sea divers
 - B. cutting up large pieces of meat
 - C. cutting open its prey
 - D. defending itself
5. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.
 - A. the octopus is not dangerous to man, as many people believe it to be
 - B. people often fear creatures that are not dangerous to them
 - C. the octopus only hunts its natural prey
 - D. things described in movies are not to be believed

Passage 543

Tuesday

Date: ____/____/____/ (D/M/Y)

Words: 233

Time Spent: ____

Score: ____/5

Honeybee's Life in a Colony

Honeybees cannot live alone. Their body structure and instincts equip them for life in a colony or community, where they have a complex social organization and the various duties are divided among the individuals according to physical fitness and age. An individual worker bee cannot reproduce itself. While it may continue to live if forcibly isolated from its mates, it fails to care for itself adequately, and soon dies. Most insects have the ability to hibernate (冬眠) in winter, but the honeybee seems to have lost this. Since at low temperatures the bee will die, it must have the ability to make its own environment, so far as temperature is concerned. This makes a colony necessary to the bees in winter, so that they may collectively warm each other. Efficiency, if not necessity, demands that the work of the colony be divided, and such a division of labor tends to enhance the need to maintain the colony, the physical structure of the honeybee is further suited for the defense of the entire colony rather than for its own defense. The bee's barbed sting is used only once and is made more effective by the fact that it is left behind in the victim. With the loss of the sting however, the bee dies. This kind of defensive weapon is not of service to the individual, but to the community.



○ Reading Comprehension

1. According to the passage, bees are fitted for communal life by virtue of their _____.
 - A. flexibility and initiative
 - B. independence and endurance
 - C. intelligence and sensitivity
 - D. instincts and form
2. According to the passage, a worker bee may survive for a short time even if it is _____.
 - A. deprived of its sting
 - B. denied access to oxygen
 - C. isolated from other bees
 - D. exposed to a wide range of temperatures
3. It can be inferred from the passage that at one time bees had the ability to _____.
 - A. increase their activity in lower temperatures

- B. leave cold climates during winter
 C. remain dormant through periods of cold weather
 D. construct insulated (孤立的) hives
4. According to the passage, bees differ from most other communities of insects in their need to _____.
 A. reproduce in large numbers
 B. control the temperature where they live
 C. divide the work of their colonies
 D. have a complex defense system
5. According to the passage, the honeybee's sting is particularly effective because it _____.
 A. has many potential uses
 B. can kill several victims at once
 C. is located in the rear of the bee's body
 D. remains with the bee's victim

Passage 544

Tuesday

Date: ____/____/____/ (D/M/Y)

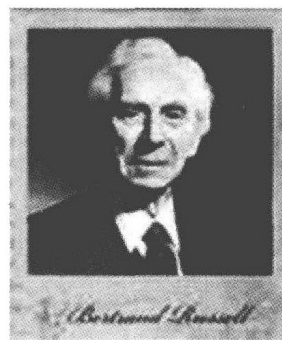
Words: 271

Time Spent: ____

Score: ____/5

How to Grow Old?

Some old people are oppressed by the fear of death. In the young there is a justification for this feeling. Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought that they have been cheated of the best things that life has to offer. But in an old man who has known human joys and sorrows, and has achieved whatever work it was in him to do, the fear of death is somewhat abject (可怜的) and ignoble (可耻的). The best way to overcome it — so at least it seems to me — is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal, until bit by bit the walls of the ego recede (退去), and your life becomes increasingly merged in the universal life. An individual human existence should be like a river — small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing passionately past boulders and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become merged in the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being. The man who, in old age, can see his life in this way, will not suffer from the fear of death, since the things he cares for



○ Reading Comprehension